

DOE/EIS-0138S

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

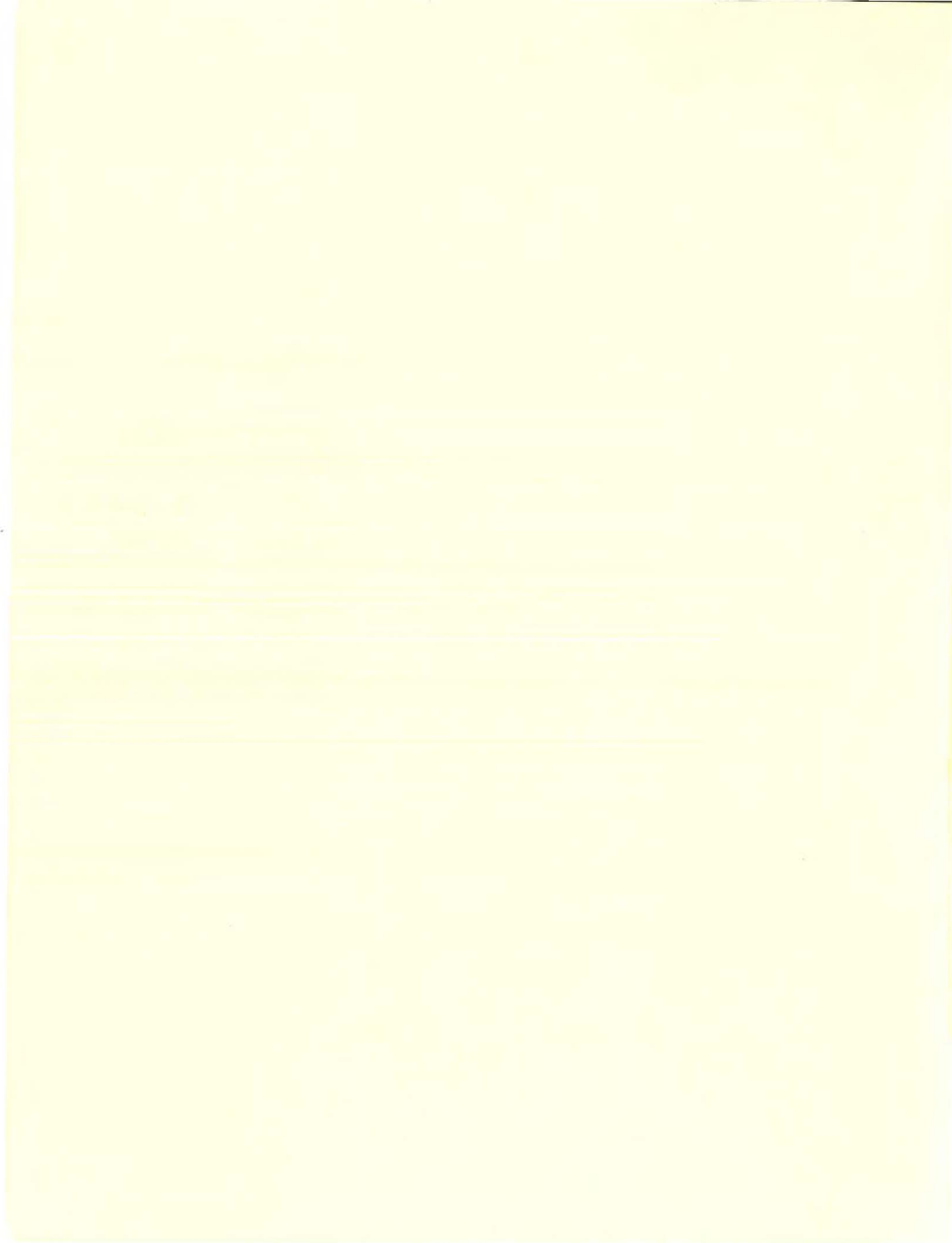
FOR THE

**SUPERCONDUCTING
SUPER COLLIDER**

VOLUME 2: PUBLIC COMMENTS

December 1990

U.S. Department of Energy



DOE/EIS-0138S

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
SUPERCONDUCTING
SUPER COLLIDER**

VOLUME 2: PUBLIC COMMENTS

December 1990

U.S. Department of Energy

COVER SHEET, VOLUME 2

LEAD AGENCY

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

TITLE

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider, Volume 2: Public Comments

CONTACT

For further information, contact:

1. Joseph R. Cipriano, Manager
SSC Project Office
U.S. Department of Energy
1801 North Hampton Avenue
DeSoto, TX 75115
2. Carol Borgstrom, Director
Office of NEPA Oversight
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health
U.S. Department of Energy (EH-25)
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-4600
3. William Dennison
Acting Assistant General Counsel for Environment
U.S. Department of Energy (GC-11)
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-6947

ABSTRACT

Volume 2 of the FSEIS contains two parts: (1) the transcript of the public hearings held on September 19-20, 1990, including the exhibits submitted by commentors, and (2) photocopies of comments submitted by mail. Where appropriate, Volume 1 was revised to reflect the DOE responses to individual comments.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	vii
---------------	-----

PART 1

Transcripts of Testimony and Associated Exhibits Presented at Public Hearings on SSC Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, September 19-20, 1990.....	1-1
--	-----

PART 2

Public Comments Submitted by Mail on the SSC Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement	2-1
---	-----

FOREWORD

This volume contains the comments and exhibits submitted by members of the public, government agencies, and other interested groups on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Responses to the comments are presented in Appendix D of Volume 1. Part 1 of Volume 2 contains transcripts of testimony (and related exhibits) provided at public hearings held in Waxahachie and Ennis, Texas, in September 1990. Part 2 contains reproductions of the letters of comment sent to the U.S. Department of Energy during the public comment period. The sets of testimony and comment letters were assigned individual submission numbers. The testimony submissions were numbered 104 through 139, and the comment letters were assigned submission numbers 1 through 103 and 140 through 231. Within each submission, passages judged to represent specific comments were individually numbered. Index 1 lists the commentors alphabetically and gives their submission number. Index 2 lists the submissions numerically and identifies the commentor.

INDEX 1 Alphabetical List of Commentors

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Adams, John		42	2-70
Aday, Weldon		186	2-330
Allen, A.		37	2-65
Babroski, Edward		88	2-124
Ballard, Charlene		43	2-71
Barnes, Daniel		194	2-346
Becker, Robert		124	1-68
Biddy, Robert	Allen Samuels Chevrolet-Olds-Pontiac	77	2-109
Bingler, Ed	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission	104	1-17
Blain, John	State Dept. of Hgwys. and Public Trans.	179	2-300
Bonks, Sonny		41	2-69
Booher, W.		203	2-364
Bowles, Kevin		93	2-129
Bozz, Mr. & Mrs. Pat		178	2-298
Bradshaw, Deatra		196	2-350
Branscum, Connie		44	2-72
Brigma, David		211	2-381
Brown, Edward		40	2-68
Brown, Michael		199	2-356
Brown, Terry		38	2-66
Bryant, Matt		120	1-60
Bryant, Matthew		222	2-401
Bryson, Verna		214	2-387

INDEX 1 (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Buchley, Suzanne		227	2-416
Buie, David		146	2-216
Burnett, Kipp	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	113	1-48
Burnett, Kipp	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	8	2-18
Caddel, George	(Comments 9-17 on pp. 1-114 through 1-117 of transcript, Vol. 2)	132	1-84
Caddel, George		110	1-38
Caddel, George		144	2-182
Caddel, George		80	2-112
Caddel, Jean		230	2-421
Caddel, Jean		108	1-23
Callahn, Roy		56	2-84
Cerante, Ruben		66	2-95
Clements, William	The State of Texas	29	2-54
Cook, Ava		107	1-23
Cook, Ava		172	2-287
Cook, Dale		118	1-56
Cook, Dale		174	2-291
Couch, Cleo		158	2-248
Crawford, Dorothy		160	2-254
Crawford, Ross		216	2-391
Crowder, J.		204	2-366
Dammon, William		90	2-126
Davis, A.	Eiki International, Inc.	12	2-23
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. R.		153	2-232
Deason, Jonathan	U.S. Department of the Interior	231	2-423
Doherty, Donald		84	2-120
Echols, Joan		131	1-82
Ely, Joanne		210	2-379
Everett, John	Everett Sales Co.	103	2-172
Fira, Mario		70	2-99
Fudge, Mary		60	2-88
Fuller, Jewel		185	2-328
Gagliano, J. & B.		212	2-383
Goodwin, Jeanne		152	2-230
Graham, Dorothy		175	2-293
Graves, Stan	Texas Historical Commission	142	2-179
Gray, Sylvia		182	2-322
Greer, Clifton		81	2-116
Gregory, Terry	Terry Gregory Ford Mercury	11	2-22
Grimes, M. & H. Raper	Grimes & Raper Family Shoes	78	2-110
Griztmaker, Carolyn		1	2-3
Hall, Mrs. Preston		171	2-283
Harrison, Bart		32	2-59
Hicks, Joyce		201	2-360
Higgins, Ann		98	2-164

INDEX 1 (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Higgins, Mrs. Talmadge		205	2-369
Hill, W.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	170	2-278
Hollingsworth, James		68	2-97
Holt, Dale	Ennis Police Department	50	2-78
Hopkins, David	City of Ennis, Fire Chief	35	2-63
Howell, H.	The Red Oak State Bank	26	2-51
Howerton, Steve		139	1-123
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2	2-4
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	3	2-8
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	4	2-10
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	95	2-131
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	96	2-132
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	97	2-160
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	102	2-168
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	16	2-27
Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	24	2-45
Hrabina, Dolfie		137	1-113
Huff, Charles		181	2-320
Humert, Vick		126	1-71
Hunter, Melvin		221	2-400
Huskins, Charles		119	1-57
Huskins, Charles		138	1-120
Hyatt, Sue		133	1-88
Hyatt, Sue		117	1-55
Jackson, Henry		73	2-102
Jackson, Ms.		151	2-228
Jeffcoat, Betty		173	2-289
Jeffcoat, Billy		197	2-352
Johnson, Carol		109	1-27
Jordan, John		147	2-220
Jordan, Lester		72	2-101
Jordan, Susan		149	2-224
Keisel, James	City of Midlothian	76	2-108
Kerr, Neally		123	1-67
Kincart, Karen	Agriculture Warehouse	20	2-41
Kinzie, William	Medical Arts Clinic	10	2-21
Knight, John		57	2-85
Kovar, Mrs. Ray		46	2-74
Lambert, Stan	Ellis Co. Citizen's Advisory Comm. to URA	134	1-97
Lambert, Standard	First National Bank of Ennis	101	2-167
Lawrence, Ronald	Lawrence Funeral Home	13	2-24
Lawton, George		167	2-271
Lawton, Karen		166	2-269
Layton, Robert	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	169	2-275
Levin, Cecil		55	2-83

INDEX 1 (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Lewis, Bill		135	1-100
Lewis, Bill	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	23	2-44
Lisman, Jim		198	2-354
Lowry, Harris		215	2-389
Luther, David		61	2-89
Lutz, Sylvia		176	2-294
Markham, Fred	Ennis Banking Center	6	2-16
Mayes, Jack	Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corp.	105	1-18
McBee, W.		51	2-79
McCarty, Jerry	McCarty, Wilson, Mash & Grubbs, P.C.	15	2-26
McClary		206	2-371
McConnell, Robert		94	2-130
McCoy, Ronald	Ellis County Real Estate	9	2-20
McCrary, T.J.		164	2-261
McElroy, Mary		48	2-76
McKenna, Mary		228	2-417
McMullan, Ms. M.		219	2-397
McNair, Melanie		209	2-377
McWhorter, Dorothy		184	2-326
Medford, I. & A.		5	2-15
Medford, I.		157	2-246
Milholland, Larry		217	2-393
Milholland, Larry		213	2-385
Moreland, Mike	State Farm	74	2-103
Morris, Allen	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	21	2-42
Morris, Nancy	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	22	2-43
Mosher, John		145	2-216
Muhl, Rika		141	2-177
Muncaster, John	Polyguard Products, Inc.	14	2-25
Munday, Ron		47	2-75
Neff, Robert	Tennessee Sierra Club	223	2-402
Nieto, Robert	Walmart	18	2-39
Novotny, Frank	Frank's Town	79	2-111
Nutt, Riley		62	2-90
Page, Wallace		49	2-77
Parsons, Claudia		115	1-52
Parsons, John		114	1-50
Partin, Terri		162	2-257
Patterson, James	Ennis Fire Department	36	2-64
Paul, Jay		130	1-78
Paul, Kathleen		128	1-75
Peeler, Ann		45	2-73
Percival, John		136	1-110
Pierce, Claire		225	2-414
Pierce, Claire		224	2-409
Pierce, Claire	(Comment 7 on pp. 1-117 through p. 1-119 of transcript, Vol. 2)	111	1-42

INDEX 1 (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Pierce, Miles		122	1-65
Pierce, Stephen		112	1-45
Presley, Harlan		190	2-338
Putman, James		63	2-91
Reasoner, F.		161	2-256
Reed, Charles		25	2-50
Rhone, Larry		83	2-119
Richardson, Bobby		28	2-53
Riddle, Charles		187	2-332
Riddle, Dorothy		188	2-334
Risley, Darel		34	2-61
Roark, Ron		53	2-81
Roberts, Linda		154	2-234
Roberts, Ronnie		82	2-117
Rodriguez, Ramon		71	2-100
Ross, R.		54	2-82
Roybol, James		65	2-94
Ruhl, Helen	Coldwell Banker	19	2-40
Russell, Lozzel		92	2-128
Scasta, R. & B.		200	2-358
Schroeder, Dave		125	1-69
Seward, Stan		69	2-98
Shivers, Jeanie		183	2-324
Shubert, Richard		39	2-67
Simpson, Earlane		207	2-373
Simpson, Susan		180	2-318
Sims, Ronald		67	2-96
Skinner, Larry		59	2-87
Slytok, Mark		30	2-57
Smith, David		52	2-80
Smith, J. & D.		191	2-340
Smith, Phillip	(Comment 6 in Exhibit 15 of transcript, Vol. 2)	121	1-62
Smith, Wayne		155	2-236
Snepsih, Edward		89	2-125
Solik, Danny		85	2-121
Southworth, Robert		127	1-74
Spain, Robert	Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.	156	2-238
Stafford, Phillip	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission	177	2-297
Stewart, James		195	2-348
Stroud, Danny		87	2-123
Swinney, C. & E.		189	2-336
Tamminga, Kars	(Comments 10-14 in Exhibit 12 of transcript, Vol. 2)	116	1-52
Telfair, Ray	Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.	17	2-37
Threodgill, J.		86	2-122

INDEX 1 (Cont'd)

Name	Affiliation	Submission	Page
Timmerman, Charlie		129	1-77
Timmermann, Charles		150	2-226
Trimble, Owen	Kuhlman-Trimble	75	2-104
Tucker, Jeanie		100	2-166
Tucker, Jeanie		99	2-165
Tucker, Jennie		218	2-395
Vance, Leroy		91	2-127
Vasquez, Elias		27	2-52
Walker, Don	Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corp.	140	2-175
Walker, George		64	2-92
Watkins, Milton		163	2-259
Watts, Mrs. William		193	2-344
West, Mitchell		192	2-342
Whitt, J. & J.		202	2-362
Wiggins, Sammie		33	2-60
Wilborn, Granrriere		31	2-58
Williams, Roger		106	1-20
Williams, Roger		165	2-263
Williams, Selma		208	2-375
Wilson, Sylvia		159	2-251
Winningham, Jack		168	2-273
Winningham, Wilda		148	2-222
Witherspoon, Gary	Shaw, Willis & Witherspoon	7	2-17
Worsham, Michael		143	2-180
Zapata, Juan		58	2-86

INDEX 2 Numerical List of Submissions

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
1	Griztmaker, Carolyn		2-3
2	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-4
3	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-8
4	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-10
5	Medford, I. & A.		2-15
6	Markham, Fred	Ennis Banking Center	2-16
7	Witherspoon, Gary	Shaw, Willis & Witherspoon	2-17
8	Burnett, Kipp	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	2-18
9	McCoy, Ronald	Ellis County Real Estate	2-20
10	Kinzie, William	Medical Arts Clinic	2-21
11	Gregory, Terry	Terry Gregory Ford Mercury	2-22
12	Davis, A.	Eiki International, Inc.	2-23
13	Lawrence, Ronald	Lawrence Funeral Home	2-24
14	Muncaster, John	Polyguard Products, Inc.	2-25
15	McCarty, Jerry	McCarty, Wilson, Mash & Grubbs, P.C.	2-26
16	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis (same as Submission 2)	2-27
17	Telfair, Ray	Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.	2-37
18	Nieto, Robert	Walmart	2-39
19	Ruhl, Helen	Coldwell Banker	2-40
20	Kincart, Karen	Agriculture Warehouse	2-41
21	Morris, Allen	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	2-42
22	Morris, Nancy	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	2-43
23	Lewis, Bill	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	2-44
24	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis (duplicate of Submission 4)	2-45
25	Reed, Charles		2-50
26	Howell, H.	The Red Oak State Bank	2-51
27	Vasquez, Elias		2-52
28	Richardson, Bobby		2-53
29	Clements, William	The State of Texas	2-54
30	Slytok, Mark		2-57
31	Wilborn, Granrriere		2-58
32	Harrison, Bart		2-59
33	Wiggins, Sammie		2-60
34	Risley, Darel		2-61
35	Hopkins, David	City of Ennis, Fire Chief	2-63
36	Patterson, James	Ennis Fire Department	2-64
37	Allen, A.		2-65
38	Brown, Terry		2-66
39	Shubert, Richard		2-67
40	Brown, Edward		2-68
41	Bonks, Sonny		2-69
42	Adams, John		2-70
43	Ballard, Charlene		2-71
44	Branscum, Connie		2-72

INDEX 2 (Cont'd)

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
45	Peeler, Ann		2-73
46	Kovar, Mrs. Ray		2-74
47	Munday, Ron		2-75
48	McElroy, Mary		2-76
49	Page, Wallace		2-77
50	Holt, Dale	Ennis Police Department	2-78
51	McBee, W.,		2-79
52	Smith, David		2-80
53	Roark, Ron		2-81
54	Ross, R.		2-82
55	Levin, Cecil		2-83
56	Callahn, Roy		2-84
57	Knight, John		2-85
58	Zapata, Juan		2-86
59	Skinner, Larry		2-87
60	Fudge, Mary		2-88
61	Luther, David		2-89
62	Nutt, Riley		2-90
63	Putman, James		2-91
64	Walker, George		2-92
65	Roybol, James		2-94
66	Cerante, Ruben		2-95
67	Sims, Ronald		2-96
68	Hollingsworth, James		2-97
69	Seward, Stan		2-98
70	Fira, Mario		2-99
71	Rodriguez, Ramon		2-100
72	Jordan, Lester		2-101
73	Jackson, Henry		2-102
74	Moreland, Mike	State Farm	2-103
75	Trimble, Owen	Kuhlman-Trimble	2-104
76	Keisel, James	City of Midlothian	2-108
77	Biddy, Robert	Allen Samuels Chevrolet-Olds-Pontiac	2-109
78	Grimes, M., & H. Raper	Grimes & Raper Family Shoes	2-110
79	Novotny, Frank	Frank's Town	2-111
80	Caddel, J. & G.		2-112
81	Greer, Clifton		2-116
82	Roberts, Ronnie		2-117
83	Rhone, Larry		2-119
84	Doherty, Donald		2-120
85	Solik, Danny		2-121
86	Threodgill, J.		2-122
87	Stroud, Danny		2-123
88	Babroski, Edward		2-124
89	Snepsih, Edward		2-125
90	Dammon, William		2-126

INDEX 2 (Cont'd)

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
91	Vance, Leroy		2-127
92	Russell, Lozzel		2-128
93	Bowles, Kevin		2-129
94	McConnell, Robert		2-130
95	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-131
96	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-132
97	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-160
98	Higgins, Ann		2-164
99	Tucker, Jeanie		2-165
100	Tucker, Jeanie		2-166
101	Lambert, Standard	First National Bank of Ennis	2-167
102	Howerton, Steve	City of Ennis	2-168
103	Everett, John	Everett Sales Co.	2-172
104	Bingler, Ed	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission	1-17
105	Mayes, Jack	Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corp.	1-18
106	Williams, Roger		1-20
107	Cook, Ava		1-23
108	Caddel, Jean		1-23
109	Johnson, Carol		1-27
110	Caddel, George		1-38
111	Pierce, Claire	(Comment 7 on pp. 1-117 through 1-119 of transcript, Vol. 2)	1-42
112	Pierce, Stephen		1-45
113	Burnett, Kipp	Ennis Chamber of Commerce	1-48
114	Parsons, John		1-50
115	Parsons, Claudia		1-52
116	Tamminga, Kars	(Comments 10-14 in Exhibit 12 of transcript, Vol. 2)	1-52
117	Hyatt, Sue		1-55
118	Cook, Dale		1-56
119	Huskins, Charles		1-57
120	Bryant, Matt		1-60
121	Smith, Phillip	(Comment 6 in Exhibit 15 of transcript, Vol. 2)	1-62
122	Pierce, Miles		1-65
123	Kerr, Neally		1-67
124	Becker, Robert		1-68
125	Schroeder, Dave		1-69
126	Humert, Vick		1-71
127	Southworth, Robert		1-74
128	Paul, Kathleen		1-75
129	Timmerman, Charlie		1-77
130	Paul, Jay		1-78
131	Echols, Joan		1-82

INDEX 2 (Cont'd)

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
132	Caddel, George	(Comments 9-17 on pp. 1-114 through 1-117 of transcript, Vol. 2)	1-84
133	Hyatt, Sue		1-88
134	Lambert, Stan	Ellis Co. Citizen's Advisory Comm. to URA	1-97
135	Lewis, Bill		1-100
136	Percival, John		1-110
137	Hrabina, Dolfie		1-113
138	Huskins, Charles		1-120
139	Howerton, Steve		1-123
140	Walker, Don	Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corp.	2-175
141	Muhl, Rika		2-177
142	Graves, Stan	Texas Historical Commission	2-179
143	Worsham, Michael		2-180
144	Caddel, George		2-182
145	Mosher, John		2-216
146	Buie, David		2-218
147	Jordan, John		2-220
148	Winningham, Wilda		2-222
149	Jordan, Susan		2-224
150	Timmermann, Charles		2-226
151	Jackson, Ms.		2-228
152	Goodwin, Jeanne		2-230
153	Davis, Mr. & Mrs. R.		2-232
154	Roberts, Linda		2-234
155	Smith, Wayne		2-236
156	Spain, Robert	Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.	2-238
157	Medford, I.		2-246
158	Couch, Cleo		2-248
159	Wilson, Sylvia		2-251
160	Crawford, Dorothy		2-254
161	Reasoner, F.		2-256
162	Partin, Terri		2-257
163	Watkins, Milton		2-259
164	McCrary, T.J.		2-261
165	Williams, Roger		2-263
166	Lawton, Karen		2-269
167	Lawton, George		2-271
168	Winningham, Jack		2-273
169	Layton, Robert	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	2-275
170	Hill, W.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2-278
171	Hall, Mrs. Preston		2-283
172	Cook, Ava		2-287
173	Jeffcoat, Betty		2-289

INDEX 2 (Cont'd)

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
174	Cook, Dale		2-291
175	Graham, Dorothy		2-293
176	Lutz, Sylvia		2-294
177	Stafford, Phillip	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission	2-297
178	Bozz, Mr. & Mr. Pat		2-298
179	Blain, John	State Dept. of Hgwys. and Public Trans.	2-300
180	Simpson, Susan		2-318
181	Huff, Charles		2-320
182	Gray, Sylvia		2-322
183	Shivers, Jeanie		2-324
184	McWhorter, Dorothy		2-326
185	Fuller, Jewel		2-328
186	Aday, Weldon		2-330
187	Riddle, Charles		2-332
188	Riddle, Dorothy		2-334
189	Swinney, C. & E.		2-336
190	Presley, Harlan		2-338
191	Smith, J. & D.		2-340
192	West, Mitchell		2-342
193	Watts, Mrs. William		2-344
194	Barnes, Daniel		2-346
195	Stewart, James		2-348
196	Bradshaw, Deatra		2-350
197	Jeffcoat, Billy		2-352
198	Lisman, Jim		2-354
199	Brown, Michael		2-356
200	Scasta, R. & B.		2-358
201	Hicks, Joyce		2-360
202	Whitt, J. & J.		2-362
203	Booher, W.		2-364
204	Crowder, J.		2-366
205	Higgins, Mrs. Talmadge		2-369
206	McClary		2-371
207	Simpson, Earlane		2-373
208	Williams, Selma		2-375
209	McNair, Melanie		2-377
210	Ely, Joanne		2-379
211	Brigma, David		2-381
212	Gagliano, J. & B.		2-383
213	Milholland, Larry		2-385
214	Bryson, Verna		2-387
215	Lowry, Harris		2-389
216	Crawford, Ross		2-391
217	Milholland, Larry		2-393
218	Tucker, Jennie		2-395

INDEX 2 (Cont'd)

Submission	Name	Affiliation	Page
219	McMullan, Ms. M.		2-397
220	Unsigned		2-399
221	Hunter, Melvin		2-400
222	Bryant, Matthew		2-401
223	Neff, Robert	Tennessee Sierra Club	2-402
224	Pierce, Claire		2-409
225	Pierce, Claire	(attachment to Submission 224)	2-414
226	Not a public comment submission, SSCL correspondence		2-415
227	Buchley, Suzanne		2-416
228	McKenna, Mary		2-417
229	Unknown		2-419
230	Caddel, Jean		2-421
231	Deason, Jonathan	U.S. Department of the Interior	2-423

PART 1

**TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY AND ASSOCIATED EXHIBITS
PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SSC SUPPLEMENTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT,
SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1990**

PART 1

**TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY AND ASSOCIATED EXHIBITS
PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SSC SUPPLEMENTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT,
SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1990**

Moderator: Peter J. Richardson
Davis Wright Tremaine
Jefferson Place, 350 North 9th, Suite 400
Boise, Idaho 83702

Panelists: Joseph Cipriano
Department Project Manager for SSC

Thomas A. Baillieul
Environmental Scientist

Richard J. Briggs
Deputy Director of SSC Laboratory

Theodore Kozman
Project Manager of SSC

SEPTEMBER 19, 1990: 1 P.M. HEARING

Introductory Remarks by Moderator and Panelists

	<u>Page</u>
Mr. Richardson	1-7
Mr. Brewer	1-7
Mr. Richardson	1-7
Mr. Cipriano	1-8
Mr. Baillieul	1-11
Mr. Richardson	1-14

Speakers

Edward Bingler	1-17
Jack Mayes	1-18
Roger Williams	1-20
Ava Cook	1-23
Jean Caddel	1-23
Carol Johnson	1-27

SEPTEMBER 19, 1990: 7:00 P.M. HEARING

Introductory Remarks by Moderator and Panelists

	<u>Page</u>
Mr. Richardson	1-29
Mr. Brewer	1-29
Mr. Richardson	1-29
Mr. Cipriano	1-29
Mr. Baillieul	1-32
Mr. Richardson	1-35

Speakers

George Caddel	1-38
Claire A. Pierce	1-42
Stephen E. Pierce	1-45
Kipp Burnett	1-48
John Parsons	1-50
Claudia Parsons	1-52
Kars Tamminga	1-52
Sue Hyatt	1-55
Dale Cook	1-56
Charles Huskins	1-57
Matthew Bryant	1-60
Phillip Smith	1-62
Miles Pierce	1-65
Neally Kerr	1-67
Robert Becker	1-68
Dave Schroeder	1-69
Reverend Vick Humert	1-71
Robert Southworth	1-74
Kathleen Paul	1-75
Charles Timmerman	1-77
Jay Paul	1-78
Joan Echols	1-82
George Caddel	1-84
Reverend Vick Humert	1-87
Sue Hyatt	1-88

SEPTEMBER 20, 1990: 1:00 P.M. HEARING

Introductory Remarks by Moderator and Panelists

	<u>Page</u>
Mr. Richardson	1-89
Mr. Cochran	1-89
Mr. Richardson	1-89
Mr. Cipriano	1-89
Mr. Baillieul	1-92
Mr. Richardson	1-97

Speakers

Stan Lambert	1-97
Bill Lewis	1-100

SEPTEMBER 20, 1990: 7:00 P.M. HEARING

Introductory Remarks by Moderator and Panelists

Mr. Richardson	1-102
Mr. Cipriano	1-102
Mr. Baillieul	1-105
Mr. Richardson	1-107

Speakers

John Percival	1-110
Dolfie Hrabina	1-113
George Caddel	1-113
Claire Pierce	1-117
Charles Huskins	1-120
Steve Howerton	1-123

EXHIBITS

	<u>Page</u>
1 Copy of Federal Register notice dated August 31, 1990	1-129
2 Press releases, paid newspaper announcements, newspaper articles	1-131
3 Prepared comments of Governor Clements	1-148
4 Prepared comments of Sardis-Elm Water Supply Corporation	1-150
5 Prepared comments of George Caddel	1-151
6 Fermilab Report	1-156
7 Agreement Exhibit	1-159
8 Public Commentary - Claire Pierce	1-160
9 Geologic Comment - Stephen Pierce	1-162
10 Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Ennis, Texas	1-166
11 Letter from businesses in Ennis, Texas	1-167
12 Prepared comments of Kars Tamminga	1-182
13 Prepared comments of Sue Hyatt	1-196
14 Prepared comments of Matthew Bryant	1-197
15 Letter from Sardis community residents	1-198
16 Prepared comments of Miles Pierce	1-206
17 Articles on 15 points against SSC	1-208
18 Sierra Club article	1-209
19 Article by Gayle Hudgens	1-210
20 GAO Report June 1989	1-213
21 Prepared comments of Stan Lambert	1-218
22 Prepared comments of George Caddel	1-220
23 SCAN newsletter	1-226
24 Prepared comments of Steve Howerton	1-230
25 Prepared comments of Dolfie Hrabina	1-232

SEPTEMBER 19, 1990: 1 P.M. HEARING

• MR. RICHARDSON: Good afternoon. I think we'll get started now.

My name is Peter Richardson. I'm the moderator today. More about myself in a moment.

I would like to introduce Jimmy Brewer, who is the Academic Dean here at the college, to present welcoming remarks.

• MR. BREWER: Good afternoon. Our president, Dr. Paul Seville is out of town today through prior commitments, but as Academic Dean of the college I would like to extend to you an official welcome to our campus from our administration, our staff and our faculty.

We are happy that we could provide these facilities this afternoon and tonight. If you have any difficulties, any problems in any way that we can help, please see one of our staff members. Mr. Henry Garvin is the Business Administrator really in charge of putting this project together. But, again, we welcome you to the campus of Southwestern College.

Thank you.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Jimmy. The facilities are superb.

My name is Peter Richardson. I am an attorney in private practice of law. My law firm is the firm of Davis Wright Tremaine. It has offices in Alaska, Washington State, Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington, D.C.

Both in private practice, as well as in prior government service, I have had extensive experience in conducting and participating in National Environmental Policy Act proceedings such as the one we're conducting today.

I am not an employee of the Department of Energy, nor am I associated in any way with the project the Department is proposing today.

Rather my single express purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent, unbiased, objective individual to moderate this week's hearings.

I am here to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action.

I'm going to introduce the panel of Department of Energy officials and we'll have remarks by Thomas Baillieul regarding the proposal.

First is Tom Baillieul on the far left, Joseph Cipriano in the center and Richard Briggs on the right.

First we'll start actually with Joseph Cipriano and ask him to come up to the podium to make his remarks.

- MR. CIPRIANO: Thank you, Peter, and I would also like to express my personal appreciation to the college for making these facilities available for us this afternoon.

I want to welcome you to the U.S. Department of Energy's Public Hearings on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

In order to avoid having to say that too many times, when I use the term "SEIS," I hope you'll take that to mean the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. And when I use the term "SSC," we'll take that to mean Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Joe Cipriano. I am the Department's Project Manager for the SSC project. Today I'm the presiding official at this hearing.

It's been my pleasure to meet some of you before and I personally welcome you today and welcome your participation in today's hearings.

It is Department policy and my personal objective to involve interested and affected members of the community in key decisions in major projects such as the SSC. We're happy that you could be with us today.

After my introductory statement, which will address what we hope to accomplish today, Mr. Tom Baillieul of the Department will provide a brief summary of what the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement contains.

Then our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson, who is experienced at facilitating public participation processes, will outline how we will conduct our meeting.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft SEIS for the SSC.

It is important to note as well that this is not your only opportunity to comment. You may also send us your written comments, which we ask be postmarked by October the 15th so that we will have sufficient time to consider them properly in the preparation of the final document.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing your comments on this document and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final draft of the environmental impact statement.

The Department and the SSC Laboratory are committed to carrying out the SSC project so that environmental impacts are acceptable and so that we behave as a good neighbor to the people in Ellis County.

I want to stress as well my personal commitment to this objective. I intend to see to it that the public continues to be involved in the decision process as we review important project activities throughout the construction and operation of the Super Collider in what will turn out to be the world's largest and perhaps the most important scientific facility.

Permit me to begin this afternoon by reviewing the steps that have already been taken in the environmental review of this project.

On November 10, 1988 the Secretary of Energy identified Texas as the preferred site for the SSC. DOE based that decision on the technical evaluation of proposals submitted by Texas and six other states which the Department, assisted by the National Academies of Science and Engineering, had determined to be the best qualified of the 43 original proposals submitted to DOE.

The selection of the Ellis County, Texas proposal as the proposed site was supported by analysis of environmental impacts and consideration of alternatives contained in the EIS which had been issued as a draft for public comment in August of 1988.

We received approximately 7,000 oral and written comments on that draft. Those were considered in the development of the final EIS which was issued in December of 1988.

That was followed by a DOE Record of Decision signed by the secretary of the Department of Energy, James Watkins, documenting DOE's decision to proceed with the SSC and to select the Texas site.

This Record of Decision also contained the Department's commitment to prepare a Supplemental EIS before the start of construction and operation of the SSC. This was to address the environmental impacts associated with site-specific design. This SEIS would also assess alternative measures to mitigate any potentially adverse impacts at the specific site selected.

On August 31st, 1990, DOE issued a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the construction and operation of the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. Mr. Baillieul will describe this document to you in a few minutes, and this is the document which is the subject of today's discussions and input.

We encourage you to make your comments as specific as you can.

To be most useful to DOE, comments should address issues covered by the Supplemental EIS.

We have asked our moderator to urge presentors to focus their testimony on the SEIS as much as possible. This is not done to limit your testimony, but to make your testimony as effective as it can be in this process.

Similarly, our panelists will ask whatever questions that they deem necessary to clarify testimony presented so we can understand the points that you're making.

Because time is limited and we want to give everyone a chance to speak that wishes to, only our panelists will be permitted to ask questions at this proceeding.

Our moderator will explain more about the rules we will operate under a bit later.

Let me say one final word about this process.

The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, has set out environmental review and public participation process that we are all part of today.

It is intended to assure to federal decision makers appropriately consider environmental impacts of major actions, such as the action to proceed with the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider. Beyond the law is the agency commitment to environmental protection and safeguarding of public health and safety.

I can tell you from personal experience that under the leadership of the Secretary of Energy, Admiral James Watkins, the Department is fully committed to these objectives.

Lastly, there is the day-to-day world of the managers and scientists within DOE and the SSC laboratory who must fulfill these policies and make the goal of environmental stewardship a reality. I know I speak for all of them when I assure you that this is a responsibility that we all take very seriously.

We are all committed to assuring that the Super Collider Project will be an example of environmental excellence as well as a premier scientific facility.

I would now like to introduce Mr. Thomas Baillieul of the Department of Energy Chicago Operations Office, who has been the project manager for the development of the Supplemental EIS, and is perhaps the

most knowledgeable person on its content. He will tell you what the document contains and attempt to assist you in focusing your comments on the document in ways that will help us do our job of revision most responsibly.

He will then introduce our moderator, who will discuss how the hearing will be conducted.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Thank you, Mr. Cipriano. Good afternoon and welcome to everybody who has turned out for these hearings.

As Mr. Cipriano indicated, I am the DOE Project Manager for the preparation of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, the SEIS. I would like to take just a few minutes now to review the purpose of the document and to summarize its major elements.

When the Department issued the previous Environmental Impact Statement for the Super Collider back in December of 1988, it committed to prepare a supplement which would provide a more in-depth analysis of potential environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the SSC at the selected site here in Ellis County.

The proposed action which we're dealing with in this Supplemental EIS is to construct and operate the SSC at the Texas site.

The supplement includes site-specific analyses which are relevant to an exact location which has been defined for the SEIS Project facilities -- what we call the "footprint." And wherever possible, and particularly where there have been no significant changes to site information since the previous EIS, this supplement relies on the analyses and assessments that were presented in that earlier document.

It is important to note that this is not a new Environmental Impact Statement, but rather only a supplement to that earlier study.

The broad features of the SSC have not changed substantially since the earlier EIS. The major element of the SSC is still a large oval tunnel, some 54 miles in circumference, within which counterrotating beams of protons will be guided by some 10,000 superconducting magnets.

However, as was anticipated in the December 1988 Impact Statement, some design details have been modified to maximize SSC performance, and to accommodate the specific environmental and technical aspects of the Texas site.

Evolution of the SEIS design and additional knowledge gained from a geotechnical testing program have resulted in a more precise location for the collider tunnel, the service and campus areas, utility corridors, access roads and other project elements.

What has changed in the SSC?

Well, the major changes that affect the analyses in the Supplemental EIS are, first, a repositioning somewhat of the halls which would contain the experimental detectors, which has resulted in a slight shift in the collider ring to improve foundation characteristics of the bedrock.

The energy and size of the proton beam injectors was increased to improve the overall operating efficiency of the SSC.

The size and specific configuration of superconducting magnets was modified.

And a proposal was made by the designers to use ponds rather than cooling towers for cooling the cryogenic refrigeration systems that would be located around the collider ring.

Because of these changes, the size and location of the service areas, which are spaced at intervals around the 54-mile ring, have also changed somewhat. These service areas would include the access shafts down to the tunnel and refrigeration plants to service the superconducting magnets.

Also, each service area has been laid out so that it would contain a cooling pond of roughly 20 acres in size.

Throughout the development of the site-specific design alternatives for placing facilities to minimize environmental impacts have been considered.

A more detailed comparison of the changes to the SSC design since that earlier impact statement analysis is provided in Table 1.2, right up in the very beginning of the document that we're dealing with today.

Chapter 2 of the Supplemental EIS gives basic information on the current design and the changes since the previous concept and the operational characteristics of the SSC.

What are the impacts that are predicted to result from SSC construction and operation as a result of these design changes and a more detailed scrutiny of the site?

I can give you some highlights.

SSC operation would contribute to the observed decline in groundwater levels in Ellis County. However, this decline is not expected to have a significant impact on local groundwater supplies, especially as more and more communities in the area convert to surface water supplies in the coming years.

Four of 18 service areas, these small parcels located around the ring, are located in or near to floodplains and will require careful design to minimize potential for flooding.

The SSC Project will work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to come up with appropriate designs and construction methods at these locations.

Up to 21 acres of wetlands -- 14 acres constituting small ponds, and some 7 acres of forested stream areas -- would be impacted to some degree. These impacts can be reduced by construction of replacement wetland habitat on other SSC Project land.

Construction-related impacts to air quality would primarily be localized and caused by blown dust from the construction activities which can be controlled through standard dust suppression measures. The operation of the SSC will result in only small additions to regional air emissions.

The SSC would have no impact to threatened or endangered species, and only minor impacts to existing wildlife habitat areas. Use of SSC controlled land to create natural areas may actually result in an increase in wildlife diversity.

Ellis County has a wealth of historic structures -- houses, farmsteads, bridges and the like -- a small number of which are located on land that will be acquired for the SSC.

Additionally, there is a potential for archeological sites to be found throughout Ellis County. Things like early Indian campsites or the remains of settlers' homesteads.

An agreement is being developed with the Texas Historical Commission which will stipulate the treatment that such historic sites should receive.

Construction and operation of the SSC will create jobs and generate new opportunities for local business. It will also result in people moving into the region.

This in-migration is predicted to cause small but measurable impacts to services such as schools in some communities. A socioeconomic impact monitoring program will be implemented to ascertain whether any local community experiences SSC-related impacts that tax its ability to respond. Different types of assistance could then be made available to ease that impact.

Road construction and improvement may create short-term inconveniences to local residents and commuters.

Additionally, during the period of construction short-term increases in traffic at specific locations around the collider ring can be expected.

Table 1.1 at the very beginning of this impact statement provides a more comprehensive summary of likely impacts to occur from construction and operation of the SSC.

Chapter 4 of the supplement contains more information on the potential impacts and, for areas where adverse impacts are predicted to occur, presents strategies to avoid or to mitigate those impacts.

I personally urge everyone with an interest in this project to take the time to go through this Supplemental Environment Impact Statement and to provide the Department of Energy with any questions, concerns or suggestions that such a review may prompt.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to address you, and now I will turn the proceedings over to Mr. Peter Richardson.

- MR. RICHARDSON: If you would like to comment today, it's crucial that you go to the table at the entrance to the room and preregister.

If you're going to comment today on this SEIS, you must preregister. We have a runner who will bring your name up to me and I'll call your name.

So as I'm going through the rules, if you've arrived and you think you're going to comment, you need to go back and preregister if you haven't done that by now.

As stated by Mr. Cipriano, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft SEIS for the proposed SSC Project.

In 1988 the Department conducted hearings in Texas on the draft Environmental Impact Statement that addressed the siting of the SSC here in Texas.

This draft Supplemental EIS considers in more detail the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the SSC here in Texas.

The draft SEIS also considers modifications to the design of the project that have occurred since the 1988 hearings.

The Department seeks comments from the public on this document. It is available at the front table as well.

In particular, the Department is seeking specific comments on the issues that members of the public feel are relevant and that should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Now, this is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, that everything that is being said at this hearing as well as the other hearings in this proceeding is being recorded by a court reporter. Our court reporter is sitting right here in front of us. The court reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record of this proceeding. Copies of that transcript will be made available at local libraries. Addresses of which are available at the registration table at the front of the room.

At this time I would like to tell you what procedures I am going to follow in the conduct of this proceeding.

I will announce each speaker from a list provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are working at the entrance to the room.

I will call each speaker in the order in which they have signed up in advance. Every individual will have up to five minutes to make his or her comments. At the end of the five-minute period I will signal each individual that their time has lapsed.

Now, as stated earlier, the purpose of this proceeding is to receive comment on the draft SEIS. Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in that document.

I reserve the right to ask you to focus your comments on the draft SEIS if you happen to wonder from the topic at hand.

It is not my intention, however, to limit your remarks in any way, but rather to assure that what comments you do provide are the most effective in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Cipriano earlier.

Now, written comments will receive the same weight in the record as your oral comments that you make today. Therefore, I would encourage you to submit written comments either to me today or at the address, that is available at the registration table, postmarked no later than October 15. The October 15 deadline is to assure that these folks have enough time to read through everything that you submit and incorporate that into the final document.

If you do have written comments, I will ask you -- or additional written material in addition to your comments that you would like entered into the record -- bring that forward with you when you come up to speak,

provide a copy to the court reporter sitting to my left, and I will introduce that marked as an exhibit to the proceeding. The exhibits will be attached to the transcript as an appendix.

Now, this session will run until all registered speakers have had an opportunity to speak, after which we will adjourn for a dinner break and reconvene at 7 p.m. in this very hall.

So if you know someone who would like to speak, but who is not available today during the afternoon, please let them know that we will be here again this evening beginning at 7 p.m.

The 7 p.m. hearing, like today's hearing, will adjourn after we have had an opportunity to have every individual who would like to speak, speak.

If attendance is light, I would urge you to stay around, don't leave the room, because we might call your name earlier than you would anticipate.

When your turn comes to speak, I would ask that you step up to the microphone, which is to my right, provide us with your name and the spelling of your name and your mailing address. Please list any organization on whose behalf you are speaking, if indeed you are speaking on behalf of an organization, then just simply make your oral comments.

I would ask that you speak audibly and directly into the microphone. I am told that this microphone, you do not need to adjust. We have an individual in the balcony who will adjust the receptiveness of the microphone such that you don't need to move the microphone around. Hopefully, that's taken care of.

I will not start timing your remark until after you have introduced yourself, stated your name and stated who you're representing.

Finally, I would like to indicate that the members of the panel who are here with me at the front of the room are here for the express purpose of listening to your comments and asking, if necessary, clarifying questions of you that might be important in the creation of a complete record of your concerns relative to the environmental issues on this project.

Therefore, you might have to indulge in a question or two from the panel in the event that they need some additional information on your concerns.

Now, I have premarked as Exhibit Number 1 of this proceeding a copy of the Federal Register notice dated August 31, 1990. That notice announced officially that these hearings would be taking place.

I have also premarked as Exhibit Number 2 of this proceeding a copy of the press releases, paid newspaper announcement and copies of

news articles that have appeared in the local press giving publicity to these hearings.

Now, if there are no questions from the audience relative to the procedure that we will be following today, I will begin by calling the first commentor.

(No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: There being no questions, the first commentor is a representative of the governor of Texas. His name is -- the governor's name is William Clements, but the commentor's name is Edward Bingler.

If I have mispronounced your name, forgive me. If you would please spell your last name, provide us with your mailing address and then proceed with your comments.

- MR. BINGLER: That's exactly correct.

Thank you, Mr. Richardson.

Submission 104

My name is Ed Bingler, B-i-n-g-l-e-r. My business address is 1801 North Hampton Road. I serve as the Executive Director of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission.

I am here today to introduce for the record a written statement by William P. Clements, Jr., Governor of the State of Texas, in support of the environmental issues and the State of Texas process for the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Would you like to read that into the record?

- MR. BINGLER: I will read the statement into the record.

From Governor William P. Clements, Jr., the State of Texas. I would like to thank the U.S. Department of Energy for holding a hearing on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement near the site for the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas. I expect you will be hearing from a good many of our local citizens as you conduct your hearings over the next two days and I appreciate your willingness to air their thoughts and concerns.

Completion of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is an important step in the progression of the SSC. I would emphasize to the Department of Energy that our state resources are at your disposal as you complete the impact statement.

Submission 104
(cont'd)

As the Department is well aware, the State of Texas is firmly committed to seeing the SSC completed on time and within budget. Completing the impact statement without delay is a crucial step in the process.

Under the guidance of Morton H. Meyerson, Chairman of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, a total of nine state agencies have reviewed the draft impact statement and the assessment of potential impacts of the SSC on the citizens and environment of Ellis County. We will work with all interested federal agencies to address their concerns while ensuring the project's timely completion. I am confident that the Department of Energy will do the same.

1
(cont'd)

The State of Texas has been deeply committed to the SSC since we began developing our site proposals in 1987. The voters of Texas overwhelmingly agreed to spend \$1 billion of their own money on a project that would greatly enhance the nation research capability. Since the former DOE Secretary John Herrington announced the Dallas/Fort Worth area as the preferred site for the SSC in November 1988, Texas has been prepared to be the federal government's partner. Today we are acquiring the approximately 16,500 acres necessary to construct the project, and we have recently been asked by the Department of Energy to fund a magnet development facility to be built on the project's campus.

Texas welcomes the chance to host the nation's preeminent scientific facility, the SSC. The time is now to begin building this symbol of American determination to maintain scientific leadership in the world and to remain competitive in an increasingly challenging global economy.

On behalf of the State of Texas, I welcome you to Ellis County, and I wish you our best as you proceed with your hearings.

William P. Clements, Governor.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Bingler, for presenting the governor's comments.

The prepared comments of Governor Clements will be introduced into the record as Exhibit Number 3 of this proceeding.

The next scheduled commentor is Jack Mayes.

- MR. MAYES: My name is Jack Mayes, M-a-y-e-s.

Submission 105

1

I represent the Sardis-Lone Elm Water District.

On your draft supplemental statement, water, 2.23, page 235, the proposed site for drilling a well according to your Environmental Impact Statement would be in either the Twin Mountain Aquifer or in the Woodbine Aquifer using a maximum of 300 gallons per minute, or an average of 70 gallons per minute per 24-hour period at site E-2.

Submission 105
(cont'd)

Page 3.50 in your information is .38 million gallons per day is used by the Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corporation. However, Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply is using twice that, or .75 million gallons per day, and we peak out at over 1 million gallons per day.

1
(cont'd)

Whereas, if in the future Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply is required to drill another well to accommodate its customers, it would be within one or two miles of your site.

We request that your proposed E-2 well be drilled in the Woodbine Aquifer rather than Twin Mountains, as the Twin Mountains is the one that we're using. Wells should not be drilled within a two-mile radius of another well in that aquifer.

That's all, sir.

- THE COURT: Thank you for your comments.

Can you provide your mailing address for the court reporter?

- MR. MAYES: Yes. Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corporation, Route 3, 500 Highland Road, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Mayes.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Are you going to give us those written statements?

- MR. MAYES: Yes.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Because I would like to have those figures that you quoted so that we can consider them.

- MR. RICHARDSON: I'll introduce into the record as Exhibit Number 4 of this proceeding the prepared written comments of Mr. Jack Mayes.

The next scheduled commentor is Roger Williams.

While Mr. Williams is coming forward, if you would like to comment, please go back to the registration table at the entrance to the room, preregister and a runner will bring your name up to me so that I can call you to the podium.

Good afternoon, Mr. William. Would you please state your name and mailing address for the court reporter.

- MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.

Submission 106

I am Roger Williams, Jr. That's R-o-g-e-r; Williams, W-i--l-l-i-a-m-s. I live at Route 5, Box 70-A, Waxahachie. I represent only myself.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. Would you please proceed with your comments.

- MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.

Since they have started this project they have drilled numerous test holes out there. I don't think these test holes have any liquid-type casings in them. I think the water is dropping from one strata to another. The Cottonwood branch that I have lived on for the past eight years -- or ten years, I believe it is now -- has gone dry or stopped running much ahead of when it should have.

This branch and the one down by the church, the old-timers say has hardly ever gone dry.

Now, I have been pumping my well like I always do, which is a shallow well, but there is an enormous amount of water.

1 I don't think you people from up north realize what you're getting into when you come down to Texas and start looking for a lot of water.

In 1967 the Tarrant County Water District laid a 72-inch water main across my mother and father's place going 75 miles after water for Fort Worth. They told us at that time, says -- told my mom and dad, says, you'll be dead and buried before we ever come back with a parallel line.

Well, they came back in 1984, about 16 years ahead of schedule -- they estimated 2000 to 2010 -- because we had a hot dry year.

Everybody I have talked to that shows up out there by my place -- I'm on the west campus, by the way, in Boz -- from up north, they all say: Isn't this an unusually dry year?

They should have been around in 1956 or 1976.

Another thing about -- that you're going to run into is, are these ponds you're going to build, are they going to be concrete ponds, or are they just going to be in the rock?

2 Because this white rock, water runs out of it into a hole and it will run back in it when the water level goes down.

So in other words, if y'all spill any oil, cleaning fluid, solder flux, like from silver solder, what you use in refrigeration, it will go back right into the water stratas, and this stuff is going to spread all over everywhere. Because there is no filtration in this white rock at all. Once

Submission 106

(cont'd)

2
(cont'd)

water begins to run through this shallow stratas, it just wears that clay. White rock has clay floors in it and clay seams in it, and these seams just wear bigger and bigger and there's no filtration like there is in a water sand. Wherever it goes, that's where it goes.

I noticed in your environmental study they seemed to think there was no water in these seams, or fissures in this rock. I think they're wrong. I think they're 100 percent wrong. Because a 20-foot well, when you can pump anywhere from 3 to 400,000 gallons of water out of that thing in the summertime and it don't go dry, it's a well.

I live where the old gin was, and those old boilers in those days didn't have any recovery systems on them. So they had to be a good well.

3

They tell me, the old-timers -- you know, there is still a few of these people around -- I believe Stanley Murdock said that the well across the creek from me, the digging tools are still down in the bottom of it. And there is another well over there they tried to clean out one time and they pumped it day and night for three days and never could pump it dry.

Well, the problem is, sure, this is just a shallow well, but you cannot buy water at \$3 and \$4 a 1,000 gallons and water cattle with it and make a profit anymore.

Now, these -- I believe the Buena Vista well was down 2,600 feet. I don't know what the water level is. But you figure .54 pounds to raise that water for each vertical foot, you use a lot of electricity when you get down around a 1,000 and 1,500 feet pushing that water up.

And another problem you're going to run into out there is no fire protection.

4

Waxahachie Rural Fire Department is just barely squeaking by. Now, they're making an agreement with the City of Waxahachie -- City of Waxahachie don't go outside the city limits -- they're making an agreement with the Waxahachie city limits to go -- I mean, the City of Waxahachie -- to extend their city limits.

But I strenuously urge you to get a stop watch and ride with some of these fellows on a fully loaded engine and see how quick you can get to one of these multi-megabuck buildings you're going to build out there. You may be real disappointed if anything goes wrong.

I have -- I don't have any certification on anything, but I got 15 to 20 years of sad memories of what can happen when something goes the least little bit wrong.

5

And another thing that you are going to run into, are you going to keep this thing mowed, or are you going to let it grow up and become a breeding place for grass fires, rodents and varmints and whatever else comes along out there?

Submission 106

(cont'd)

5

(cont'd)

I think that's another -- seems like that's going to be a problem with keeping it mowed or lease it out to a farmer to raise grain on it and control the weeds and whatever that away.

6

And another thing I have been wondering about is all these steel pipe lines around there. Will this magnetism get into the gas lines across this thing in numerous places and then cast iron water mains in the City?

7

And also out here on a lot of these farms, people for years would burn their trash and then the tin cans -- or, well, they're actually steel cans -- they would dump them in a ditch somewhere. So there's iron or steel powder or shavings or whatever, you might say, buried under the ground in numerous places out here, a lot of which has been forgotten about probably. I think that's going to be another thing that somebody ought to take a long hard look at.

8

Also, the SSC campus started out -- I think they was going to get the old county farm at 450 acres and everything else would be underground. And now it's gone to 16,000 acres, 9,000 which is an outright buy. Started off with 4.5 billion and now it's up to 11.7 billion.

9

If this is another Comanche Peak, I think it will hit about 60 billion before it's all said and done.

10

I think when you're coming down here to Texas, if you are going to build anything that uses a lot of water, you're in the wrong place.

11

Another thing too is taking 9,000 acres plus all the land. If you cut the water supply at a lot of these other places, taking all this food away, the boys and girls at MIT said years ago the world population is going to really start using up everything around the year 2000 or 2010 and that ain't all that far away for a young person.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams is the last name I have on my roster of individuals who have signed up to speak. Let's check and see if anyone else has registered at the registration table at the entrance to the room.

(No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: No.

If any of you would like to comment today, please register at the registration table. I'll get your name, I will call your name, give you an opportunity to say your piece about any concerns you may have about the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

If any of you know individuals in town or in the area who would like to comment but could not make it to this afternoon session, please let them know that we will be here this evening at 7 p.m.

We will also be in Ennis tomorrow at 1 p.m. and again at 7 p.m.

I think what I'll do at this point is take a five to ten-minute recess, see if any other individuals who have arrived late or will arrive late, give them an opportunity to sign in and comment. So we will be at ease for approximately ten minutes subject to call of the moderator.

(Brief recess)

• MR. RICHARDSON: We're going to reconvene here. We're going to go back on the record to get a couple more public commentors who have registered to speak.

We're back on the record. My name is Peter Richardson. This is a DOE hearing on September 19, 1990 at the Waxahachie Assemblies of God College for the purpose of considering the SEIS on the Superconducting Super Collider.

Our next scheduled speaker is Ava Cook.

If you would please state your mailing address and your name for the court reporter, then proceed with your comments.

• MS. COOK: Ava Cook, Route 3, Box 118, Waxahachie.

Submission 107

1

The idea to build something that is going to produce any type of radioactive waste that will be stored on the SSC grounds and periodically transported over our local roads to any other part of the State of Texas is too dangerous of a risk for my family and the people of Ellis County and the State of Texas.

Thank you.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments.

If you have any prepared written remarks you would like to submit for the record, I'll introduce those as an exhibit.

The next commentor is Jean Caddel.

Submission 108

• MS. CADDEL: My name is Jean Caddel, C-a-d-d-e-l, Post Office Box 654 in Waxahachie.

This is from a letter addressed to Mr. Cipriano. He was very kind to respond to some of our questions recently and we appreciate that very much. He did answer many of them in a successful way, and we still have some other questions, though.

Submission 108
(cont'd)

I was not prepared to speak. I have a rather lengthy letter, and if he doesn't mind I will take some excerpts from it.

1 Of course, our greatest personal worry is in regard to low level radioactivity being emitted into the soil and water, in particular, tritium and sodium, which are both soluble in water.

We have been reading all of the environmental studies, first and second, all your site reports, everything we could find. I think we have read every word of all of them.

My husband understands them better than I do, and I speak with authorities to try to get some explanations.

But we decided our best way of calming our fears was to study what has happened at Fermilab. So we wrote for their environmental reports and we were encouraged by many of them that we got.

2 However, we did come into one environmental preliminary survey report that was done by the DOE environmental group that was sent down as a special group when the Secretary of Energy ordered all sites to be surveyed. And a few things in it did disturb us a bit, because we felt that the controls had not been quality control. And I think that's the important thing we want, is quality control, and it has been overlooked many times.

Excuse me if I'm picking and choosing, because this is quite lengthy.

Three areas on this site in October -- either September or October, I don't remember exactly which -- when they made their ten-day survey on-site had received hazardous substances and may be potential sources -- these are quotes, incidentally -- soil and groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of contamination are not known. Soil radioactivity has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed target experiments.

3 Soil radioactivity has occurred and continues to occur -- this is a repeat -- in the soil in at least three areas as a result of fixed targets.

We had read in two or three places that there would be no fixed targets here, and I understand from the nature of the experiment there will not be at the beginning, but in the recent expansion that they might do in the future it was mentioned that this was one of three expected expansions would be a fixed target.

I understand from what you sent us, and also Mr. Gibbs in Washington, D.C., that the fixed target actually produced about 50 percent of the radioactivity at Fermilab.

Submission 108
(cont'd)

4

Another thing that has concerned us, if I can find it here, was about the mixed waste. You do not expect to produce -- mixed waste really concerns me more than the two that you can separate. You know what to do with those pretty well. But when they become mixed, then there is really nothing, so they told us in Washington, to do except store it on site until it loses its radioactivity and then you dispose of it as regular hazardous waste. This takes, in these cases, about ten years, which is not a long half life, I realize, for many of the things, but when we have the water conditions we have here, it could be quite a serious problem.

5

The main things that really concern me were the lack of adequate groundwater sampling procedures up there, and some of the things that they didn't do properly.

It almost appeared that they had an experimental environmental process just like they had an experiment in physics, which we know it's an experiment in physics, we expect that, and that's as it should be.

6

Some of those things were the purging processes, the methods they used for evaluating. They did not have records of all of the wells and where they were, as-built records were not available regarding the pump intake of the elevation, the length of the well open to the formation and other physical details of construction.

You did tell us, and I believe this would be true, that there would have to be further environmental studies before you could add any other experiments that might be of a different nature and cause more -- is this true? -- that would cause more of a -- would you mind answering my question right now, or can you?

- MR. CIPRIANO: If there's anything that's done that causes a greater environmental impact than is described in this report, then we have to have another assessment.

- MRS. CADDEL: That's what I understood. That's the reason I asked the question.

I was wondering how many up there had been held, if they added experiments. I don't know. I haven't been there. So I just read about it. So I wondered how many had been held as additional experiments, because I think this is important.

I think I have already covered that.

7

There are many of us that are going to be left near the tunnel, and we are concerned with our groundwater. Our water that flows through our many springs on our property comes almost directly, as best we can read the topo maps, and I won't quote this as an authority, because we haven't figured it all out, almost at the level that you will be tunneling and putting your experimental labs.

Submission 108
(cont'd)

8

I realize up there too they did not have the proper shielding as much as you will have here with your steel, much of it, I think, was more dirt and so forth. So this would help in a great number of respects. But our main concern is, and what we would like to request, is that it be built in such a way that there is no danger at all, that it couldn't possibly get out of your areas, even the tunnel, anywhere, in case of an accident. I know it's low level, but many of the authorities now are saying -- and I don't know, I'm not a doctor, but the ones doing research believe that long exposure to low level is much more hazardous sometimes than quick exposure to a higher level even.

I am just quoting authorities on that. I can give you some names if you want it.

9

We would just like to ask that we have independent environmental agencies and geologists who are responsible to us as well as you to monitor this and each keep check on each other. I think this is a good arrangement.

Thank you.

I can't give you a copy. This isn't complete. It's all scribbled up.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Well, you have until October 15th.
- MRS. CADDEL: Yes. I'm going to mail it in.
- MR. RICHARDSON: Wonderful. Thank you, Mrs. Caddel.

Is there anyone else who would like to register to speak this afternoon?

I remind you if you know people who would like to speak, but couldn't make it here this afternoon, that we will be here this evening in the same hall beginning at 7 p.m.

I am going to call for a recess until the hour of 2:30 this afternoon. That's a half hour from now. That will give the press and the folks in the audience time to speak with the Department of Energy officials off the record, if that's what they would desire. Then I will reconvene at 2:30. If no one has preregistered by that time, we will then recess until 7 p.m.

So we'll be off the record.

(Brief recess)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We'll go back on the record.

This is the Department of Energy proceeding to consider the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Super Colliding Superior Conductor.

This is the afternoon session on September 19 at the Assemblies of God Church -- College in Waxahachie, Texas.

During the break we had another commentor sign up to speak this afternoon. I will call Carol Johnson.

Ms. Johnson, if you would state your name and mailing address for the record, then please proceed with your comments.

• MS. JOHNSON: My name is Carol Johnson, J-o-h-n-s-o-n. My mailing address is 538 Honeysuckle Trail, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

Submission 109

I would like to comment on some of the things that have been said about the radiation levels.

Under the calculations made in the SEIS the radiation levels are not of concern to me. But such estimates are based on assumptions about the duration of exposure by nonoccupational individuals.

1 I understand that there will be low levels of radiation present in the cooling ponds. I'm just wondering, did the models used to estimate the maximum nonoccupational exposure consider longer duration times and concentration effects such as if cattle or other animals continually were to drink water with the low level contamination such as in the cooling ponds? Would the milk by such animals have any significant radiation content?

I know that the answer to that is no. But you can -- to a lot of people, if you can make some more specific examples, it might help defuse some of the radiation concern and radiation issues.

Would there be any hazards, for example, if you ate fish from the cooling ponds, or from the worst case, groundwater contamination?

2 If you could give an example where the worst case groundwater contamination you could think of was and you showed that a family or animals could use that as their sole source of water supply and they would not be impacted, I believe that's the kind of example that would help defuse the concern about radiation.

If you haven't done that kind of a study with your models, I think you should. But I think that you will find that the radiation levels are indeed low and that there is no cause for concern, but it certainly is something that should be analyzed. And I think that kind of example would help defuse a lot of the radiation concerns.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments.

Is there anyone else in the audience this afternoon who has signed up to speak who I have not called or who would like to speak, but as yet had an opportunity to register to do so?

(No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Let the record reflect that no one has indicated that they would like to speak further, therefore I am going to adjourn this session of this hearing until 7 p.m. this evening.

I would remind those in the audience that if you know someone who could not make it this afternoon who would like to speak, to please let them know that we will be here at seven o'clock this evening to take further comments on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

With that, we will be off the record.

(Recess of 1 p.m. hearing on September 19, 1990)

SEPTEMBER 19, 1990: 7 P.M. HEARING

- MR. RICHARDSON: We'll get underway now.

Good evening. My name is Peter Richardson. I am the moderator for this evening's hearing. I would like to introduce, first of all, though, the academic president of the Southwestern Assemblies of God College, Jimmy Brewer.

- MR. BREWER: Again, as this afternoon as I mentioned, we want to welcome you to the campus of Southwestern. President Seville is out of town with prior commitments, but to all of the SSC staff and those connected with the project and to all the residents of Ellis County we want to extend to you a very warm welcome to our campus.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Jimmy.

Next I would like to introduce to you Joseph Cipriano, who is the manager of the Department of Energy's Superconducting Super Collider Project office. Mr. Cipriano is going to provide some introductory remarks and some background information on the process here this evening.

- MR. CIPRIANO: Thank you, Peter.

Good evening. I want to welcome you to the United States Department of Energy's Public Hearing on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, which I will sometimes refer to as SEIS, for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Joseph Cipriano. I am the Department's Project Manager for SSC Project. Today I am the presiding official at this hearing. It's been my pleasure to meet some of you before, and I personally welcome you this evening and to this hearing.

It is departmental policy, and my personal objective, to involve interested and affected members of the community in the key decision-making process for major programs such as the SSC. We are happy to have you with us today to participate in that process for this program.

After my brief introductory statement, which will address what we hope to accomplish here today, Mr. Tom Baillieul of the Department will provide a brief description of the content of the SEIS. Then our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson, who is experienced in facilitating public participation in these kinds of processes, will outline how he will conduct our meeting today.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person to the Department on our draft Supplemental EIS for the SSC.

It is important to note as well that this is not the only opportunity that you'll have to comment. You may also make written comments, which must be postmarked by October 15th, 1990, to make sure we have sufficient time to consider them properly in the preparation of the final document.

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

The Department and the SSC Laboratory are committed to carrying out the SSC Project so that environmental impacts are acceptable and that we are good neighbors with the people of Ellis County.

I want to stress as well my personal commitment to that objective. I intend to see to it that the public continues to have opportunities to contribute to our decision processes in the review of important project objectives to the construction and operation of this facility. This facility will be the world's largest and perhaps most important scientific facility.

I would be like to begin this evening by reviewing some of the events that have already taken place in the environmental review of the project.

On November the 10th, 1988, the Secretary of Energy identified Texas as the preferred site for the SSC. The Department of Energy based this decision on a technical evaluation of proposals submitted by six other states which were the finalists out of 45 -- 43 original proposals.

These proposals were evaluated by both the Department and the National Academies of Science and Engineering.

The selection of Ellis County, Texas proposal as the preferred site was supported by analysis of environmental impacts and considerations of alternatives contained in the EIS which have been issued for draft comment in August of 1988.

We received approximately 7,000 oral and written comments in response to that draft document, and those were incorporated in the final EIS which was issued in December of 1988.

DOE also issued a Record of Decision signed by the Secretary of Energy documenting our decision to proceed with the SSC and to select Texas as the site.

In this Record of Decision we made a commitment to prepare a Supplemental EIS before the start of construction to address the environmental impacts associated with a site-specific design. This SEIS would also assess alternative measures to mitigate any potentially adverse impacts at the specific site selected.

On August the 31st, 1990, DOE issued a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the construction and operation of the SSC in Ellis County, Texas.

Mr. Baillieul will describe this document for you in a few minutes, and that is the document that we are reviewing and soliciting comments from you this evening.

We encourage you to make your comments as specific as you can. To be the most useful to the Department of Energy, your comments should address issues covered in the Supplemental EIS. We have asked our moderator to urge presentors to focus their testimony on the SEIS as much as possible. This will be done not to limit your testimony, but to make it as effective as possible in this process.

Similarly, our panelists will ask questions as necessary to clarify testimony and to make sure that we have captured in the official record the important points that you make this evening.

Because time is limited and we want to give everyone who wishes to an opportunity to testify, only our panelists will be permitted to ask questions at this proceeding. Our moderator will explain more about the rules that we will operate under a little bit later.

Let me say one final word about the process.

The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, has set out the environmental review and public participation process that we are all a part of today. It is intended to assure that federal decision makers are appropriately informed and consider environmental impacts on major actions such as the action to proceed with the construction of the SSC. Beyond the law and the legal requirements, there is the agency commitment to environmental protection and to safeguarding the public health and safety.

I can tell you from personal experience that under the leadership of the Secretary of Energy, James Watkins, the Department is fully committed to these objectives.

Lastly, there is the day-to-day world of the managers and the scientists within the Department of Energy and the SSC Laboratory who must fulfill these policies and make the goal of environmental stewardship a reality.

I know I speak for all of them when I assure you that this is a responsibility that we all take very seriously. We are all committed to assuring that the Super Collider Project will be an example of environmental excellence as well as a premier scientific facility.

I would now like to introduce Mr. Thomas Baillieul of the DOE Chicago Operations Office. He's been the Project Manager for the development of the Supplemental EIS, and is perhaps the most knowledgeable person we have on its content. He will tell you what the document contains and attempt to assist you in focusing your comments on the document in ways that will help us do our job better and make the revision -- the job of revision the best it can be.

He will then introduce our moderator, who will discuss this hearing and how it will be conducted.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Thank you, Mr. Cipriano.

I would like to just take a few minutes now to review the purpose of this Supplemental EIS and to summarize its major elements.

When the Department issued the previous Environmental Impact Statement for the Super Collider in December of 1988, it committed to prepare a supplement which would provide a more in-depth analysis of potential environmental impacts resulting from construction and operation of the SSC at the selected site here in Ellis County.

The Proposed Action which is assessed in this Supplemental EIS is to construct and operate the SSC at the Texas site.

The supplement includes site-specific analyses which are relevant to the exact location for the SSC Project facilities, what we call the "footprint" of the collider.

Wherever possible, and particularly where no significant changes to site information have occurred since the time of the previous EIS, this supplement relies on the analyses and the assessments presented in that earlier document. It's important to note that this is not a totally new Environmental Impact Statement, but only a supplement to that earlier study.

The broad features of the SSC have not changed substantially since the earlier EIS. The major element of the SSC is still a large oval tunnel some 54 miles in circumference within which counterrotating beams of protons will be guided by some 10,000 superconducting magnets.

However, as was anticipated in the December 1988 EIS, some design details have been modified to maximize SSC performance and to accommodate the environmental and technical aspects of the specific site here in Texas.

Evolution of the SSC design and additional knowledge gained from a geological testing program that's been conducted have resulted in a more precise location for the collider tunnel, the service and campus areas, the utility corridors, the access roads and other project elements.

What has changed in the SSC?

Well, the major changes that affect the analyses in the Supplemental EIS are a repositioning of the halls which will contain the experimental detectors, and this has resulted in a slight shift in the collider ring to improve the geologic foundation characteristics of the underlying bedrock.

The energy and size of the proton beam injectors was increased to improve the overall operating efficiency of the machine. The size and specific configurations of the superconducting magnets was changed. And a proposal was made by the designers to use ponds rather than cooling towers for cooling the cryogenic refrigeration systems that would be located at specific points around this ring.

Because of these changes, the size and location of the service areas that are placed at intervals around the 54-mile ring have also changed. These service areas will include access shafts down to the tunnel and refrigeration plants to service the superconducting magnets. Also, each service area has been laid out to contain a cooling pond which will be roughly 20 acres in size. Throughout the development of the site-specific design alternatives for placing facilities to minimize environmental impacts have been considered.

A more detailed comparison of the changes to the SSC design since that earlier EIS analysis is provided in Table 1.2 of the document that we're dealing with tonight, right up in the very front summary section. Chapter 2 of the document gives basic information on the current design and the operational characteristics of the SSC.

What are the impacts predicted to result from SSC construction and operation as a result of the design changes and our more detailed scrutiny of the site?

Well, to give you some highlights, SSC operation would contribute to the observed decline in groundwater levels in Ellis County. However, this decline is not expected to have a significant impact on local groundwater supplies, especially as more and more communities convert to surface water supplies in the coming years.

Four of 18 service areas around the ring are located in or near to floodplains and careful design will be required to minimize potential for flooding. The SSC Project will work very closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during both the design and construction of these locations to minimize this potential.

Up to 21 acres of wetlands -- 14 constituting small ponds and some 7 acres of forested stream areas -- would be impacted to some degree. These impacts can be reduced by the construction of replacement wetland habitat on other SSC Project land.

Construction-related impacts to air quality would primarily be localized and caused by blown dust during construction which can be controlled through standard dust suppression measures. The operation of the SSC will result in only small additions to regional air emissions.

The SSC would have no impact to threatened or endangered species and only minor impacts to existing wildlife habitat areas. Use of SSC controlled land to create natural areas may actually result in an increase in wildlife diversity.

Ellis County has a wealth of historic structures -- houses, farmsteads, bridges and the like -- and a small number of these are located on land which will be acquired for the SSC.

Additionally, there is a potential for archeological sites to be found in Ellis County. These are things like early Indian campsites or the remains of early settlers' homesteads. An agreement is currently being developed with the Texas Historic Commission which will stipulate the treatment that such historical sites should receive.

Construction and operation of the SSC will create jobs and generate new opportunities for local business. It will also result in people moving into the region. This in-migration is predicted to cause small but measurable impacts to services such as schools in some communities. A socioeconomic impact monitoring program will be implemented to ascertain whether any local community experiences SSC-related impacts that tax its ability to respond. Different types of assistance would then be made available to ease those impacts.

Road construction and improvement may create short-term inconveniences to local residents and commuters. Additionally, during the period of construction short-term increases in traffic on local roads can be expected.

Table 1.1 at the very beginning of the document provides a more comprehensive summary of the likely impacts to occur from construction and operation of the SSC. Chapter 4 of the document contains more information on the potential impacts and, for areas where adverse impacts are predicted to occur, presents strategies to either avoid or to mitigate these impacts.

I would like to urge everyone who has an interest in this project to take the time to go through the Environmental Impact Statement that we're dealing with tonight and to provide the Department of Energy with any questions, concerns or suggestions that such a review may prompt.

Thank you very much for coming out tonight. I will now turn this proceeding back over to our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson.

- **MR. RICHARDSON:** The third unIntroduced panelist is Richard Briggs, and he is the Deputy Director of the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory.

Again, if you would like to comment this evening, we're asking that you preregister to do so at the registration tables at the entrance to the room.

My name is Peter Richardson. I'm an attorney in private practice. My firm has a heavy concentration in the areas of environmental and energy law with offices in Alaska, the State of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington D.C.

Both in private practice and as well as in prior government service, I have had extensive experience in conducting and participating in National Environmental Policy Act hearings such as the one we're conducting this evening.

I am not an employee of the Department of Energy, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding. Rather my single expressed purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent unbiased objective individual to moderate this week's hearings. I am here to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and spirit of the Federal National Environmental Policies Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed actions.

As stated earlier by Mr. Cipriano, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, copies of which are available at the registration tables at the entrance to the room.

In 1988 the Department conducted hearings in Texas on a draft Environmental Impact Statement that addressed the siting of the SSC here in Texas.

The draft Supplemental EIS considers in more detail the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the SSC at this site. The draft Supplemental EIS also considers modifications to the design of the project that have occurred since the 1988 hearings. The Department seeks your comments on this document.

In particular, the Department is seeking specific comments on issues that you feel are relevant and that should be considered by the

Department prior to finalizing the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Now, this is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, everything that is being said at this, as well as the other hearings we are conducting this week, is being recorded by the court reporter who is sitting to my left in front of you.

The court reporter will be making a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record in this proceeding. Copies of that transcript will be available at local libraries, addresses of which are available at the registration tables.

At this time I would like to tell you what procedures I am going to follow in the conduct of this proceeding.

I will announce each speaker from a list that has been provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are working at the registration table.

Every individual will have up to five minutes to make his or her comments. At the end of five minutes I will signal the speaker that their time has lapsed.

Now, as stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comments on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in that draft document. I will reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on those issues if they wonder from the topic at hand. I do not intend in any way to limit your remarks, but rather to assure that what comments you provide are effective in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Cipriano.

Written comments and oral comments receive the same weight in the record in this proceeding. Therefore, I would encourage you to submit your written comments either before or after your presentation or at any time prior to the close of the comment period, which as mentioned earlier, is October 15. October 15th is the postmark date by which the Department asks you to submit those written comments to assure that they will have sufficient time to consider them in the final document.

Now, this session, this evening's session, will continue until we have had an opportunity to hear from every registered speaker. I may take brief recesses throughout the course of the hearing. After I call all preregistered speakers to comment, I will call any speakers who have registered this evening at the front door.

I would encourage you if you have registered -- many people who have preregistered have been assigned time. If we move faster than anticipated, we might call you before your time was officially allotted. So I would encourage you to stick around in case we get to you earlier. However, if you're not in the room when I call, I'll go back over the list and call you again.

Now, when your turn comes to speak, we ask that you step forward to the microphone in front of the room, give us your name and spelling of your name and your mailing address. Also, we would ask that you identify any organization on whose behalf you are speaking, if you are doing so. Then simply proceed with your comments. Please speak audibly and directly into the microphone. The microphone does not have to be adjusted. It's a sensitive microphone. We have an individual controlling the microphone. So no matter how soft or far away you are, it will pick you up, so you don't need to mess with the microphone itself.

I won't start timing your presentation until after your introduction is finished; that is, your name and mailing address.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that the members of the panel who are here at the front of the room are here for the express purpose of listening to your comments and asking, if necessary, clarifying questions that might be important in the creation of as complete a record of your concerns relative to the environmental issues on this project.

If you have a copy of your oral statement, I would ask that you bring that forward -- an extra copy -- and provide it to the court reporter.

In addition, if you have additional written materials that you would like to introduce into the record, bring that forward with you at this time and provide it to the court reporter and I will have it marked as an exhibit of these proceedings. The exhibits will be attached to the transcript and available for review just as are the comments that are being transcribed.

At this afternoon's hearing I premarked as Exhibit Number 1 of this proceeding a copy of the Federal Register notice dated August 31st, 1990, in which these hearings were announced.

I also premarked as Exhibit Number 2 of this proceeding a copy of two press releases, paid newspaper announcements and copies of news articles in local papers giving publicity to these proceedings.

Are there any questions relative to the procedures we will be following this evening? (No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: There being no questions, I will start on the list of scheduled speakers.

The first scheduled speaker is George Caddel.

Good evening, Mr. Caddel. If you would please state your name and mailing address for the record.

- MR. CADDEL: I'm George Caddel. I live at #1 Lakeside Manor Road, Waxahachie, zip 75165.

- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can't hear. Can you turn it up?

- MR. RICHARDSON: He's working on it. I think it will work now.

- MR. CADDEL: Okay. I am George Caddel. I live at #1 Lakeside Manor Road in Waxahachie. My zip is 75165.

Submission 110

Before I begin I would like these two documents that are on the very back part of your sheet to be placed in the public record. That's Fermilab Report -- Environmental Site Report for 1988, and DOE/EHOEV, number 16-P, which is the Environmental Survey Preliminary Report of 1988.

How many have actually read the final environmental report, please, 26 volumes that they put out with all . . .

(Hands raised in the audience)

- MR. CADDEL: How many have read the last one we're discussing tonight?

(Hands raised in the audience)

- MR. CADDEL: Gentlemen, I'm not going to attempt to tell you about physics, because I took the first atomic physics course taught at Texas Tech in 1946 and we just had 92 elements then. We also -- physics was an exact science then.

I realize that you gentlemen are at a disadvantage because some of us has had some experience with DOE in the past and -- well, when a salesman comes down from Dallas and sells us a product and misrepresents it, it shakes us up and we lose confidence. And the next salesman who comes down and wants to sell us that same product and says he represents the same company, we have some problems with it.

Now, if I act angry and -- it's probably because I am. Because I am unhappy with our TNRLC because I think they sold you a bill of goods on this site selection.

Then you turned around and sold us SSC-1. And then in the last environmental report your are delivering us SSC-2. So my purpose here is to compare the two.

Submission 110
(cont'd)

See, you sold us a cuddly little kitten and you're delivering us a man-eating tiger. I don't think that you should be able to do that. Both of them are called cats.

But in the brochure put out by the University Research Association in 1987 it says the SSC will not release harmful radiation. And in each instance I am not going to tell where I got these, because you have it documented right there, the exact quotes.

2 In EIS Volume II you said the estimated risk of radiation exposure are shown to be negligible. Keep that word in mind, gentlemen, because the SSC loves that word "negligible."

Even in the record for the workers you say that the achieved goal at Fermilab is to keep the individual occupation exposures below one rem per year.

Now, what you sold us in SSC-2, you say you're going to meet the regulation for five rems a year for the occupational exposure and one rem per year for all the population.

That's 500 percent different. That's quite a difference.

In the air quality you say protecting the air at all locations, you're going to control the radioactivity until it decays before you release it in the air.

3 It's not what you say in number 2.

You say besides the negligible amount of radioactivity, you're going to release 250 tons of particulate matter and NO_x, which is nitrogen oxides.

"Negligible," keep that word in mind.

And the quality of water. In number 1 you say the quality of the water supply will not be affected in -- again, in number 1 you say it's just an aquifer and you would not get any radioactivity -- radioactive substance into the earth shield that would leak into the groundwater or aquifer.

4 But in number 2 you said you're going to release ten millirems a year and four millirems a year will result from SSC impact on the community drinking water.

Four millirems, that's the EPA limit. You're going to put the limit of radioactivity in everybody in this community's drinking water.

Now, let's talk about the quantity of water.

5 You said, oh, it's measurable and it will only affect the overdraft slightly.

Submission 110
(cont'd)

Impacts to the current water use would be negligible.

There is that word again.

You finally define it, though.

You say the operational needs of the project to be supplied from groundwater represents 14 percent of the 1986 groundwater of Ellis County.

14 percent is negligible?

Man, all we need is about six negligibles and we're out of groundwater completely.

No wonder that you said in 1988, a future decrease in groundwater use is projected for Illinois and Texas sites.

You bet there won't be any future groundwater. It will slow down.

You said the impact of the aquifer utilization will be minimal and temporary.

Minimal?

That means that almost nothing.

And temporary?

We know what that means.

But minimal is 65 feet lowering of the draft within a mile of the wells.

That's not minimal in my opinion. It's going to mean that these neighborhoods of mine are going to have to lower their wells constantly, and pretty soon there won't be anything there to lower it to.

Temporary. You say that 30-year decline.

That's not temporary to me. It might be to some people.

You say in SSC-1 the number of water wells within 1,000 miles of the proposed collider ring, and you listed each state.

In Texas you list two. Then you say this number is approximate.

Whoever did this estimate must also do your cost estimates, because there is 155. And we find that out in SSC-2.

But you help us there. You say the State of Texas has indicated that it would provide mitigation when the wells are closed.

5
(cont'd)

Submission 110

(cont'd)

5 (cont'd)

Well, I tell you, you better get it in writing if Texas -- if you're depending on Texas.

Okay. On our schools, SSC-1, the Commission has agreed to develop financial mitigation strategies to ensure that net negative financial impacts do not occur for these school districts.

6

But nobody's heard from any -- anything, so SSC-2 leaves it out completely.

We want that one in writing too.

7

You say in number 1 there will be no fixed target, because 50 percent or more of the radiation comes from a fixed target, but in SSC-2 the expansion of high energy fixed target physics program.

8

And on safety. SSC-1 says particle physicists have always taken care to protect the public as well as the staff, equipment and environment in their laboratories and from radiation's harmful effects.

I believe that. But I sure don't believe what you say in number 2.

(Submission 110)

continues on

page 1-113)

You know what you said in number 2?

- MR. RICHARDSON: You are getting close.
- MR. CADDEL: I think 30 minutes will be about the right time.
- MR. RICHARDSON: I'm sorry?
- MR. CADDEL: I have about 30-minutes worth.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think we should let him finish.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We are going to adhere to the rules that I initially stated.

- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He can go sign up and take my place.

- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He can take my five minutes.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. Caddel, if you would like to submit your written comments.

All right. The prepared remarks of George Caddel will be introduced as Exhibit Number 5 to this proceeding.

The document identified as the Fermilab Report will be introduced as Exhibit Number 6 to this proceeding.

The document as DOE/EHOEV-16-P will be identified as Exhibit Number 7 to this proceeding.

If you are inspired to comment as a result of other individual commentors, please go to the registration table at the entrance to the room, we will accommodate all speakers. We will be as late as we have to to get everyone on board.

The next registered speaker is Claire Pierce.

Good evening, Ms. Pierce. Would you please state your name, the spelling of your last name and your mailing address.

• MS. PIERCE: My name is Claire Pierce. My address is Route 1, Submission 111 Box 58M, Palmer, Texas, directly on top of the Super Collider, 75152.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. Please proceed with your comments.

• MS. PIERCE: I have many times asked myself if it was worthwhile to come here tonight and address Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement problems. My husband and I learned from prior SSC hearings that our comments are not taken seriously by the TNRLC or the DOE.

I finally came because I hope it is still important. There is a public audience and record of comments.

In March of 1988 I submitted four pounds of literature documenting the destructive nature of Ellis County fire ants. I sent my package to the DOE via certified mail within the required time frame for environmental hearing comments. I doubt you could have missed the package as it was covered by a large picture of *Solenopsis invicta*, the red imported fire ant. Also, I received a signed return receipt from you, the DOE.

I waited several months for a response, and then was rudely shocked when you specifically excluded a discussion of insects from the first draft Environmental Impact Statement in August of '88.

However, I did my homework, unlike the TNRLC and the DOE people who are responsible for site selection. Also I had the good fortune to have the confidence of conviction that comes from a degree in the biological sciences and my many years of associated biological research.

Submission 111
(cont'd)

Thus, I persisted in addressing the fire ant issue. I resubmitted fire ant letters and information to the DOE several times over a year period.

1
(cont'd)

Finally in latter 1988 I mailed fire ant information to officials associated with the opposition SSC sites. Shortly afterwards in the December of '89 Environmental Impact Statement the DOE begrudgingly admitted to the public that the fire ants were a significant concern and that they would study them further.

First, I doubt the fire ants would have become an issue without the oversight of the opposition. And second, I have come to learn that the DOE does not -- if the DOE does not have a good answer, they put an issue under study to delay and diminish a problem.

Now, in this 1990 SEIS it appears that you have done additional study on the fire ants and you have tried to mitigate them like you mitigate everything else in justification of the Texas site.

I found it interesting when the Dallas Times Herald reported in August that the SSC will be using steel-coated wire and hermetically sealed power boxes and insecticides to try to prevent fire ant damage.

I don't consider this much of a victory because the SSC is still proposed for construction on this ill-suited site. And moreover, in all your bureaucratic and political wheeling and dealing, you still don't get it. You are missing the obvious warnings signs.

2

I would guess that this is due to the DOE's lack of personal experience with fire ants and that your Texas fire ant consultants are not independent in their viewpoint.

The SEIS states that you plan to pile up tunnel spoils in two to eight-foot high lovely landscaped berms close to the picturesque cooling ponds.

You will thus be providing the perfect environmental breeding grounds for fire ants, loose soil and plenty of water.

I believe you will be creating the tallest and biggest and the greatest fire ant nest in all of Texas.

I would appreciate myself and the public learning what all of these site-specific adaptations for the fire ants are going to cost us. I personally think you don't have a clue, or wouldn't admit it if you did.

3

Finally, I conclude that what we have heard about your deplorable safety and environmental track record in other DOE locations is now just as true in Ellis County, Texas.

Submission 111

(cont'd)

3

(cont'd)

It is irresponsible that you didn't first identify the fire ant problem. It was then negligent that my fire ant information was excluded from the draft EIS. And then more irresponsible that it took you this long, almost three years, to come up with some answers to the fire ant problem.

Even yet, this SEIS does not answer my old question as to the extent of pollution from your unspecific amount of use of toxic fire ant chemicals on adjacent crop and pasture lands.

4

I would still like a specific and quantitative response. Will you be able to meet federal regulations pertaining to chemical crop land contamination, or do we just have to let you decide how much toxic fire ant chemical to deposit in Ellis County without any oversight?

Based on this poor environmental response record, how can we trust you to handle other sensitive problems?

I wonder how many other issues you excluded from the SEIS because they were never made public?

5

It appears to me that we can't trust the TNRLC or the DOE and that neither should be allowed to manage or exert any type of influence over the SSC.

In the future, like the past, it is not acceptable for local officials like the TNRLC or the DOE to minimize and dismiss environmental issues, nor can we afford to wait for the results of typical and questionable DOE environmental studies while the operation of the SSC proceeds to damage Ellis County.

I thus strongly urge the no-action alternative. In other words, the Super Collider cannot safely be placed in Ellis County, Texas, and it should not be built.

If the SSC is allowed to proceed, the DOE, TNRLC and affiliates should not be allowed to operate without independent general and scientific oversight.

6

This county does not have the technical expertise to adequately oversee environmental and safety issues. There should at least be a competent independent general and scientific review board to handle SSC oversight and the public's problems with the SSC. The no-action alternative remains the safest environmental option, and again I urge that the SSC program be discontinued in Ellis County.

(Submission 111
continues on
page 1-117)

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Ms. Pierce. The prepared remarks of Claire Pierce will be introduced into the record at this proceeding as Exhibit Number 8.

The next scheduled commentor is Stephen Pierce.

Good evening, Mr. Pierce, if you would precede your remarks with your name and mailing address.

• MR. PIERCE: My name is Stephen Pierce. I live at the same address as the lady before me.

Submission 112

I would like to start off by saying that unfortunately I'm not one of the lucky ones who will be moved from their homes. I'll be condemned to live on top of the Superconducting Super Collider.

1

As a resident and professional geologist living in Ellis County, I wish to express my grave concern about the wisdom of the DOE putting the world's largest nuclear experiment in an area where the farming community depends upon safe and dependable groundwater.

I have two major concerns.

2

First, the SSC was originally brought to Ellis County by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission because they purported it was the best site geologically. They further stated that this area was excellent due to the impermeable nature of the Austin Chalk where most of the tunnel would reside and that there was a lack of groundwater that could be contaminated by radioactivity. They completely ignored the quaternary terrace aquifers and the Austin Chalk itself as a reservoir.

This favorable prognosis was clearly political and not geological. The simple facts are where the Austin Chalk is fractured some of the fractures are cemented and impermeable while many others are permeable and permit the circulation and migration of groundwater.

Observation of the green countryside confirms the abundance of water. Near Great House Creek and Boz, farmers such as Roger Williams and his neighbors depend upon the shallow fractured Austin Chalk to water their livestock.

3

The distinct probability exists that radiation produced by the SSC will enter the environment through these fractures. I find this especially alarming in light of information I have recently received concerning radioactive contamination at Fermilab, an accelerator similar to the SSC. I quote from DOE's document Preliminary Environment, Safety and Health Report on the Fermi Accelerator of October 1988:

Summary of Findings.

Submission 112
(cont'd)

1. Three areas on-site have received hazardous substances and may be potential sources for soil and groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of the contamination are not known.

4

2. Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed target experiments.

I note: According to the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, August 1990, the DOE proposes to have a fixed target program at the SSC.

5

3. Inadequacies in the present groundwater monitoring system may result in lack of early detection of potential groundwater contamination.

This summary of findings is in direct contrast with the perfect environmental record the DOE and the TNRLC has publicly told us exists at Fermilab.

We have all been assured by the DOE and TNRLC that there is no danger from small amounts of radiation that will be produced by the SSC.

However, over the past two decades scientific inquiries into the biological effects of low level ionizing radiation have clearly shown that the DOE and TNRLC are wrong. Radiation physicist E. Sternglass, Doctors Gould, Muller, Stewart, Johnson, Gofman, Tamplin, Mancuso, Morgan, Dessante, Sheer, and predictions from Nobel Laureates, Linus Pauling and Andrei Sakharov, provide a truly frightening scenario. These eminent scientists have come to realize that low level ionizing radiation, like that which will be produced from the SSC, can be very deadly indeed.

6

Particularly disturbing is the work by Dr. Abram Petkau, a physician and biophysicist, who wrote with others in the Journal Health Physics, volume 22, 1972, entitled Effect of Sodium-22 on a Phospholipid Membrane, and later in Acta Physiologica Scandinavia. While conducting a new experiment using very low amounts of radioactive sodium-22.

Note: Sodium-22 along with tritium will be the most prolific radioactive species created by the SSC.

They concluded that long exposure to small amounts of radiation destroyed cells. They found that low level radiation produced toxic free radicals which destroyed cells and are particularly deadly. If these free-radicals are formed near the genetic material of the cell nucleus, they may produce a mutated form.

Subsequent research by Petkau and others demonstrated that this occurs even at background levels. Free radicals are dangerous to living systems because they form in water. And, of course, water comprises 80

Submission 112
(cont'd)

percent of the cell. They have also been found to accelerate the aging process.

6
(cont'd)

It is these low doses just above the natural background radiation that are particularly deadly. Further, work done by Dr. Charles Waldren and others published in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, volume 83, 1986 called Measurement of Low Level of X-ray Mutagenesis in Relation to Human Disease. They Found that very low levels of ionizing radiation produce mutations 200 times more efficiently than the conventional method of using high doses. The National Academy of Sciences Committee on the biological effects of ionizing radiation has just released a publication called The Beir V. Report. This report chillingly confirms the underestimation of low level radiation hazards by extrapolations from high levels.

This message is loud and clear. There's no level of ionizing radiation that's acceptable.

DOE's own radiation safety documents states that the SSC will activate the soil around the tunnel and wells within 150 feet of the tunnel will be restricted. DOE literature also states the necessity to continually monitor the environment for radioactive migration. An Introduction To Radiation Protection for the SSC, Task Force Report SSC-SR-1027, November 1987.

7

It is very disturbing that your recent SSC public comments, including the SEIS, state that you will be primarily closing wells due to the integrity of the tunnel. Your public comment record deceptively omits that closing the wells is also being done for radiation safety.

In fact, one of your own geohydrologists told me recently that she would be coming to our well over the SSC tunnel to routinely test for tritium, among other things.

My second concern:

As described above, the Austin Chalk is a local but abundant aquifer. The construction of the tunnel and excavations necessary for the support and access facilities could alter the natural groundwater pathways. Unknowingly, this complex hydrological system can be irreparably damaged.

8

I again insist that a thorough unbiased hydrogeological study be completed before any construction proceeds.

In conclusion, please put the safety of human beings living near the machine above your nuclear experiments and Nobel dreams.

2. Before any construction begins initiate, complete and publish for public comment the findings of a thorough independent unbiased

Submission 112 | environmental hydrogeological survey of the proposed collider area and
 (cont'd) | plan in advance to construct the SSC to ensure that no radioactivity will be
 8 (cont'd) | released from environment.

Thank you very much.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Pierce.

The next scheduled commentor is Kip Burnett.

Submission 113 | • MR. BURNETT: Good evening. I am Kipp Burnett, Executive
 Vice President of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, and I reside at 1403
 Munn Drive in Ennis, Texas.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. Please proceed with your comments.

• MR. BURNETT: This evening I am here speaking on behalf of the 500 plus members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce. I'm here to address the issue of improvements needed to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878, an improvement of the condemned bridges along Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch and Grove and Cottonwood Creek.

1 | As you're probably aware from correspondence received from our City Manager, Mr. Steve Howerton, these improvements are vitally necessary to these roads and bridges in order for motorists to have safe and orderly traffic flow and for Ennis residents to have project access and economic development opportunities.

2 | The residents of Ennis have long been strong supporters of this project and have been willing to overlook any future change in life-style in order to welcome the Super Collider Project to Texas. We have raised money, lobbied legislatures, hosted tours for public officials, testified at public hearings and even strongly assisted with the formal Texas proposal to win the project.

In the past few months after learning of the site changes we have been very concerned about our accessibility to the far cluster home of the experimental halls.

3 | It's our belief that in order for our residents to have good accessibility to the east campus, the improvements we have alluded to earlier in this testimony must be made.

These improvements are critical to our future development opportunities around the project. Any developer will attest that road and bridge infrastructure improvement elements are necessary to orderly development.

Submission 113
(cont'd)

We are also concerned with the public safety along these roads as you begin to move large vehicles along these to farm-to-market roads and bridges.

In their current conditions these roads and bridges are safety risks. When one thinks of moving heavy equipment and large numbers of vehicle on a daily basis, we get concerned.

It's our understanding that at the present time you are studying this accessibility and public safety issues of the thoroughfares surrounding the project and that you're working with state officials to determine what road and bridge improvements are to be made.

We feel certain that you will take our requests under serious consideration and that you will look to ensure the residents of Ennis have safe and immediate access to the east campus.

We strongly feel in order for the Super Collider to live up to the potential it has for our community, that these improvements must and will be made.

We stand ready to assist the Department of Energy and state officials in any way possible in order to improve these roadways.

4

This evening I brought along letters from other concerned businesses and businessmen in Ennis to place in the public record in support of these improvements. In the coming days you will also be receiving other letters of support.

I would also like to read a resolution passed in April of 1990 by the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

A resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Ennis requesting the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation to improve the road network connecting Ennis to the far cluster experimental halls of the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Whereas, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Texas; and,

Whereas, the far cluster experimental halls of the Superconducting Super Collider are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

Whereas the relocation of the far cluster of the experimental halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

Whereas the experimental halls and apparent facilities represent an investment of more than 500 million; and,

Submission 113
(cont'd)

Whereas the access of these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

4
(cont'd)

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce of Ennis, Texas that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network and connecting Ennis to the far cluster experimental halls of the Superconducting Super Collider Project to the standard of an arterial state highway or two lane undivided.

Resolved this 9th day of April 1990.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Burnett.

I will introduce as Exhibit Number 9 of this proceeding the packet of letters introduced by Mr. Burnett from concerned business people of the City of Ennis.

As Exhibit Number 10 of this proceeding will be the resolution of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Ennis.

Submission 114

The next scheduled commentor is John Parsons.

• MR. PARSONS: I live at Route 3, Box 221-A in Waxahachie.

1

There are two things that I would like to comment on this evening. The first has to do with the use of my home as an abort tunnel for the largest particle accelerator in the world.

As stated in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, if built, it would be 20 times larger than anything achievable at any existing accelerator, and you want me to live on the top of the abort area.

2

Of course, I could put my home up for sale. Our representative Congressman Barton has stated publicly that he thinks that this would increase the value of the property.

I think you would have to be possessed to say this and believe it.

So my question is, what on earth has possessed our government to think that they can come into an area and create total chaos.

3

Let me read you something from a site-specific conceptual design published in July of this year by the Department of Energy.

Radioactivation of air and surface water and the production of noxious gases will be addressed for the sake of completeness, but are not significant in the design or operation of the facility.

Submission 114

(cont'd)

3 (cont'd)

So what they're saying in their own publication, that safety in relation to these things are not a significant part of the design or the operation.

This is not surprising. A 1988 DOE audit of Fermilab in Illinois indicates major soil and groundwater contamination problems.

4

All of this is for the stated purpose of determining the origin of our universe, and afterwards the scientists will still be left with anything but theories, but we'll be left with broken homes, polluted environment, considerably higher taxes and cancerous bodies or worse. And for this we have to give up our home and deal with greedy bureaucrats.

The second item I would like to comment on relates to the authority of the TNRLC to take the private property of individuals.

Of course, the reasons for doing so always seems important at the time. It's always for the public good. First there were railroads to convey the public. Then there were public roads to transport the public and its goods. And, of course, we also gave up our property for schools. All of these things and others are used by the public. There is at least some justification for them.

5

Next comes the Super Collider.

In January of this year a high energy physics advisory panel subpanel on SSC physics was convened to review technical changes in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Among other things, the reports says the very spirit of physics is to explore the unknown.

This makes it impossible for us to predict precisely what we would discover in the future.

6

So in other words, what is really being said here is take private property, spend over \$8 billion of public tax money and we may be able to provide you, the public, with some theories about something that has virtually nothing to do with improving the real quality of life.

Unlike other public projects, there is absolutely nothing that anyone can point to and say this is what it's going to do and it's for the public.

7

James Cruminsel (phonetic), former president of the American Physical Society says of the Super Collider: Economic and technological spinoffs are unlikely in the extreme.

Just remember, the taking of private property by the government is only one step away from making the ownership of private property illegal,

Submission 114
(cont'd)
7 (cont'd)

much like totalitarian governments around the world. This project is symptomatic of just how sick our government has become.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Parson.

The next scheduled commentor is Claudia Parsons.

- MS. PARSONS: I'm Claudia Parsons, same address as the
Submission 115 previous speaker.

You have a moral, ethical and financial obligation to the people of Ellis County, as well as the remainder of the United States. There will be exposure to low level radiation. This is in addition to what we are already receiving.

1 Recent studies shows that low level radiation does indeed increase the incidents of cancer.

Do we need the SSC?

Definitely not. It will be Texas' dangerous and extremely costly white elephant.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Ms. Parsons.

The next scheduled commentor is Kars Tamminga. I hope I did justice to your last name.

- MR. TAMMINGA: Good evening. My name is Kars Tamminga.
Submission 116 I reside five miles west on 1446. Our address is P. O. Box 1069, Waxahachie, Texas 76165.

Mr. Chairman, you did credit to my name, but I don't know if we do credit to this project.

1 We, as our family, we are not condemned to sit right on the tunnel. However, we are very close. We are condemned with our business to sit right on the tunnel.

2 Since most of us have known from the beginning that the SSC will not generate radioactive emissions and waste that might be associated with nuclear reactors, our concerns and questions have never been based on that premise.

Submission 116
(cont'd)

Our greatest personal worry is in regard to low level radioactivity being emitted into the soil and water. In particularly, tritium and sodium, which are soluble in water.

2
(cont'd)

Our concern regarding radiation and groundwater contamination is in regard to our dairy where we milk at this moment approximately 800 Holstein cows.

We have two water wells, which is practically our only source of water, which are our livelihood of the business. And will be approximately 100 feet from the tunnel.

Those water wells are also right in the path of the abort tunnel.

3

We also understand that several additional wells will be constructed, which our previous speaker has already mentioned that this will lower our water table in Ellis County from 65 to 100 feet within one mile and the total water usage will be about 14 percent of Ellis County groundwater. Our two wells will be right close to where these new wells are going to be, or one of these new wells are going to be.

I also understand that this water will not be used for human consumption. Our well will be used and is used for human consumption.

Many times we have been assured that this project is safe and we have nothing to fear. We would like to believe this. However, we find several contradictions, as you have heard quite a few this evening.

4

One letter from Mr. Gary Gibbs states that the SSC will not have a fixed target physics program. However, in the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC it says three major SSC elements are identified as potential areas for future expansion.

Three 2-TeV test beam target halls, four experimental halls and a high energy fixed target physics program.

5

Another contradictory, the siting parameters document -- the siting parameter document released in June of '85 required 20 feet of earth over the tunnel.

Later this became 30 feet.

Now it is 50 feet.

6

Then we read two weeks ago that there is 10 percent more radiation.

10 percent more radiation than what?

Why all these changes when there is no significant radiation?

Submission 116
(cont'd)

7

We have heard numerous references to Fermilab. Several times people from the SSC have been in my office to assure that it is safe and refer to the Fermilab. We have read some reports from Fermilab. I have several pages in my letter which would site from these reports. It would be too long to cite all this.

8

Another contradictory. Results from tritium, analysis from water samples collected from a borehole inside the main ring and beneath the neutrino-area target hall revealed concentrations as high as 29 pCi per milliliter. 20 is the drinking water standard.

Three other holes have shown values for tritium up to 2,200 parts per milliliter. 100 times the allowed standards.

The 1988 site and environmental report states one sample was a fraction higher than drinking water standards. Another sample was sent to a different vendor and these results were higher than standards allowed.

Why was it not mentioned that it was 100 times higher?

It just says higher. It's not -- it don't lie.

Lack of monitoring in the subsurface below the underdrains, but above the groundwater precludes early detection to contaminant migration.

We understand the project has been going for ten years. Can they still not detect and do the test right at Fermilab?

Many of us will be left closer to the tunnel and injector ring than the village where most of Fermilab appear to live on the site. Some will be directly over the ring. Even though it may be perfectly safe, when these people may be transferred and need to move, how many prospects do you think they will find who will purchase their home?

9

Also, when we try to sell our product, which is milk, how many do you think will buy the milk when they know where it comes from?

We as a dairy are in the food-producing industry. Milk is very sensitive and delicate, as it is fed to little children, and is very closely monitored by government agencies. We need to make sure that our product will not be banned from the market.

Thank you.

(Applause)

See Exhibit 12
(page 1-182)
for Tamminga
Comments 10-14

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you. The prepared remarks of Kars Tamminga will be introduced into the record as Exhibit Number 12 of this proceeding.

I would like to remind those in the audience who may have arrived late, if you would like to comment on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement this evening, that we're asking that you register at the entrance at the registration tables. DOE runners will then bring the names up to me and I will call your name here at the podium for you to come up and make your comments.

I would also remind you that we're having hearings tomorrow at 1 p.m. and at 7 p.m. at the Ennis Junior High School. So if you know folks over in that part of the county who would like to comment but haven't had the opportunity to come here this evening, let them know that we will be in Ennis tomorrow afternoon and evening. The next scheduled commentor is Sue Hyatt.

Good evening, Ms. Hyatt. If you would please state your name and mailing address for the record.

• MS. HYATT: My name is Sue Hyatt. My address is Route 3, Submission 117 Box 222-F, Waxahachie, Texas 75165.

I am one of the Crownover Road area homeowners who is being forced to live over that infamous X also known as a beam absorber and sometimes referred to as an abort tube.

1 I say "forced" because the TNRLC chose to put this phase of the operation underneath our homes and then they chose not to pay us, so that those of us who don't want to live over it could afford to relocate.

Our anger, fears and dissolutionment are intensified each time we get a different answer to the same question.

2 Most of my neighbors are rightfully concerned about safety, groundwater contamination, soil contamination, stray beams and mostly of the unknown.

A more immediate concern to me is the damage that's being done to us here and now. Our homes have been rendered worthless for resale, and that is damage that we don't have to wait 20 years from now to feel.

3 Not wanting to live over this facility, we put our home on the market. We reduced the price \$20,000 from that which a local realtor had it listed. On admitting to prospective buyers where my home is located, I have been laughed at, hung up on and sympathized with.

We were told that at one time dormitories were to be built where our homes are. Then the plans were changed so that they would not be located over this X.

If this is true, and we have been told many conflicting stories, then it seems to me that we aren't the only ones who don't want to live over the X.

Submission 117

(cont'd)

3

(cont'd)

We are laypersons and admittedly know little about the technical side of the SSC, but we are smart enough to know that once we give up subsurface rights, then you can do anything you please under our homes and we will be just as helpless as we are now to do anything about it.

Prospective buyers are pretty quick to pick up on this also. My neighbor, Mr. Charles Huskins, received a letter stating that the purchase of our land would be a waste of the taxpayers' money.

During this ordeal we haven't talked to anyone, and that includes our congressman, who cares one iota about the unique problems facing the Crownover Road and Crownover area taxpayers.

4

I understand that Illinois legislatures were sensitive enough to similar problems facing constituents to pass legislation protecting their rights.

In conclusion, I submit to this panel that if this facility is going to advance technology so much and benefit so many people, that it might actually save the taxpayers some money to buy out the Crownover Road properties so that we can begin to rebuild our lives and you can get on with whatever it is that you do.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Ms. Hyatt.

The prepared remarks of Sue Hyatt will be introduced into the record as Exhibit Number 13 of this proceeding.

The next scheduled commentor is Dale Cook.

Good evening, Mr. Cook.

- MR. COOK: Hello. My name is Dale Cook. I live at Route 3, Submission 118 Box 118, Waxahachie, Texas 75165.

Many Ellis County residents and taxpayers affected by the Super Collider, be they landowners or neighbors to the project, are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE and their contractors.

1

I personally question the validity of the SSC Project and Environmental Impact Statement for the following reasons:

I knew nothing about Texas being chosen, the chosen site for the SSC in 1988 or '89. The first and only time I knew that my family and property were affected were in March 1990. The notice of public meetings

Submission 118 | primarily occur in local newspapers that do not service the majority of Ellis
 (cont'd) | County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Fort Worth newspapers.
 1 (cont'd) | Normal channels for public information do not exist.

2 | The DOE has the ability to let the SSC facility convert the project
 | to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future such as a fixed target
 | accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactive
 | production and radioactive waste.

3 | The Environmental Impact Statement has not convinced me that
 | there will not be any radioactive contamination of soil, air and groundwater
 | from the SSC operation.

3 | Also it has not convinced me that digging a fractured rock will not
 | cause many other detrimental affects on the environment of Ellis County.

4 | The quality of life in Ellis County will be severely diminished.
 | Therefore, due to the invalidity of the SSC Project and the Environmental
 | Impact Statement failing to convince me of an environmentally safe
 | project, I propose that the project be stopped and at that the DOE adopt
 | the no-action alternative in the FEIS Volume I, Section 33.

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: The next scheduled commentor is Charles
 Huskins.

Good evening.

• MR. HUSKINS: Good evening. How are you?

I would like to speak from my hastily taken notes here. I would like
 to address the environmental impact study --

• MR. RICHARDSON: Before you get started, could you state
 your mailing address and name for the court reporter. I'm sorry.

• MR. HUSKINS: My name is Charles Huskins. I live at Route 3,
Submission 119 Box 117, Waxahachie.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you.

1 | • MR. HUSKINS: First we were presented with an environmental
 | impact study, which was incomplete and inconcise and totally lacking in a
 | final judgment as to what is going to be done and what is not going to be
 | done on this project.

Submission 119

(cont'd)

Then the Supplemental Environmental Impact Study that we have most recently got, in regards to addressing the landscape, material transportation in regards to rock and earthen materials to be excavated from the collider tunnel, excess shafts, buster and injector tunnels and experimental halls, the material to be excavated from these areas is estimated to be 8.8 million cubic yards of loose material and this doesn't include -- excluding backfill to be put back.

1
(cont'd)

Okay. These are addressed as landscape spoils.

The gentlemen said there would be a minimal impact as far as air pollution and what have you in regards to transporting these materials.

2

I would say that anyone that can transport 8.8 million cubic yards of dirt and rock and believes there is going to be a minimal impact is living in a pipe dream.

The plan approached the placement and distribution of the spoils is over 1,400 acres. It supposedly will result in minimal disruption of existing topography.

3

There is no way that you can take 8.8 million cubic yards -- and this is, by the way, probably a conservative estimate, because I haven't seen the government do anything that came out under. So this is supposed to be done with minimal disruption of the existing topography.

4

Yet later on in this supplemental impact study it's stated that several floodplains are located in the area of the east complex. A spoils placement plan would be developed to minimize impact to these areas, which suggests a comprehensive and complete spoils placement plan doesn't even exist. This is in the floodplain.

5

In regards to the groundwater, the groundwater resources impact assessment within the supplemental environmental impact study focuses on issues or impact categories that require further evaluation -- this is your own words -- because of change project design resource requirements or availability of additional site-specific data.

I can't see how you can say it's not going to affect our water supply.

6

And the radiation, in regard to the radiation in this area -- and I believe the tunnel is going under Bardwell Lake will be lead lined. I assume this is to prevent any kind of radiation getting into the water supply there. But there is no plans for that kind of protection for our groundwater.

I would like to remind you that the radiation is cumulative in nature and may result in future risks of latent cancers and genetic effects.

Submission 119
(cont'd)

7

In regard to the groundwater policies, this seems to say that though no accurate data exists to your knowledge as to whether there will be any short term, long term or irreversible impact on groundwater, whether or not what you perceive to be good construction policies are used, if in fact these practices or policies can guarantee no irreversible negative impact on the water supply.

8

In regard to the surface runoff in the spring flow, there is no area within the Supplemental Environmental Impact Study that is not negligibly effected by the construction of the SSC, whether it be due to clearing, grading excavating, heavy equipment movement or landscape spoils distribution.

I would invite anyone on this panel or any other panel that can point to any section there of the environmental impact study that says it will be a positive effect on the environment, or at best, no negative affect at all. I would like to see it.

9

In regards to the floodplains, no complete and accurate floodplain study exists. In fact, placement of tunnel surface areas between the floodplains are subject to more detailed and complete floodplain studies.

One specific area is E-8, and due to all the expanse of the floodplain in this area necessitates furthers engineering study. In that regard, to the levels of this -- and this is your own words -- the level of this effort at this site, the E-8, is beyond the scope of conceptional planning efforts.

And this, I believe, the gentleman was referring to Corps of Engineers are being sought out for advice in this area. But I would also point out that the Corps of Engineers have done other projects that are also unsafe. The impact of this area is unavoidable and an optimal location would still be in a broad floodplain.

10

The quality of life in regards to the implementation of the SSC will definitely be diminished. We have 192 families presently being dislocated out of seven -- in excess of 700 families involved. I find this totally unbelievable in that you can move 192 people and we have got plans for more people to be brought down here with assistance from our government than what is being assisted in moving off away from the Super Collider.

11

I would also point out that SSC implemented monitoring programs are at best ineffective and are like leaving the wolf in charge of the sheep.

Environmental policies of this administration and the previous are at best a farce and constitute nothing but empty words on worthless paper.

If people lets SSC come into Ellis County, and what it's going to amount to is the rape of our lands, the rape of the people. Nobody gets kissed and you want us to thank you in the end and it's not going to happen. We're here to fight.

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Huskins.

I would like to also remind you that if you have additional comments that you would like to submit for the record in addition to your oral comments, that you can do so either here this evening or you can do so by mailing them at the addresses available at the registration table. We ask that they be postmarked no later than October 15 to be considered in the final document.

The next scheduled commentor is Matthew Bryant.

If you haven't registered to comment and you would like to comment, please go to the registration table at the front of the room and we will register you and get you on the list and get you up here to make your comments.

Good evening, Mr. Bryant.

Submission 120

• MR. BRYANT: My name is Matt Bryant, and I live at Box 3, Route 22-A in Waxahachie.

I don't have a lot here to say tonight, but what I am going to say I think will hold a lot of weight to the people that's going to have to live near and on this area that called I-1 area. Which they don't publicize this very much for some reason. I notice it's not on this thing back here tonight that we was looking at and I am wondering why.

I have attended three meetings since this thing started. The first here with a panel of scientists. They were asked that night why that this I-1 area wasn't put underneath the campus over there, why they would be using the area that's I-1 area is going to be over in a neighborhood, why they was doing this.

One of the scientists made the statement up here that night, he said: We've got expensive equipment underneath this thing over there on this campus.

And he said, he explained, what the beam was going to do that they're going to shoot over, which this beam is going to come underneath the area that we live and there's a lot of people here tonight that lives in that area.

Now, the second meeting I attended was with Congressman Barton, and Mr. Barton seemed to think, like all three of the meetings I have been to, that there is no danger. Please believe me, there is no danger.

Submission 120
(cont'd)

Well, I'm not convinced. And the people that lives underneath this thing over there is not convinced of this.

We feel that we're being sold out. We feel that somebody here is not looking out for our interest. And as taxpayers I thought the federal government was supposed to treat everybody equal. And what we're getting over there is not equal rights.

Now, here's one thing they did agree. Each one of the meetings I have been in has agreed on one thing. There is no danger.

There is no danger. Then they get -- of course, I don't know what this means when they talk about all the power that they're going to shoot out through this tunnel and they're going to abort it underneath us.

2
(cont'd)

I mean, this is Latin to me. I don't understand it. That's what I have been trying to do all along is understand, trying to get into my mind how if they expect us to live and keep our families, take their word -- take their word and just be at ease and live on this thing that they're fixing to do.

Well, I just don't -- I'm not comfortable with that.

There is a lot of people in this area that's got young children and their children is going to grow up, they're going to live on this property. I am sure that when they was using this Agent Orange that they were convinced that there was not going to be any problems, don't worry about it, there is not going to be any problem there. But even now there is still people dying with this.

Now these scientists that -- at the time were serious. They believed there wasn't going to be any harm done to those people over there.

3

Well, what's to keep us from believing the same thing is going to happen to us over here; that we're going to go along with the people -- I feel that I have done my part of 19 months in combat, three years of my life, and I gave -- I paid taxes all my life. I have done everything any citizen would have done. But when they bring something like this along which has happened to me twice in my lifetime -- it happened to me when I was eight years old. They took my father's farm. They said we can do this because we use domain law and do it, there's nothing you can do about it.

Well, it's happened to me at 58 years old again. Twice in my lifetime this has happened.

But they say, don't worry about it, they're not going to hurt you, just cool it and stay there where you're at because all this is going to be all right.

Submission 120
(cont'd)

3
(cont'd)

I don't believe this, people. I don't believe that there is a court in this country -- I don't believe there is a judge in this country that will take the evidence that's been produced here tonight and tell a man that you got to keep your family there, you have got to raise your family on top of this thing that they're going to use more power -- they got more power coming off this thing than anybody knows about.

In fact, I don't think they really realize how much impact this is going to have on the neighborhood over there.

Like I said, I didn't have a whole lot, but it is something to think about.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Bryant.

The next scheduled commentor is Phillip Smith.

Good evening, Mr. Smith.

- MR. SMITH: Good evening.

Submission 121

My name is Phillip Smith and my address is 534 Honeysuckle Trail, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

I am here tonight speaking in my behalf as a resident of Honeysuckle Trail over in the vicinity of service area E-2, and also in behalf of a number of the citizens in the Sardis community who have signed a letter that was dated July 25th, 1990, and sent to Mr. Cipriano and other gentlemen to which we have had no formal reply, even though it was requested.

The purpose of the letter being to point out to the authorities the danger of utilizing these rural community roads when there is an alternate access into service area E-2.

1

The recent Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement shows that in spite of letter, table 2.2, figure 2.12, figure 3.6 (d) and Section 4.10.2.1 contemplate that these community roads which are not fit for the type of transportation that will be utilized in and out of service area E-2 will still be utilized for this purpose.

I think the best way to get the point across is to just try to summarize certain portions of this letter.

Site E-2 is to be the location of a lift station, cooling towers, cooling pond and ultimately a public park in connection with the SSC Project.

Submission 121

(cont'd)

This is in the middle of a ranch and rural community. To gain access to E-2 we have been advised that a circuitous 2.5 mile route is proposed through the Sardis community and down Honeysuckle Trail. The SEIS shows that that route now comes through the Lone Elm community and down Honeysuckle Trail, which is equally disadvantageous.

1
(cont'd)

The access route will be used by trucks and heavy equipment for transporting rock and construction materials in connection with the lifts and cooling stations proposed at site E-2. Thereafter it will be utilized by the SSC with maintenance vehicles and by the public for access to a public park.

The existing Sardis community roads and Lone Elm roads and Honeysuckle Trail are one lane hot topped county roads of approximately 18 feet in width. Those roads are of inadequate design and construction for use by the SSC and such use will result in their ultimate destruction.

These roads have a very weak subsurface base made from caliche rock and other forms of rock with hot topping over them and are designed for automobiles and light trucks.

2

In order for them to be minimally adequate for this use by the SSC, Ellis County or the State of Texas will have to widen and improve this circuitous route of community roads. They're going to have to enlarge some of the areas to at least 60 feet, I would think, in width to permit the large trucks and so forth to turn around. And they're going to have to construct a new road beginning at the terminal point on Honeysuckle Trail back into site E-2.

We believe that the use of these roads for SSC and public park purposes will endanger the safety and environment of the Sardis and Lone Elm communities as hereinafter explained and will be extremely expensive to the State of Texas and its taxpayers to construct or improve as is contemplated in the SEIS over such a great distance.

In this letter dated July the 25th we attached a map and proposed an alternate route which made sense to all of us, and we can't understand why it has not been adopted.

3

Instead of taking the circuitous route through these two communities, there is a way to get to site E-2 off of Highway 287 that would involve building a new road of only 800 to 1,000 yards compared to two and a half miles coming from H-75 down through the Lone Elm community and down Honeysuckle Trail or coming from 287 through the Sardis community.

There are only two landowners who you would be involved in acquiring the right-of-way from. One of them is a man who has had some conversation with the DOE and has indicated that this would be acceptable

Submission 121
(cont'd)

3
(cont'd)

to him to sell the right-of-way to come in from the northeast corner of site E-2. And the other landowner is a local bank which has recently foreclosed on the tract of land.

This alternate route is not inhabited. There are no homes around it. There are at least 25 homes on the Honeysuckle Trail and Sardis route, and there are even more if you were to come from 875 through Lone Elm.

The cost of building this road has got to be substantially less than trying to improve and really rebuilding Honeysuckle Trail and the Sardis or the Lone Elm roads.

4

The Sardis -- the Honeysuckle Trail is also right now somewhat dangerous due to the winding twisting nature of the road, the blind curves, the hills and valley in one particular point. And improving that road is not going to eliminate these blind spots.

Right now if the road is not improved it is impossible for two ongoing vehicles to pass each other -- or two approaching vehicles to pass each other, without each driver pulling somewhat off the road. It's just impractical from a danger standpoint to utilize these roads and from an economic standpoint.

Since we wrote the July 25th letter another alternate has also been explored through an uninhabited area for access to site E-2 in case the SSC does want to come into the site from Highway 875 on the south.

5

That would be to use the Skinner Ranch Road, which is 1.4 miles in length from the point that it intersects with 875 down to the point that it connects with the landowner adjoining site E-2. That landowner would have to convey a right-of-way or it would have to be condemned if Honeysuckle Trail were used in the area that we protest to get access back to site E-2.

In conclusion, the use of the existing roadways through Sardis and Lone Elm present an adverse economic and adverse environmental impact to our community. There are two alternate routes which would not present this adverse impact. We urge you to study these and adopt them.

See Exhibit 15
(page 1-198)
for Smith
Comment 6

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. Smith, was the document you handed to the court reporter, was that the letter you were referring to, or is that your prepared remarks?

- MR. SMITH: That was the letter I was referring to.

- MR. RICHARDSON: The letter dated July 25 will be introduced into the record of this proceeding as Exhibit Number 15.

I think this is a good opportunity to take a short break. It is approximately twenty till nine. We will reconvene at ten till nine.

(Brief recess)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We have got another hour of commentators approximately if we keep the same pace we were going.

In addition, I would like to give Mr. Caddel another opportunity to get up and speak as well as anyone else who has spoken once, if you would like to speak again, and we will recycle you as time permits after we get through the list of speakers the first time. So everyone will have an opportunity to speak at least once, then if you feel the need to continue your oral remarks, we're certainly going to accommodate you. I don't want to limit remarks, but we do have a lot of people to accommodate.

In addition, it's important for you to realize and remember that written comments will carry the same weight in this record as your oral comments that are made here this evening. So if do you not -- if you find you do not have sufficient time or find that you do not like to stand up in front of a crowd to speak in the microphone, at least submit your written comments. You don't have to do it this evening. Do so by October 15th. You will be heard, your comments will be considered.

I would also remind you that we are going to be at the Ennis Junior High School tomorrow at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. for your neighbors and friends who couldn't make it this evening. Please spread the word that we will be there to hear their comments.

The next scheduled commentator is Miles Pierce.

I would reiterate, we would like to ask that you state and spell your name for the court reporter and your mailing address. You will have five minutes for your comments.

- MR. PIERCE: Go?

- MR. RICHARDSON: Go.

- MR. PIERCE: Fine. My name is Miles Pierce. My address is Submission 122 554 Highway 287 East, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

I moved here from West Texas. I am a sheepherder and not used to this element on declaration of the facts. So I'm going to tell you the way I feel about it.

1

I would have been glad to speak to this a lot more to the point, Mr. Moderator, but as is the custom of this outfit, I was not notified that my property sat right on top of the blooming tunnel until three months after

Submission 122
(cont'd)

the termination date, as well as I never saw this thing until I got here tonight.

The lady in front says: Didn't you get one in the mail?

When?

Last week?

I got it at the door tonight.

I have some thoughts about it. I moved here from West Texas because I liked this place. I have been here 11 years out on Highway 287. I'm not kin to Steven and Claire Pierce, but I wish I were, because I feel as they do, that I have been condemned to live right on top of this thing.

Gentlemen, I feel that deceit got you in the door and what keeps you here is big government steam rolling tactics.

I want to talk about the tax base. 17,000 acres. That's over 85 percent of this. Somebody is going to have to pay those taxes.

An example, when I moved here the taxes on my little place out here were \$290. We haven't got this thing started and it's already in the vicinity of \$4,000.

1
(cont'd)

A videotape was run on Channel 8 concerning the Fermilab and a comparison of it to the Cern Lab. This was this spring. You may have seen it. I have a copy of it.

Looking at it several times I have decided that the upshot of all the SSC is simply political; that is, to best the Cern Lab. They don't have 17 miles. We could have 54 miles.

That's doesn't seem like an \$8 billion deal.

I think it's a sad day for us who chose to live in Ellis County when we got this thing bulldozed on top of us.

It is my feeling that the government has a set pat written timetable on how to handle the little people who pay the taxes. And this meeting is all eye wash.

(Applause)

But it's prescribed in a government bulletin number so and so, so you have the meeting and you tell them that all this is going to be important.

I do not feel that you are going to pay one bit of attention to any of this. You are going to do what you want to do, but you might just find that

Submission 122

(cont'd)

1

(cont'd)

you're going to have to hunt up some new suckers to tax. It looks like the only thing that will save us here is a big budget war somewhere.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Pierce.

The prepared remarks of Miles Pierce will be introduced into the record as Exhibit Number 16.

The next scheduled commentor is Neally Kerr.

Submission 123

- MR. KERR: My name is Neally Kerr, K-e-r-r. My mailing address is P. O. Box 382, Palmer, Texas 75152.

I gave my negative comments in written form, I guess a year ago during the draft EIS. So my comments tonight will be -- assuming this is sort of a done deal and in a supplemental fashion, we will be fine tuning this thing at this point.

1

There is one positive aspect of this thing. Over the last ten years I guess it's sort of infamously, things have been developing here in the Metroplex area and I have had a lot of friends have a lot of creek bottoms filled in for expanded tax bases. That was one of my concerns. And at this point it looks like the extracted material is going to be used, or it can be used on-site.

I know some unscrupulous people that were lusting after your leavings, and they were going to call it pad sites.

2

What usually happens is that areas are urbanized, small cities are urbanized. It seems that the higher the education of the people, the more narrow-minded their views. They put a lot of pressure on the local school district, fire department, et cetera, and the local officials are needing to expand their tax base and they do some rash things and that's the way these sleazy people come in and they build the liquor store and the strip shopping center in the floodplain. And consequently higher velocities in the creek wash away new bridges downstream.

So using the extracted material on-site may seem like a minor thing, but from my experience with my friends over the last ten years, this is a major thing.

3

Also, I would like to comment and ask that if the DOE personnel do come in and this is completed, that they do act like adults and use their education to help the community and not as a weapon to cause pressure and even take people's jobs away.

Submission 123
(cont'd)

The other thing this is dovetailing with, is a land-use study going on right now in Ellis County. This is also science. And the only thing that I can see that can kill the Super Collider right now is its own bloated budget. However, it seems to be increasing. That will be fine.

4

But if you do leave the area before this magnificent project is completed, you might ask that a land-use study be completed and implemented. This is a science also and you would definitely benefit the community through the completion of this study.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Kerr.

The next scheduled commentor is Robert Becker.

If you would like to comment, please go to the registration table at the entrance to the room, sign up to comment and the runner will bring your name up to me and I will get you called in order.

Good evening.

- MR. BECKER: Yes.

Submission 124

My name is Robert Becker. I live at 4500 Sojourn, Apartment 107, Addison, Texas. Nowhere near here.

1

I am here tonight representing Texans United. We're a grass root citizens lobby. We represent 65,000 members in Texas on environmental issues.

2

One of our fundamental principles is environmental democracy. I feel that this evening the immediate environmental impacts have been very well addressed by the Caddells, the Pierces and so forth.

One thing I would like to point out that I feel is missing from the big blue book is a study on the post-Super Collider Ellis County.

Three or four years ago when this first began the economic boom was promised for this area. And I have to ask the Department of Energy where the real estate, hotel, restaurant chains, high dollar scientists are going to be when this project in 25 years is too radioactive to work? What is left behind?

3

Back to the democracy. If the Department of Energy cannot guarantee public safety from radiation, therefore the democratic thing to do would be to have an Ellis County referendum for this new Super Collider II. It's very obvious the people in this room have been lied to. Lied to about radiation, lied to about cost, et cetera.

Submission 124
(cont'd)

You know, the folks that have to live with this misery for the two or three decades are going to be left with nothing. The Department of Energy, the well-paid scientists are going to be long gone.

In April of 1989 Congressman Barton stated that the Department of Energy has a good track record with its most recent accelerator projects.

Based on the previous testimony on the Fermilab, this is a lie.

In May of 1989 there was a cost that I read in the paper of \$5.9 billion.

4

Now, it changes daily. I have seen 9, I have seen 10, I have seen \$11 billion.

This is a lie.

What I'm proposing -- and I know this goes way out of the Department of Energy -- or Department of Energy's realm of control -- is I would like to challenge Congressman Barton to let the educated voters of Ellis County who have now had three years to learn the truth to read through the propaganda to determine the lies to decide their own fate. They're the taxpayers, they have to live with it, not the Department of Energy. That would be the democratic thing to do.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments.

The next scheduled commentor is Dave Schroeder.

Submission 125

• MR. SCHROEDER: My name is Dave Schroeder, S-c-h-r-o-e-d-e-r. I live at 6620 Yosemite in the town 25 miles north of here, Dallas, 75214.

1

I want to submit a seven-page paper from the Sierra Club that's been adapted as a position paper against the Super Collider, an article of my own with 15 points against the Super Collider and an article in the Nation Magazine that came out March 19th, 1990, by a leader of the North Texas Greens, Gayle Hudgens, who isn't here. She received threats and sold her business and house and left the state.

This here is a report by the GAO, General Accounting Office, Final Site Selection Process for Department of Energy's Super Collider.

It says here about North Carolina that it has fractured bedrock conditions that increase the potential for groundwater contamination. On Tennessee, potential surface and groundwater contamination.

Submission 125
(cont'd)

I have met people who say that Waxahachie is God's gift to humanity because of its rolling hills and timbered bottoms.

1
(cont'd)

When Richard Ellis was commissioned in 1840 by the State of Texas to survey North Texas to put a road from Austin up to Indian country, he didn't choose Tarrant County or Dallas County to settle down in. He chose Ellis County because it was so well watered and so beautiful.

2

I'm amazed the DOE didn't put this damn thing in a desert where the groundwater wouldn't be a problem.

I'm appalled they plan to contaminate the groundwater in one of Texas' best watered counties.

3

And I'm angry that they put it under fertile farm lands near a major Metroplex of three million people.

4

Cost overruns. Comanche Peak cost -- that's the atomic power plant -- cost ten times what it was originally projected. The South Texas atomic plant cost six times.

I project this thing won't even come near 20 billion, even if it's ongoing.

5

Why put it on top of a major fault zone with so much groundwater?

6

There is no decommissioning plan. Like Robert said, I wonder if we're going to be left with a 54-mile radioactive wiring, radioactive dirt, the water.

7

Talk about messing with Texas, this thing is appalling.

I could read the 15 points that I have here, or some of them.

Geology is totally wrong for the project. The site is on a fault zone where bedrock is fractured through and through.

8

Thanks to the heavy fracturing, this county is one of the best watered areas in Texas with spring seeps, wetlands and hundreds of wells. It was designed to be constructed in an unpopulated area, land kind of like Arizona, not populous farm lands close to major urban areas.

9

The continuous ongoing bombardment of radioactivity into dirt, water, concrete wiring will gradually contaminate the entire area.

10

Inherently, there will be multibillion dollar cost overruns. 20 percent of the tunnel is through Taylor Moral (phonetic).

Well, that's good. But what about the other 80 percent where there's heavy fracturing in the Austin Chalk. They going to have to line that too.

Submission 125
(cont'd)

11

Fire ants, as Ms. Pierce was talking about, Mrs. Pierce. And also another consideration is Comanche Peak, which is going to supply juice to this jewel.

The dang thing has had ten shutdowns so far in its first year.

We talk about valves failing. We're talking about big huge valves. When you pull that much juice and have to have a shutdown, there is some real dangers to this whole area.

It's the shoddiest built reactor in America. Pouring concrete in the rain is not done.

12

I can go on and on. This thing is just a boondoggle. That's all it can be.

How -- the conspiracy of silence. People didn't know about radioactivity involved.

Our politicians seem to be all for it. Congressman Barton, John Bryant, on and on. It's like they didn't even know about it, this -- all the radioactivity involved.

The dang thing is an experiment in the end anyway. They don't know what it's going to do.

If private industry wants it, let them fund it. We don't need it. We, the taxpayers, just don't even need it.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We'll mark the exhibits of David Schroeder as follows. The Sierra Club article, Exhibit number 17. 15 points against SSC, Exhibit Number 18, article from the Nation Magazine dated March 15, 1990, Exhibit Number 19, and the GAO report, Exhibit Number 20.

The next scheduled commentor is Reverend Vick Humert.

If you haven't registered to comment and you're planning on speaking this evening, please go to the registration table at the front of the room -- at the entrance to the room, and sign up to speak.

Submission 126

1

- REVEREND VICTOR: Good evening. My name is Vick Humert. I am a Catholic priest from Dallas. My address is 2711 Roman Avenue. I live in a very depressed area of South Dallas. You have all been there. I wonder what the money from the Super Collider would do for that particular area.

Submission 126

(cont'd)

1
(cont'd)

I do not own one square foot of real estate anywhere in the world. I'm not a resident of this area, so I have no reason to be here. But I have been in Dallas for one year, and I live in total amazement to see what the Department of Energy is doing to the people of Waxahachie and Ennis.

For that reason, I'm here tonight.

For four reasons I think that you should stop this very irresponsible irreversible project known as the Super Collider.

Economically, ecologically, democratically and scientifically, I don't know why you continue.

Economically first. There is a nuclear physicist from the State of Texas who told his mother -- she lives in the area -- Mother, do not worry, don't be concerned, this thing will never be completed, it is just impossible because of the economics.

So I think we should make special note of that mother this thing will never be completed. It is just impossible because of the economics.

So I think we should make special note of that: Mother, this thing will never be completed.

2

The cost continues to escalate. It's now, what, 11 billion? I'm not sure.

But I do know that the national debt of the United States continues to grow, and the interest alone on the national debt increases at \$8,000 per second. \$8,000 per second is the interest payment alone on the national debt. And yet we continue to go ahead with megascience projects like this. I think it's absolutely insane.

So economically there is also another reason. There was a report done by the Commission, the man who prepared it was Martin Holloway, and because the report did not look too favorable -- it even said that there would be a negative economic impact by the Super Collider -- the report is very difficult to obtain. I think it should be made available to everyone here, should they want it.

So economically it's a disaster.

3

Ecologically. I have only been here one year, but the people I have met in this area who are involved in ecology say that this will be the biggest ecological disaster for the Dallas, Waxahachie, Ennis area in the history of Texas. Second only to the corridor down in Louisiana.

4

Texas, which is the petrochemical corridor. Texas has recovered from hurricanes, but it will never recover from the Super Collider. Once the concrete is poured and the radioactivity is present, Texas will never recover.

Submission 126
(cont'd)

Democratically I think this is a total sham. You have not shown any respect for the people of this area.

In 1987 over 1,000 people took up a petition in opposition to the Super Collider.

Why were they not heard? Why wasn't there a referendum done in this area on the Super Collider?

These are the people who live here. You're invading their lives. So democratically it's been a sham.

5 The media has been part of the process. I did not see any negative comments in the papers until March 19th when the article appeared in the Nation Magazine, as David Schroeder referred to while ago.

March 19th the Nation Magazine came out with a very critical article on the Super Collider. So that was the first national attention that this thing got. Critical commentary.

I think you should remember also that the New York Times is a very respected paper in this country. And the New York Times on May 29th had an article in the Science Tuesday section which said that 33 scientists had responded and only 2 percent approve of the Super Collider.

The Star Wars Project, which now appears to be dying, got more, an approval of 4 percent. So we know that the Super Collider has less support from the scientific community.

6 So that is my scientific reason. I think earlier tonight we were referred to a couple of scientists who spoke about deadly deceit in terms of the low level radiation.

I recommend this book tonight to everyone associated with the Super Collider. It's called Deadly Deceit. Low level radiation and high level cover-up. I recommend this for the people on the Commission. I recommend it for the people of Waxahachie and Ennis.

In March of this year the Waxahachie Daily Light said that only -- 60 percent of the people did not even know what the Super Collider was.

7 This is all part of the process of covering up the essential facts of this Super Collider.

The people of Texas are familiar with the Department of Energy. It goes back to the Second World War when the government decided to expand the Pantex Plant and make it a place for assembling the nuclear weapons of this country.

Submission 126
(cont'd)

People who were in opposition to that plant are still complaining. And those who had disagreements with the government over their compensation, those claims are still in court.

So that is probably a scenario of what is going to happen in this area here. What has happened in Pantex is going to be history recycled right here.

7
(cont'd)

So I recommend that people go up to Pantex and find out that the Department of Energy was actually an invader, not a defender of the people. We claim to be defending the country by invading the people of this nation. So I recommend this book very highly.

In conclusion, I just ask you again to remember what the nuclear physicist said: Mother, this thing will never be built.

I think you know that it will never be completed, but the process right now is to disrupt the lives of 400 or more, perhaps 700 families. I think that it's time to admit that it will never be completed and stop it, because you are now the enemies of the people.

(Submission 126
continues on
page 1-87)

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Reverend. The next scheduled commentor is Robert Southworth.

Submission 127 • MR. SOUTHWORTH: My name is Robert Southworth. I live at 4001 Hawthorne Avenue in Dallas 75219.

1

From the board rooms and the back rooms of paper corporations and commissions which have absolutely no responsibility to anyone, comes this latest scheme to add more wealth to a few while destroying the livelihood, health and land of thousands.

The Texas collider cartel of politicians, real estate speculators and assorted wheeler dealers now known as the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on media campaigns to cover up the truth about the cost, who pays for it and the effects of radiation from this project.

2

Using the DOE and NRC employee's willingness to bend into any position necessary to protect and prolong their jobs, the Collider cartel is having them rewrite some of the basic laws of nuclear physics and safety.

Even though the facility will be abandoned in 20 years because the tunnel and everything in and around it will become so radioactive it can no longer be used or inhabited, the DOE claims there is no radiation danger.

Submission 127
(cont'd)
2
(cont'd)

DOE's pitiful track record of trying to cover up radioactive contamination at the Rocky Flats Weapons Plant, the Hanford and Savannah River nuclear reactors makes their credibility very questionable.

3 I am not against research being done in areas that are appropriate
4 for the hazards to be expected. This SSC Project is most definitely not
something that should be done in fertile farm land with major fault lines
and freely moving groundwater in the most populous area of Texas where
thousands of acres of fertile land will become uninhabitable.

So the question to ask is: Who stands to gain?

5 Certainly not us. We pay off the \$1 billion bond issue the
politicians created for us, the SSC will create a debt service that will force
the State and local treasuries into \$68 million annual deficit during the
Collider's 20-year operation phase.

Decommissioning plans have not even been addressed. Who will pay
for that?

6 Why is Phil Gramm, Lloyd Bentsen, Mort Meyerson, Tom Luce and
others of their persuasions so intentionally interested in this project? What
is their connection?

Morally it is an outrage that the financial well-being of a few be
permitted to take precedent over human health and the sovereignty of
inhabitants of the area.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments.

If you would like to submit written comments, you may do so until
October 15.

The next scheduled commentor is Kathleen Paul.

Submission 128 • MS. PAUL: Hello. My name is Kathleen Paul. My address is
Route 3, Box 197, Waxahachie 75165.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you.

1 • MS. PAUL: Sirs -- well, before I say anything at all, I just want
to say that I am amazed at what everybody has had to say here today and
how many cons there are.

If we had had this show about three years ago, we wouldn't be in
this auditorium tonight and these people wouldn't be having the pain of

Submission 128
(cont'd)

being relocated, pushed out of their property and off their land and given piddly prices.

Now, I will just say, I could go on literally for hours stating the reason why I am opposed to the SSC.

Three years ago my husband and I and a handful of others formed a group called TASK, Texas Against the Super Collider.

We were interviewed by a lot of press and we were on television, different magazines and everything, but somehow or other the DOE and the State of Texas won out and everything we ever had to say was minimized to about a 30-second shot.

So I am not going to go on to big ballyhoos of why I am opposed to it. Everybody here has already said all the reasons. They're legitimate. We have been screaming them for years. They stick just as well now as ever.

But you know what we found out?

We found out that we were crying like wolves in the wind, standing all by ourselves and we didn't even realize how right we were. And it scares us. It scares us to find out that everything we said was legitimate, that it was true. Down right scary.

They called us the sayers of doom, the doom sayers back then. And it was a feeling. It was an educated feeling, but we told them the possibilities of what was going to happen.

They told us no, it wouldn't. It wouldn't happen. But it has.

But that's enough of that.

I just want to say what happened to me this morning in my own home in my living room, Channel 5 Morning News was on and the female newscaster was smiling broadly. And she announced that the DOE had finally admitted that the SSC would indeed emit radioactivity, but there was no need to worry, that the radioactivity would be benign.

My son, who is a college student, age 22, said: Gee, Mom, that's good news, the tumors we get, maybe they'll be benign too.

So that's all I have got to say.

I would like the no-action alternate. I know it will cost some people some jobs, high-paying jobs from what I have heard. 450 people will lose a job. I don't know if they're all from this area. I doubt it. But, hey, there is 700 families that are losing their homes and the place where they want to live and stay and have lived for years. I don't know what fair. I don't know what will happen. I just hope what happens is the right thing.

1
(cont'd)

That's all. Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Ms. Paul.

The next scheduled commentor is Charles Timmerman.

Submission 129

- MR. TIMMERMAN: Good evening. I am Charlie Timmerman. I live at Route 5, Box 215, Waxahachie. I might add that I'm living there temporarily, I think.

I would like to quote some of the statistics from your Environmental Impact Study.

It says: The SSC will generate 3,000 tons per year of nonhazardous industrial solid waste, 45 tons of hazardous industrial solid waste and 100 tons -- all this is per year -- of low level radioactive waste.

And further on it states: It is proposed that any low level radioactive waste generated at the SSC will be shipped to DOE's disposal facility reservation in Washington.

1 My comment is this, why is Texas the only state in the union that has passed by law that no radioactive waste can leave its borders?

To say that you are going to ship it to Washington cannot be done, because Texas, through our great legislators, has passed a law that no radioactive waste can cross our borders.

So this will be stored in Texas, unless you are breaking another law, which this one I wouldn't mind if you would.

The other portion I would like to talk about is the Economic Impact Study, the one that Father Vick mentioned earlier.

I do not understand how our legislators: Senator Gramm, Senator Bentsen, Congressman Barton, can stand up and say how great this SSC will be for Ellis County and for the State of Texas.

2 And when this impact study -- Economics Impact Study prepared for the TNRLC in 1988 stated that Texas will lose per year for 25 years \$63 million a year on a debt service for a \$1 billion bond. It's simple arithmetic. You borrow \$1 billion and you pay 8 percent interest, it will cost you \$80 million a year just to pay off the interest. You will only receive an additional \$22 million a year in the State of Texas. So you will be losing \$68 million a year. This is on a state level.

At the local level the three counties, Dallas County, Ellis County and Tarrant County have committed \$100 million for the SSC. Their debt

Submission 129
(cont'd)

service per year just to pay off this loan will be \$8 million a year just to pay off the interest.

To really hit home, the school districts. The Waxahachie Independent School District will lose \$459,000 a year for the life of this project.

2
(cont'd)

My question is: How can our congressman, our representatives say they want this?

They do not realize the burden that they are putting on the State of Texas, to the people of the Dallas County, Tarrant County, Ellis County, not only the independent school districts in the area.

The worst position that any person can be -- can find himself in, is to be right and have the government be wrong.

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Timmerman.

I would like to remind you if you would like to make comments this evening, please go register at the registration tables at the entrance to the room.

I have got a couple more preregistered comments, and then I will check and see if anyone who has commented once would like to come up and make comments again.

The next scheduled commentor is Jay Paul.

Submission 130 • MR. PAUL: Good evening, gentleman. My name is Jay Paul. I live at Route 3, Box 197, Waxahachie, Texas 75165.

To begin with, I am a Sheetrocker. I am in the construction industry. I don't have any degrees in science, physics or any of that, but I have learned that you can educate yourself by reading and asking questions, and especially reading your publication between the lines. There is a lot of information in there. You have hid it well.

1

A few years ago -- excuse me -- about a year ago or so we came to other meetings like this. We sat and watched an endless parade of realtors, land developers and everybody tell you how great you were not -- not you gentlemen specifically, but others of your breed.

And we raised questions specifically pertaining to our concerns about your project, about the details that you told us about it, the things

Submission 130
(cont'd)

we had learned from all different sources that we have access to -- and we have access to quite a few sources now.

At that time you asked us to make comments on the SSC. That was even though you stated it's the same project, it's just had minor design changes. That was a different project.

Every time you change something, you change the problems connected with it. You change the amounts of radiation. That changes problems how we view it.

So you asked us to comment on the project then. Now you ask us to comment on a design-changed project which affects us differently. In a few years while you're building it we'll be receiving a different project and then when it's completed we'll receive a different project and then as you conduct your experiments we will still be exposed to another project because, gentlemen, you don't know what you are building. You have a concept design for it. But if I was to build a house and go to a gentlemen and say, well, I'm going to charge you \$20,000, I'll build it out of wood, and halfway through I say I'm going to charge you \$40,000, I'm going to build it out of metal, I think he would be a little bit upset about it.

But we'll accept what that is because we're not going to change it anyway, you're going to do what you want. That's what the government always has done.

1
(cont'd)

In your opening statement you talked about loss of water supply from overdrafting the aquifers. This would not be a significant problem because sooner or later all of us want to go to surface water.

Personally, I don't really care for surface water. It usually doesn't have as good a taste as our deep well water.

There is also a problem with this because the process by which reservoirs are obtained and made is a very slow, often almost impossible, project because of political infighting for the grant funds to build such projects, plus you lose more people's land in the process. And it seems to me that we may very well die of thirst a long time before we get enough surface water to take care of what you're going to suck out of the ground.

You talked about that there is -- and the draft talks about it -- there is no dangerous radiation.

I would like to know what dangerous radiation is actually, because years ago we were told that there was no dangerous radiation that came from microwave ovens.

It's a different thing. I'm not saying it's the same as the SSC.

Submission 130
(cont'd)

But then a few years later we found out that there was dangerous radiation and they had to make special shielding and stuff and we were exposed to nondangerous, which could be hazardous radiation.

We were informed for years and years that there was nothing dangerous about our television sets that we sat in front of, and then we were told to keep our children farther back from them because they emitted radiation.

The scientific community and their wonderfulness came up with new devices to lessen the danger, but we're still not -- still told not to sit right directly in front of them because there is radiation from them.

That the amount of radiation produced by the SSC would be no more than background radiation.

But then natural background radiation, cosmic rays and all of those are dangerous. We live in Texas. If you're exposed to the sun continually you get little cancers on your skin and stuff. That's background radiation.

Plus we're exposed to an enormous amount, increasing constantly, of man-made background radiations. It's considered background, microwave towers and microwaves from space, T.V.s.

1
(cont'd)

We all accept these things because we take them as progress and how we're going to continue our lives in the fashion that we're accustomed to.

We're seldom told what the cumulative effect of those might be because science doesn't know. Science finds out 20 years later when several of us have had to suffer.

The DOE has constantly stated that they're no longer the bad boys or Hartford and Savannah. They're the new improved version.

I find that difficult to understand, because the evidence that we have shows that even the running of Fermilab, that they're inept, or that your organization is inept in being able to even monitor the amount of radiation that is at Fermilab. It's done incorrectly, it's done not as often as it should be. We have documents that attest to this. And that is only the surface because that's what you actually allow out. There is no telling what is actually there.

As far as the validity of this project being a good project, there is -- I would like to read a little, just a little thing. It says 1988 Sigma Si, a scientific honor society -- and I am assuming these people are college-educated people with probably degrees, since they're an honor society -- asks its members which of nine projects would make the best use of federal funding.

Submission 130
(cont'd)

Your project came in last behind "other."

Maybe I would think that way, and I am just a construction person, but these people know what they're talking about and they didn't give you a vote of confidence at all.

For every scientist that you can put up that says this is a great thing, we could put someone up that says it's a piece of crap.

That balances the score board, so why is it still being built?

Power politics?

That's a good reason.

Megabucks?

That's a very good reason.

We're not talking about dollars and nickels here. We're talking about billions of dollars. The government loves to spend our money.

But maybe there is another reason.

1
(cont'd)

The DOE is very much hand and foot with the defenses industry. You manufacture a lot of the stuff for nuclear arsenal. And a particularly gentleman, Gary A. Tobbs, wrote a book called Nobel Dreams, Power and Deceit in the Ultimate Experiment.

A small section of it he states: Nowadays high energy physics' work is in the domain of energy that is so far removed from natural earth phenomena that it is unlikely to lead to direct technological innovations for the next few hundred years at least. The tools that they develop along the way to achieve those energies, such as superconducting technologies, may have immediate applications however, and the skills that they must learn frequently end up being put to very productive use in what is euphemistically known as defense technology. The brilliant minds of the Manhattan Project were physicists by trade.

The immediate end product of the work of high energy physics is knowledge pure and simply, or to be more precise, the answers to a single ultimate question.

The question here is how is everything put together? How did everything get created?

The answer that I suggest, however far fetched you may find it, but I believe what you're more likely looking for is how to take everything apart, how to destroy.

Submission 130
(cont'd)

1
(cont'd)

Because once you find the bonding blocks of matter it only leads to the conclusion that you will use it conversely to destroy matter, thereby availing yourself of the most powerful weapon ever conceived, which you will most likely use either on our behalf or on us.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Joan Echols.

Ms. Echols is our last scheduled speaker. If any of you have not signed up to speak this evening and would like to do so, please do so now so that I can get your name up here in time.

Once Ms. Echols is finished -- if I'm pronouncing your name right -- we will go through and see if anyone else who has spoken, had an opportunity to speak, would like to come up and conclude or finish their remarks.

Sorry to interrupt.

- MS. ECHOLS: My name is Joan Echols, E-c-h-o-l-s. I live at Submission 131 6827 Avalon, Dallas, Texas 75214.

I am a North Texas Environmental Activist, and I have been working with the people in the local area and I have been working with the goal of educating both people in Ellis County and Dallas County on the dangers of low level radiation.

I have one major question that I would like to be addressed and several quotes and comments I would like to give as well.

My question is: How are regulatory limits set for radiation?

Dated November 10th, 1987, and Introduction to Radiation Protection for the Superconducting Super Collider Task Force Report, page 30.

With this design annual radiation dose equivalent to the general public will not exceed ten m/rem, an amount small compared to the average exposure from natural sources.

Dated July 1990, Site Specific Conceptual Design of the Superconducting Super Collider by staff of the SSC Laboratory.

At the SSC the particles can have very high energies comparable to the energies of the high energy components of the earth's cosmic ray background. A natural source of radiation that continuously bombards the entire globe from deep space.

Submission 131
(cont'd)

You have stated there have been no releases of radionuclides at Fermilab above regulatory limits.

You have stated federal regulations permit radiation workers to receive as much as 5,000 m/rem during a year.

The same regulations limit exposures to members of the public to 100 m/rem per year.

From these quotes it would appear that the safe level must not actually be known. Many authorities and scientists are coming to the conclusion that the smaller doses may indeed cause more damage than the quicker more powerful exposures such as X-rays.

One physicist told us recently that he had worked with accelerators and perhaps did not have the concern the average person would have. But he also said that the electrician who works on high voltage lines is often the one who is electrocuted.

Many of us will be left closer to the tunnel and injector rings than the village, where most at Fermilab appear to live on site. Some will be directly over the ring.

1
(cont'd)

Even though it may be perfectly safe, when these people may be transferred or need to move, how many prospects do you think they will find, or who will purchase their home.

I quote from DEIS, volume 1516-2, safety and handling programs similar to those at Fermilab would be established.

Site Specific Conceptual Design, July 1990, page 276. I quote: The SSC Laboratory will follow well-established procedures to monitor compliance with all applicable environmental standards set by the DOE. The thoroughness and sensitivity of these procedures are well documented in the Annual Site Environmental Report submitted to the DOE by each of the presently operating accelerator facilities.

And perhaps this is our greatest concern. Quality environmental control. We understand the nature of the SSC is an experiment, but we do not wish to see the environmental control an experiment also.

Those of us who have been in the food or feed industry, as one of our landowners who is in the dairy business still, know that we must be alert at all times and be ready for unscheduled checks by government agencies at any time or our product will be banned from the market.

Is it too much to ask that the government projects be monitored in the same manner. Even though we believe DOE honestly is making an effort, until the agency has proven its credibility with actions, the public in general cannot or will not trust their answers without proof.

Submission 131
(cont'd)

1
(cont'd)

Please do not insult our intelligence with the type answers you have been releasing to the public from the beginning.

In place of stating "the impact will be negligible," may we please have more definite answers along with supporting data? Then and only then will the public regain confidence in your agency.

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Ms. Echols.

I am going to start -- I am not quite sure how to do this. I know Mr. Caddel would like to come up and make some additional comments.

Assuming no one else has signed up to register, and I'm indicated that that's so, so I will ask Mr. Caddel to come up and finish his remarks. When he is finished, if there are any other individuals in the audience who have commented and feel they didn't have enough time to comment, come on up and we'll get you on the record again.

I would like to remind you all, however, that your written comments will receive the same weight in the record and will be responded to in the same manner in the Record of Decision.

Submission 132

So with that in mind, we'll have Mr. Caddel.

- MR. CADDEL: Thank you very much.

I had gotten to a point in my presentation to the point of safety.

I read from SSC-1: Particle physicists have always taken care to protect the public as well as the staff, equipment and environment of their laboratories from radiation's harmful effects.

Now, this is a statement in SSC-2, gentleman, that I surely hope is not true. I hope this really isn't the feeling of DOE.

They say the primary safety features are personal safety interlocks, radiation shielding and tunnel safety.

Listen to this carefully.

Radioactivation of air and surface water and the production of noxious gases will be addressed for the sake of completeness, but are not significant in the design or operation of the facility.

Gentlemen, if the radiation of -- our radioactivation of our air and our surface water are not significant in the design or in the operation, what can we look for?

Submission 132
(cont'd)

It's been touched on, but monitoring, this is the only thing I found where the two SSC-1 and SSC-2 agree.

They say there will be routine monitoring; that monitors will be placed all around the laboratory boundaries and that you will give annual site reports and they will be submitted to the public. And then in one instance you say you'll do it like they do at Fermilab.

Please, please, please, please don't do that.

(Applause)

Fermilab -- and we have the report-- Fermilab was inspected by a team from DOE. They were there 11 days, 11 days, and here's some of their findings.

Three areas on the site had received hazardous substances and are potential sources of soil and groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of the contamination is not known.

Gentlemen, there is two ways. We can't live with that here, and we probably won't live anyway.

One other thing concerning the same thing.

2 Inadequacies in the present groundwater monitoring may result in lack of early detection and potential groundwater contamination.

Then this group praises Fermilab because they developed some great monitoring devices. They have copper tags and aluminum tags that they put around in selected locations. And then the report says they haven't used them since '82.

Then they had some soil borings, 25 of them. They were placed in strategic locations.

Unfortunately, 13 of them -- or 12 of them have been destroyed, and only four of them are they monitoring them and they monitor only once a year. It's says at least annually.

And the result of the tritium analysis there is 2,200 pCi per milliliter. Over 100 times the acceptable level, which is 20 pCi per milliliter.

Please don't monitor us like that. Please don't.

And unfortunately, gentlemen, we read in one place that no contamination has ever been reported by an accelerator.

Hey, the key word is "reported." Because they didn't report that 100 times in the 1987 -- 1988 report when they were telling about the

Submission 132
(cont'd)

survey team. The highest report they gave is in the chart that's included in your material, and the highest reported item for the year is 6.4 times the level that it should be, the standard.

6.4 times? That's not 102 times, which is what they had.

So the key word is no accelerator has ever reported contamination.

They had it. They just didn't report it. And they had the monitors, but they didn't use them.

Subsurface soils below to underdrains are not fully characterized or monitored. Lack of monitoring in the subsurface precludes early detection of contaminating migration of sodium 22 and tritium. Those are the two things that are water soluble.

Gentlemen, in the DOE report of the site in Fermilab they show the off-site and the boundary monitoring. They do produce radioactive tritium and it does go off-site down the Kress River and it does go off-site from Charlie's Lake, as they call it -- Charlie's Pond, and it's going to go off-site here.

2
(cont'd)

And, folks, I tell you now, you're going to have a glowing lake at Bardwell, you're going to have a glowing lake at Waxahachie, you're going to have tritium and radioactivity in the new Chambers Richland Reservoir and I'm going to have it in my beautiful 38-acre lake on my place. And I'm leaving.

One other thing I would like to note and then I'll quit.

In this beautiful report that we have got, the survey report, they revealed just what Fermilab was able to do. I think it's interesting.

They said: With the aid of computers and advanced electronics Fermilab has been able to duplicate conditions one-tenth -- one-ten billionth of one trillionth of a second after the universe was born.

Let me repeat that.

They have been able to duplicate conditions -- this is their own statement -- one-ten billionth of one trillionth of a second after the universe was born.

Now, that's what they're building the Super Collider for, is to figure out that one ten billionth of one trillionth of a second.

I'm glad it wasn't a week, because this short of time is going to cost \$8 billion. I'm sure glad it wasn't a week.

Submission 132
(cont'd)

I make this suggestion for what it's worth. I have right here the Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order. Let me tell you how it came about very briefly.

2
(cont'd)

It came about after DOE refused to obey the court's orders after several times. They finally agreed to this consent order. This consent order says that DOE will put up \$2.9 million to pay for a team to see that Hanford sticks to the agreement.

We don't have \$2.9 million to put up the money for that kind of a team, but find us some kind of a team that is acceptable to DOE and is acceptable to the people of Ellis County that are independent and can monitor DOE in this county. I think that's the only fair thing you could possibly do.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your patience in coming around for a second time, Mr. Caddel.

Is there anyone else in the audience who has not had an opportunity to speak who would like to do so?

(Reverend Humert stands)

• MR. RICHARDSON: All right, Reverend.

Submission 126
(cont'd from
page 1-74)

• REVEREND HUMERT: Just one brief point that I forgot to make.

There are 7,000 high schools in the United States that do not teach basic physics because they don't have teachers.

So if you were interested in supporting megaprojects like the Super Collider, you are in fact eroding the base of physics in this country because you don't have physics teachers at the bottom.

8

I know that the Department of Energy is a symbiotic twin of the Department of Defense, and we think that we have our defense in these weapons that we have accumulated.

We don't.

I live in an area of Dallas where there is despair, real despair. There is no amount of weaponry that's going to improve that. So I think that the real strength of a nation is in the dreams of the next generation. And what we are doing here with this project is destroying the dreams of the present generation, and I would supposed the dreams of the next generation.

Submission 126
(cont'd)

So, again, just remember the basic physics is eroding in these mega projects.

8
(cont'd)

Thank you.

(Applause)

• MR. RICHARDSON: I remind you all that written comments can be submitted to the Department of Energy. We ask that they be postmarked no later than October 15. The address is available at the registration table in the back.

I am sorry. I forgot your name.

• MS. HYATT: Sue Hyatt.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Come forward, please.

Submission 133

• MS. HYATT: I don't really have any comment to add to what I said earlier, it's mostly a question, and you will find the footprint on page 25 of your report.

1

Many of us in the room live within the boundaries of that X that is marked I-1, and we are not able to find anything in the index or in the book that tells anything about this.

Now, we could be overlooking it, but if there isn't anything in there, we would like to be told something about this area and what's planned, the I-1.

• MR. RICHARDSON: If there is no other individuals who have additional comments that they would like to come up and make who have already commented.

(No response)

• MR. RICHARDSON: I think we have ascertained that there is no one left in the audience who would like to comment, but has not had an opportunity to do so.

I will remind you that we will be at the Ennis Junior High School tomorrow at 1 p.m. and begin at 7 p.m. going as late as we need to accommodate all the speakers.

So with that, we will adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m.

We'll be off the record.

(September 19, 1990 hearing was recessed)

SEPTEMBER 20, 1990: 1:00 P.M. HEARING

- **MR. RICHARDSON:** We will get started now.

Good afternoon. My name is Peter Richardson. I will be the moderator for this afternoon's hearings.

Before we get started on the business at hand, I would like to introduce Dr. David Cochran, who is the Ennis Independent School District Superintendent.

- **MR. COCHRAN:** We would like to welcome the DOE to Ennis. I would like to say a few words. I represent our school district, and the impact -- the project itself so far, it is not even in the ground yet, has impacted Ennis and the school districts in Ellis County in a positive way.

As superintendent of Ennis, I am glad to see the SSC project here, but it has very definitely impacted our school district in a very positive way and I can assure you that many things are happening in Ellis County right now that possibly wouldn't have been happening without the advent of the Super Collider. So I would like to welcome you to our town and our city and our school district.

- **MR. RICHARDSON:** Thank you, Dr. Cochran.

Next I would like to introduce Joseph Cipriano, who will provide introductory remarks and introduce the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

- **MR. CIPRIANO:** Thank you, Peter.

Good afternoon. I want to welcome you to the United States Department of Energy's Public Hearing on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. My name is Joseph Cipriano. I am the Department of Energy's Project Manager for the SSC Project.

Today I am the presiding official for this hearing. It is my pleasure to welcome you and to meet some of you again that I have met before and make some new friends. It is my personal objective and the objective of the Department to involve as many interested and affected people as possible in the community in the key decision processes about major projects such as SSC. We're happy you could be with us today.

After my brief introductory statement, which will address what we hope to accomplish here today, Mr. Tom Baillieul of the Department will provide a brief summary of what the draft Environmental Impact Statement contains.

Then our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson, who is experienced in facilitating public participation processes such as this, will outline how we intend to conduct our meeting.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person to the Department on the draft Environmental Impact Statement -- Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC.

It is important to note that this will not be your only opportunity to comment on this document. You may also contact us in writing and comment in writing. Written comments are requested to be postmarked by October the 15th, 1990, to ensure that we have adequate time to consider them in the preparation of the final document.

We want you to know that we are sincerely interested in hearing the comments on this document, and that each of your comments will be considered and responded to in the final supplemental SEIS.

The Department and the SSC Laboratory are committed to carrying out the SSC Project so that environmental impacts are acceptable and we behave as a good neighbor to the people in Ellis County. I want to express that this is my personal objective as well.

I intend to see to it that the public continues to have an opportunity to participate in important decision processes throughout the construction and operation of this facility, what will be the world's largest and perhaps most important scientific facility.

Permit me to begin this afternoon by reviewing the steps that have already been taken in the environmental review of this project.

On November the 10th, 1988, the Secretary of Energy identified Texas as the preferred site for the SSC. The DOE based its decision on the technical evaluation of proposals submitted by Texas and six other states, which the Department assisted by the National Academies of Science and Engineering had determined to be the best qualified of the 43 original proposals submitted to DOE.

The selection of the Ellis County, Texas proposal as the preferred site was supported by analysis of environmental impacts and consideration of alternatives contained in the EIS which had been issued in draft for public comment in August of 1988.

Approximately 7,000 oral and written comments were received in those hearings and by mail and were considered in the development of the final EIS issued in December of 1988.

DOE also issued a Record of Decision signed by the Secretary of Energy, Admiral James Watkins, documenting DOE's decision to proceed with the SSC and to select the Texas site.

This Record of Decision also included DOE's decision to prepare a Supplemental EIS before the start of construction to address the environmental impacts associated with the site-specific design.

This SEIS would also assess alternative measures to mitigate any potentially adverse impacts at the specific site selected.

On August the 31st, 1990, DOE issued a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the construction and operation of the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. Mr. Baillieul will describe this document for you in a few minutes. This is the document that we're here today to solicit your comments.

We encourage you to make your comments as specific as you can. To be most useful to us comments should address issues covered in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. We have asked our moderator to urge presentors to focus their testimony on SEIS as much as possible. This will be done not to limit your input into this process, but to make sure that your input is as effective as possible in our considerations of this very important decision.

Similarly, our panelists will ask questions whenever that is necessary to clarify your testimony so that we can assure that the official record has captured the important points that you wish to make. Because the time is limited and we want to give everyone who wishes to an opportunity to speak, only our panelists will be permitted to ask questions at this proceeding.

Our moderator will explain more about the rules we will operate under in a little bit.

Let me say a final word about the process. The National Environmental Policy Act has set out the environmental review and public participation process that we are all a part of today. It is intended to assure that federal -- the decision makers appropriately consider environmental impacts of major actions such as the decision to proceed with the construction and operation of SSC.

Beyond the law is the commitment of DOE to environmental protection and to safeguarding the public health and safety. I can tell from you personal experience that under the leadership of the Secretary of the Department of Energy, Admiral James Watkins, the Department is fully committed to this objective.

Lastly, there is the day-to-day world of the managers and the scientists within DOE and SSC Laboratory who must fulfill these policies and make the goal of environmental stewardship a reality.

I know I speak for all of them when I assure you that this is a responsibility that we all take very seriously.

We are all committed to assuring the Super Collider Project will be an example of environmental excellence as well as a premier scientific facility.

I would now like to introduce Mr. Thomas Baillieul of the Department of Energy's Chicago operations office. He has been the project manager for the development of the Supplemental EIS, and is perhaps the best informed person in the department on its content. He will tell what the document contains and attempt to assist you in focusing your comments on the document in ways that will help us to do our job of revision most responsibly.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Thank you, Mr. Cipriano.

I would like to take just a few minutes now to review the purpose of the document that we have before us and to summarize some of its major elements.

When the Department issued the previous Environmental Impact Statement for the Super Collider back in December of 1988 it committed to prepare a supplement which would provide a more in-depth analysis of potential environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the SSC at the selected site here in Ellis County.

The proposed action which is assessed in this Supplemental EIS is to construct and operate the SSC at the Texas site. The supplement includes site-specific analyses which are relevant to an exact location for the SSC Project facilities. What we call the "footprint" of the SSC.

Wherever possible, and particularly where no significant changes to site information have occurred since that previous EIS, the supplement relies on the analyses and assessments presented in the earlier document.

It is important to note that this is not a new Environmental Impact Statement, but only a supplement to that earlier study.

The broad features of the SSC have not changed substantially since the earlier Environmental Impact Statement. The major element of the SSC is still a large oval tunnel some 54 miles in circumference within which counterrotating beams of protons will be guided by some 10,000 superconducting magnets.

However, as was anticipated in the December 1988 impact statement, some design details have been modified, some to maximize SSC performance and other details changed to accommodate the environmental and technical aspects of the Texas site.

Evolution of the SSC design and additional knowledge of the site gained from a geologic testing program have resulted in a more precise definition of the location for the collider tunnel, the service and campus areas, utilities corridors, access roads and other project elements.

What has changed in the SSC?

The major changes that affect the analyses in this supplement are a slight repositioning of the halls which will contain the experimental detectors. This has resulted in a slight shift in the orientation of the collider ring to improve the geologic foundation characteristics.

The energy and size of the proton beam injectors was increased to improve the overall operating efficiency of the SSC.

The size and specific configuration of the superconducting magnets was modified.

And the proposal was made by the designer to use ponds rather than cooling towers to cool the cryogenic refrigeration systems that would be spaced around the ring.

Because of these changes, the size and location of the service areas around the 54-mile ring have also changed. These service areas will include access shafts down to the collider tunnel and the refrigeration plants which will service the superconducting magnets. Each service area has been sized and laid out so as to be able to contain a cooling pond of approximately 20-acre size.

Throughout the development of the site-specific design alternatives for placing the facility to minimize environmental impacts have been considered. A more detailed comparison of the changes to the SSC design since the earlier EIS is provided in Table 1.2 of this document. Chapter 2 gives basic information on the current design and operational characteristics of the SSC.

What are the impacts predicted to result from the SSC construction and operation as a result of these design changes and a more detailed scrutiny of the site?

Well, some highlights.

SSC operations would contribute to the observed declining groundwater levels in Ellis County. However, this decline is not expected to have a significant impact on local groundwater supplies, especially as more and more communities convert to surface water supplies in the coming years.

Four of the 18 service areas around the ring are located in or near to floodplains and careful design will be designed to minimize the potential for flooding. The SSC Project will work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during both the design and construction of these locations to minimize any potential.

Up to 21 acres of wetlands -- or 14 acres constituting small ponds, or about 7 acres of forested stream areas -- would be impacted to some degree. These impacts can be reduced by construction of replacement wetland habitats on other project land controlled by the SSC.

Construction related impacts to air quality would be primarily caused or due to blown dust from construction and would be localized, and these impacts can be controlled through standard dust suppression measures.

The operation of the SSC will result in only small additions to regional air emissions.

The SSC would have no impact to threatened or endangered species and only minor impacts to existing wildlife habitat areas. Use of SSC controlled land to create natural areas may actually result in an increase in wildlife diversity in the county.

Ellis County has a wealth of historic structures -- houses, farmsteads, bridges and the like -- a small number of which are located on land that will be acquired for the SSC.

Additionally, there is a potential for archeological sites to be found within Ellis County, such things as early Indian campsites or the remains of early settlers' homesteads. An agreement is being developed with the Texas Historic Commission which will stipulate the treatment that such historic sites should receive.

Construction and operation of the SSC will creates jobs and generate new opportunities for local business. It will also result in people moving into the region.

This in-migration is predicted to cause small but measurable impacts to services such as schools in some communities. A socioeconomic impact monitoring program will be implemented to ascertain whether any local communities experience SSC-related impacts that tax their ability to respond. Different types of assistance can then be made available to ease those impacts.

Road construction and improvement may create short-term inconveniences to local residences and commuters. Additionally, during the period of construction short-term increase in traffic on local roads can be expected.

Table 1.1 at the very beginning of this document provides a more comprehensive summary of the likely impacts to occur from construction and operation of the SSC.

Chapter 4 of the supplement contains more information on the potential impacts. And for areas where adverse impacts are predicted to occur, presents strategies to avoid or mitigate those impacts.

I urge everyone with an interest in this project to take the time to go through this Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and to provide the Department with any questions, concerns or suggestions that such a review may prompt.

I want to thank you all for coming out this afternoon, and I will now turn the proceeding over to our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson.

- **MR. RICHARDSON:** My name is Peter Richardson. I am an attorney in private practice. My firm is Davis Wright Tremaine and has a heavy concentration in the area of environmental and energy law. The firm has offices in Alaska, Washington State, Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington D.C.

Both in private practice as well as in prior government service, I have had extensive experience in conducting and in participating in National Environmental Policy Act proceedings such as the one we are conducting this afternoon.

I am not an employee of the Department of Energy, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding. Rather my single expressed purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent unbiased objective individual to moderate this week's hearings.

I am here to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and the spirit of the Federal National Environmental Policy Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action.

As stated by Mr. Cipriano, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider Project.

In 1988 the Department conducted hearings in Texas on a draft Environmental Impact Statement that addressed the siting of the project here in Texas. This draft SEIS considers in more detail the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the SSC at this site.

The draft SEIS also considers modifications to the design of the project that have occurred since the 1988 hearings.

The Department seeks comments from you on this document. In particular, the Department is seeking specific comments on issues that the public feel are relevant and that should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

This is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, that everything that is being said at this, as well as the other hearings we have held this week, is being recorded by the court reporter who is sitting to the front to my left.

The court reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record of this proceeding. Copies of the transcript will be available at local libraries. The addresses of which are available at the registration table at the entrance to the room.

At this time I would like to briefly tell you what procedures I am going to follow in the conduct of this hearing.

I will announce each speaker working from a list provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are working the registration table at the entrance to the room.

I will call each speaker in the order in which they have signed up in advance. Every individual speaker will have up to five minutes to make his or her comments. At the end of the five minutes I will signal the speaker that their time has lapsed.

As stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comments on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in that draft document. I will reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on the issues contained in that document if they wonder from the topic at hand.

I do not intend in any way to limit your remarks, but rather to ensure that your comments provide an effective means of achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Cipriano.

Written as well as oral comments will receive the same weight in the record. Therefore, we encourage you to submit your written comments either before or after your presentation or at any time before the close of the comment period, which is October 15th. We're asking that you postmark your written comments by October 15th to assure that they are received by the Department in time for inclusion and consideration in the finalizing of the document.

This afternoon session will run until we have given every individual an opportunity to speak who wishes to do so. I might take brief recesses throughout the session, depending upon the length, in order to give the court reporter a break.

If attendance is light and you have been preregistered with a set time, I would ask you to stay around, because we might move faster than anticipated.

When your turn comes to speak, I would ask that you step forward to the microphone in front of me, give us your name and mailing or business address and list any organization that you might be speaking on behalf, then simply proceed with your oral remarks. Please speak audibly and into the microphone. I am told that the microphone is sensitive enough you shouldn't have to adjust it, but we'll let you know if you're not being heard in the back. I won't start timing your presentation until after you have provided us with your name, the spelling of your name and your mailing address.

Finally, I would like to indicate that the members of the panel who are here with me at the front of the room are here for the express purposes of listening to your comments and asking, if necessary, any clarifying questions of you that might be necessary for the creation of a complete record of your concerns relative to the environmental issues on this project.

If you have a copy of your oral statement, please bring it forward with you and provide it to the court reporter, an extra copy. I will introduce that as an exhibit to the proceeding.

I have premarked as Exhibit Number 1 of this proceeding a copy of the Federal Register notice dated August 31st, 1990, that announced these hearings.

I have also premarked as Exhibit Number 2 of this proceeding a copy of two press releases, paid newspaper announcements and copy of the news articles in local newspapers giving publicity to these hearings.

I would now entertain any questions relative to the procedures we will be following this afternoon.

(No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: There being no questions, we'll get right into it and call our first scheduled commentor.

Mayor Stan Lambert.

Good afternoon, Mayor.

- MR. LAMBERT: Thank you, Mr. Richardson, members of the panel.

Submission 134

1

My name is Stan Lambert. I reside at 1801 Princeton here in Ennis, Texas. I am a banker in Ennis. I am also currently the chairman of the

Submission 134
(cont'd)

Ellis County Citizens Advisory Committee to the URA. I also serve the citizens of Ennis, Texas, as their mayor.

It's been three and a half years since the citizens of Ellis County and Ennis learned what a particle accelerator is and what it does. And believe me, the last three and a half years have been very interesting and exciting for those living in Ellis County.

Without going into a lengthy discussion of the specific areas of support that have been provided by the citizen of Ellis County, and particularly in Ennis, let me simply summarize by saying that generally the positive support has been overwhelming and continues to be for this most very important project of the Department of Energy and our nation.

The citizens of Ennis continue to be very enthusiastic and optimistic about the coming good neighbors. I want to thank you, Mr. Cipriano, for introducing that term today, because I think "good neighbors" is a very excellent term to use in establishing the relationship between the federal government, the Department of Energy and the citizens of Ellis County, and particularly in Ennis, Texas.

We are excited about the fact that the world's attention will become focused on Ellis County. As the SSC is built, and especially once it becomes operational, we anticipate a very great future and we are ready to move ahead in this exciting adventure together as neighbors.

I am interested today in just exploring the concepts of what is a good neighbor. You see, I believe that a good neighbor is some of the following:

I think a good neighbor is someone you wouldn't mind living next to for the rest of your life and your kids' lives and your grandkids' lives and so on and so forth.

I believe that a good neighbor is someone you can trust with all of your possessions. Not only worldly and material possessions, but things as important as family and friends.

I believe a good neighbor is someone you can feel comfortable around in any situation and never look back over your shoulder.

You see, the citizens of Ellis County, and particularly here in Ennis, want and desire and believe that that kind of relationship is going to develop. We want to be good neighbors. We trust the DOE is desirous of becoming good neighbors with us.

But how do you establish that relationship? How do you just become good neighbors? Does it just occur?

Well, no, we all know that.

1
(cont'd)

Submission 134

(cont'd)

You see, you have got to communicate. You have got to talk. You have got to discuss. You have got to visit with your neighbors. You have got to ask questions. You can't be afraid to go beyond the boundaries either of finding out what your neighbors' needs really are.

You see, it's a two-way street. It takes both parties.

You start small and then you build on that foundation: trust, credibility, loyalty, allegiance. These don't just happen overnight. It takes time. It takes starting with small things. Sometimes even issues that may seem somewhat trivial and unimportant to the overall scheme of the large picture. But you have to begin there. You have to work together to accomplish the goals and the objective that are the most important. And we certainly all understand what that is in this project.

1
(cont'd)

That's how I envision building a relationship, a neighborly relationship -- as you referred to, Mr. Cipriano -- one that will last for many, many years to come.

The citizens of Ennis are committed to developing that strong working relationship with the Department in this project. It is our sincere hope that the feeling is mutual and that the Department is very interested in accepting its role and responsibility based on the SEIS study and the information contained therein in building a good neighbor relationship with the City and with the citizens of Ellis County.

We wish you the very best in your endeavors and we look forward to building a strong working relationship over the months and years ahead.

Welcome to Ennis, neighbor, it's good to have you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mayor.

I will identify the prepared remarks of Mayor Lambert as Exhibit Number 21.

If you would like to comment today on the record orally, we ask that you please register at the registration table at the entrance to the room.

If you don't feel like coming up in front of the group and commenting orally, you may comment in writing and your written comments will receive the same weight as oral comments received today. Written comments must be postmarked by October 15th.

Our next scheduled speaker is Bill Lewis.

- MR. LEWIS: Mr. Moderator, members of the Commission.

My name is Bill Lewis. I reside in Ennis, Texas, at 1117
Submission 135 Mockingbird Circle.

I am retired from Texas Utilities of Dallas for the past three years. Today I represent the City of Ennis as a City Commissioner from District 3.

My mission here today is to add support to the many others in the area in support of the improvements of Ebenezer Road and the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road. One being at Bone Creek and the other at Cottonwood Creek.

1 The improvements to Ebenezer Road and the bridges are very important for public safety, environmental protection and the future economic development which was sure to come to this area.

We appreciate very much your coming to our city and allowing us to appear before you. We know that you will receive hundreds of requests concerning the development of the Super Collider, but we believe that Ebenezer Road deserves your sincere consideration. It will be heavily traveled. It will be a very important part of the Super Collider. We know that you will give it your best. We look forward to working with you and the others on the Super Collider, because we certainly want to see the Super Collider become a reality in this part of the country.

Gentlemen, thank you and have a good day.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Commissioner.

Mr. Lewis was our last registered speaker for this afternoon. If there is no one else registered to speak, I will take a short recess and give folks who may be coming in late an opportunity to preregister and get in front of us and make their comments.

We will be here this evening at 7 p.m. If you know of someone, a neighbor or a friend who would like to comment but has not had an opportunity to come here this afternoon, please let them know we will be here this evening at 7 p.m.

We will stand at ease for approximately 15 minutes subject to call of the moderator.

Off the record.

(Brief recess)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We'll go back on the record. I note for the record that it is ten till two. No one else has preregistered at the registration table. If there is anyone in the audience who would like to speak this afternoon who has not had an opportunity to preregister at the table, please raise your hand or indicate to me somehow so that I can call you forward.

(No response)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Let the record reflect that no one has indicated that they haven't had an opportunity to speak this afternoon.

With that in mind, we will recess until this evening's hearing at 7 p.m., same location.

With that we will be off the record.

(1:00 P.M. hearing is adjourned)

SEPTEMBER 20, 1990: 7 P.M. HEARING

- **MR. RICHARDSON:** We'll get started now. We'll be on the record.

My name is Peter Richardson. I'm the moderator for this evening's hearing. I would like to introduce to you the panel who are sitting to my left.

Joseph Cipriano is in the center, the manager of the U.S. Department of Energy's Superconducting Super Collider Project Office.

Thomas Baillieul is an environmental scientist with the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Division of the DOE Chicago Operations Office.

Theodore Kozman is the project manager for the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory.

Mr. Cipriano will provide opening remarks and an introduction of the process this evening.

- **MR. CIPRIANO:** Thank you, Peter. And good evening everyone.

I want to welcome you to the U.S. Department of Energy's Public Hearing on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

My name is Joseph Cipriano. I am the Department's Project Manager for the SSC Project. Today I am the presiding official for this hearing.

It's been my pleasure to meet some of you before, and I personally welcome this opportunity to participant with you today in this hearing.

It is the Department's policy, and my personal objective, to involve interested and affected members of the community in key decisions about major projects such as SSC. We are happy that you could be with us here today.

After my introductory statement, which will address what we hope to accomplish here today, Mr. Thomas Baillieul of the Department will provide a brief summary of what the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement contains. Then our moderator, who is experienced in facilitating public participation processes, will outline how we will conduct our meeting.

The purpose of this hearing is to give interested citizens an opportunity to comment in person on the Department's draft Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC. It is important to take note that this is not the only opportunity you will have. You may also provide us with written comments, which must be postmarked by October 15th, 1990, to assure their consideration in the preparation of the final document.

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

The Department and the SSC Laboratory are committed to carrying out the SSC Project so that environmental impacts are acceptable and that we behave as a good neighbor to the people of Ellis County.

I want to say that that is also my personal commitment and I intend to see to it that the public continues to have opportunities to participate in the review of important project activities throughout the construction and operation of what will be the world's largest and perhaps most important research facility.

I will begin this evening by reviewing the steps that have already been taken in the environmental process.

On November the 10th, 1988, the Secretary of Energy identified Texas as the preferred site for the SSC. The Department of Energy based this decision on the technical evaluation of proposals submitted by Texas and six other states, which the Department assisted by the National Academies of Science and Engineering had determined to be the best qualified of the 43 original proposals that were submitted to DOE.

The selection of the Ellis County, Texas proposal as the proposed site was supported by analysis of environmental impacts and consideration of alternatives contained in the EIS which have been issued as a draft for public comment in August of 1988.

Approximately 7,000 oral and written comments received in those hearings and by mail were considered in the development of the final Environmental Impact Statement issued in December 1988.

DOE also issued a Record of Decision signed by the Secretary of Energy documenting DOE's decision to proceed with the SSC and to select the Texas site.

This Record of Decision also included DOE's decision to prepare a Supplemental EIS before the start of construction to address the environmental impacts associated with the site-specific design.

This SEIS would also assess alternative measures to mitigate any potentially adverse impacts at the specific site selected.

On August 31, 1990, DOE issued a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the construction and operation of the SSC in Ellis County, Texas. Mr. Baillieul will describe this document for you in a few moments.

We encourage you to make your comments as specific as you can. To be most useful to the Department of Energy, comments should address issues covered in the Supplemental EIS.

We have asked our moderator to urge presentors to focus their testimony on the SEIS as much as possible. This will be done not to limit your testimony, but to make it as effective as possible in this process.

Similarly, our panelists will ask whatever questions are necessary to clarify testimony presented and to assure the official record has captured the important points being made by the presentors. Because time is limited, and we want to give everyone who wishes an opportunity to testify, only our panelists will be permitted to ask questions at this proceeding. Our moderator will explain more about the rules you'll operate under later.

Let me say a final word about this process.

The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, has set out the environmental review and public participation process that we are all a part of today. It is intended to assure that federal decision makers appropriately consider environmental impacts of major actions such as the decision to proceed with the construction and operation of the SSC. Beyond the law is the agency's commitment to environmental protection and to safeguarding public health and safety.

I can tell you from personal experience that under the leadership of the Secretary of Energy, Admiral James Watkins, the Department is fully committed to these objectives.

Lastly, there is the day-to-day world of the managers and scientists within DOE and the SSC Laboratory who must fulfill these policies and make the goal of environmental stewardship a reality.

I know I speak for all of them when I assure you that this is a responsibility that we all take very seriously. We are all committed to assuring that the Super Collider Project will be an example of environmental excellence as well as a premier scientific facility.

I would now like to introduce Mr. Thomas Baillieul of the Department of Energy's Chicago Operations Office, who has been the project manager for the development of the Supplemental EIS and is the person most knowledgeable about its content within the Department. He will tell you what the document contains and attempt to assist you in focusing your comments on the document in ways that will help us to do our job of revision most responsible.

- MR. BAILLIEUL: Thank you, Mr. Cipriano.

Good evening. I would like to take a few minutes now just to review the purpose of the Supplemental EIS and summarize some of its major elements.

When the Department issued its previous Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Super Collider in December of 1988, it committed to prepare a supplement which would provide a more in-depth analysis of potential environmental impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the SSC at the selected site here in Ellis County.

The proposed action assessed in this EIS is to construct and operate the SSC at the Texas site.

The supplement includes site-specific analyses relevant to an exact location for the SSC Project facilities, what we call the "footprint," and wherever possible, and particularly where no significant changes to site information have occurred since the previous EIS, the supplement relies on the analyses and assessments presented in that earlier document.

It is important to note that this is not a new Environmental Impact Statement, but only a supplement to the earlier study.

The broad features of the SSC have not changed substantially since the earlier environmental impact statement. The major element of the SSC is still a large oval racetrack-shaped tunnel some 54 miles in circumference within which counterrotating beams of protons will be guided by some 10,000 superconducting magnets.

However, as was anticipated in the December 1988 impact statement, some design details have been modified to maximize SSC performance and to accommodate the specific environmental and technical aspects of the Texas site.

Evolution of the SSC design and additional knowledge gained from a geological testing program have resulted more in a precise location for the collider tunnel, service and campus areas, utility corridors, access roads and other project elements.

What has changed in the SSC?

The major changes that affect the analyses in this Supplemental EIS are a slight repositioning of the halls which will contain the experimental detectors which has resulted in a slight shift in the overall collider ring to improve foundation characteristics of the bedrock.

The energy and size of the proton beam injectors was increased to improve overall operating efficiency. The size and specific configuration

of the superconducting magnets was changed and the designers have made a proposal to use ponds rather than cooling towers to cool the cryogenic refrigeration plants that would be located around the ring.

Because of these changes the size and location of the service areas around the 54-mile ring have also changed. These service areas will include the access shafts down to the tunnel and refrigeration plants to service the superconducting magnets. Also each service area has been laid out and expanded in size so that it can contain a cooling pond of roughly 20 acres in size.

Throughout the development of the site-specific design alternatives for placing facilities to minimize environmental impacts have been considered. A more detailed comparison of the changes to the SSC design since the earlier EIS analysis is included in Table 1.2 of the supplement. Chapter 2 of this document gives the basic information on the current design and operational characteristics of the SSC.

What are the impacts predict to result from SSC construction and operation as a result of these design changes and a more detailed scrutiny of the site?

Some highlights.

SSC operation would contribute to the observed decline in groundwater levels in Ellis County. However, this decline is not expected to have a significant impact on local groundwater supplies, especially as more communities convert to surface water supplies in the coming years.

Four of 18 service areas are located in or near the floodplains and streams, and careful design will be required to minimize the potential for flooding.

The SSC project will work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during both the design and construction of these locations.

Up to 21 acres of wetlands -- 14 acres constituting small ponds, and some 7 acres of forested stream areas -- would be impacted to some degree. These impacts can be reduced by the construction of replacement wetland habitat on other SSC Project land.

Construction-related impacts to air quality would be primarily due to blown dust from construction, would be localized and can be controlled through standard dust suppression techniques.

The operation of the SSC will result in only small additions to regional air emissions.

The SSC would have no impact to threatened or endangered species and only minor impacts to existing wildlife habitat areas. The use of SSC

controlled land to create natural areas may actually result in an increase in the wildlife diversity.

Ellis County has a wealth of historic structures -- houses, farmsteads, bridges and the like -- a small number of which are located on land that will be acquired for the SSC.

Additionally, there is a potential for archeological sites to be found in Ellis County. These are things like early Indian campsites, the foundations and remains of settlers' homestead.

An agreement is now being developed with the Texas Historical Commission which will stipulate the treatment that such historic sites should receive.

Construction and operation of the SSC will create jobs and generate new opportunities for local business. It will also result in people moving into the region. This in-migration is predicted to cause small but measurable impacts to services such as schools in some communities. A socioeconomic impact monitoring program will be implemented to assist if any local community experiences SSC related impacts that tax its ability to respond. Different types of assistance could then be made available to ease those impacts.

Road construction and improvements may cause short-term inconvenience to local residences and commuters. Additionally, during the period of construction short-term increases in traffic at specific locations around the facility on local roads can be expected.

Table 1.1 at the beginning of this document provides a more comprehensive summary of the likely impacts to occur from construction and operation of the SSC. Chapter 4 of the supplement contains more information on the potential impacts. And for areas where adverse impacts are predicted to occur, presents strategies to either avoid or mitigate those impacts.

I urge everyone with an interest in this project to take the time to go through this Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and to provide the Department of Energy with any questions, concerns or suggestions that such a review may prompt.

I want to thank you all for coming out this evening. I will now turn this proceeding back over to our moderator, Mr. Peter Richardson.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Good evening again.

My name is Peter Richardson. I am an attorney in the private practice of law. My law firm, Davis Wright Tremaine, has a heavy emphasis in the area of environmental and energy law.

Both in private practice and in prior government experience service, I have had extensive experience in conducting and participating in National Environmental Policy Act proceedings such as the one we're participating in this evening.

I am not an employee of the Department of Energy, nor am I an advocate for or against the Department's proposed action in this proceeding.

Rather my single expressed purpose in this proceeding is to serve as an independent unbiased objective individual to moderate this week's hearings. I am here to help assure that the Department of Energy fully complies with the letter and the spirit of the Federal National Environmental Policy Act so as to allow all individuals and organizations a fair and equal opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department's proposed action.

As stated earlier by Mr. Cipriano, the purpose of this hearing is to give all interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the record relative to the Department of Energy's draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, SEIS, for the purpose -- for the proposed Superconducting Super Collider Project.

In 1988 the Department conducted hearings in Texas on a draft Environmental Impact Statement that addressed the siting of the SSC here in Texas. This draft supplemental EIS considers in more detail the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the SSC at this site.

The draft Supplemental EIS also considers modifications to the design of the project that have occurred since the 1988 hearings.

The Department seeks comments from you on this document. In particular, the Department is seeking specific comments on issues that members of the public feel are relevant and that should be considered by the Department prior to finalizing the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

This is a recorded proceeding. That is to say, that everything being said at this, as well as the other hearings that we have conducted in this matter, is being recorded by the court reporter who is sitting at the front of the room to my left.

The court reporter will make a verbatim transcript of all comments received and submit that transcript to the Department of Energy for inclusion in the final record in this proceeding. Copies of that transcript will be available locally at public libraries, addresses of which are available at the registration table at the entrance to the room.

At this time I would like to tell you what procedures I am going to follow in the conduct of this proceeding.

I will announce each preregistered speaker from a list provided to me by the Department of Energy personnel who are working at the registration table in the back of the room.

I will call each speaker in the order in which they have signed up to speak in advance. Every speaker will have up to five minutes to make his or her comments. At the end of the five minutes I will signal each individual speaker that their time has lapsed.

As stated earlier, the purpose of this hearing is to receive comments on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, your comments should be focused on the issues that are addressed in that draft document.

I will reserve the right to ask individuals to focus on issues contained in the draft SEIS if they wonder from the topic at hand. I do not intend to limit your comments in any way, but rather I intend to assure that what comments you provide are effective in achieving the objective of this hearing as outlined by Mr. Cipriano.

Written comments will receive the same weight in the record as your oral comments that you make this evening. Therefore, you are encouraged to submit written comments, either before your presentation, or at any time prior to the close of the comment period, which is October 15th for this document. That is, we request that if you submit written comments by mail, that they be postmarked by October 15.

The reason for that is to assure that the Department receives those comments in sufficient time to consider them for inclusion in the final document.

This evening's session will run until we have heard from every individual who wants to speak. I may take short breaks throughout the evening, depending on how long we run, to allow the court reporter to change her tapes and take a rest.

When your turn comes to speak, I would ask that you come forward to the microphone, give us your name, spelling of your name and your mailing address and list any organization on whose behalf you are speaking this evening, if you are speaking on behalf of an organization.

I won't start timing your presentation until after these introductory formalities have been completed.

Finally, I would like to indicate that the members of the panel, who I introduced earlier, are here for the express purpose of listening to your comments and asking, if necessary, any clarifying questions of you that

might be important in the creation of as a complete record of your concerns as possible.

If you have a copy of your oral statement that you will be reading from, and it's an extra copy, I would ask that you provide it to the court reporter. We'll introduce that as an exhibit. That helps in terms of accuracy of the reporting.

In addition, if you have any other additional written materials that you would like introduced into the record, bring that material forward with you and we'll get it introduced into the record as an exhibit as well.

Now, I have premarked as Exhibit Number 1 of this proceeding a copy of the Federal Register notice dated August 31st, 1990. That notice announced formally these hearings.

I have also premarked as Exhibit Number 2 of this proceeding a copy of two press releases and paid newspaper announcements and copies of articles that have appeared in local newspapers giving publicity to these hearings.

Before I call the first preregistered speaker, I would like to remind you that if you would like to speak this evening orally and have your comments recorded for the record, that you go to the front of the room -- the entrance to the room and preregister at the table there. I will only call people who have gone through that formality. So if you would like to speak, please preregister to do so.

If you do not feel like standing up in front of the group and speaking, your comments can be submitted in writing as well.

So with that, we'll call the first scheduled speaker, John Percival.

Good evening, Mr. Percival.

• MR. PERCIVAL: Good evening, Mr. Moderator, distinguished
Submission 136 panel. Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

My name is John Percival. I am a resident of the City of Ennis, residing at 606 Creechville Road. My resident phone number is Area Code 214, 875-7573. I am a retired locomotive engineer with 45 years service with the Southern Pacific Railroad. I am Ennis City Commissioner for Ward 1.

I have been identified with the Superconducting Super Collider's progress from the presentation of the HARC Report of January 31st, 1985, as a constant concerned individual and in a quasi official capacity as a part of Congressman Joe Barton's Advisory Committee and as an elected official of the City of Ennis.

Submission 136
(cont'd)

It is fair to state that the City of Ennis was the key motivator of Ellis County's participation in preparation of the required site selection materials in initiating funds countywide for the implementation of the work necessary to develop the hydrological geological and geotechnological data required for the presentation of the governor's report to the site selection personnel. The compilation, printing, packaging and delivery of these voluminous materials was done under the able direction of our City Manager, Mr. Steve Howerton. The effectiveness of this presentation to the governor's competition is attested by the decision that Ellis County is the best site for the location of the Super Collider.

Subsequent to the assumption that TNRLC's assumption of leadership for the project, our current mayor, Mr. Stan Lambert, was appointed as chairman of the SSC Advisory Committee and Ennis' own Mr. Ken McGrady is a member of the TNRLC.

The citizens of Ennis have participated well in Environmental Impact Statement public hearings. In fact, Ennis participation in the initial public hearing exceeded that of all the other cities of the county combined.

This lengthy statement is simply to state that Ennis has been a leading factor in support of the SSC from its genesis to this date.

The initial footprint of the east campus of the SSC placed the central experimental hall on FM 879 at the junction with State Highway 1722.

The City of Ennis, recognizing its responsibility to provide service to the area, instituted engineering studies to assure the availability of water for portable and fire uses. The area was annexed into the City in order that fire and police protection might be furnished and such infrastructure provision as was possible could be provided.

Notice of these procedures and expectations were provided to proper state authorities, and we expect that they were forwarded to concerned SSC authorities. Conferences with Drs. Bingler and Switers (phonetic) confirmed the need for facilities for food and other similar services on a 24-hour basis.

The experimental halls were within five minutes of the central business section of Ennis. And these and other needed services were readily available. Including the federally approved and funded Ennis Municipal Airport, excellent hospital facilities and those other vital amenities necessary to staff and personnel.

On September 8th, 1989, Doctor Switers announced at the TNRLC meeting in Dallas, Texas, that the Super Collider ring would be rotated slightly northward because of certain geological concerns. He did not anticipate that the impact would be of any significance to the City of Ennis.

Submission 136
(cont'd)

However, this change was not anticipated to move the experimental halls and did not in impact Ennis' concerns significantly. A matter of some concern was the location of a beam abort dump in the proximity of our airport and a prominent residential area and our country club.

Subsequent to this announcement it developed that the experimental halls would be shifted to the north to the close vicinity FM 878 and the east campus area would be shifted so that there was no acceptable highway vehicular connection from Ennis to the campus.

Local officials and others then appealed to the State Highway Department and to the Ellis County Commissioners Court for assistance in providing access by way of Ebenezer Road. This road needs significant rebuilding.

It is proposed that the common industrial area of the SSC be located thereon with the need of handling very sensitive materials which demand a roadway of state highway or farm-to-market road standards.

1 | This matter is being handled by Mr. Phil Stafford, Associate Director Site Development of TNRLC, and we expect his presentation of a viable connection between FM 879 and FM 878, Ebenezer Road, to afford Ennis provision for servicing the campus with fire and police protection and to make it possible for Ennis to have a proper contact with the SSC installation.

We appeal to you for fair play and true neighborliness in providing access to the SSC. Without this road we are excluded. Such ignoring on the part of the county and of Ennis itself is poor neighborliness and borders on the violation of trust upon which neighborliness depends.

Now, what is really being said here, this old man has been seining out the ridges and the gullies for the facts to let you see that Ennis is a true and significant supporter of the SSC.

We have made strong and true and meaningful contributions to its success. We are concerned about the national import scientifically and economically. We have paid a significant price. We're in line for appropriate educational, social and economic benefits.

This key lies in the provision of a transportation avenue; namely, Ebenezer Road.

In Texas terms, we fulfilled the role of a square shooter, and we believe that we shall receive a square shooter's award, a fair share from a neighbor.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Commissioner.

The next commentor is Dolfie Hrabina.

Submission 137

- MS. HRABINA: Gentlemen, I'm Dolfie Hrabina. I am Commissioner Mayor Pro Tem of the City of Ennis. And I appreciate the time that the gentlemen from the SSC are giving to us today to be able to speak for a few moments.

My remarks are also slanted towards a very serious concern about Ebenezer Road, whether or not we will have an access to the far cluster of the research labs on the east side of the Super Collider.

1 Eventually we hope that when you make the decision for Ebenezer Road that you will make it in favor of Ennis and the citizens of Ennis. We ask that you strongly consider the Ebenezer Road from the south to the north junction as a vital link between cities that will need this upgraded and efficient road for safe access to and from for employees and as a safe link for all transportation of whatever nature.

We have supported the SSC plan from its first concept, and hope you will make a fair and equitable decision which will give all of us around the SSC Project equal opportunities for growth, employment, good and safe roads for all of our needs as well as yours.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Ms. Hrabina.

I would like to remind you that if you would like to comment this evening that you go to the registration table at the entrance to the room and register to do so.

The next scheduled commentor is George Caddel.

Good evening, Mr. Caddel.

Submission 110
(cont'd from
page 1-41)

- MR. CADDEL: I'm George Caddel. I live at Waxahachie. My address is Box 654 in Waxahachie. And I told them when I registered here, if I had an affiliation it was Future Former Landowner.

9 I made a few errors in my comments last night, and I would like to correct those at this time. And the moderator told me I can have a few more minutes too, because you didn't have many speakers. So if you don't mind, I would like to make those corrections at this time.

Submission 110
(cont'd)

I want to correct one thing I said at the hearing last night. I said that the runoff carrying radioactivity would go into Waxahachie and Bardwell Lake plus Richland Chamber Reservoir.

9
(cont'd)

That was incorrect.

The runoff will go to an unnamed creek, then on to Chambers Creek, then to the Richland Chambers Reservoir. The radioactivity in Waxahachie Lake and Bardwell Lake will come from the shallow water that's near the tunnel and is emitted in the springs and then will run into -- from their tributaries into the Bardwell and Waxahachie Lake.

I have as an exhibit that I included in the information I passed on to you, the correction of what my remarks last night were.

At Fermilab the tritium ran into Kress Creek, and I think I misnamed it last night, and the radioactive water that occurred in the sumps ran from Casey's Pond, which is on the second page and marked in yellow. It ran from Casey's Pond, it says 51 percent of this volume of water left the site while Casey's Pond, figure 4, the reservoir receiving the water from discharges in the three external areas to which the protons are delivered was full. The pond was full and then it ran off.

10

Then in the third page I would like for you to note the radiation exposure to the general population from the operation at Fermilab was approximately 3.3 person-rems.

Then if you go back to table -- to the table on top of the previous page, you'll see how they got the radiation exposure to the general public. They said this exposure was primarily from penetrating radiation muons and gamma rays.

But, gentlemen, their math at Fermilab is terrible. And just like the math at SSC, their math -- they take in consideration the radiation, and then they include the population of the City of Chicago.

This is a bit like they were doing when they told us that the water used here was negligible, but then they finally said it was going to be 14 percent of our groundwater.

11

Then their sales talk followed it. They said it's 14 percent of Ellis County groundwater and it's negligible, and it's only 3 percent of the water used in Dallas and Tarrant Counties.

That's sales talk when you say it's only 3 percent of the water used in Dallas and Tarrant County. They might as well say it's one-tenth of one percent of the water in Lake Michigan, because we don't have the water in Lake Michigan and we don't have the water in Dallas and Tarrant County.

Submission 110

(cont'd)

11

(cont'd)

So I don't understand why they use that kind of language, only 3 percent of the water in Dallas, Tarrant and Ellis County. It bothers me when they start selling me like that.

I used to sell, but I never sold like that.

They use the same logic exactly when they talk about the person-rem, 3.3 rem per person. But then they include all of Chicago, a 50-mile radius, from Fermilab.

12

If that one person-rem that they're going to deliver here in Ellis County is including all of Dallas and Fort Worth, then we really don't know how much exposure we are going to have to radioactivity. And we really don't know whether they included it or not.

I would really like that answered, please. What is the true exposure for us?

13

And when they talked about the radioactivity in our drinking water at four millirems, which is the EPA limit, are they also including the drinking water in Dallas and Fort Worth?

If they are, we're in trouble before we start.

14

Again, I apologize for making the mistakes I made, and I would like to point one thing out, please.

You probably read the article in the Dallas Morning News. You see, the information we have been getting is somewhat like that information that Mr. Coulson gave the press last night.

When Mr. Coulson stated that -- he said that the challenge is to communicate that -- that is, the small radiation -- and overcome the confusion that exists. And then -- and Mr. Coulson, incidentally, is the Assistant Director of Environmental Safety and Health for the Collider Lab. He said the bottom line is that the radiation release will be less than the radiation that you get if you had a gas stove.

Gentlemen, that's not true.

15

The radiant heat of a gas stove has nothing in the world to do with radiation. A freshman physic student in high school knows that.

This guy is the director of our safety and health for the Collider Lab. He's also the very same man that reviewed the document that I presented some evidence from last night that's called the Environmental Report from 1988. When the radiation level at one test was 100 times the standard for drinking water and the highest report he made -- and I need to make another correction -- I said it was 6.5, but the highest level he reported -- and he said it was the highest level tested. That was 6.4.

Submission 110

(cont'd)

15 (cont'd)

Fellows, we're easy and we're not too smart, but we sure can read.

And I apologize for my feelings, but I surely disagree with Mr. Percival in that the selection was a bad selection because of our water underground. All of the water that we have -- senator -- Congressman Barton said our God given soil.

16

God didn't give us that soil. The TNRLC gave us that soil and said it was impermeable white rock, impermeable Austin Chalk. Austin Chalk down close to Austin, down in Luling and down there, contains oil. Ours contains water. And they have -- this SSC group has stuck with that idea that it was impermeable.

If you want to read a ridiculous statement, you ought to read in this last report where they say "except for the faults in the water in the faults, the White Rock is impermeable."

That's like my saying except for the first 50 years, I am a teenage boy.

You sure can look at me and tell I'm not a teenage boy.

And everybody in -- especially the western side of Ellis County knows that you can go dig a hand-dug well and hit water at 30 feet, sometimes you hit it at 40, sometimes you hit it at 60. And on my place you don't have to dig. It has a 300-gallon a minute spring that flows and has not been dry in 100 years.

Now, I came from Lubbock. When I came -- I bought this property down here because it had trees and water. I guess you always want what you don't have; and sure, we didn't have any in Lubbock. And I didn't want flat land, because we had plenty of that at Lubbock.

17

So I come up and I look at the land after -- we had only been on it ten minutes. So we said, I think this is it. We bought it because this was where we wanted to retire. So when I got down and looked at the property more closely I found that spring behind the damn.

I said: Why didn't they move that dam back just a hundred yards and catch all that water?

They said: Well, you're a dummy. That's a flood control dam, and if you caught all that water there wouldn't any place to hold the flood waters when it came.

Well, when they build these ponds for cooling water and we have some rains -- we have had rains that it rains six inches in four minutes -- I mean, in four hours. When those ponds are full they're going to have the same problem here that they had at Fermilab, and that water is going -- is heading for Bardwell, it's heading for Waxahachie Lake and it's heading for

Submission 110

(cont'd)

17

(cont'd)

the Chambers -- Richland Chambers Reservoir. And there is nobody that's going to be around to stop it.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Caddel.

I would like to remind those of you in the audience and those of you who came late, that if you would like to comment this evening that we're asking that you register to do so at the table at the entrance to the room.

The next scheduled commentor is Claire Pierce.

The prepared remarks of Mr. George Caddel will be introduced into the record as Exhibit Number 22 of this proceeding.

Submission 111

(cont'd from
page 1-44)

- MS. PIERCE: My name is Claire Pierce, P-i-e-r-c-e. Route 1, Box 58-M, Palmer, Texas.

I am pleased to speak tonight, and tonight I come to represent SCAN. SCAN stands for Super Collider Accountability Network.

I wish all the members of our group were here tonight, but they are completely frustrated with this situation and they just really don't want to talk to you.

I think there must be some reason, I would like to think that what I say tonight, like last night when I spoke for myself, that this public record will count and somebody will listen to us.

So now I would like to read you what a group of our members put together regarding Super Collider problems, and I would also like to first state that SCAN is a -- what it is, it's a newsletter we created to deal with Super Collider problems. It's a poor person's newsletter. We pass it on in chain-letter fashion. And I am pleased to say that in just two months' time we now go coast to coast, and I imagine our readers could fill this auditorium. That is the concern that exists in this society in Waxahachie and elsewhere, and you are just missing the point when you remain so aloof to our problems.

This is the message of our public comment, fill-in-the-blank format addressing Super Collider problems. The message begins: many Ellis County residents and taxpayers affected by the Super Collider, be they landowner or neighbors to the project, are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled and ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC Project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

Submission 111
(cont'd)

General comments. The Department of Energy, DOE, and Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, TNRLC, have not been truthful. They have withheld information and have given continual misleading statements.

Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

With few exceptions, local or area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Fort Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area.

The next section is land acquisition.

Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

Property values on or close to SSC have been adversely affected. Subsurface rights compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area cannot sell their property without excessive losses.

Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

Subsurface rights only will be purchased in nonfacility locations. Families are expected to live directly over and adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

A section on cost.

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

7
(cont'd)

Submission 111
(cont'd)

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, et cetera, expect to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis and probably Tarrant County also.

Section on environmental impact.

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow groundwater aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

Radioactive contamination of the soil and groundwater from SSC operation. Probably migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills would also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

Adverse environmental affects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

Disregard for recent studies demonstrating low level ionizing radiation.

Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it is no longer used for research.

The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future.

A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

And finally, the Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It cannot be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight, general and scientific.

7
(cont'd)

Thank you.

(Applause)

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments.

The next scheduled commentor is Charles Huskins.

If you would like to comment this evening, please go to the registration table at the entrance to the room and preregister.

- MR. HUSKINS: My Charles Huskins. I live at Route 3, Box 117, Waxahachie, Texas 75165.

Tonight I would like to read a few excerpts from some comments that was made last night. This might seem repetitious to you gentlemen there on the panel, but our problem is not convincing you, because we know the falsehoods and the outright lies and the misinformation that y'all put out.

Our problem is that we want to get across to the people who have not yet looked into it themselves or who are not affected by it directly, the problems that they are going to incur when this project goes through.

I have got two statements here that I would like to take from these that were made by -- the first one being Mr. Dave Schroeder from Sierra Club last night.

1 | In that statement he said: The geology in this area is totally wrong
for the project. The site was on a fault zone where the bedrock is
fractured through and through. Thanks to the heavy fracturing Ellis County
is one of the best watered areas in Texas with springs, seeps, wetlands and
hundreds of wells. These wells will be contaminated by radiation, runoff
2 | and what have you if this project goes through. The ongoing bombardment
of radioactivity in the dirt, water, concrete and the wiring, et cetera, will
gradually contaminate the entire area.

Well, I would like to kind of deviate from this statement on to another one that was given last night by Steven Pierce, a petroleum geologist, and this is in relation to the radioactivity.

And you people have pointed out the safety of Fermilab, and Mr. Pierce received a report, it's a Department of Energy's documentary -- document Preliminary Environmental Safety and Health Report on the Fermilab Accelerator of October 1988.

3 | In this statement Mr. Pierce states the distinct probability exists
that radiation produced by the SSC will enter the environment through the
fractures in the rock.

Submission 138
(cont'd)

I find this especially alarming in light of the information that I have received. That information was the report that I referred to.

In that report the summary of the findings was: There are three areas on site that have received hazardous substances and may be potential sources of soil and groundwater contamination.

The full nature and extent of the contamination are not known. This is due probably to lack of accurate monitoring and probably total disregard for safety.

4 Soil radiation has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed target experience.

Note, Department Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement August 1990. The DOE's proposed to have a fixed target program at the SSC.

Inadequacies. The present groundwater monitoring system may result in a lack of early detection of potential groundwater contamination. That is inevitable.

Now, we'll go back to Mr. Schroeder's statement.

The blast in the tunnels in the seven-story deep lab complex air pollution dust that will cover us for weeks and months on end.

And then the statement I myself read last night.

5 It was determined by your own figures -- and I think it was a conservative estimate -- there will be 8.8 million cubic yards of rock and earthen material removed. You people have stated you're going to transport that much material with minimum impact to the environment, which I fail to see how you can do it, in that the pollution from dust and what have you will not be long term.

However, the effects of the contamination -- air contamination on people could be long term, and in some cases probably -- the people that already have asthma and bronchitis and respiratory ailments of this nature, could really be affected. Of course, I don't think that's really a concern when you have got tunnel vision here.

The 8.8 million cubic yards is supposed to be transported to 1,400 acres and distributed in a manner such that it will blend into the terrain of this area.

6 Of course, this is gently rolling terrain in most of Ellis County, and if you move 8.8 million cubic yards, you're not going to have a gently rolling terrain. You're going to have a big field there which will be totally out of whack.

Submission 138

(cont'd)

7

And in your own statements in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Study you too have said that the excavation itself just from runoff on to this material will cause pollutants to run into the floodplains, et cetera.

8

The environmental studies done to date have been a farce. And, for example, the geological study was done in two weeks. And to date, even in your Supplemental Environmental Impact Study, there is no statement as to how it will affect the water. And I think you people know how it will affect the water. I think if you suppress that information until the tunnel or until the actual construction is underway and it comes out later, then we'll be all the worse for that not coming out beforehand. Because once you're started, I feel like you will continue on.

Another phenomena in building this SSC is called the neutron sky shine. Every particle collision whether planned or random lost beam, one of 10,000 magnets failing to produce a glow over the land of ionized radiation three or four feet high called neutron sky shine.

Since the collider ring will pass under I-35 twice, we hypothetically would be able to drive south 25 miles or so and see this phenomena.

9

We're now told that such low level radiation is safe, but the experts have lied to us about such matters before, and I believe information brought forth here to date and in previous meetings as far as low radiation levels are concerned, bears that out, that there is no real safe low levels of radiation.

10

One of the gentlemen made the statement at the beginning of this meeting, stated that there was some concern that there was an abort tunnel maybe located under the country club or the airport. I have got nine children in the area I live, there's quite a few kids in that area, as well as adults, and we're living right on top of an abort area. And our land was not to be purchased. They want subsurface rights. And with those rights we lose everything -- really the rights to our own land. We can work somewhat with the top. Our wells will be capped off. We'll be forced to sit on top of it because we can't sell our property.

This is not a guess. This is a fact. We have got homes for sale that prospective buyers have stated the reason that they don't want to be living on top of the collider either. And that certainly this is a factor when you're trying to sell a home and you're obligated to tell them exactly what the problem is.

Thank you.

- MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Mr. Huskins.

Mr. Huskins is the final individual who registered to comment this evening. I will remind you that if you would like to comment this evening, that you need to go to the registration table at the entrance to the room.

If you would not like to comment orally, but would like to do so in writing, you have until October 15th for the postmarked date of your written comments.

I am going to take a short recess now and see if we get any other individuals that would like to sign up.

We'll be off the record for approximately ten minutes subject to call of the moderator.

One housekeeping matter that I would like to note, that the SCAN public comment Newsletter offered by Claire Pierce will be introduced as Exhibit Number 23 in this proceeding.

(Brief recess taken)

- MR. RICHARDSON: We're going to go back on the record. After a short recess we're reconvening this hearing on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Any new folks in the audience, if you would like to comment on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, we ask that you preregister at the entrance to the room.

If you would like to comment, but not orally, you may submit written comments that will receive the same weight in the record as oral comments until October 15th. That is a postmark date. Not a receive date.

We've got a couple more people signed up to speak.

The next scheduled commentor is Steve Howerton.

Good evening, Mr. Howerton.

- MR. HOWERTON: Good evening.

- MR. RICHARDSON: If you would preface your remarks with your name, spelling of your name and your mailing address.

Submission 139

1

- MR. HOWERTON: Mr. Moderator, distinguished officials of the Department of Energy, my name is Steve Howerton. The spelling is S-t-e-v-e; last name, H-o-w-e-r-t-o-n. I am City Manager of the City of Ennis, Texas. I reside at 1805 Princeton here in the City of Ennis, Texas.

Submission 139

(cont'd)

My comments are directed toward the National Environmental Protection Act process, the NEPA process as it is known, and toward the significance of this particular Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

It has now been more than three years since we as a community and a region made numerous commitments to the State of Texas and the United States of America to win the honor to be the home of the Superconducting Super Collider.

These commitments were not made lightly. In fact, they were made with the full expectation of fulfillment, and to my knowledge each and every commitment has been, or is being fulfilled.

In return the Department of Energy has represented that certain positive and negative impacts will result from the SSC Project. The mutual commitments of our communities, our region and our state made to the United States of America and those offered in return form what is undeniably a contract.

A contract that has judicial and political consequences.

A contract that is binding.

A contract that cannot be broken without disastrous results. Results that strike the very heart of our government's credibility.

You see, our governments, local, state and federal, are predicated upon truth, upon accountability and on the premise that government exist but for one purpose. That purpose is to protect and promote the collective interest and welfare of our citizens.

If the contract we are creating with this document is broken in an expedient effort to push back the barriers to science, we may very well build the scientific marvel of the 21st Century and destroy a valued part of our government's credibility. In truth, a part of the credibility of each and every one of us.

There are those that would say there is a frightening record of expediency and arrogance that has been created in the name of scientific inquiry, a record that shows disregard for the environment and incredibly for the very people our government is charged to protect and to serve.

On the other hand, there are those that would say that the problems of the past are in the past. Careful planning and true concern for the public are the watchwords of today's government.

Regardless of the rhetoric, the SSC Project will only achieve true greatness if it is an honorable undertaking, an undertaking that is built upon truth and upon accountability, accountability to the public.

1
(cont'd)

Submission 139
(cont'd)

The final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is your contract with the public.

I trust that you will consider the binding nature of your contract.

I trust you will consider the accuracy of the facts you represent in your contract.

I trust you will carefully review your contract for errors and omissions.

And finally, I trust that you will incorporate into your contract the needs and the interest of the public.

After all, without the public there would be no need for the SSC Project; or for that matter, the Department of Energy.

I wish you good luck in your endeavors. I want you to know that we do expect you to faithfully perform under the provisions of your contract to the public.

In conclusion I want you to know that I support this project and I trust the efforts that you're making. I believe that support and trust is well placed.

Again, good luck and best wishes.

• MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Howerton.

The prepared remarks of Steve Howerton will be introduced into the record of this proceeding as Exhibit Number 24.

The next scheduled commentor is Dale Cook.

Dale Cook has indicated that he does not wish to speak. Is there anyone else in the audience this evening who would like to comment, but has not had an opportunity to do so?

(No response)

• MR. RICHARDSON: If you would like to comment by writing rather than orally this evening, you can do so until October 15th. The address for submitting your written comment is available at the registration table at the entrance to the room.

Let the record reflect that no one has indicated that they have not had an opportunity to speak. With that we will adjourn this hearing.

The transcripts of this evening's hearing and the hearings that have previously been held in this matter will be made available at libraries locally, addresses are available at the registration table.

1
(cont'd)

Thank you for coming this evening.

CERTIFICATION

I, P. SUE ENGLENDOW RPR/CSR, certify that during the proceedings on the Public Hearings on the SSC SEIS I was the court reporter that took in stenograph notes such proceeding and have transcribed the same as shown by the above and foregoing 210 number of pages, and that said transcript is true and correct.

This the 29th day of September, 1990.

P. SUE ENGLENDOW RPR/CSR No. 1170
The Northern District of Texas
Dallas Division

My CSR license expires: December 31, 1991
Business Address: 1949 Stemmons Freeway, Suite 190
Dallas, Texas 75207
Telephone Number: 744-1760

EXHIBITS PRESENTED AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

EXHIBIT

9-19-90

1,000 p.m. ship on him within the meaning of section 602(c) of the Act.

Accordingly, I have granted Mr. Daniel a temporary waiver of the divestiture requirements of section 602(a) of the Act. Such waiver will expire upon divestiture of these assets in accordance with the terms of the Certificate of Divestiture issued by the Office of Government Ethics. In the event that the Office of Government Ethics declines to issue a Certificate of Divestiture, this waiver will expire 60 days after receipt of the Office of Government Ethics' determination.

In accordance with section 208, title 18, United States Code, Mr. Daniel will be directed not to participate personally and substantially, as a Government employee, in any particular matter the outcome of which could have a direct and predictable effect upon any of the above-listed entities unless his supervisor and the Counselor agree that the financial interest in the particular matter is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the Government may expect of him.

Dated: August 21, 1990.

James D. Watkins,

Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired) Secretary of Energy.

[FR Doc. 90-20618 Filed 8-30-90; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Availability of Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement; Superconducting Super Collider

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and notice to conduct public hearings.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) announces the availability of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0138DS). The proposed action is to construct and operate the SSC at the selected site in Ellis County, Texas..

Comments on the content of the Draft Supplemental EIS are invited from interested persons, organizations, and agencies. Public hearings will be held at locations in the site vicinity.

DATES: Written comments to the DOE should be postmarked by October 15, 1990, to ensure consideration in preparation of the Final Supplemental EIS. Oral comments will be accepted at the public hearings to be held on September 19 and 20 (schedule given below). Individuals desiring to make

oral statements at a hearing should notify the DOE's Project Office at the address below not later than one week prior to the hearing so that the DOE may arrange a schedule for presentations. Persons who have not notified DOE in advance may register and speak at the hearings to the extent that time is available.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS, and requests for further information concerning the SSC Project should be made to: Jim Abbee, Public Affairs Office, SSC Project Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 1801 North Hampton Road, DeSoto, Texas 75115, (214) 708-2580, or William Hasselkus, Office of SSC, ER-93, GTN, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20545 (301) 353-8580.

The DOE SSC Public Affairs Office will also handle written or telephone requests to present oral comments at the hearings.

Written comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS should be directed to: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu, SSC-SEIS Project Manager, U.S. Department of Energy, Chicago Operations Office—EMD, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60439.

Written or telephone requests to present oral comments at the public hearings or requests for further information concerning the project should be made to: Peggy Farmer, Public Affairs Office, SSC Project Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 1801 North Hampton Road, DeSoto, Texas 75115. Telephones: (214) 708-2521 (Oral comment schedule), (214) 708-2580 (Information).

For general information on the procedures followed by the DOE in complying with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), contact: Carol Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Oversight, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585. Telephone: (202) 585-4800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Background

The DOE proposes to construct and operate the SSC at the selected site in Ellis County, Texas. The SSC project is being proposed to gain a better understanding of the basic structure of matter. The proposed SSC would be the largest scientific instrument ever constructed. The principal feature of the SSC is the collider ring, a 54-mile long oval tunnel. Approximately 10,000 superconducting magnets in the form of two rings, one atop the other, would focus and guide two beams of protons

around the tunnel. Within the magnets, the two proton beams (one in each magnet ring) would be accelerated in opposite directions to an energy of 20 TeV (trillion electron volts) and made to collide with a combined energy of 40 TeV. Special facilities located intermittently around the collider ring would provide the power supplies to energize the magnets and the cryogenic system to keep the superconducting magnets cooled to a temperature near absolute zero.

Other prominent features of the proposed SSC are experimental areas, the injector facilities, and the campus area. The experimental areas would contain the detectors used to record the results of proton collisions. The injector facilities would consist of four separate cascading accelerators in which the proton beams first would be formed and then accelerated to the required energy for injection into the ring magnets of the main collider tunnel. The campus areas (east and west) would include laboratories, administration buildings, an auditorium, warehouses, support facilities, and a number of shop buildings. The SSC is expected to remain in operation for 25 to 30 years after construction. After completion of its useful life, the SSC would be decommissioned. Additional review in accordance with the NEPA will be completed prior to a decision on decommissioning.

The generic SSC design, which formed the basis for the site selection Environmental Impact Statement, has been modified to improve its operational capabilities, and to reflect geological and environmental conditions at the Texas site. The most significant design changes are: (1) An increase in the energy level of the high-energy booster from 1 to 2 TeV, (2) modification of the magnet lattice, (3) inclusion of experimental bypass tunnels, and (4) changes for calibration and test beams. These design changes have resulted in a slight increase in the circumference of the collider ring and the repositioning of several surface access points to the collider tunnel. A site-specific conceptual design report has been prepared and forms the basis for the analyses included in the Supplemental EIS. Construction of the SSC is estimated to be completed during the mid-1990's.

II. Supplemental EIS Preparation

An environmental impact statement (EIS) for siting the SSC was published in December, 1988 (DOE/EIS-0138), and a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting the proposed site in Ellis County, Texas,

was signed by the Secretary of Energy on January 19, 1989. In the EIS and ROD, the DOE committed to prepare a Supplemental EIS prior to construction in order to analyze more fully impacts based on a site-specific design and to assess alternative measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.

This Draft Supplemental EIS takes into account design modifications that have been made to the SSC since the site selection ROD was published. These modifications have been made both to accommodate technical improvements to the SSC, and to adapt the SSC conceptual design to the Texas site. Additionally, the Supplemental EIS responds to commitments made in the EIS and ROD for more detailed assessments of potential impacts of constructing and operating the SSC at the selected site. Where significant impacts are identified, alternatives to avoid or mitigate those impacts are described.

III. Floodplains/Wetlands Notification

Pursuant to Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, and 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and 10 CFR part 1022, Compliance with Floodplains/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements, DOE hereby provides notice that the construction and operation of the proposed SSC may impact surface waters and adjacent floodplain or wetland areas. Impacts would be expected at area E8, affecting Onion Creek.

Additional surface waters that may be impacted include numerous small impoundments, such as stock watering ponds, which may constitute wetlands.

The potential environmental impacts of construction and operation of the SSC on these surface waters and adjacent floodplain and wetland areas are discussed in chapter 4 of the Draft Supplemental EIS. Any comments regarding the proposed action on floodplains and wetlands may be submitted to the DOE in accordance with procedures described below.

IV. Comment Procedures

A. Availability of Draft Supplemental EIS

Copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS have been distributed to Federal, State, and local agencies, and to individual and groups known to be interested in or affected by the proposed project. Additional copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS may be obtained by contacting Mr. Abbee at the address given above. Copies of the Draft Supplemental EIS are also available for

inspection at the DOE reading rooms and public libraries listed below.

1. DOE Reading Rooms
 - Freedom of Information Reading Room, Room 1E-190, U.S. DOE, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585.
 - Public Reading Room, Chicago Operations Office, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439.
 - Public Reading Room, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Federal Building, P.O. Box E., Oak Ridge, TN 37831.
 - Public Reading Room, SSC Laboratory, 2550 Beckleymeade Avenue, Building 4, Dallas TX 75115.
2. Public Libraries
 - Sims Library, 515 West Main Street, Waxahachie, TX 75665.
 - Ennis Public Library, 501 West Ennis Avenue, Ennis, TX 75119.

B. Written Comments

Interested parties are invited to provide comments on the content of the Draft Supplemental EIS to the DOE at the above address. Envelopes should be marked "Attention: SSC Draft SEIS Comments". Comments should be postmarked no later than 45 days after the EPA Notice of Availability to ensure consideration in preparing the Final Supplemental EIS. Comments postmarked after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

C. Public Hearings

1. Participation Procedure

The public is also invited to provide comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS to the DOE in person at the scheduled public hearings. The purpose of the hearings is to receive substantive comments related to the Draft Supplemental EIS. It is not the purpose of the hearings to receive either general endorsements or criticisms of the project. The hearings will not be judicial or evidentiary-type proceedings. Advance registration for presentation of oral comments at the hearings will be accepted up to one week prior to the hearing date by telephone or by mail at the office listed above. Speaking times will be available on a first-come, first-served basis. Requests to speak at specific times will be honored to the extent possible. Persons who have not registered in advance may register to speak at the hearings to the extent that time is available. To ensure that as many persons as possible have the opportunity to present comments, 5 minutes will be allotted to each speaker. Persons presenting oral comments at the hearing are requested to provide the DOE with a written copy of their comments at the hearing, if possible.

2. Hearing Schedules and Locations

Hearings will be held at the following locations on the dates indicated. Each hearing will comprise two sessions: and afternoon session commencing at 1 p.m., and an evening session commencing at 7 p.m. Each session will continue until all registered speakers have been heard. A dinner break of approximately 1½ hours will separate the two sessions.

September 19, 1990

Southwestern Assemblies of God College, Administration Building, W.B. McCafferty Auditorium, 1200 Sycamore Street, Waxahachie, Texas

September 20, 1990

Ennis Junior High School, San Jacinto Auditorium, 501 North Gaines Street, Ennis Texas

An additional session will be held on the following day if requests for presentation of comments received by the week before the hearings are so extensive that the time needed to accommodate registered speakers would exceed the time available on the scheduled date. Such an additional session will be announced both prior to and at the scheduled hearings.

3. Conduct of Hearings

Rules needed for the orderly conduct of the hearings will be announced by the presiding officer at the start of the hearings. Clarifying questions regarding statements made at the hearings may be asked only by the presiding officer. There will be no cross-examination of persons presenting statements.

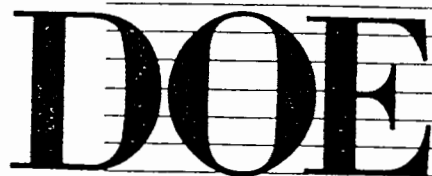
A transcript of the hearings will be prepared, and the entire record of each hearing, including the transcript, will be retained by the DOE for inspection at libraries and reading rooms listed above.

Issued in Washington, DC, August 23, 1990.
Paul L. Ziemer,
Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Health.
[FR Doc. 90-20615 Filed 8-30-90; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Morgantown Energy Technology Center Grant; Financial Assistance Award to the Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

AGENCY: Morgantown Energy Technology Center, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice of acceptance of an unsolicited financial assistance application for a grant award.

The logo for the Department of Energy (DOE) is displayed in a large, bold, serif font. The letters 'D', 'O', and 'E' are connected, with the 'O' being slightly larger and more prominent. The logo is positioned on the left side of the page, above the word 'NEWS'.**NEWS**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 11, 1990

SSC PROJECT MANAGER TO PRESIDE AT PUBLIC HEARINGS
ON SSC SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 19-20

The Department of Energy (DOE) Super Collider Project Manager will lead hearings in September in which the Department is seeking public comments on its draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on the SSC Project in Ellis County, Texas.

"I am pleased at this opportunity to participate in this process with members of the public interested in this important project," said DOE SSC Project Office Manager Joseph R. Cipriano, who will serve as the Presiding Official at the hearings.

All those who have an interest in this project are encouraged to review the draft SEIS and provide us with any comments they might have. This will assist DOE in assuring that this key step in the review of this project is carried out effectively and that environmental issues are appropriately taken into account in deciding on how to move ahead with SSC," Cipriano said.

"Comments specifically addressing environmental issues and alternatives discussed in the SEIS will be of most value to DOE

-MORE-

and have the greatest potential to impact the way the project is carried out," Cipriano said. "We also ask participants to limit their remarks to comments on the draft SEIS to assure that all who wish to testify have an opportunity be heard," he added.

A notice of the availability of the draft SEIS for review and the schedule for the public hearings was published August 31, 1990, in the Federal Register, beginning a 45-day public comment period which ends October 15.

Public hearings to receive oral comments on the draft SEIS will be held near the SSC site:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W. B. McAfferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore
Waxahachie, Texas

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines Street
Ennis, Texas

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7:00 p.m. Those wishing to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact:

-MORE-

Ms. Peggy Farmer
Public Affairs Office
SSC Project Office
U. S. Department of Energy
1801 N. Hampton Road
DeSoto, Texas 751215

Telephone: 214-708-2580

Written comments on the draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990, to ensure consideration in the final SEIS. The address for written comments is:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations Office - EMD
U. S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

The draft SEIS was prepared under provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for siting SSC as published in December 1988, and in January 1989 DOE issued a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting the proposed site in Ellis County, Texas. Subsequently, DOE proceeded to prepare a supplemental EIS to consider the environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of SSC at the Texas site. This draft SEIS also considers design modifications that have been made to SSC since the site selection ROD was published.

Copies of the draft SEIS are available from the SSC Project Office and are available for inspection at the following public

-MORE-

libraries near the proposed SSC site:

Sims Library, 515 West Main Street, Waxahachie, Texas

Ennis Public Library, 501 West Ennis Avenue, Ennis, Texas

DOE

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jim Abbee, SSC Project Office, 214-708-2580

Gary Pitchford, DOE Chicago Operations Office 708-972-2013

* * *

DOE NEWS

Super Collider

NEWS MEDIA CONTACTS:
Jeff Sherwood, DOE-Washington
202/586-5806
James Abbee, DOE-Texas
214/708-2580

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 22, 1990

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON SUPER COLLIDER AVAILABLE; PUBLIC COMMENT INVITED

The Department of Energy (DOE) has released its draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on the proposed construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas. A 45-day public review period of the document will begin on August 31 and end on October 15; public comments are invited.

Public hearings to receive oral comments on the draft SEIS will be held near the SSC site:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W.B. McCafferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore Street
Waxahachie, Texas

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines Street
Ennis, Texas

(MORE)

R-90-185

-2-

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7:00 p.m. Those wishing to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact:

Mr. James Abbee
SSC Project Office
1801 North Hampton Road
DeSoto, TX 75115
Telephone: (214) 708-2580

There will also be limited walk-up registration at the hearings. To ensure that as many people as possible have the opportunity to present comments, five minutes will be allotted to each speaker. Additional written remarks may also be submitted for the hearing record.

Written comments on the draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990, to ensure consideration in the preparation of the final SEIS. The address for written comments is:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations Office--EMD
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

The SEIS is being prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for siting the SSC was published in December 1988, and in January 1989 DOE issued a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting the proposed site in Ellis County, Texas. Subsequently, DOE proceeded to prepare a supplemental EIS to consider the environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of the SSC at the Texas site. This draft SEIS also considers design modifications that have been made to the SSC since the site selection ROD was published.

Copies of the draft SEIS are being distributed to Federal, State and local agencies and to affected landowners and other interested parties that responded to postcards mailed to them asking if they wished to receive the document. Copies of the document will be available for inspection at DOE reading rooms and public libraries:

(MORE)

-3-

1. Reading Rooms

- o Freedom of Information Reading Room, Room 1E-190, U.S. DOE, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C.
- o Public Reading Room, Chicago Operations Office, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL
- o Public Reading Room, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Federal Building, Oak Ridge, TN
- o Public Reading Room, SSC Laboratory, 2550 Beckleymeade Ave., Building 4, Dallas, TX

2. Public Libraries

- o Sims Library, 515 West Main Street, Waxahachie, TX
- o Ennis Public Library, 501 West Ennis Avenue, Ennis TX

Individual copies of the draft SEIS may be obtained from the SSC Project Office in DeSoto, Texas at the above address; telephone: (214) 708-2580.

Following the public comment period, a final SEIS will be prepared taking into consideration the comments received on the draft document. Based on the final SEIS, a final Record of Decision on the proposed construction and operation of SSC is expected by the end of January 1991.

The SSC is a basic research tool to study the fundamental nature of matter and energy and will be the world's most powerful particle accelerator. The SSC will include a collider ring tunnel about 54 miles in circumference, laboratory facilities housed in a campus area and various access and service areas located around the collider ring.

-DOE-

R-90-185

Thursday, August 23, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT

New impact statement for collider released

Staff and wire report

WASHINGTON — The Department of Energy said Wednesday it has released its draft supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) on the proposed construction and operation of the superconducting super collider in Ellis County, Texas.

The department will hold public hearings on the draft during the 45-day public review period beginning Aug. 31.

The hearings to receive oral comments will be held near the SSC site on Sept. 19 in Waxahachie at the administration building of the Southwestern Assemblies of God College and on Sept. 20 in Ennis at the Ennis Junior High School.

Each hearing will have two sessions — one beginning at 1 p.m. and one at 7 p.m.

James Abbee of the SSC project office in DeSoto said persons wishing to make oral statements at the hearings should contact him at the project office at 1801 North Hampton Road, DeSoto TX 75115. The telephone number is (214) 708-2580.

SSC UPDATE

There will be a limited walk-up registration at the hearings. Those addressing the hearing are limited to five minutes.

Written comments should be sent to Thomas A. Baillieu, Chicago Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 9800 South Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439. Written comments must be received by Oct. 15.

A review copy of the supplemental environmental impact statement is available at the Sims Library in Waxahachie, the Ennis Public Library and the reading room at the SSC Laboratory in Dallas.

The draft was prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act.

An environmental impact statement for the site of the collider was published in December 1988. In January of last year, the DOE issued its decision to select Ellis County as the site for the project which is expected to be completed by 1998.

See COLLIDER, Page 12

Collider

Continued from Page 1

The latest draft statement relates to the construction and operation of the collider.

After the public comment period, a final impact statement will be prepared and a final record of decision on the construction and operation is expected to be issued by the end of January 1991.

The collider is a basic research tool to study the fundamental nature of matter and energy and will be the world's most powerful particle accelerator.

The project will include a collider ring tunnel about 54 miles in circumference, laboratory facilities housed in a campus area and various access and service areas located around the collider ring.

The project will utilize supermagnets in the collider ring to smash protons together at near-light speed, a process through which scientists hope to unlock the secrets of the smallest building blocks of the universe.

The Senate has approved \$318 million to cover construction costs in fiscal 1991 beginning October.

A House authorizing bill, separate from the 1991 appropriation, has placed a \$5 billion federal spending cap over the life of the project, which is expected to cost as much as \$8 billion by completion. The measure also requires that up to a third of the total cost come from foreign contributions.

WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Thursday, August 30, 1990

SSC documents now at library

By SANDRA MINATRA
Daily Light Staff

Copies of the recently released draft supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are now available for public inspection and public hearing dates in Ennis and Waxahachie have been announced.

The inch-thick government study says, among other things, that the SSC will produce slightly more hazardous radiation than originally

SSC UPDATE

thought, but should pose no danger to those who work and live nearby.

Copies of the abstract and support materials are available for reading in the SSC Lab or Texas National Research laboratory Commission (TNRLC) offices in DeSoto or you may obtain a copy of your own by contacting Ed En-

gebretsen at the SSC Lab 708-6053. Two copies are available for reference use only in the libraries at Ennis and Waxahachie. And copies are available for inspection at the SSC Information Offices in Ennis, Waxahachie and Midlothian.

There is a 45-day period in which citizens may make comments for inclusion in the final environmental impact statement about the draft now being evaluated. Pro-

See SSC, Page 14

SSC

Continued from Page 1

visions are made for written comments to be mailed to Thomas A. Baillieul (U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD; 9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439), or for oral presentations at the public hearings.

These public hearings will be held during the public comment period in Ennis and in Waxahachie. The hearing for the Waxahachie area will be on Wednesday, Sept. 19, from 1-4:30 p.m. and continuing again after a break from 7 p.m. until comments are concluded. This will be held at Southwestern Assemblies of God College in the auditorium.

The Ennis area hearing will be on Thursday, Sept. 20, in Ennis at San Jacinto Auditorium, 501 N. Gaines.

Anyone from any part of the county may appear at either of the public hearings, or may choose to

write and mail in comments.

"It is important to know that you can write letters as well as give oral testimony and it will be given equal weight for the SEIS input," said Cathy Burns, TNRLC public affairs director.

The public comment period is from Aug. 31 through Oct. 14.

All those who testified at previous federal hearings on the SSC and all the affected landowners should have already received a post card a month ago which allowed them to return it for a copy for the SEIS, she said.

"There is nothing alarming in the study," said Thomas Baillieul, of the U.S. Department of Energy, an author of the SEIS. "I certainly would have no problem with living, working or playing directly above the supercollider."

Despite a 10 percent increase over an earlier study's estimate of the maximum radiation exposure, the levels would remain well below federal safety standards, Baillieul said. The "incredibly small increase" came from upgrading the collider's power to inject proton beams into its 54-mile-oval tunnel, he said.

Best Available Copy

WAXAHACHE DAILY LIGHT Sunday, September 16, 1990

SSC hearings set this week

Staff report

The new project manager for Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Super Collider will lead public hearings this week in Waxahachie and Ennis on the SSC.

The hearings are slated for Wednesday in Waxahachie and Thursday in Ennis. They will seek public comments on the DOE's draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on the SSC Project in Ellis County.

"I am pleased at this opportunity to participate in this process with members of the public interested in this important project," said DOE SSC Project Office Manager Joseph R. Cipriano, who will serve as the presiding official at the hearings.

"All those who have an interest in this project are encouraged to review the draft SEIS and provide us with any comments they might

have. This will assist DOE in assuring that this key step in the review of this project is carried out effectively and that environmental issues are appropriately taken into account in deciding on how to move ahead with SSC," Cipriano said.

"Comments specifically addressing environmental issues and alternatives discussed in the SEIS will be of most value to DOE and have the greatest potential to impact the way the project is carried out," Cipriano said. "We also ask participants to limit their remarks to comments on the draft SEIS to assure that all who wish to testify have an opportunity to be heard," he added.

A notice of the availability of the draft SEIS for review and the schedule for the public hearing was published Aug. 31 in the Federal

(Continued from Page 1)

Register, beginning a 45-day public comment period which ends Oct. 15.

Public hearings to receive oral comments on the draft SEIS will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 19, in the Southwestern Assemblies of God College Administration Building in the W. B. McAfferty Auditorium. SAGC is located at 1200 Sycamore in Waxahachie.

An identical hearing in Ennis will be held Thursday, Sept. 20, at the Ennis Junior High School in the San Jacinto Auditorium, at 501 N. Gaines St.

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1 p.m. and the second at 7 p.m. Those wishing to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact Ms. Peggy Farmer, Public Affairs Office, SSC Project Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 1801 N. Hampton Road, DeSoto, Tx. 75115. Telephone: (214) 708-2580.

Written comments on the draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by Oct. 15.

final SEIS. The address for written comments is: Thomas A. Baillieu; Chicago Operations Office - EMD; U.S. Department of Energy; 9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439.

The draft SEIS was prepared under provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for siting the SSC was published in December 1988, and in January 1989 DOE issued a Record of Decision selecting the proposed site in Ellis County. Subsequently, DOE proceeded to prepare a supplemental EIS to consider the environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of SSC in the Texas area.

Copies of the draft SEIS are available from the SSC Project Office and are available for inspection at Sims Library, 515 W. Main, Waxahachie, and the Ennis Public Library, 501 W. Ennis Ave., Ennis.

For additional information, contact Jim Abbe, SSC Project Office, 214-708-2580, and Gary Pitchford, DOE Chicago Opera-

Hearings set on SSC supplement

A hearing seeking public comment on a draft supplemental environmental impact statement for the superconducting super collider will be held Sept. 20 in Ennis.

Sessions are set for 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. at San Jacinto Auditorium, 501 N. Gaines St.

Similar hearings will be held at 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday at the W.B. McAfferty Auditorium on the campus of Southwestern Assemblies of God College, 1200 Sycamore St., in Waxahachie.

Joseph Cipriano, Energy Department project manager for the super

collider, will serve as presiding official at the hearings.

"I am pleased at this opportunity to participate in this process with members of the public interested in this important project," Cipriano said.

The 300 page supplemental report was issued Aug. 22 based on the final "footprint" or design for the 54-miles underground particle accelerator.

The original study issued in December 1988 on the environmental effects of the collider is 8,000

See HEARINGS page 10

Thursday, September 13, 1990 THE ENNIS DAILY NEWS

Hearings—

Continued From Page 1

pages long.

Noted in the revised study is that 14 acres of wetland and 7 acres of forest will be lost to the project. Portions of some collider service facilities are within a 100-year flood plain.

No threatened or endangered wildlife species are jeopardized.

"Comments specifically addressing environmental issues and alternatives discussed in the (supplemental report) will be of most value to DOE and have the greatest potential to impact the way the project is carried out," Cipriano said.

Copies of the supplemental statement are available at the Ennis Public Library, 501 W. Ennis Avenue.

SSC UPDATE

SSC hearing dates set for Sept. 19-20

By **SANDRA MINATRA**
Daily Light Staff

While copies of the recently released draft supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are being analyzed, things are gearing up for public inspection and public hearing dates in Ennis and Waxahachie.

Two public hearings will be held during the public comment period in Ennis and in Waxahachie.

The hearing for the Waxahachie area will be on Wednesday, Sept. 19, from 1-4:30 p.m. and continuing again after a break from 7 p.m. until comments are concluded. This will be held at Southwestern Assemblies of God College in the auditorium.

The Ennis area hearing will be on Thursday, Sept. 20, in Ennis at San Jacinto Auditorium, 501 N. Gaines.

Anyone from any part of the county may appear at either of the public hearings, or may choose to write and mail in comments.

"It is important to know that you

There is a 45-day period in which citizens may make comments for inclusion in the final environmental impact statement about the draft now being evaluated. Provisions are made for written comments to be mailed to Thomas A. Baillieul (U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD; 9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439), or for oral presentations at the public hearings.

"There is nothing alarming in the study," said Thomas Baillieul, of the U.S. Department of Energy, an author of the SEIS. "I certainly would have no problem with living, working or playing directly above the supercollider."

Despite a 10 percent increase over an earlier study's estimate of the maximum radiation exposure, the levels would remain well below federal safety standards, Baillieul said.

can write letters as well as give oral testimony and it will be given equal weight for the SEIS input," said Cathy Burns, TNRLC public affairs director.

A new face on the array of Supercollider team members will meet many Waxahachie area residents during the Breakfast Bash/Chamber Celebrity Salute on Friday, Sept. 14, at noon at Waxahachie Country Club. Joe Cipriano, a new coordinator for the U.S. Department of Energy's role in the SSC project, will make a brief appearance and remarks Friday and will be among many SSC officials present during some portions of the upcoming hearings.

The public comment period is from Aug. 31 through Oct. 14.

All those who testified at previous federal hearings on the SSC and all the affected landowners should have already received a post card a month ago which allowed them to return it for a copy of the SEIS, she said.

See SSC, Page 10

The inch-thick government study says, among other things, that the SSC will produce slightly more hazardous radiation than originally thought, but should pose no danger to those who work and live nearby.

Copies of the abstract and support materials are available for reading in the SSC Lab or Texas National Research laboratory Commission (TNRLC) offices in DeSoto or you may obtain a copy of your own by contacting Ed Engbreitsen at the SSC Lab 708-6053. Two copies are available for reference use only in the libraries at Ennis and Waxahachie. And copies are available for inspection at the SSC Information Offices in Ennis, Waxahachie and Midlothian.

Answerwise

I thought the SSC had already been approved. Why is the government holding more environmental impact hearings on Sept. 19-20?

The original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Supercollider examined all seven best qualified sites for the project. Since the selection of the Ellis County site, a supplemental, site-specific EIS has been prepared, including topics such as earth, water and biotic resources; air quality; noise and vibration; socio-economic impacts; and cultural and paleontological resources. Construction of the SSC cannot begin until the SEIS process is complete.

Thursday, September 13, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT

Answerwise

What happens to the written and spoken comments that are either made at the SSC hearings next week or mailed in to the DOE?

A spokesperson for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) said the data from the hearings and from mailed-in comments will be reviewed and addressed by the DOE officials. All questions posed will be addressed in the final published supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) document.

9/16

WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Sunday, September 16, 1990

Public Hearings

DOE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Public Hearings to Receive Oral Comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Statement will be held as follows:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W.B. McAfferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore
Waxahachie, Tx.

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines
Ennis, Tx.

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7 p.m. Those desiring to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact Ms. Peggy Farmer, DOE, (214) 708-2521.

Written comments on the Draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990 to ensure consideration in the final SEIS. The address for written comments:

**Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Street
Argonne, Ill. 60439**

Public Hearings

DOE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Public Hearings to Receive Oral Comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Statement will be held as follows:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W.B. McAfferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore
Waxahachie, Tx.

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines
Ennis, Tx.

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7 p.m. Those desiring to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact Ms. Peggy Farmer, DOE, (214) 708-2521.

Written comments on the Draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990 to ensure consideration in the final SEIS. The address for written comments:

**Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Street
Argonne, Ill. 60439**

Best Available Copy

Public Hearings

DOE Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Superconducting Super Collider

Public hearings to receive oral comments on the draft SEIS will be held as follows:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W. B. McCafferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore
Waxahachie

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines Street
Ennis

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7:00 p.m. Those desiring to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact Ms. Peggy Farmer, 214-708-2521.

Written comments on the draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990, to ensure consideration in the final SEIS. The address for written comments:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
Chicago Operations Office - EMD
U. S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Sunday, September 16, 1990

Public Hearings

DOE Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Superconducting Super Collider

Public hearings to receive oral comments
on the draft SEIS will be held as follows:

September 19

Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Administration Building
W. B. McCafferty Auditorium
1200 Sycamore
Waxahachie

September 20

Ennis Junior High School
San Jacinto Auditorium
501 N. Gaines Street
Ennis

Each hearing will involve two sessions, one beginning at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 7:00 p.m. Those desiring to make oral remarks at one of the hearings should contact Ms. Peggy Farmer, 214-708-2521.

Written comments on the draft SEIS may also be submitted and should be postmarked by October 15, 1990 to ensure consideration in the final SEIS. The address for written comments:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
Chicago Operations Office - EMD
U. S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Best Available Copy

Answerwise

When are the public hearings on the Supercollider to be held?
Public hearings on the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC will be held on Sept. 19 from 1-7 p.m. at Southwestern Assemblies of God College, 1200 Sycamore St., Waxahachie and on Sept. 20, from 1-7 p.m. in San Jacinto Auditorium, Ennis Junior High, 501 N. Gaines St., Ennis.

STATEMENT

GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
THE STATE OF TEXAS

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Wednesday, September 19, 1990
Waxahachie



I would like to thank the U.S. Department of Energy for holding a hearing on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement near the site for the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas. I expect you will be hearing from a good many of our local citizens as you conduct your hearings over the next two days and I appreciate your willingness to air their thoughts and concerns.

Completion of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is an important step in the progression of the SSC. I would emphasize to the Department of Energy that our State resources are at your disposal as you complete the impact statement.

As the Department is well aware, the State of Texas is firmly committed to seeing the SSC completed on time and within budget. Completing the impact statement without delay is a crucial step in the process.

Under the guidance of Morton H. Meyerson, Chairman of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, a total of nine state agencies have reviewed the draft impact statement and the

assessment of potential impacts of the SSC on the citizens and environment of Ellis County. We will work with all interested federal agencies to address their concerns while ensuring the project's timely completion. I am confident that the Department of Energy will do the same.

The State of Texas has been deeply committed to the SSC since we began developing our site proposals in 1987. The voters of Texas overwhelmingly agreed to spend \$1 billion of their own money on a project that would greatly enhance the nation's research capability. Since former DOE Secretary John Herrington announced the Dallas - Fort Worth area as the preferred site for the SSC in November 1988, Texas has been prepared to be the federal government's partner. Today we are acquiring the approximately 16,500 acres necessary to construct the project and we have recently been asked by the DOE to fund a magnet development facility to be built on the project's campus.

Texas welcomes the chance to host the nation's preeminent scientific facility, the SSC. The time is now to begin building this symbol of American determination to maintain scientific leadership in the world and to remain competitive in an increasingly challenging global economy.

On behalf of the State of Texas, I welcome you to Ellis County, Texas, and I wish you our best as you proceed with your hearings.

SARDIS-LONE ELM WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Route 3 / 500 Highland Road

Telephone 214/775-8566

MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS 76065

September 19, 1990

DRAFT SUPPLEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**Description and Location of Facilities**

Water - 2.23 page 2.35

The proposed site for drilling a well according to your Environmental Impact Statement would be in either the Twin Mountains Aquifer or in the Woodbine Aquifer using a maximum of 300 gallons per minute or an average of 70 gallons per minute per 24 hour period at the site E2.

Page 3.50 in your information is .38 million gallons per day for Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corporation. Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply is using over .75 million gallons per day and peaks out at over 1 million gallons per day.

Whereas, if in the future Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply is required to drill another well to accomodate its customers it would be within one or two miles of this site. We request that your proposed E2 well be drilled in the Woodbine Aquifer as we are using the Twin Mountains Aquifer. Wells should not be drilled within a 2 mile radius of another well in that aquifer.

Sincerely,



Jack Mayes
President - Board of Directors
Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corporation
396 Stout Road
Midlothian, Tx 76065



Hugh Inman
General Manager
Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Corporation

JM/jb



Supplemental Environmental Impact Hearings

Waxahachie, Texas September 19, 1990

I won't attempt to advise you on physics, since I took the first atomic physics course ever offered at Texas Tech University in 1946, and my physics might be a bit out of date. We only knew of 92 elements then.

I realize you are at a disadvantage, because of the past history of DOE. When a salesman comes down from Dallas, and misrepresents a product, and we buy it, the next salesman who comes down from that same company is immediately suspect. My particular interest is in the quality of life that we have here and the unassessable damage you can bring on that way of life, should things continue as they are progressing now.

You sold us SSC-No1 and now you're going to give us SSC-No2. I want to compare the two - SSC-No 1 and SSC-No 2 - in your own words. They both are called Super Colliders, and both have the same goal, but the Impact on the Environment is quite different.

HARMFUL RADIATION

SSC-1 - Brochure published by Universities Research Assoc., 1987, "The SSC Will Not Release Harmful Radiation."

EIS Vol II, p. 47, "The estimated risks of radiation exposure were shown to be negligible,..."

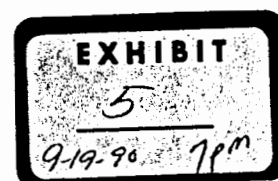
Even in regard to the workers in DEIS, Vol I, 5.1.6-1, "The normally achieved goal at Fermilab and SLAC is to keep individual occupational exposures below 1 rem/yr."

SSC-2 - Site-Specific Conceptual Design (SSCL-SR-1056), July, 1990, p. 4-101, "In addition to meeting the current regulation of 5 rem/yr for occupational exposure and 0.1 rem/yr for exposure to general public. DOE also strongly advocates the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) practice, which is clearly specified in the DOE orders." In other words, DOE is accountable to DOE and no one else.

AIR QUALITY

SSC-1 - SSC-SR1027, November 1987, p. 23, "Protecting the air At such locations, exhaust air is filtered, and ventilation rates are controlled to allow radioactivity to decay away before the air is released."

SSC-2 - DEIS, 1990, p. 5-5, Besides the negligible amount of radioactivity that will be released into the air, you will also release 250 ton/yr of particulate matter and/or NOX (Nitros Oxides). - Section 5.5.2



QUALITY OF WATER

SSC-1 - FEIS, Vol. II, Letter 5,000, from Mr. Bingler, "The quality of the water supply will not be affected, and the impact on aquifer utilization will be minimal and temporary."

SSC-SR1027, 1987, p. 21, "Nevertheless in designing the SSC, care was taken to prevent the possibility of radioactive substances produced in the earth shield leaching into groundwater and passing into an aquifer."

SSC-2 - SSCL-SR-1056, 1990, p. 273, "In the spirit of maintaining radiation exposures as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), and in order to remain consistent with other large DOE Accelerators, the SSC director has chosen to set a design goal of less than 10 mrem/yr exposure at the boundary of areas controlled by the SSC Laboratory. Of this, no more than 4 mrem/yr will result from SSC impact on community drinking water." (4 mrem/yr is EPA limit). Mr. Bingler, does this not affect the quality of the water?

SSC-1 - DEIS, August 1988, Vol I, 5.1.2-29, "At the Texas site, water level/overdraft impacts from direct and indirect operations water withdrawals would be measurable.....water requirements would increase the apparent level of overdraft only slightly." p. 5.1.2-27, "Therefore, impacts to current water use would be negligible."

SSC-2 - DSEIS, 1990, p. 4-19, - Water Levels and Overdraft Impact "The operational water needs of the project to be supplied from groundwater represent about 14% of 1986 groundwater use in Ellis County, but less than 3% of total groundwater use of approximately 39,300 acre-ft in Dallas, Ellis and Tarrant Counties." Now I see why they said on page twenty-one of the August, 1988 DEIS, "A future decrease in groundwater use,is projected for the Illinois and Texas sites." Just six or seven negligibles, and we're completely out of groundwater.

SSC-1 - DEIS, Vol. II, Bingler Letter 5000, "...and the impact on aquifer utilization will be minimal and temporary."

SSC-2 - DSEIS, 1990, p. 4-21, "The projected 30-year declines are seen to range from approximately 100 ft at the pumping wells in the Woodbine aquifer to about 65 ft at a distance of 1 mi." Neighbors, without a doubt, will have the extra expense of constantly lowering their wells, and some of you may get to abandon them after a while.

GROUNDWATER USE

SSC-1 - DEIS, 1988, Vol. I, 4-21, "The number of water wells within the 1,000-ft zone of the proposed collider ring varies from

state to state... Texas - 2. These numbers are approximate." Whoever did this estimate must also do the cost estimates.

SSC-2 - DSEIS, 1990, p. 4-24, "Closure of Existing Wells.155 wells....For those wells affected, the impact to water users could be partially mitigated if replacement wells or hookups to alternative water supply sources of equal or better quality are provided. The state of Texas has indicated that it will provide this mitigation." YOU'D BETTER GET IT IN WRITING!

SCHOOLS

SSC-1 - FEIS, 1988, IIA 3-54, "Public school officials in Ellis County have expressed concern over potential net negative fiscal impacts on their school districts. The Commission has agreed to develop financial mitigation strategies to ensure that net negative fiscal impacts do not occur for these school districts."

SSC-2 - Have the schools heard one word from the Commission about this mitigation? I find no references to this in the DSEIS, 1990.

FIXED TARGET

SSC-1 - DEIS, Vol I, 5.1.6-2, "Fifty percent or more of this (radiation) is directly due to the fixed-target program. ...the SSC would not have an equivalent fixed-target program."

SSC-2 -DSEIS, 1990, p. 1-16, Expansion "...potential areas for future expansion -- (1) three 2-TeV test beam target halls; (2) four experimental halls; and (3) a high-energy, fixed-target physics program."

SAFETY

SSC-1 - SSC-SR-1027, p. 17, "Particle physicists have always taken care to protect the public, as well as the staff, equipment, and environment of their laboratories, from radiation's harmful effects."

SSC-2 - CL-SR-1056, 1990, p. 272, "The primary safety features....are personnel safety interlocks, radiation shielding, and tunnel safety. Radioactivation of air and surface water and the production of noxious gases will be addressed for the sake of completeness but are not significant in the design or operation of the facility."

MONITORING

SSC-1 - SSC-SR-1027, 1987, p. 25, "The environmental monitoring program will include routine analysis of surface and sub-surface samples of water and samples of air and soil. Monitors will be placed around laboratory boundaries as well as off the site. Any wells permitted near the tunnel will be monitored. All results will be reported in public documents, as Department of Energy requires."

SSC-2 - SSCL-SR-1056, 1990, p. 276, "The SSC Laboratory will follow well-established procedures to monitor compliance with all applicable environmental standards set by the DOE. The thoroughness and sensitivity of these procedures are well documented in the annual site environmental reports submitted to the DOE by each of the presently operating accelerator facilities." On the subject of monitoring, the statements finally agree.

At this time, I request that the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY PRELIMINARY REPORT FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY, OCTOBER, 1988, (DOE/EH/OEV-16-P) and SITE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1988, (FERMILAB 89/63 1104.100 UC-41) be made a part of public record of this hearing.

In five minutes, I can only point to a few things found there. All of the following statements are directly from this report.

p. ES-1 - "With the aid of computers and advanced electronics, Fermilab has been able to duplicate conditions one ten-billionth of one trillionth of a second after the universe was born."

p. ES-2 - "Summary of Findings

Groundwater -

Three areas on site have received hazardous substances and may be potential sources of soil and/or groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of contamination are not know.

Soil Radioactivation -

Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed-target experiments. The nature and extent of the accelerator-produced radionuclide contamination and migration below the underdrain systems have not been fully characterized.

Monitoring -

p. 3-27 - Inadequacies in the present groundwater monitoring system may result in lack of early detection of potential groundwater contamination."

In regard to monitoring at Fermilab, "The system uses aluminum and copper tags placed at selected locations in the enclosures.... The tag system has not been used since 1982, in the Experimental Areas,...."

"..25 soil borings and pipes placed in the structure during construction.... The borings were cased and loaded with sample containers filled with soil, and a tag was emplaced....monitoring of the soil by this method has not been used since 1982."

p. 3-27 - Thirteen have not been destroyed, four "are still in use and are monitored at least annually. Results of tritium analyses from water samples collected from a borehole inside the bathtub beneath the new neutrino-area target hall revealed concentrations as high as 29 pCi/ml (20 pCi/ml is the drinking water standard). The other three holes have shown values for tritium of up to 2,200 pCi/ml and 171 pCi/ml... The high levels were the result of recirculating cooling-water spills."

p. 3-32 - "...subsurface soils below the underdrains is not fully characterized or monitored. Lack of monitoring in the subsurface precludes early detection of contaminant migration. Na-22 and tritium."

"The accuracy and reliability of soil-monitoring data....may be suspect because of deficiencies in the soil-sampling procedures."

p. 3-88 - "The wells currently used to monitor the Silurian dolomite are cased through this zone and thus are not capable of monitoring it."

p. 3-89 - Tests show "Sumps....from this area (Neutrino Area Primary Target) contain concentrations of tritium as high as 600 - 60 pCi/ml, but are typically less than 300 pCi/ml." (15 to 30 times drinking water standards)

One solution could be to establish a similar situation as has been implemented at the Hanford Reservation in the State of Washington (Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order), whereby DOE establishes a fund for the employment of an independent team of environmental and scientific personnel, who would be selected by the citizens of Ellis County, with the approval of DOE, and who would be responsible to the citizens as well as DOE.

E. George Caddel
P.O. Box 654 - Rt. 5, Box 171B
Waxahachie, TX 75165

**U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC
Environment, Safety and Health
Office of Environmental Audit**



**Environmental Survey
Preliminary Report**

**Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
Batavia, Illinois**

October 1988

EXHIBIT

6



Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

P.O. Box 500, Batavia, Illinois 60510

Fermilab 89/63

1104.100

UC-41

Site Environmental Report

For Calendar Year 1988

May 1, 1989

Samuel I. Baker



Operated by Universities Research Association, Inc.
Under Contract with the United States Department of Energy.
Chicago Operations Office, Batavia Area Office

Table 2

Tritium Detected in On-Site Water Samples
Tritium Concentration C ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)*

<u>Collection Point</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>C Max</u>	<u>C Max Error</u>	<u>C Min</u>	<u>C Min Error</u>	<u>C Mean</u>	<u>Percentage of Standard</u>
AP0	2	1.9×10^{-5}	1.5×10^{-6}	9.0×10^{-6}	2.0×10^{-6}	1.4×10^{-5}	0.69
G4	4	7.8×10^{-5}	1.1×10^{-5}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	4.0×10^{-5}	2.0
G5	4	1.3×10^{-5}	2.0×10^{-6}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	5.7×10^{-6}	.29
G8	2	4.9×10^{-6}	1.2×10^{-6}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	4.0×10^{-6}	.20
N1 (G9 in Fig. 6)	6	1.1×10^{-4}	1.6×10^{-5}	5.5×10^{-5}	8.0×10^{-6}	8.6×10^{-5}	4.3
MF4	2	1.1×10^{-5}	1.9×10^{-6}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	6.9×10^{-6}	.35
MF5	6	7.4×10^{-5}	1.1×10^{-5}	2.6×10^{-5}	4.0×10^{-6}	6.0×10^{-5}	3.0
NM1	2	8.9×10^{-6}	1.7×10^{-6}	4.2×10^{-6}	1.2×10^{-6}	6.6×10^{-6}	.33
N2	5	2.1×10^{-4}	3.1×10^{-5}	4.5×10^{-5}	6.7×10^{-6}	1.3×10^{-4}	6.4
NW8	2	3.6×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-6}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	3.3×10^{-6}	.17
PW8	2	9.9×10^{-6}	1.8×10^{-6}	$< 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	---	6.4×10^{-6}	.32
PW9	2	4.5×10^{-6}	1.2×10^{-6}	4.4×10^{-6}	1.1×10^{-6}	4.4×10^{-6}	.22

* C Max is the highest concentration detected in any sample from that location and C Min is the lowest. C Mean is the average for all samples from one location.

Exhibit 7 appears as Submission 220 in Part 2 of Volume 2.

PUBLIC COMMENTARY

Claire A. Pierce

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)

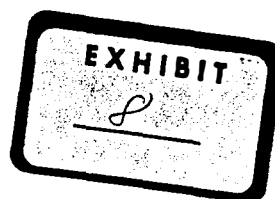
September 19, 1990 • Waxahachie, Texas

I have many times asked myself if it was worthwhile to come here tonight and address Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) problems. My husband and I have learned from prior Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) hearings that our comments are not taken seriously by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) or the Department of Energy (DOE).

I finally came because I hope it is still important that there is a public audience and record of comments. In March of 1988, I submitted 4 pounds of literature documenting the destructive nature of Ellis County fire ants. I sent my package to the Department of Energy via certified mail within the required time frame for environmental hearing comments. I doubt you could have missed this package as it was covered by a large picture of the *Solenopsis invicta*, the red imported fire ant. Also, I received a signed return receipt from you, the DOE.

I waited several months for a response and then was rudely shocked when you specifically excluded a discussion of insects from the first draft environmental impact statement in August 1988. However, I did my homework unlike the TNRLC and the Department of Energy people responsible for site selection. Also I had the good fortune to have the confidence of conviction that comes from my degree in the biological sciences and my many years of associated biological research. Thus, I persisted in addressing the fire ant issue. I resubmitted fire ant letters and information to the Department of Energy several times over a year period.

Finally in later 1988, I mailed fire ant information to officials associated with the opposition SSC sites. Shortly afterwards in the December 1989 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Department of Energy begrudgingly admitted to the public that the fire ants were a significant concern and they would study them further. First, I doubt the fire ants would have become an issue without the oversight of the opposition. And second, I have come to learn that if the Department of Energy doesn't have a good answer they put an issue "under study" to delay and diminish a problem. Now in this 1990 SEIS it appears that you have done additional study on the fire ants and have tried to mitigate them like you mitigate everything else in justification of the Texas site selection. I found it interesting when the Dallas Times Herald reported August 23, 1990 that the SSC will be using steel-coated wire (stainless steel?) and hermetically sealed power boxes and insecticides to try to prevent fire ant damage.



I don't consider this much of a victory because the SSC is still proposed for construction on this ill-suited site. And moreover in all your bureaucratic and political wheeling and dealing, you still don't get it. You are missing the obvious warning signs. I would guess this is due to the DOE's lack of personal experience with fire ants and that your Texas fire ant consultants are not independent in their viewpoint. The SEIS states that you plan to pile up tunnel spoils in two to eight foot high lovely landscaped berms close to picturesque cooling ponds. You will thus be providing the perfect environmental breeding grounds for fire ants, loose soil and plenty of water. I believe, you will be creating the tallest, biggest and greatest fire ant nests in all of Texas.

I would appreciate myself and the public learning what all these site specific adaptations for the fire ants are going to cost us? I personally think you don't have a clue or wouldn't admit it if you did.

Finally, I conclude that what we have heard about your deplorable safety and environmental track record in other Department of Energy locations is now just as true in Ellis County, Texas. It is irresponsible that you didn't first identify the obvious fire ant problem. It was then negligent that my fire ant information was excluded from the Draft EIS and then more irresponsible that it took you this long (almost 3 years) to come up with some answers to the fire ant problem. Even yet, this SEIS doesn't answer my old question as to extent of pollution from your unspecific amount-of-use of toxic fire ant chemicals on adjacent crop and pasture lands. I would still like a specific and quantitative response. Will you be able to meet federal regulations pertaining to chemical cropland contamination? Or do we just have to let you decide how much toxic fire ant chemical to deposit in Ellis County without any oversight?

Based on this poor environmental response record, how can we trust you to handle other sensitive problems? I wonder how many other issues you excluded from the SEIS because they were never made public. It appears to me that we can't trust the TNRLC or the DOE and that neither should be allowed to manage or exert any type of influence over the Super Collider. In the future like the past it is not acceptable for local officials like the TNRLC or the DOE to minimize and dismiss environmental issues. Nor can we afford to wait for the results of typical and questionable DOE environmental studies while the operation of the Super Collider proceeds to damage Ellis County.

I thus strongly urge the "no action alternative". In other words, the Super Collider can not safely be placed in Ellis County, Texas and it should not be built. If the SSC is allowed to proceed, the DOE, TNRLC and affiliates should not be allowed to operate without independent general and scientific oversight. This county doesn't have the technical expertise to adequately oversee environmental and safety issues. There should at least be a competent independent general and scientific review board to handle SSC oversight and the public's problems with the SSC.

The "no action alternative" remains the safest environmental option and again I urge that the SSC program be discontinued in Ellis County.

Sincerely,

*Claire A. Pierce
Route 1, Box 58M
Palmer, Texas 75152*

GEOLOGIC COMMENT

STEPHEN E. PIERCE

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (SEIS)

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS • SEPTEMBER 19, 1990

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) BOON TO MANKIND OR THE QUIET DECEIT OF THE GRIM REAPER? I CANNOT CLAIM ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP FOR THIS TITLE. I BORROWED IT FROM A DISTURBING BOOK ON THE DANGERS FROM LOW LEVEL IONIZING RADIATION (DEADLY DECEIT, LOW LEVEL RADIATION, HIGH LEVEL COVER-UP, J. GOULD AND B. GOLDMAN, FOUR WALLS EIGHT WINDOWS, N.Y., 1990).

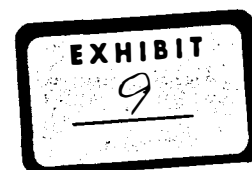
AS A RESIDENT AND PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST LIVING IN ELLIS COUNTY, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY GRAVE CONCERN ABOUT THE WISDOM OF THE DOE PUTTING THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUCLEAR EXPERIMENT IN AN AREA WHERE THE FARMING COMMUNITY DEPENDS UPON SAFE AND DEPENDABLE WATER RESOURCES.

I HAVE TWO MAJOR CONCERNS.

FIRST, THE SSC WAS ORIGINALLY BROUGHT TO ELLIS COUNTY BY THE TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION (TNRLC) BECAUSE THEY PURPORTED. "IT WAS THE BEST SITE GEOLOGICALLY". THEY FURTHER STATED THAT THIS AREA WAS EXCELLENT DUE TO THE "IMPERMEABLE" NATURE OF THE AUSTIN CHALK WHERE MOST OF THE TUNNEL WOULD RESIDE AND THAT THERE WAS A LACK OF GROUNDWATER THAT COULD BE CONTAMINATED BY RADIOACTIVITY. THEY COMPLETELY IGNORED THE QUATERNARY TERRACE AQUIFERS AND THE AUSTIN CHALK ITSELF AS A RESERVOIR.

THIS FAVORABLE PROGNOSIS WAS CLEARLY POLITICAL AND NOT GEOLOGICAL. THE SIMPLE FACTS ARE WHERE THE AUSTIN CHALK IS FRACTURED SOME OF THE FRACTURES ARE CEMENTED AND IMPERMEABLE WHILE MANY OTHERS ARE PERMEABLE AND PERMIT THE CIRCULATION AND MIGRATION OF GROUNDWATER.

OBSERVATION OF THE GREEN COUNTRYSIDE CONFIRMS THE ABUNDANCE OF WATER. NEAR GREAT HOUSE CREEK AND BOZ, FARMERS SUCH AS ROGER WILLIAMS AND HIS



NEIGHBORS DEPEND UPON THE SHALLOW FRACTURED AUSTIN CHALK TO WATER THEIR LIVESTOCK.

THE DISTINCT PROBABILITY EXISTS THAT RADIATION PRODUCED BY THE SSC WILL ENTER THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THESE FRACTURES. I FIND THIS ESPECIALLY ALARMING IN LIGHT OF INFORMATION I HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED CONCERNING RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION AT FERMI LAB, AN ACCELERATOR SIMILAR TO THE SSC. I QUOTE FROM DOE'S DOCUMENT PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH REPORT ON THE FERMI ACCELERATOR OF OCTOBER 1988:

"SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. THREE AREAS ON-SITE HAVE RECEIVED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND MAY BE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER/ CONTAMINATION. THE FULL NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE CONTAMINATION ARE NOT KNOWN.

2. SOIL RADIOACTIVATION HAS OCCURRED AND CONTINUES TO OCCUR IN SELECTED AREAS AS A RESULT OF FIXED TARGET EXPERIMENTS..." (NOTE: ACCORDING TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, AUG. 1990 THE DOE PROPOSES TO HAVE A FIXED TARGET PROGRAM AT THE SSC.)

"3. INADEQUACIES IN THE PRESENT GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM MAY RESULT IN LACK OF EARLY DETECTION OF POTENTIAL GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION."

THIS *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS* IS IN DIRECT CONTRAST WITH THE PERFECT ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD THE DOE AND THE TNRLC HAS PUBLICLY TOLD US EXISTS AT FERMI LAB.

WE HAVE ALL BEEN ASSURED BY THE DOE AND THE TNRLC THAT THERE IS NO DANGER FROM THE SMALL AMOUNTS OF RADIATION THAT WILL BE PRODUCED BY THE SSC.

HOWEVER, OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES SCIENTIFIC INQUIRIES INTO THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LOW LEVEL IONIZING RADIATION HAVE CLEARLY SHOWN THAT THE DOE AND TNRLC ARE WRONG. RADIATION PHYSICIST E. STERNGLASS, DOCTORS GOULD, MULLER, STEWART, JOHNSON, GOFMAN, TAMPLIN, MANCUSO, MORGAN, DESSANTE, SHEER, AND PREDICTIONS FROM NOBEL LAUREATES, LINUS PAULING AND ANDREI SAKHAROV, PROVIDE A TRULY FRIGHTENING SCENARIO. THESE EMINENT SCIENTISTS HAVE COME TO REALIZE THAT LOW LEVEL IONIZING RADIATION (LIKE THAT WHICH WILL BE PRODUCED FROM THE SSC) CAN BE VERY DEADLY INDEED.

PARTICULARLY DISTURBING IS THE WORK BY DR. ABRAM PETKAU, A PHYSICIAN AND BIOPHYSICIST, WHO WROTE WITH OTHERS IN THE JOURNAL HEALTH PHYSICS, VOL. 22, 1972 ENTITLED "EFFECT OF NA-22 (SODIUM-22) ON A PHOSPHOLIPID MEMBRANE" AND LATER IN ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA SCANDINAVIA. WHILE CONDUCTING A NEW EXPERIMENT USING VERY LOW AMOUNTS OF RADIOACTIVE SODIUM-22 (NOTE: SODIUM-22 ALONG WITH H3 (TRITIUM) WILL BE THE MOST PROLIFIC RADIOACTIVE SPECIES CREATED BY THE SSC). THEY CONCLUDED THAT LONG EXPOSURE TO SMALL AMOUNTS OF RADIATION DESTROYED CELLS. THEY FOUND THAT LOW LEVEL RADIATION PRODUCED TOXIC FREE RADICALS ($O_2^{\cdot-}$) WHICH DESTROYED CELLS AND ARE PARTICULARLY DEADLY. IF THESE FREE-RADICALS ARE FORMED NEAR THE GENETIC MATERIAL OF THE CELL NUCLEUS, THEY MAY PRODUCE A MUTATED FORM.

SUBSEQUENT RESEARCH BY PETKAU AND OTHERS DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS OCCURS EVEN AT BACKGROUND LEVELS. FREE-RADICALS ARE DANGEROUS TO LIVING SYSTEMS BECAUSE THEY FORM IN WATER, AND WATER COMPRISES EIGHTY PERCENT OF A CELL. THEY HAVE ALSO BEEN FOUND TO ACCELERATE THE AGING PROCESS.

IT IS THESE LOW DOSES JUST ABOVE THE NATURAL BACKGROUND RADIATION THAT ARE PARTICULARLY DEADLY. FURTHER, WORK DONE BY DR. CHARLES WALDREN AND OTHERS PUBLISHED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES VOL. 83, 1986 CALLED "MEASUREMENT OF LOW LEVELS OF X-RAY MUTAGENESIS IN RELATION TO HUMAN DISEASE". THEY FOUND THAT VERY LOW LEVELS OF IONIZING RADIATION PRODUCE MUTATIONS TWO HUNDRED TIMES MORE EFFICIENTLY THAN THE CONVENTIONAL METHOD OF USING HIGH DOSES. THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES COMMITTEE ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATION HAS JUST RELEASED A PUBLICATION CALLED THE BEIR V. REPORT. THIS REPORT CHILLINGLY CONFIRMS THE UNDERESTIMATION OF LOW LEVEL RADIATION HAZARDS BY EXTRAPOLATIONS FROM HIGH LEVELS.

THE MESSAGE IS LOUD AND CLEAR "THERE IS NO LEVEL OF IONIZING RADIATION THAT IS ACCEPTABLE."

DOE'S OWN RADIATION SAFETY DOCUMENTS STATE THAT THE SSC WILL ACTIVATE THE SOIL AROUND THE TUNNEL AND WELLS WITHIN 150' OF THE TUNNEL WILL BE RESTRICTED. DOE LITERATURE ALSO STATES THE NECESSITY TO CONTINUALLY MONITOR THE ENVIRONMENT FOR RADIOACTIVE MIGRATION. (AN INTRODUCTION TO RADIATION PROTECTION FOR THE SSC, TASK FORCE REPORT SSC-SR-1027, NOV. 1987).

IT IS VERY DISTURBING THAT YOUR RECENT SSC PUBLIC COMMENTS (INCLUDING THE SEIS) STATE THAT YOU WILL BE PRIMARILY CLOSING WELLS DUE TO THE INTEGRITY OF

THE TUNNEL. YOUR PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD "DECEPTIVELY OMITTS" THAT CLOSING THE WELLS IS ALSO BEING DONE FOR RADIATION SAFETY. IN FACT ONE OF YOUR OWN GEOHYDROLOGISTS RECENTLY TOLD US THAT SHE WOULD BE COMING TO OUR WELL OVER THE SSC TUNNEL SITE TO ROUTINELY TEST FOR TRITIUM AMONG OTHER THINGS.

MY SECOND CONCERN: AS DESCRIBED ABOVE THE AUSTIN CHALK IS A LOCAL BUT ABUNDANT AQUIFER. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUNNEL AND EXCAVATIONS NECESSARY FOR THE SUPPORT AND ACCESS FACILITIES COULD ALTER THE NATURAL GROUNDWATER PATHWAYS. **UNKNOWNLY, THIS COMPLEX HYDROLOGICAL SYSTEM COULD BE IRREPARABLY DAMAGED.** I AGAIN INSIST THAT A THOROUGH, UNBIASED HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDY BE "COMPLETED" BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS.

IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE TWO SUGGESTIONS:

1. PLEASE PUT THE SAFETY OF THE HUMANS LIVING NEAR THIS MACHINE ABOVE YOUR NUCLEAR EXPERIMENTS AND NOBEL DREAMS. THERE ARE NO AMOUNTS OF SSC ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION THAT ARE ACCEPTABLE.

2. BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION BEGINS, INITIATE, "COMPLETE" AND PUBLISH FOR PUBLIC COMMENT THE FINDINGS OF A THOROUGH INDEPENDENT UNBIASED ENVIRONMENTAL/HYDROGEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED COLLIDER AREA AND PLAN IN ADVANCE TO CONSTRUCT THE SSC TO INSURE THAT "NO RADIOACTIVITY" WILL BE RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT.

I WOULD APPRECIATE AN OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO THESE CONCERNS. THANK YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

STEPHEN PIERCE
ROUTE 1, BOX 58M
PALMER, TEXAS 75152

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, REQUESTING THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

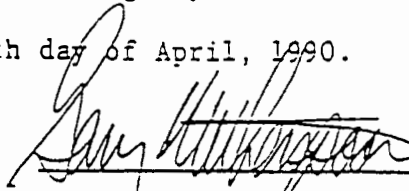
WHEREAS, the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, the experiment halls and appurtenant facilities represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

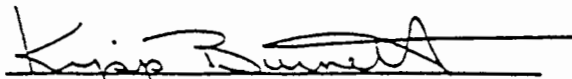
WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ENNIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ENNIS, TEXAS, that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network (FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road) connecting Ennis to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project to the standard of an arterial state highway (two lane undivided).

RESOLVED, this the 9th day of April, 1990.


GARY WITHERSPOON
President

ATTEST:



KIPP BURNETT

Executive Vice President





I-45 & Hwy 34 • P.O. Box 310 • Ennis, TX 75120
(214) 875-2666 • Metro 214-227-1212 • Metro 214-299-6297

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu1
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu1,

The many members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still very anxious and excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the effect it will have on our community.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, enviromental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. Our business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

ALLEN SAMUELS CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE PONTIAC, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert L. Biddy".

Robert L. Biddy
General Manager

RLB:tm



Bill Lewis
1117 Mockingbird Circle
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department Of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

September 18, 1990

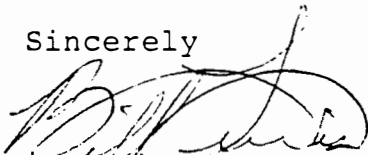
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The members of the Ennis Chamber Of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our great city.

However, we are very concerned with safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely



Bill Lewis
Director Ennis Chamber Of Commerce

WDL

Melvin H. Hunter
2229 Mayfair Dr.
Ennis, Texas 75119

September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

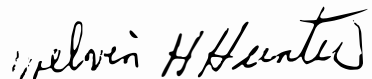
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I, Melvin Hunter, am a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce. I am excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, I am very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. I know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

I feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. I hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Melvin H. Hunter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Melvin H. Hunter

Frank Novotny
Frank's Towne
113 N. Main
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 15, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

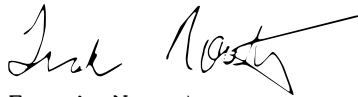
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

As a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, I am excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

My concern today is having a safe access to the East Campus. I understand improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek are being considered. I hope these improvements become a reality, for the improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We look forward to hearing more about the improvements and about the Superconducting Super Collider project .

Sincerely,



Frank Novotny

September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Engery, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

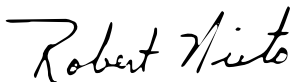
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The management staff and the two hundred and fifty associates who work for Wal-Mart in Ennis are excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city and Wal-Mart store.

We are aware that your team has studied the issue of safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. The improvements under consideration - improving the Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improving the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek - are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We, at Wal-Mart, feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The associates at the Ennis Wal-Mart store are behind you.

Sincerely,



Robert Nieto
Store Manager
Wal-Mart #0286
Ennis, Texas 75119

RN:sg

September 16, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, Emd
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

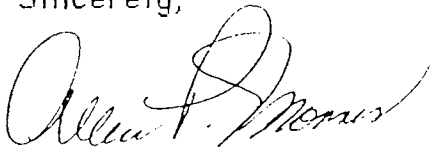
Dear Mr. Baillieu,

As one of the many members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce I am very pleased that the Superconducting Super Collider Project is coming to our area. I am also excited about the possibilities it offers for the future in our area.

Because of this, however, I am very concerned about the safety along the access roads to the East Campus. I know improvements are being considered for Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. I certainly feel that these improvements are vital to the safety of the public and future development of the area.

I hope you will continue to give these improvements strong support. As a chairman of the Chamber Committee for the coming year in regard to transportation I can assure you our entire Community will support you all the way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen P. Morris".

Allen P. Morris
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

APM : bm

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

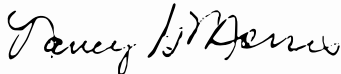
Dear Mr. Baillieul

As a resident of Ellis County I am excited about the future of not only our county but of the world in regards to the vast information that can be drawn from the Superconducting Super Collider project.

Speaking from an economic standpoint, there is already some growth taking place in our area. There is some concern however, on several of the roads that would be used for access to the site of the Superconducting Super Collider East Campus. I understand your team has studied this issue as well as others and is considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road off of Farm Road 879 to Farm Road 878. These improvements would include the reconstruction of presently closed bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. To ensure the economic growth and the safe access to this area of the Superconducting Super Collider proposed East Campus, these improvements are vital.

I hope you and your team will continue to look closely at this matter and give it strong consideration. As a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce it is important that you know the community is behind you.

Respectfully



Nancy G. Morris
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

State Farm's Car Finance Plan is simple as



MIKE H. MORELAND

Auto-Life-Health-Home and Business

P O BOX 126 2405 YORKSTOWN ENNIS, TX 75119

ENNIS, TX 75120 PHONE (214) 875-1462

September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas a. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I understand that your department is conducting a study for road and bridge improvements, in the Ebenezer Road area from FM 879 to FM 878, including Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek bridges. Being a resident of Ennis, I feel strongly that improvements are critical for public safety, as well as future economic development, in particular the Super Collider project.

I hope you will give these improvements your strongest consideration. Your positive endorsement, would be appreciated by our business community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mike Moreland'.

Mike Moreland

cc: Ennis Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1177
Ennis, Texas 75120

Attn: Mr. Kipp Burnett



FBM
REAL ESTATE, INC.

(214) 875-5887 BUSINESS
(214) 875-3114 FAX, 875-3045 RES.
1-800-787-5887 BUSINESS



HELEN RUHL
Broker-Associate
Million Dollar Producer



COLDWELL BANKER
FBM REAL ESTATE, INC.
2405 YORKSTOWN CR.
ENNIS, TX 75119

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

9-19-90

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept of Energy, ENE
9800 S. Carroll
Ogden, UT 84403

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

We Realtors are all very excited about the SDC
being located in Ellis County.

Ebenezer Rd. has been a back access from Ennis
to Palmer, but has not always been open. We
Realtors love it when it is, because we often show
property in that area. It would be a main
access to the East Campus. I know the em-
ployees who will work in that campus will
live up and down I 45 and will find an open
Ebenezer Rd. a great benefit. I hope you will
give these improvements your strongest consideration.
Thanks.

Sincerely,

Helen Ruhl



September 16, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, Emd
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu,

As one of the many members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce I am very pleased that the Superconducting Super Collider Project is coming to our area. I am also excited about the possibilities it offers for the future in our area.

Because of this, however, I am very concerned about the safety along the access roads to the East Campus. I know improvements are being considered for Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. I certainly feel that these improvements are vital to the safety of the public and future development of the area.

I hope you will continue to give these improvements strong support. As a chairman of the Chamber Committee for the coming year in regard to transportation I can assure you our entire Community will support you all the way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Allen P. Morris".

Allen P. Morris
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

APM : bm

POLYGUARD PRODUCTS, INC.

PIPELINE COATINGS AND WRAPPINGS
ARCHITECTURAL WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS
CIVIL ENGINEERING WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS



September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The five hundred plus members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

John W. Muncaster
President

/eb

cc: Kipp Burnett

Polyguard™ TRADEMARK OF POLYGUARD PRODUCTS, INC.

P.O. BOX 755 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75120-0755 • A/C 214-875-8421 • 1-800-541-4994 • FAX: 214-875-9425 • TELEX: 293265 (PTCX UR)



September 17, 1990

Regional office
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U> S> Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Case Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul

Being a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce I take great pride in our city and the county of Ellis. The chance to be involved in a world class event has the interest of all members to make Ennis and Ellis county a class act to receive all interested people present and future.

However , we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied lthe issue and are considering making improvements to the condemned bridges at the Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. A. Davis".

A. A. Davis
Regional Manger
Southwest Region
Eiki International, Inc.



September 15, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The associates of Terry Gregory Ford Mercury of Ennis, Texas are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvement to Ebenezer Road from Fm. 879 to Fm. 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for the public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

Terry Gregory
President

TG: EC



September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

As a business owner in the City of Ennis, Texas, I am very excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and what it will mean to our city and Ellis County, Texas.

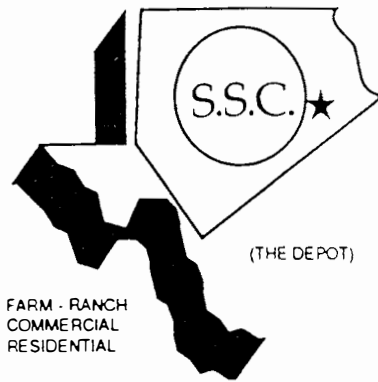
I join other concerned business persons in Ennis in asking your group to make much needed improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878, and also bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. They are of vital importance to this development.

We express our appreciation to the Department of Energy for this project and commend you for the consideration you are giving these improvements.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald C. Lawrence
President

RCL:hil



(THE DEPOT)

ELLIS COUNTY REAL ESTATE

Sept. 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 S. Cass Avenue
ARgonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

In regards to the east campus of the SSC in Ellis County, I feel that it is imperative that a major link is needed between the campus and the largest populated city in east Ellis County. FM 879 and FM 878 and Ebernezer Road can provide this link and should be upgraded in order to provide a safe and timely access for east Ellis County and the City of Ennis to the campus as well as linking the Ennis airport and Highway 287 to the East Campus.

I appreciate your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald McCoy, GRI
Broker/Owner

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Joseph R.Cipriano
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☐ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.



COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

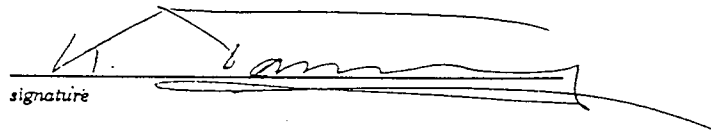
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Kars Tamminga

Address: P.O.Box 1069

Waxahachie, Tx. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

September 19 1990.

Joseph R. Cipriano
SSC Project Manager
2550 Beckleymade, Mall Stop 1020
Dallas, Tx. 75237-3946

Dear Mr. Cipriano,

Since most of us have known from the beginning that the SSC will not generate radioactive emissions and Wastes that might be associated with a nuclear reactor, our concerns and questions have never been based on that premise.

Our greatest personal worry is in regard to lo-level radioactivity being emitted into the soil and water, in particular Tritium and Sodium, which are both soluble in water.

10 Our concern regarding radiation and ground water contamination is in regard to our dairy where we milk + 800 Holsteins cows. we have 2 water wells that are our lively hood and will be approx. 1000 ft. from the tunnel and are right in the path of the abort tunnel.

We also understand that several additional wells will be constructed which will lower the water table 65 ft. to 100 ft. and the total water usage for the SSC project will be 14 o/o of the Ellis County groundwater use.

11 I also understand that this water will not be used for human consumption. Many times we have been assured that the project is safe and we have nothing to fear. We would like to believe that.

However we find several contradictions; one letter from Mr. Garry W. Gibbs states on August 14, 1990 the the SSC will not have a fixed target physics program.

12 The Draft Supplement environmental impact statement for the SSC says:
Three major SSC elements are indentified as potential areas for future expansion
1 Three 2-TeV test beam target halls;

12
(cont'd)

- 2 Four experimental halls;
- 3 A high energy, fixed target physics program

None of these planned areas of potential expansion are included in the impact assessment of this SEIS.

13

The Siting parameters document released in June 1985 required 20 ft. of earth over the tunnel.

Later this became 30 ft. Now it is 50 ft.

Then we read that there is 10 o/o more radiation.

Why all these changes when there is no significant radiation ?

We have heard numerous references to Fermilab since this site was first being considered, and we decided the best way to overcome our concerns was to get more information on Fermilab.

We have studied some four years of Environmental Reports from Fermilab (1985 through 1988 - 1989 was not made available to us in September of 1990) and the DOE Environmental Preliminary Survey Report done at Fermilab, October 1987, along with the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and the Site Specific Conceptual Design for the SSC.

While comparing all of these, some correspondence received, and findings of other respected authorities, we noted several items we call to your attention at this time, along with a few other questions.

The Environmental reports issued by Fermilab were repetitious, and did not appear to be thorough or complete; however, except for a few things, most of them had little information that would cast a significant shadow on Fermilab's operation.

The Site Environmental Report for 1988, published in May of 1989, speaks of the survey which was done in October 1987 as a "portion of the larger, comprehensive DOE Environmental Survey encompassing all major operating facilities of DOE."

Following are some of the quotes we noticed in the October 1987 DOE Preliminary Report of October 1987:

p. ES-1 "Representatives of Fermilab, DOE Chicago Operations Office, and

the Survey team met with three representatives of state and local agencies on June 30, 1987, at Fermilab to discuss their concerns."

p. ES-2 Summary of findings

"Three areas on-site have received hazardous substances and may be potential sources of soil and/or groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of contamination are not known.

Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed-target experiment. The nature and extent of the accelerator-produced radionuclide contamination and migration below the underdrain systems have not been fully characterized."

Inadequacies in the present groundwater monitoring system may result in lack of early detection of potential groundwater contamination.

p.3-23, "Areas of known or suspected soil contamination are as follows:

Experimental Area Targets and Beam Dumps. Operation of the accelerator produces radionuclides through direct soil activation resulting from particle scattering when the beam strikes targets and dumps, when the beam passes through dumps, and may contaminate soil when subdrain sump effluent is discharged to surface drainages.

These subdrains lead to sumps that are analyzed as described in Section 3.2.3. and discharged to surface drainage ditches, where the surface water or soils can become contaminated.

The current design ideology is intended to provide extensive shielding by surrounding the target and dump structures with steel. Earlier target areas...utilized only specially selected, bank-run sand and gravel that were low in sodium content....

As a method of controlling the transport of radionuclides in the soils, the target halls have been constructed with a subdrain system inside a line collection basin approx. 3 meters (10 feet) below the target tube.....

(We have been told these areas of the SSC will have extensive shielding, i.e. dirt, rock, concrete and iron.)

p.3-25 CUB Perforated Pipe Field

"The former disposal of cooling water laden with heavy metals (Zn, Cu, Cr+6) in the CUB perforated pipe field has resulted in contamination of the soil in that area.

There are no liquid effluent containment controls in operation at this facility, since it is intended to dispose of wastewater from the CUB-treatment facility."

p.3-27 "Fermilab has developed a system of indirectly monitoring the potential for soil activation resulting from beam interaction with targets and dumps.

The systems uses aluminum and copper tags which can easlily be removed and monitored for activation, function as relative indicators of soil activation.

The tag systems has not been used since 1982, in the Experimental Area, when the Superconducting magnets were put in service, but the tags remain in place and are available for use.

It continues to be used by the Accekerator Division in their areas. Use of the superconducting magnets requires that the beam be maintained in the guides or the magnets will revert to normal.

Such reversionindicates that the beam has become misaligned abd some secondary particles could strike the tunnel wall and surrounding soil.

Of the 25 original boreholes, 13 that have not been destroyed by new construction are still available.

Of these four boreholes and pipes installed to monitor water in the subdrains abd bathtubs beneath the target enclosures are still in use and are monitored at least annually.

Results of tritium analyses from water samples collected from a borehole inside the bathtub beneath the new newtrine-area target hall revealed concentrations as high as 29 pCi/ml (20 pCi/ml is the drinking water standard.)

The other three holes have shown values for tritium of up to 2,200 pCi/ml

and 171 pCi/ml in the PW6 and CO enclosures, respectively.

Page 21 of the 1988 Site and environmental report states:
One sample was a fraction higher than drinking water standards.
An other sample was send to different vendor and these results were higher than standards allowed.

Nothing was listed under Category I or Category II, but the following things were cited in Categories III and IV :

p.3-32 - 3.2.4.2. Category III

Soil Radioactivation. Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in the soil near at least three areas as a result of fixed-target experiments (see Figure 3-4).

These areas are:

- . The old primary target hall and decay pipe in the neutrino area (NO1 enclosure)
- . The old meson target box (MO1 enclosure)
- . The neutrino area primary beam dump (NW4 or enclosure 100 NO2)

While extensive sampling of surface waters and sumps is conducted, the nature and extent of accelerator produced radionuclide contamination and migration in subsurface soils below the underdrains is not fully characterized or monitored.

Lack of monitoring in the subsurface below the underdrains but above the groundwater precludes early detection of contaminant migration.

The radionuclides considered leachable that could migrate to the groundwater are Na-22 and tritium.

These two radionuclides can move in percolating water and have half-lives longer than many of the other accelerator-produced.

Radionuclides known to be present in the soil and percolating water at these areas.

p.3-32 - 3.2.4.4 Category IV

Deficiencies in Soil-Sampling Procedure.

The accuracy and reliability of soil-monitoring data reported by the on-site and off-site laboratories may be suspect because of deficiencies in the soil-sampling procedures.

p.3-79 Soil Activation at Targets and Dumps.

Soil activation from beam target interaction and beam-dump pass-through in the area of the old primary target areas of the neutrino and meson beam lines, as well as the neutrino area primary target area dump, are a potential source of groundwater contamination.

Leachable radionuclides have been detected and are regularly monitored in sumps connected to underdrains beneath these older structures.

New designs for these types of facilities provide for additional steel shielding to reduce soil activation, but the older target areas with soil shielding have been, and remain activated.

These two older target halls are no longer in use.

p.3-88 Old Neutrino and Meson Target Halls, and the Neutrino Primary Dump.

Three of the four existing wells used for monitoring the experimental area are not located close enough to the source areas to provide timely detection of contamination in the Silurian dolomite aquifer.

The presence of a shallow, perched water table may allow lateral migration of pollutants in the sand and gravel layer...

This perched water table is not monitored or characterized well enough in the experimental area to define the ingredient, flow direction and velocity of groundwater flow.

Although this perched zone is not used for drinking water supply on-site it may serve as a pathway to reduce travel times for pollutants to reach the groundwater table or to migrate off-site to potential receptors.

The wells currently used to monitor the Silurian dolomite are cased through this zone and thus are not capable of monitoring it.

Because no shallow wells or vadose-zone monitoring devices have been installed to monitor the subsurface beneath these source areas, few data are available on the concentration of radionuclides there.

Soils and percolating groundwater beneath the underdrains for the Neutrino Area Primary Target were sampled by one soil boring drilled in 1984.

Analyses of the soil moisture in the samples recovered from this 45-

degree-angle boring revealed tritium concentrations of 10.6-0.4 pCi/ml (20 pCi/ml is the drinking water standard) at the elevation of the lowest underdrain [elevation 221 meters (725 feet) ms1] and less than 1 pCi/ml 5.5 meters (18 feet) below the underdrain.

These samples represent only one small area of the subsurface at one point in time and thus do not provide characterization.

The sumps that receive underdrain water from this area contain concentrations of tritium as high as 600-60 pCi/ml, but are typically less than 300pCi/ml.

Spills and mixed waste

In your reply of August 23, 1990 to Mr. and Mrs. Caddell. There is no possibility of large spills or radionuclides... Earlier correspondence send to us from Garry W.Gibbs, DOE Office, Washington, D.C. and we quote, "We do not expect to generate any mixed wastes.

If we do, every effort will be made to minimize the mixed waste generated. We would expect that only a few cubic feet will be generated in a typical year.

However we know that currently there is not a good way to deal with mixed waste except to store it, and we are therefore determined to minimize the volume generated.

It should be noted that the half live of radioactive material generated by an accelerator is very short compared to that generated in the reactor programs or weapons' programs. Within 10 years or less we would expect the radioactivity, in any mixed waste generated by the SSC, to have decayed so that the waste can be treated as the chemical nature would dictate.

Further quotes from Fermilab DOE Survey Report, p.3-25 - Soil in the vicinity of the main substation is contaminated with PCBs resulting from a series of past spills of PCBs from capacitors and mineral oil from a main transformer.....

No controls on these sources.....

are currently in place. However, remedial planning is underway." (We understand that PCB's will not be a concern at the SSC, since they are no longer allowed.) "There have been several historic spills of small quantities of oil, solvents, paint thinner, and other similar chemicals in the Site 38 area. Although many of these spills were cleaned up by Fermilab; apparently only visual confirmation of the absence of soil staining was used as a measure of the completeness of the cleanup effort of the earlier events."

p. 3-78 - "Fermilab has three source-areas that may pose a threat to groundwater. Two of these source-areas are essentially inactive (i.e., they are no longer receiving contaminants) and one area is presently receiving waste discharge. One of the inactive areas and the active area are the result of site operations. The other inactive area is the result of a transformer oil spill in January 1985. These areas represent potential sources of groundwater contamination and are described as follows:

CUB Perforated Pipe Field....."Although the use of chromates was discontinued in 1978, the tile field area continues to receive wastes in the form of salt solutions containing chloride, Be-7, Mn54, Co-60, calcium, and other nonradioactive impurities that were in the cooling water from the regeneration of ion exchange column resins. The disposal field system of underground piping was rebuilt in 1982 with the new CUB clay tile field overlapping the old CUB perforated pipe field in part. There are no surveyed, as-built records of the construction, but notes from Fermilab Environmental Group personnel indicate an approximate area of less than 0.4 hectares (1 acre) was used for the piping network."

p. 3-79 - January 1985 Transformer Oil Spill

"The failure of a transformer in the main substation, in January 1985, released a quantity of mineral oil estimated to be as much as 23,000 liters (6,000 gallons). The oil is a potential source of groundwater contamination and has been encountered in a sump approximately 15 meters (50 feet) east of the pad, and an electric vault beneath the Capacitor Tree approximately 15 meters (50 feet) south of the pad. The subsurface has not been sampled or characterized in the area near the spill."

3.4.4.4 Category IV

1. "Lack of Adequate Groundwater Sampling Procedures. The accuracy and reliability of the groundwater monitoring data reported from the analytical laboratory may be suspect because of several QA/QC problems associated with Fermilab Sampling procedures.
 - a. Dedicated Sample Pumps. Underestimation of volatile compound concentrations may occur because of the use of dedicated centrifugal submersible pumps in the wells. These types of pumps are susceptible to cavitation, which tends to volatilize dissolved gases. Subsequently these gases can be lost during bottle filling.

- b. Decontamination Procedures. Sampling equipment decontamination and cleaning procedures are not proper for either inorganic or organic sampling. The use of a garden hose (vinyl with a rubber seal) to convey water to the sample bottles from the well, and using only bleach to decontaminate. Although only minor in apparent effect, the lack of proper decontamination procedures would render the quality of analysis suspect because of sample quality.
- c. Purging Procedures. Purging methods do not contain any mechanism for evaluating the purge effectiveness... Accepted procedures call for a minimum of three well volumes and the stability of indicators (pH, temperature, and conductivity) that are monitored during discharge, whichever takes longer. The purge formula used by Fermilab to pump the well for ten minutes does not specifically use either well volume or indicator monitoring to ensure that formation water is being sampled.
- d. Uncertainty Regarding Well Construction. As-built records are not available regarding pump intake elevation, length of the well open to the formation, and other physical details of construction. Definitive characterization of the subsurface to potential contamination is difficult without knowing: (1) what elevations are being sampled; (2) if dilution of the sample horizon may be occurring because the well is open to a large length of the formation; and (3) if the wells are sealed in the formation adequately so that leakage or contamination from higher elevations is not flowing down the outside of the casing to the sample intake zone.
- e. The groundwater sampling procedures for the radiochemical and chemical measurements are not available in a detailed sampling protocol. The lack of formal procedures makes it difficult to verify proper sample collection, and cannot assure consistent sampling practices through time. In addition, a new or temporary person substituting during the regular sampler's absence is left to sample without a guidance manual or complete procedures which may lead to improper sampling."

We now turn to a few other questions which arose after reading the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Question 14, p. 11 of your reply (in regard to future expansion); Answer, "Clearly, any environmental impacts associated with future expansion would have to receive public comment if they are not covered in the Environmental Impact Statement (1988) and the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

QUESTION: How many experiments, for which additional environmental statements and hearings have been required, have been added at Fermilab? What was the nature of these experiments?

Reply to question 8, p. 7, "About half of the volume came from the fixed target physics program and about half came from the operation of the accelerator itself. The SSC will not have the fixed target physics program but will have a modes (much smaller in scope) test beam program."

Earlier answer sent to us that had been received from Garry W. Gibbs, SSC Office, Washington, D.C., "The SSC will not have the fixed target physics program but will have a modest (much smaller in scope) test beam program."

Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Vol. 1, 5.1.6-2, "The occupational radiation exposure records at Fermilab show that for the first 2 years of operations, total exposure to workers reached a peak of nearly 500 person-rem/yr for the third year of operations (when considerable difficulty with magnets was experienced) with a gradual falling-off to a level of 30 to 50 person-rem/yr over the past four years. (after the superconducting magnets came into operation). Fifty percent or more of this is directly due to the fixed-target program. ...and because the SSC would not have an equivalent fixed-target program, the CDG estimates that for the first few years of operations, average worker exposure would be 40 person-rem/yr, falling to an average of 20 person-rem/yr after that time."

Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (1990), p. 1-16, "Three major SSC elements are identified as potential areas for future expansion -- (1) three 2-TeV test beam target halls; (2) four experimental halls; and (3) a high-energy, fixed-target physics program."

Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory Site-Specific Conceptual Design, July 1990, p. 269, 2. "Fixed target. Slow extraction of the beam from the SSC has been studied and found to be feasible. Parasitic gas-jet internal targets represent another fixed-target possibility."

From these quotes it would appear that fixed targets are very likely to be added in the future, so the radiation will be increased by a large percent according to the above quotes. We assume that too will be negligible.

When DOE furnished some 300 tons of spent uranium for Cern, Switzerland, it could not be flown into Switzerland because of restrictions, so was flown into France or Germany, and then transported overland. Preliminary Report for Fermilab, "The derived concentration limits are ... depleted uranium, 35 pCi/g."

Site Specific Conceptual Design, p. 660, 5.3.2.1, "Typical radiator materials considered include lead and depleted uranium. To surround a tracking region 5 m in diameter and 10-m long with a 30-radiation length deep calorimeter requires about 400 tons of material. A variety of active media can be used for sensing showers,.....The choice for the SSC will depend on the resulting calorimeter's ease and speed of signal readout, radiation hardness, segmentation, and reliability."

5.3.2.2, "Commonly-considered radiators include iron, lead, and depleted uranium."

QUESTION: If the depleted uranium should be used, how much would be required and would some be stored on site?

QUESTION: How are regulatory limits set for radiation?

Nov. 10, 1987 - An Introduction to Radiation Protection for the Superconducting Super Collider - Task Force Report, p. 30, "With this design, annual radiation dose equivalent to the general public will not exceed 10 mrem, an amount small compared to the average exposure from natural sources."

July, 1990, Site-Specific Conceptual Design of the Superconducting Super Collider, by Staff of the SSC Laboratory, "At the SSC the particles can have very high energies comparable to the energies of the high-energy components of the Earth's cosmic ray background, a natural source of radiation that continuously bombards the entire globe from deep space."

Answer 4 of your letter, p. 4, "There has been no releases of radionuclides at Fermilab above regulatory limits."

Answer 9, p. 8, "Federal regulations permit radiation workers to receive as much as 5000 mrem during a year. The same regulations limit exposures to members of the public to 100 mrem per year."

From these quotes it would appear that the safe level must not actually be known. Many authorities are coming to the conclusion that the smaller doses may indeed cause more damage than the longer exposures.

Recently an experiment was conducted by Dr. Abram Petkau, a Canadian physician and biophysicist, who until recently managed the Medical Biophysics Branch of the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, located in Pinawa, Manitoba. "While studying the action of radiation on cell membranes in 1971, Dr. Petkau conducted an experiment never done before. He added a small amount of radioactive sodium-22 to water containing model lipid membranes extracted from fresh beef brain. To his surprise, the membranes burst from exposure to just one "rad" (a measure of the amount of radiation absorbed) over a long period of time. Conversely, Dr. Petkau had previously found that 3,500 rads were required to break the cell membrane when X-rays were applied for only a few minutes. He concluded that the longer the exposure, the smaller the dose needed to damage cells." (Deadly Deceit by Dr. Jay M. Gould & Benjamin A. Goldman, Pub. 1990, p. 173)

One physicist told us recently that he had worked with accelerators, and perhaps did not have the concern the average person would have, but he also said that the electrician who works on high-voltage lines is often the one who is electrocuted.

Many of us will be left closer to the tunnel and injector rings than the village where most at Fermilab appear to live on site, and some will be directly over the ring. Even though it may be perfectly safe, when these people may be transferred or need to move, how many prospects do you think they will find who will purchase their home?

DEIS Vol I, 5.1.6-2 Safety and Handling Programs similar to those at Fermilab would be established.

Site-Specific Conceptual Design, July 1990, p.276.

The SSC Laboratory will follow well established procedures to monitor compliance with all applicable environmental standards set by the DOE. The thoroughness and sensitivity of these procedures are well documented in the annual site environmental reports submitted to the DOE by each of the presently operating accelerator facilities.

Perhaps this is our greatest concern-quality environmental control. We understand the nature of the SSC is an experiment, but we do not wish to see the Environmental Control an experiment also.

We as a dairy are in the food producing industry. Milk is very sensitive and delicate and is very close monitored by government agencies. We need to make sure that our product will not be banned from the market.

Is it too much to ask that government projects be monitored in the same manner ?

Even though we believe DOE honestly is making an effort, until the agency has proven its credibility with actions, the public in general cannot or will not trust their answers without proof.

And please do not insult our intelligence with the type answers you have been releasing to the public from the beginning.

In place of stating, "The impact will be negligible," we may please have more definite answers along with supporting data.

Then, and only then, will the public regain confidence in your agency.

One solution could be to establish a similar situation as has been implemented at the Hanford Reservation in the State of Washington (Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order), whereby DOE establishes a fund for the employment of an independent team of environmental and scientific personnel, who would be selected by the citizens of Ellis County, with the approval of DOE, and who would be responsible to the citizens as well as DOE.

Kars Tamminga
P.O.Box 1069
Waxahachie, Tx. 75165

September 19, 1990

Mr. Cipriano and distinguished members of the panel:

My name is Sue Hyatt and I am one of the Crownover ^{Area} ~~Road~~ homeowners who is being forced to live over that infamous "X", also known as a beam absorber and sometimes referred to as an abort tube. I say forced because the TNRLC chose to put this phase of the operation underneath our homes then they chose not to pay us so that those of us who don't want to live over it could afford to re-locate.

Our anger, fears and disillusionment are intensified each time we get a different answer to the same question.

Most of my neighbors are rightfully concerned about safety, ground water contamination, soil contamination, stray beams, and mostly of the unknown. A more immediate concern to me is the damage that is being done to us here and now. Our homes have been rendered worthless for re-sale and that is damage that we don't have to wait twenty years from now to feel.

Not wanting to live over this facility, we put our home on the market. We reduced the price \$20,000 from that which a local realtor had it listed. On admitting to prospective buyers where my home is located, I have been laughed at, hung up on, and sympathized with.

We were told that at one time, dormitories were to be built where our homes are, then the plans were changed so that they would not be located over this "X". If this is true, (we've been told so many conflicting stories) then it seems to me that we aren't the only ones who do not want to live over the "X".

We are lay-persons and admittedly know little about the technical side of the SSC. But we are smart enough to know that once we give up sub-surface rights then you can do anything you please under our homes and we will be just as helpless then as we are now to do anything about it. Prospective buyers are pretty quick to pick up on this also.

My neighbor, Mr. Charles Huskins received a letter stating that the purchase of our land would be a waste of the tax-payers money. During this ordeal, we haven't talked to anyone, and that includes our congressman, who cares one iota about the unique problems facing the Crownover Rd tax-payers. I understand that Illinois legislators were sensitive enough to similar problems facing their constituents, to pass legislation protecting their rights.

In conclusion, I submit to this panel that if this facility is going to advance technology so much and benefit so many people, that it might actually save the tax-payers some money to buy out the Crownover Road properties, so that we can begin to re-build our lives and you can get on with whatever it is that you do.

Thank You:

Sue Hyatt
(214) 937-7520



Exhibit 14 appears as Submission 222 in Part 2 of Volume 2.

July 25, 1990

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

COPY

Mr. Joseph Cipriano
U.S. Department of Energy
1801 North Hampton, Suite 300
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Mr. R. F. Schwitters
Super Conducting Super Collider Laboratory
2550 Beckley Meade, Suite 125
Dallas, Texas 75237

Mr. Phillip Stafford
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
1801 North Hampton, Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Mr. George Belcheff
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
1801 North Hampton, Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115



Re: Super Conducting Super Collider - Ellis County, Texas
Petition Against Use of Sardis Community Roads and
Honeysuckle Trail (formerly the old Cemetery Road) in
Sardis, for access to E-2 on Land Parcel 107-A and
Proposal of Alternate Route

Gentlemen:

6

The persons named below signing this petition are property owners who will be affected by the proposed access route which you plan through the Sardis community and along Honeysuckle Trail to reach Site E-2 on Land Parcel 107-A belonging to Dr. Jack T. May, in connection with the Super Conducting Super Collider ("SSC"). We have learned that Site E-2 is to be the location of a lift station, cooling towers, cooling pond and ultimately, a public park in connection with the SSC project. To gain access to E-2, we have been advised that a circuitous 2.5 mile route is proposed through the Sardis community and along Honeysuckle Trail. This access route will be utilized by trucks and heavy equipment for transporting rock and construction materials in connection with the lifts and cooling station proposed at Site E-2. Thereafter, it will be utilized by the SSC with maintenance vehicles, and by the public for access to a public park. The existing Sardis community

July 25, 1990
Page 2

roads and Honeysuckle Trail (being the old Cemetery Road for the Sardis community) are one-lane "hot-topped" county roads of approximately 18 feet in width. Those roads are of inadequate design and construction for use by the SSC, and such use will result in their ultimate destruction. In order for them to be minimally adequate for this use the SSC, Ellis County or the State of Texas will have to (i) widen and improve the roads, (ii) destroy and rebuild the bridge across the creek (which is currently an historic one-lane bridge having a load capacity of 8,000 pounds (gross)), (iii) enlarge some areas of the roadway for truck turning points, and (iv) construct a new road beginning in front of the Jack T. May home and running northwesterly next to his home and barns along his property line to Site E-2. The Sardis community roads and Honeysuckle Trail are the means of access to all of our homes; and we strongly believe that the use of these roads for SSC and public park purposes will endanger our safety and the environment, as hereinafter explained, and will be extremely expensive to the State of Texas and its taxpayers to construct, resulting in an extravagant waste of public funds at a time when such funds are greatly needed for worthwhile purposes. We have a proposal to set forth within this letter which will reduce the distance of the access route between Highway 287 and Site E-2 from approximately 2.5 miles to approximately 1,000 yards, and at the same time, avoid the use of the Sardis community roads and Honeysuckle Trail and reduce the cost of access to Site E-2 substantially.

6
(cont'd)

Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a map showing the Sardis community roads and Honeysuckle Trail in yellow, leading from Highway 287 to Site E-2. The map also shows (in red) the alternate route which we propose commencing at Highway 287 and running due south into Site E-2. The alternate route will provide a short, direct route to Site E-2 and will only involve the construction of a roadway of approximately 1,000 yards and a bridge sufficient in capacity to handle the trucks and heavy equipment utilizing Site E-2. This alternate route will affect the land owned by Dr. Jack T. May and the acquisition by the SSC of a right of way across a tract of approximately 20 acres owned by Alverado State Bank (which recently foreclosed its lien upon this property, the property being currently offered "for sale"). Utilizing this alternate route will prevent the SSC trucks and other heavy equipment from destroying the Sardis community roads and Honeysuckle Trail, thereby removing the eminent danger to the lives and safety of the residents and the environment in the Sardis community. No homes are located in the vicinity of the proposed alternate route.

We would like to point out to you specifically the detriments of utilizing the Sardis community roads and Honeysuckle Trail for access to Site E-2. First, the entire 2.5 miles of existing roadway is inadequate as to both width and subsurface strength to support repetitive use by trucks and heavy equipment which will

July 25, 1990
Page 3

6
(cont'd)

service and utilize SSC Site E-2. These roads are only "hot-topped", designed for use by automobiles and light trucks. The width of these roadways is only 18 feet at their widest points. Visibility is very limited at three severe curves in the roads and in one deep valley between hills. If two vehicles approach each other at any of these four dangerous points, one vehicle must pull off of the road to let the other one pass. There is a one-lane historic bridge which will have to be destroyed and rebuilt for the SSC trucks and equipment to pass over it. There is a railroad crossing to the south of that bridge which will need to be reconstructed to support this type of traffic. The roadways will have to be widened, which will involve acquiring additional right of way out of the front yards of those of us who live along them. Many of our homes are very close to these roadways, and widening the roads will place our homes too close to the road to be adequate and safe for living. There are water lines from the Sardis-Lone Elm Water Supply Company on both sides of the existing roadways which will have to be removed and relocated in order to widen the road. There are native pecan and other trees in excess of 50 years in age, located on both sides of Honeysuckle Trail which form a natural archway over the road, providing aesthetic beauty to this area. These trees will have to be destroyed in order to widen the roadway. The foliage and the forested area on Honeysuckle Trail is a natural habitat of the Chaparral (or road runner) which will also be destroyed and will serve to remove these unusual birds from our area. One of the families living along Honeysuckle Trail provides a foster home for children in the Waxahachie community. This home is located within 50 feet of the existing Honeysuckle Trail. Widening the road and increasing the traffic along it will endanger the safety of these children. In conclusion, why should the State or County government spend substantial additional sums of money to improve a 2.5 mile access route, the use of which will adversely affect and endanger all of the families signing this letter, when it can, for a much smaller cost, build a short, structurally sound alternate route through property which is currently uninhabited?

We respectfully request that you change the access route as proposed in this letter. If there is any reason whatsoever that you believe the use of the existing roadways through the Sardis community and Honeysuckle Trail is more prudent and cost effective than utilizing the alternate route proposed hereby, we insist upon hearing it from you. Please address any reply which you may have to Philip B. Smith, Jr., 534 Honeysuckle Trail, Midlothian, Texas 76065 (telephone number: 214/937-4946 and 214/740-8482), or to Dr. Jack T. May, 537 Honeysuckle Trail, Midlothian, Texas 76065 (214/937-5348). Mr. Smith and Dr. May have agreed to act as spokesmen for those of us signing this letter with regard to the proposed alternate route. Either of them will be pleased to discuss or confer with you regarding this subject.

July 25, 1990
Page 4

Very truly yours,

Residents of the Sardis Community
living along the existing Sardis
roadways and Honeysuckle Trail.

Enclosure

cc: (VIA REGULAR MAIL)
Mr. Joseph Cipriano
U.S. Department of Energy
1801 North Hampton, Suite 300
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Mr. R. F. Schwitters
Super Conducting Super Collider Laboratory
2550 Beckley Meade, Suite 125
Dallas, Texas 75237

Mr. Phillip Stafford
1801 N. Hampton, Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115

The Honorable William P. Clements, Jr.
Governor of the State of Texas
State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78711

The Honorable Joseph Barton
1225 Longworth
HOB
Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Joseph Barton
303 West Knox
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Cliff Wammack
Commissioner, Pct. 4
U.S. Hwy. 287
Midolthian, Texas 76065

Signatures of Residents of the Sardis Community living along the
existing Sardis roadways and Honeysuckle Trail.

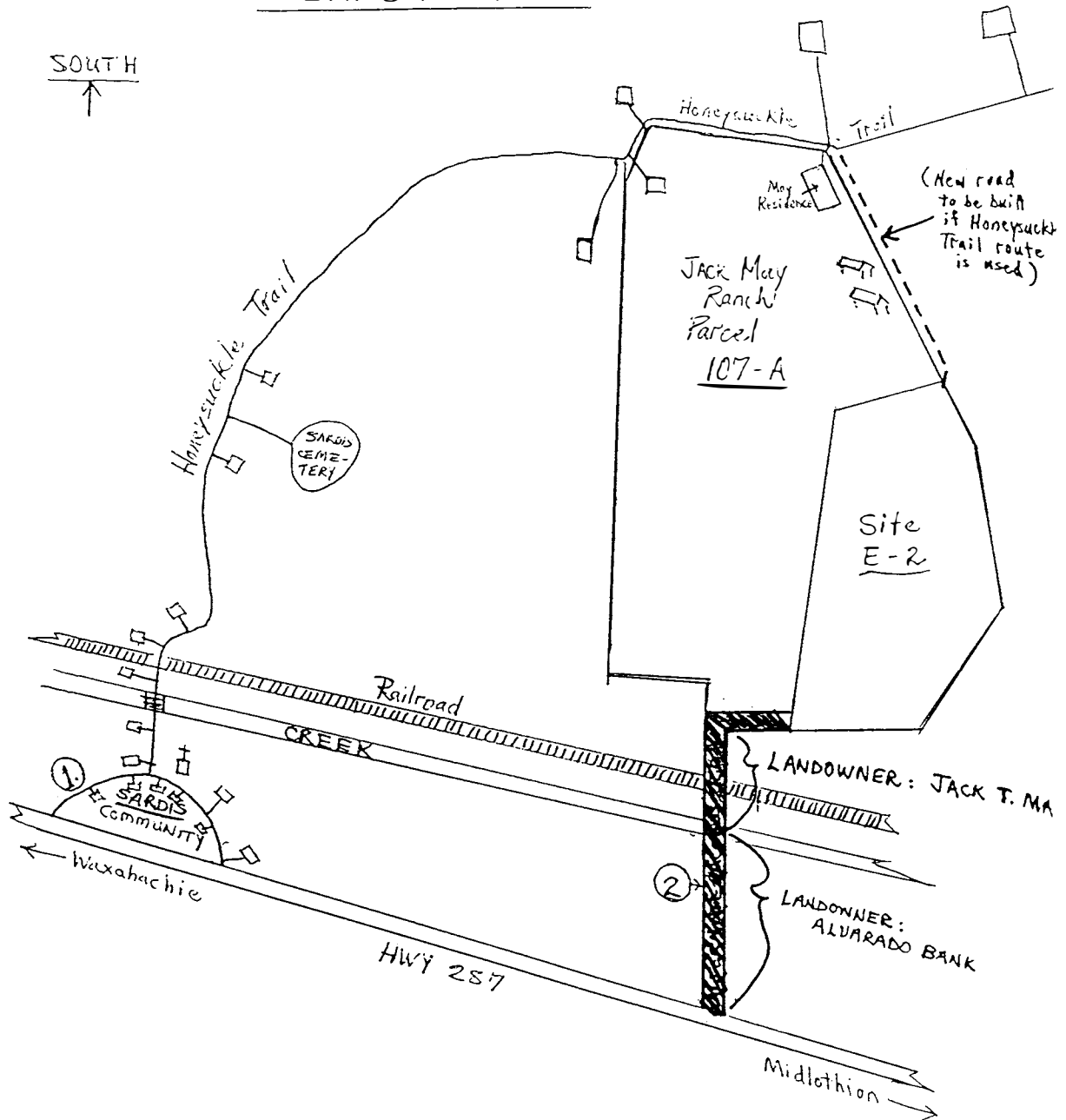
Philip B. Smith Jr.
Jason Ranton
Glen B. Hussell
Effie Samuels

Patricia A. Smith
JoAnn Ranton
James H. Ranton
Clara K. B. Ranton

July 25, 1990
Page 5

Darry Edwards
Kenneth Edwards
Bill Ben Bergeron WML
Marceline Robertson
Ruth Smith
Carol Ann Johnson
Donna C. Williams
Lucy C. May
Richard L. Saw

3 d d a Walt Hough
Leonard H. Thompson
Joann Thompson
John Spruth
Donald G. Johnson
Cathy Ahlgren
Dave Peck
Lonnie Peck
Jack T. May

EXHIBIT ALEGEND

□ - Residences

1. Sardis Community Roads + HoneySuckle Trail, along Yellow Route is 2.5 mi. (approx.)
2. ALTERNATE ACCESS ROAD (RED) is approximately 700 to 1,000 yards. INVOLVED LANDOWNERS ARE JACK T. MAY AND ALVARADO BANK

**CLIFF WAMMACK***ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 4*

248 EASTGATE DRIVE

MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS 76065

(214) 775-8017

August 2, 1990

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Joseph Cipriano
U.S. Department of Energy
1801 North Hampton, Suite 300
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Mr. R.F. Schwitters
Super Conducting Super Collider Laboratory
2550 Beckley Meade, Suite 125
Dallas, Texas 75237

Mr. Phillip Stafford
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
1801 North Hampton, Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Mr. George Belcheff
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
1801 North Hampton, Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115

Philip B. Smith, Jr.
534 Honeysuckle Trail
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Dr. Jack T. May
537 Honeysuckle Trail
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Mr. Alvin Barton
State Highway Department of Public Transportation
Hwy. 35E
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

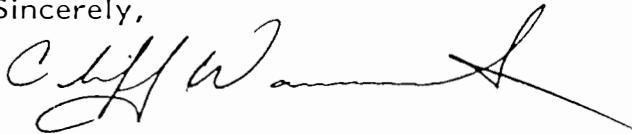
August 2, 1990
Page 2

RE: Request for Consideration of Change. Propose Alternate
Route for access to E-2 on Land Parcel 107-A.

Gentlemen:

After receiving a petitioned letter signed by the Citizen's involved on your proposed access route to accommodate Site E-2 on Land Parcel 107-A, I have corresponded with the Citizen's and understand their feelings and problems very well. There is great worry and possible liability on Ellis County on this narrow and inadequate road for such a project as the site you are proposing. According to the recommendation that they are requesting from you to do on changing the access road, is a much more practical and adequate solution to benefit everyone involved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cliff Wammack", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cliff Wammack
Ellis County Commissioner Pct. 4

CW/cl

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: JOSEPH R. CIPRIANO
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.



COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name: MILES PIERCE

Address: 554 HWY. 287E.
MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS - 76065

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Supercollider will be expensive disaster

by Dave Schroeder
by Dave Schroeder

The most popular sticker on cars nowadays is "Don't mess with Texas." Projected to cost a minimum of 8 billion dollars, the SSC, or Stupendously Stupid Collider which the government plans to build in Ellis County just south of Dallas, is going to mess with Texas on a scale unimagined since fire was first used by primitives here as a hunting tool or since Europeans came chopping all the ancient trees and introduced their overgrazing cattle culture (80% of Texas' springs have dried up since 1600).

Following are 15 points against the Superconducting Supercollider, but the main one to keep in mind is the constant bombardment of radioactivity that will render it too dangerous to work in after 20 years, upon which time it will be used to store radioactive wastes.

1. The geology is totally wrong for the project. The site is on a fault zone where the bedrock is fractured through and through.

2. Thanks to the heavy fracturing, Ellis county is one of the best-watered areas in Texas, with springs, seeps, wetlands and hundreds of wells. When Mr. Ellis was commissioned by the

Republic of Texas in 1840 to survey North Texas for the first north-south road (Preston Road) from Austin to Indian Territory, he ultimately chose not Dallas or Fort Worth, but Ellis County to settle and live out his life in-- because it was so well-watered. When the SSC is built, keeping all this water out of its underground tunnels will be a perpetual-- and expensive-- problem.

3. The SSC was designed to be constructed in unpopulated arid land-- i.e., Arizona-- not populous farmlands close to major urban centers.

4. Ongoing bombardment of radioactivity into dirt, water, concrete, wiring, etc. will gradually contaminate the entire area.

5. Inherently, there will be multi-billion dollar cost overruns. The cost of lining the entire tunnel (not part of the current plans) will have to be figured in once the Department of Energy finds out about the fault zone and groundwater.

6. Blasting the tunnels and the 7-story-deep lab complex will create air pollution-- dust that will cover us for weeks and months on end-- good for car washes and laundromats but bad for car-buretors and lungs.

7. The SSC, twelve times as pow-

erful as the Fermi cyclotron in Batavia, Illinois, is an admitted experiment. Science doesn't really know what it will do or if it will do it. A 20-mile-around atom smasher completed last year in Europe may achieve whatever they're looking for long before the Texas collider ever comes on line. The monstrosity is already obsolete in theory. The Department of Energy may just end up using the SSC as a cheaper source of tritium for hydrogen bombs than its current production methods.

8. Part of the cost will be displacement of Ellis County's tremendous bird population and other wildlife. The endangered Black Capped Vireo and Whooping Crane are among the rare birds that use Ellis County's wetlands, rolling hills, and timbered bottoms.

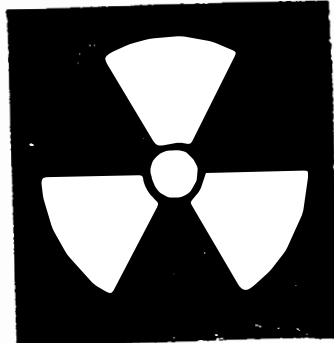
9. The environmental studies done to date have been a farce, i.e. the geological study done in two weeks. The hydrology study has to be nonexistent!

10. We, the taxpayers, don't need it. Let private industry try to fund it if they want it so badly.

11. As far as jobs for Texans go-- most of the contracts for the project have been jobbed out to other states and nations-- for example, the magnets are

to be built in Louisiana and/or Japan.

12. The real reason it's being built here is that it's projected to buy 1/4 billion dollars per year worth of electricity



from the Comanche Peak atomic power plant (home of the most shoddily-built reactors in America).

13. Ellis County is being overrun with fire ants. It's a fact that given a choice between a cold wire and one with juice flowing through it, fire ants will chew up the insulation on the hot wire first. Residents of Ellis County have big problems with air conditioners and other devices shorted out by their

tremendous fire ant population. They will eat through concrete and play hell with the Stupid Collider.

14. Land owners forced out by eminent domain will get rock bottom prices. Those not bought out (the majority of those with the collider going under them won't be bought out) won't be able to sell their land. Who wants to live on top of the world's biggest atom smasher?

15. Neutron skyshine: every particle collision, whether planned or a random "lost beam" from one of 10,000 magnets failing, produces a glow over the land of ionizing radiation 3 or 4 feet high, called "neutron skyshine." Since the collider ring will pass under I-35 twice, we hypothetically would be able to drive south 25 miles or so and see this phenomenon. We are not told that such low-level radiation is safe, but the "experts" have lied to us about such matters before.

One thing for sure is there's to be a public hearing on this port-barreled boondoggle at the end of August. Keep this in mind, write letters to representatives, and spread the word. This thing is poison, and will only give Comanche Peak an excuse to keep poisoning us.

EXHIBIT

17

Dallas Peace Times
3100 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75215
(214) 343-1111

DALLAS PEACE TIMES
AUG 1990

NO
decommissioning
plan

Exhibit 18 appears as Submission 223 in Part 2 of Volume 2.

SUPER COLLIDER— SUPER BUST?

GAYLE HUDGENS

The Texas mystique has taken a pretty bad beating in the past few years, what with the bankruptcies of the Hunt brothers and Braniff Airways, the resignation of Speaker of the House Jim Wright and the general malaise of the banking, real estate and oil industries. But the Lone Star State hopes to get a big boost soon—20 trillion electron volts, to be exact. That's the jolt carried by the Superconducting Super Collider that the Department of Energy wants to construct beneath the rolling farmland some twenty-five miles south of Dallas.

The collider, which is designed to study the nature of matter, is Texas-size in every respect. It would be 18,000 times bigger in diameter than the cyclotron that ushered in the atomic age more than fifty years ago. Its tunnel would be ten feet in diameter and form an underground oval more than fifty-four miles in circumference; it would contain 10,000 superconducting magnets, each one fifty-seven feet long and weighing nine tons; and it would smash subatomic particles at a velocity close to the speed of light. The most recent cost

estimate for building this "big science" bonanza is almost \$8 billion—just the kind of number Texas kingpins love to embrace.

Of course, the Superconducting Super Collider, or S.S.C., comes with a few problems that are also rather large: the probable removal of several hundred families from some of the 19,000 acres to be bought up for the collider and its above-ground "campus"; the projected influx of up to 30,000 people in the next decade, and all that implies

for the environment of rural Ellis County; the effects of the radiation that will inevitably escape from the tunnel; and, not least, the disposal of radioactive waste from the megaproject.

D. Allan Bromley, President Bush's science adviser, is not even sure the United States has the industrial capacity to build the manumoth magnets for the S.S.C. "We're pushing technology to the absolute limits," he says. The budget is pushing in the same direction, as calls for more money keep coming in, along with predictions that cost overruns will eventually put the S.S.C.'s price tag at more than \$10 billion. Even the normally boosterish *Dallas Times Herald* noted recently that the nation "would be better off not building it than building the S.S.C. as a boondoggle."

EXHIBIT

19

March 19, 1990

The Nation.

None of that seems to bother the Texas collider cartel, a combination of politicians, real estate speculators and other assorted wheelers and dealers led by Dallas tycoon Morton Meyerson, chair of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (T.N.R.L.C.), which drew up the site proposal, and Tom Luce, the former chair and a candidate for governor in the Republican primary on March 13. This lobby already has spent millions of taxpayers' dollars to win for Texas the D.O.E.'s high-speed proton subway, beating out six other finalists—Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina and Tennessee. Ellis County itself has chipped in \$2 million for land acquisition, and some businesses are so eager for the project's infusion of dollars that they've donated land.

In 1987 a statewide bond issue reached deep into the pockets of Texas taxpayers, authorizing \$1 billion in general obligation and revenue bonds to help pave the way for the S.S.C. by building roads and other infrastructure. Voters in this constitutional-amendment election were asked to support referendums and propositions on horse racing, jail districts, libraries, economic development and a vague high-tech "superconducting super collider research facility." The col-

lider cartel poured several hundred thousand dollars into a media blitz to persuade people that Proposition 19 would be just swell for Texas, providing jobs and bringing cash to the state's flagging economy. Only 18 percent of the state's electorate approved Proposition 19, since only 29 percent of the registered voters bothered to vote on the proposition, and of those, 64 percent voted for the promise of economic nirvana.

Jay and Kathleen Paul built their home ten years ago near Maypearl, Texas, in the midst of hundred-year-old pecan trees, clear creeks, healthy wildlife and unobstructed vistas. Most of their neighbors are farm families who have been on this land for generations. One of the surface developments planned for the S.S.C. is an "injector area" with massive parking lots two miles from the Pauls' farm. Yet until they and some of their neighbors formed Texans Against the Super Collider in 1988, there was virtually no detailed information about the project available to the public, and there was little opposition. The D.O.E. did hold hearings, but most people didn't know about them unless they read the *Waxahachie Daily Light* carefully. "The people whose land is affected didn't know it until weeks after the meetings had taken place," says Kathleen Paul. She told of a man and woman who said they didn't understand what was going on. They went to the library, where the D.O.E. had filed its documents, as required by law. The husband looked at the site map and said to his wife, "Honey, we're history, because they want our property."

Low utility rates may soon be history too, because the S.S.C. has arranged to have its huge appetite for electricity subsidized. This especially irritates those who have resisted the area's Comanche Peak nuclear power plant, which recently loaded its first uranium fuel rods [see Geoffrey Aronson, "The Co-opting of CASE," December 4, 1989]. Not only does the collider's hunger for electricity provide a convenient rationale for an otherwise unnecessary nuclear power plant, the subsidy means that rate payers—rich and poor alike—will pay six to eight times more than the S.S.C. per kilowatt-hour. Texas Utilities has already asked the state Public Utility Commission for a 10.2 percent rate increase.

The S.S.C. is designed to send two beams made up of millions of protons hurtling through two pipes within the tunnel toward each other at almost the speed of light. When they collide in an experimental hall, they are supposed to yield concentrations of energy as dense as those in the first moment of the big bang, when, many physicists believe, the universe burst into existence more than 10 billion years ago. Proponents of the S.S.C. say it is needed to unlock the secrets of subatomic structures, and that the knowledge gained will be extremely valuable.

They support this position by pointing to breakthroughs fostered by earlier colliders: the development of new industries and practical applications such as equipment for medical diagnosis and treatment, positron emission tomography scans, magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine and superconducting magnets. Moreover, these proponents warn that the United States will lose its international lead in high-energy physics if the S.S.C. is not built. "Star Wars" is rarely mentioned, but it, too, is part of the collider agenda.

Opponents argue that the S.S.C. is an insanely expensive supertoy for a handful of what one critic calls "spoiled brats" in the high-energy physics game. Even James Krumhansl, president-elect of the American Physical Society, has said the S.S.C. has no immediate relevance to U.S. technological or economic competitiveness. Yet the tunnel vision persists, ignoring the budget deficit and the critical need for more practical scientific research, not to mention the need to repair the nation's environment and infrastructure, house the homeless and raise millions of Americans out of poverty. Incredibly, the multibillion-dollar project would be decommissioned in only twenty years because the metal, concrete and other materials in the tunnel would become so radioactive from bombardment by neutrons released during experiments that the Superconducting Super Collider could no longer be used.

Most opponents of the project in Ellis County are already worrying about that bombardment. Predictably, the D.O.E. insists that the S.S.C. poses no health hazard and that the

collisions are controllable, despite their complexity and the speed at which they take place. In fact, radionuclides and all sorts of protons can form a witches' brew of basic particles. The experiments also produce energetic and very penetrating beams of subatomic particles such as muons, which have a tendency to scatter in all directions through the walls of the tunnel, through the soil, the water and even the Austin chalk formation. Lethal clouds of neutrons can hover above ground around the ventilation shafts. And any time the S.S.C. is in operation, muons can strike live organisms above or adjacent to the S.S.C. with ionizing radiation, which, at the lowest dose, can induce mutations.

In 1988, writing on behalf of the Tennessee chapter of the Sierra Club, which opposed efforts to land the collider for that state, molecular biologist R.J. Neff, professor emeritus at Vanderbilt University, told Tennessee Representative Bart Gordon about certain S.S.C. environmental problems not yet "addressed by local governments, the State of Tennessee, or by the . . . DOE." His letter referred in part to soil irradiation and muons. At the Fermilab collider in Batavia, Illinois, he wrote, "the muons were detected at the site boundary which appears to be about three miles from the target source [where the collision takes place]. The beams at S.S.C. should be even more penetrating in that the protons will be accelerated to 20 TeV [trillion electron volts]. . . . One would expect some of the ricocheting particles in the beam to penetrate the surface and *consequently penetrate and cause ionizations [ionizing radiation] in any living thing on the surface that might be in their path.*" (Emphasis added.)

The Texas collider will be twelve times larger and twenty times more powerful in TeV than the one at Fermilab. If Fermilab's muons were found three miles from the target source, how far will the S.S.C.'s muons disperse? three miles times twelve? three miles times twenty? or even three miles times twelve times twenty (720 miles)? No one is certain, and the D.O.E. doesn't seem to care much.

Another problem is beam loss. Lawrence Jacobi, general manager of the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority, warned in a letter to the T.N.R.L.C. in July 1987 that the "large number of experimental, state-of-the-art magnets and beam definers will dictate a beam loss occurrence higher than that experienced at a smaller, conventional accelerator. Each time a beam is lost, activation [or irradiation] of the beam line components, electronic modules, and tunnel equipment will occur. At Fermilab, for instance, neon lights and batteries from the tunnel lighting system are activated and treated as radioactive waste upon disposal. Silicon based vac-ion pump oils are a problem because they fall into a mixed chemical and radioactive waste category. Water conditioning resins become radioactive when activated ions are removed from the cooling water. *The sheer size and experimental nature of the SSC will dictate that there will be more of this type of waste, not less.*" (Emphasis added.)

Fermilab puts irradiated soil and material in a storage area called "the boneyard," which only reinforces the message in the February issue of *Scientific American*: No

progress has been made in disposing of radioactive waste. Certainly Fermilab has had its problems. The Texas waste disposal authority reports that at Fermilab, "Tunnel emergency light batteries are activated by neutrons, and when replaced, the radioactive lead is a problem." Also vacuum pump oil becomes contaminated with radioactivity. Other waste problems at Fermilab are the "nuisance" isotopes, such as cobalt 60, sodium 22 and copper 64. This last isotope is a "special problem" since "workers pilfer the copper to sell for scrap. More than once, the Fermilab staff had to retrieve radioactive copper from local scrapyards."

Here in Texas we've known for a long time—it seems like forever—that there is no safe place for radioactive waste. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant site near Carlsbad, New Mexico, remains empty because brine water in an abandoned potash mine could corrode containers of lethal transuranic waste, which would leak into aquifers and the Pecos River Valley ground water in both New Mexico and Texas. Yucca Mountain in Nevada, the site of a planned repository for nuclear waste, is on hold. The State of Idaho won't take any more radioactive waste. And Hanford, Washington now rejects almost all waste from outside the state. In a letter to the T.N.R.L.C., the waste disposal authority's Jacobi put it plainly: "Although DOE dismisses mixed waste as a minute problem . . . DOE hazardous waste managers clearly reveal this [as] a major concern that is growing more complex every day."

One reason the D.O.E. awarded the S.S.C. to Texas was because the Texas proposal claimed that major geologic and tunneling criteria (rock had to be impermeable and uniform, strong and predictable) were easily met. But more than one local geologist says this is nonsense, that the Austin chalk has been cut by the Balcones fault system. These fractures are active paths for migration of water that will be contaminated with radioactive tritium (with a half-life of 12.5 years and a hazardous life of 125 to 250 years), sodium 22 (with a half-life of 3 years and a hazardous life of 30 to 60 years) and other radioactive carcinogens that can rapidly flow into creeks and local water supplies. Then there are the fire ants—fierce, omnivorous insects that are attracted to electricity and chemical insulation and are capable of chewing through the protective shields of the underground cable and getting into the tunnel itself. According to a report by the Texas Department of Agriculture, the fire ants get into electrical contact points, where they eventually die and cause short circuits.

Clearly, it is the entire Superconducting Super Collider that should be short-circuited. Whatever benefits might bring in the distant future can hardly be worth the cost at a time when the United States is reeling socially, economically and, not least, ecologically. Congress has not yet appropriated the next millions for the S.S.C., thus giving opponents of the project a chance to rally their forces. The should adopt the ferocity of fire ants in organizing the attack—and while they're at it they should chew up the sign that has been up for months on Highway 287 that says: "Waxahachie, Home of the SSC." [

GAO

United States General Accounting Office

Briefing Report to the Honorable
Dennis DeConcini, U.S. Senate

June 1989

**FEDERAL
RESEARCH****Final Site Selection
Process for DOE's
Super Collider**

GAO/RCED-89-129BR

Section 3
The DOE Task Force's Evaluation of
Each Site

through three distinctly different rock types with the potential for a substantial amount of mixed-face tunneling (tunneling simultaneously through two or more rock types of significantly different strength and/or hardness). The subcommittee rated Michigan satisfactory mainly because (1) its tunnel was proposed for geological formations of sandstone, shale, and limestone that, while not structurally complex, were very heterogeneous and poorly predictable either laterally or vertically, (2) some of the sandstone was moderately permeable, and (3) the whole tunnel would require a concrete liner for both water control and structural support.

The task force considered other subcriteria less important than geologic suitability for the overall rating in geology and tunneling. Both Illinois and Tennessee were rated poor in operational efficiency because of the depth of the experimental halls and tunnel shafts, but they were rated outstanding for their overall suitability.

Geology and Tunneling
Subcriteria and Factors

Geologic Suitability

- uniformity of tunnel material
- permeability of tunnel material
- need for support and lining
- topography for efficient construction

Operational Stability

- seismic zone
- strength of the rock under the experimental halls

Operational Efficiency

- depth of experimental halls
- depth of tunnel

Construction Risk

- predictability of the geology

what should
it should
be
↓

Section 3
The DOE Task Force's Evaluation of
Each Site

found in the vicinity of the site are state-listed as threatened, endangered, or of special concern.

Noise

Construction in residential neighborhoods will expose 136 people to 70 to 75 decibels and 705 people to 60 to 70 decibels of background noise during construction.

Tennessee: Good

Water

- Potential surface and groundwater contamination because the caves, sinkholes, and other karst features would allow contaminants to migrate quickly and because of the location of some spoil disposal areas.

Ecology

- Less than 10 acres of wetlands potentially affected.
- Endangered species/sensitive habitat: Snail Shell Cave System is located upstream from the tunnel ring and thus would not be affected, but injector area B contains karst limestone surface rocks; potential impact to sensitive habitats such as cedar glades and downstream cave systems.

Air Quality

- Site is in an ozone nonattainment zone.

Cultural

- Nine properties listed on the National Register of Historic Properties.

Texas: Outstanding

Ecology

- Riparian wetland at Chambers Creek could be avoided so that only about 10 acres of wetlands would be affected.

Land Resources

- Agricultural land covers 32,000 acres of the 38,000-acre study area.

Health and Safety

Section 3
The DOE Task Force's Evaluation of
Each Site

- Location of SSC service areas in residential neighborhoods would expose 454 people to 70 to 75 decibels and 1,246 people to 60 to 70 decibels of background noise during construction.

Scenic/Visual Concerns

- Visual impacts, increased traffic, and general community disturbance.

Cultural

- Forty-seven Indian archeological sites have been identified within the proposed SSC site area.

Michigan: Good

Water

- Existing local overdraft.
- Tunnel located in sandstone formation that is one of the major developed aquifers in the region; shafts and tunnel may be constructed through gypsum, resulting in potential contamination of the aquifer.

Ecology

120 acres of generally high-quality wetlands may be directly affected; potential for encroachment on floodplains because of the amount of surface water in the area.

Air Quality

- Site is in an ozone nonattainment zone.

North Carolina: Good

Water

- Fractured bedrock conditions increase the potential for groundwater contamination.

Ecology

- 258 acres of wetlands, including high-value bottomland hardwood wetlands.
- Endangered species/sensitive habitat: significant aquatic and upland habitats inside and adjacent to the tunnel ring; seven animal species

Section 3
The DOE Task Force's Evaluation of
Each Site

- Limestone is essentially impermeable at tunnel depth.
- Tunnel and most of the shafts can be left unlined with only occasional rock bolts for support.
- Good access to surface facility locations.

Operational Stability

- Low earthquake potential.
- High-strength limestone provides a stable foundation for the experimental halls.

Operational Efficiency

- Average depth to the base of the experimental halls is 385 feet. Average tunnel shaft depth is 405 feet.

Construction Risk

- Large regional database from deep core drilling for lead and zinc exploration; site database includes 11 coreholes and 8 percussion holes.
- Potential during shaft sinking and surface building construction to encounter caves and other karst features near the surface, some of which may be water-bearing and/or need to be cleaned and filled with grout or cement.

Geologic Suitability

- Tunnel located in a simple layered sequence of Austin Chalk (74 percent) and Taylor Marl (26 percent) with uniform and well-characterized material properties; chalk and marl are soft, low-strength rock; inactive faults of limited displacement cross the tunnel ring in several places.
- ✓ • The chalk and marl are essentially impermeable.
- Marl will require a precast segmented concrete liner for structural support and to prevent slaking; chalk will be coated with shotcrete for dust control; small volume water inflow along discrete fractures can be controlled by grouting or a waterproof liner.
- Good access to surface facility locations.

Operational Stability

- Very low earthquake potential.

*Texas Claims
However
Not uniform
Not impermeable
Plus
extensive fracturing*

Texas: Outstanding

*cast overruns
don't include lining
the other 80%
1/Austin Chalk
being fractured
as it is,*

What fault zone?

TESTIMONY PRESENTED IN PUBLIC HEARING
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT
ENNIS, TEXAS

MY NAME IS STAN LAMBERT AND I RESIDE AT 1801 PRINCETON, ENNIS, TEXAS.

I AM A BANKER IN ENNIS, TEXAS. I ALSO AM CURRENTLY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ELLIS COUNTY CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE URA.

I ALSO SERVE THE CITIZENS OF ENNIS, TEXAS AS THEIR MAYOR.

GENTLEMEN, IT HAS BEEN THREE AND A HALF YEARS SINCE THE CITIZENS OF ELLIS COUNTY AND ENNIS LEARNED WHAT A PARTICLE ACCELERATOR IS AND WHAT IT DOES. THE LAST 3½ YEARS HAVE BEEN VERY INTERESTING, TO SAY THE LEAST.

WITHOUT GOING INTO A LENGTHY DISCUSSION OF THE SPECIFIC AREAS OF SUPPORT THAT HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE CITIZENS OF ENNIS, LET ME SIMPLY SUMMARIZE BY SAYING THAT GENERALLY, THE POSITIVE SUPPORT HAS BEEN OVERWHELMING AND CONTINUES TO BE FOR THIS PROJECT.

WE CONTINUE TO BE VERY ENTHUSASTIC AND OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BECOMING "GOOD NEIGHBORS" WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY. WE ARE EXCITED ABOUT THE FACT THAT WORLD ATTENTION WILL BECOME FOCUSED ON ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS AS THE SSC IS BUILT AND, ESPECIALLY, ONCE IT BECOMES OPERATIONAL. WE ANTICIPATE A GREAT FUTURE AND ARE READY TO MOVE AHEAD IN THIS EXCITING ADVENTURE TOGETHER AS NEIGHBORS.

I AM INTERESTED, TODAY, IN DISCUSSING JUST WHAT IS A "GOOD NEIGHBOR".

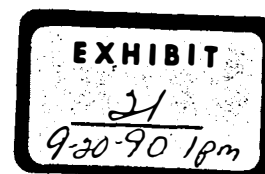
YOU SEE, I BELIEVE THAT A "GOOD NEIGHBOR" IS THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) SOMEONE YOU WOULDN'T MIND LIVING NEXT TO FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE, AND YOUR KID'S LIFE, AND YOUR GRANDKIDS, AND SO ON AND SO FORTH.
- 2) SOMEONE YOU TRUST WITH ALL YOUR WORLDLY POSSESSIONS, AS WELL AS YOUR FAMILY.
- 3) SOMEONE YOU FEEL COMFORTABLE AROUND IN ANY SITUATION, AND NEVER LOOK BACK OVER YOUR SHOULDER.

THE CITIZENS OF ELLIS COUNTY AND PARTICULARLY IN ENNIS WANT AND DESIRE THAT TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP. WE WANT TO BE GOOD NEIGHBORS - AND WE TRUST THAT THE DOE IS DESIROUS OF BECOMING GOOD NEIGHBORS WITH US.

BUT, HOW DO YOU DEVELOPE THAT RELATIONSHIP? DOES IT JUST OCCUR? - NO

- 1) WELL, YOU COMMUNICATE. YOU TALK, YOU DISCUSS, YOU ASK QUESTIONS, - YOU ARE NOT AFRAID TO GO BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF FINDING OUT WHAT YOUR NEIGHBOR'S NEEDS REALLY ARE. IT'S A TWO-WAY STREET.



- 2) YOU START SMALL, AND THEN BUILD ON THAT FOUNDATION. TRUST, CREDIBILITY, LOYALTY, ALLEGIANCE, THESE DON'T JUST OCCUR OVERNIGHT. IT TAKES TIME - IT TAKES STARTING WITH THE SMALL THINGS, EVEN ISSUES THAT SOMETIMES SEEM TRIVIAL AND UNIMPORTANT TO THE OVERALL SCHEME OF THINGS, SUCH AS THE EBENEZER ROAD PROJECT, BUT BEGINNING THEM AND WORKING TOGETHER TO ACCOMPLISH THE GOALS AND OBJECT^{VE}~~IONS~~ THAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

THAT'S HOW I ENVISION BUILDING A NEIGHBORLY RELATIONSHIP. ONE THAT WILL LAST FOR A LONG TIME.

THE CITIZENS OF ENNIS ARE COMMITTED TO DEVELOPING A STRONG, WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DEPARTMENT IN THIS PROJECT.

IT IS OUR HOPE THAT THE FEELING IS MUTUAL AND THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS VERY INTERESTED IN ACCEPTING ITS ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY BASED ON THIS SEIS STUDY IN BUILDING A "GOOD NEIGHBOR" RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CITY OF ENNIS.

WE WISH YOU THE VERY BEST IN YOUR ENDEAVORS AND LOOK FORWARD TO BUILDING A STRONG WORKING RELATIONSHIP OVER THE MONTHS AND YEARS AHEAD. WELCOME TO ENNIS, NEIGHBOR!

THANK YOU!

GEORGE CRAOEL
Box 654
WAYAHACHIE TX 75165

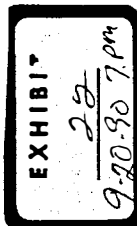
FUTURE FORMER LANDOWNER

I WANT TO CORRECT ONE THING I SAID AT THE HEARING LAST NIGHT. I SAID THE RUN OFF ~~CARRIES~~ RADIOACTIVITY WOULD GO INTO WAYAHACHIE & BARDWELL LAKE PLUS RICHLAND LAMBER RESERVOIR. THE RUN OFF WILL GO INTO AN UNNAMED CREEK AND ON TO CHAMBERS CREEK AND THEN TO THE RICHLAND CHAMBER RESERVOIR. THE RADIOACTIVITY IN WAYAHACHIE LAKE & BARDWELL WILL COME FROM THE SHALLOW WATER THAT IS NEAR THE TUNNEL AND IS EMITTED IN SPRINGS AND FLOW INTO THE WAYAHACHIE & BARDWELL LAKES.

MAYBE YOU GENTLEMEN READ MR COULSON'S REMARKS TO THE JURY LAST NIGHT. THIS IS A TRUE ILLUSTRATION OF THE FALSE INFORMATION WE HAVE BEEN RECEIVING. A HIGH SCHOOL FRESHMAN IN PHYSICS KNOWS THE DIFFERENCE IN RADIATION & RADIOACTIVITY. — THIS CAUSES CONFUSION

— THE MATH AT FERMILAB + SSC IS JUST AS FAR OFF BASE. THE ~~NEEDLE~~ WATER USE WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE 14% OF ELLIS COUNTY'S WATER - (SALES TALK) IS ONLY 3% OF ELLIS, TARRANT AND DALLAS. (DOESN'T SOUND AS BAD) (LAKE MICHIGAN)% WE DON'T HAVE EITHER ONE IN ELLIS COUNTY.

THEY USE THE SAME LOGIC WHEN THEY STATE THE RADIOACTIVITY AT FERMILAB 3.3 PERSON REMS THEY INCLUDE CHICAGO.



3.6 Summary of Hydrogeology

The Fermilab site has thick glacial till consisting primarily of low permeability clay.¹⁵ This clay forms a barrier to the downward percolation of any water containing radioactivity. Beneath the clay the first layer of rock is a dolomite of Silurian age.⁵ Its fractured upper 3 m (10 ft) and the saturated sand and gravel immediately above it in most places carry sufficient water for individual farm needs. The water level contours for this aquifer are shown in Fig. 8. Note that the water from the Research Area flows toward Well 1, the primary on-site drinking water supply (Fig. 2). Groundwater leaves the site and flows southwest toward the Fox River and southeast toward the West Branch of the DuPage River.

Beneath the silurian dolomite are older formations laid down by sedimentation during the Cambrian and Ordovician periods when the region was under sea water. These consist of dolomite and sandstone with perhaps some shale. The sandstone aquifer at approximately 300 m (1000 ft) below the surface provides sufficient volumes of water for local municipal water supplies.

The spillways should be noted as shown on the map of surface water drainage (Fig. 9). In the event of an accidental spill, backup efforts will be concentrated at those points to stop the flow of any hazardous substance if it cannot be contained closer to the discharge point.

4. Environmental Radiological Program Information

4.1 Environmental Radiation Monitoring

Three types of accelerator-produced radiation are monitored - penetrating radiation, airborne radioactivity, and waterborne radioactivity. These radiations usually have direct pathways to the off-site population. Other more indirect pathways, such as through the food chain, have received much less attention to date. The decision on what to monitor is based on the type of operation, radionuclides released, potential hazard, and monitoring results from this and other high-energy physics laboratories.

produced radionuclides have ever been detected in the water from the creeks and rivers. Thus, the results are not included in Table 2. All water samples with detected activity are reported in Table 2. Two sets of river water samples were obtained during CY-1988 from the Fox River in Aurora upstream and downstream from the mouth of Indian Creek. Also, two sets of three samples were obtained from the west branch of the DuPage River in Warrenville (Fig. 2) upstream and downstream from the mouth of Kress Creek and farther downstream past the mouth of Ferry Creek. Neither river is utilized as a drinking water supply downstream from the creek entrances.

4.4.2.1 Tritium

The results for on-site tritium samples yielding detectable levels in surface waters (Fig. 6) are given in Table 2. All other sampling points were at background levels. Water collected from around footings of buildings and underground enclosures and discharged from sumps is considered surface water. Water in aquifers is called groundwater. The total off-site release in surface waters was 336 mCi of tritium this year, this is about a 25% increase over CY-1987. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in the volume of sump water that left the site via Kress Creek. The radioactivity released off the site was at such a low concentration that it could not be detected. Detailed reports of off-site effluent releases and on-site discharges are made via the Department of Energy Effluent and On-Site Discharge Information Systems, EG&G, Idaho.

The surface water from the experimental areas (Fig. 5) flows into Casey's Pond except during wet seasons. During these seasons, the pond fills up (68 million l or 18 million gal capacity) and barricades are placed at the two entrances to the pond to keep the water from flooding the pump room. When these barriers, called stop logs, are in place, the water bypasses the pond and leaves the site via Kress Creek (Figs. 5 and 9). This was the case for approximately 51% of the year in CY-1988, compared to 38% in CY-1987. There were no discharges of radioactivity totaling greater than 1 mCi from a closed loop water system leak in CY-1988.

Table 9

Summary of Population Exposures for CY-1988
Within a 80 km (50 mi) Radius of Fermilab

<u>Sources</u>	Contributions to Population Exposures (person-rem)
Penetrating radiation (muons) from the Research Area	0.6
Penetrating radiation (gamma rays) from the Boneyard	1.8
Airborne radioactivity from the Antiproton Area	0.9
Airborne radioactivity from the Neutrino Area	<u>0.0</u>
	TOTAL 3.3

Some releases of radioactive water occurred from sumps collecting water from under areas where protons interacted. About 51% of this volume of water left the site while Casey's Pond (Fig. 4), the reservoir receiving water from discharges in the three external areas to which protons are delivered, was full. The mean concentration of tritium during the period of release was less than one percent of the Derived Concentration Guide for prolonged exposure to the general population. Also, drinking water in the area is taken from wells rather than from the creek receiving the discharge. Hence, the dose from the release was negligible.

Between April and July 1987, a radon survey was conducted at Fermilab. The survey included Village residences, office areas and beam tunnels. The charcoal canister method³⁹ was used. A total of 41 canisters were used in this study. Four locations had results greater than the EPA residential standard of 4 pCi/l (Section 8). None of these locations has a high occupancy factor. The highest result was 8.0 pCi/l and the geometric mean was 1.4×2.3 pCi/l.

The results of the survey do not indicate a need for remedial action in any area. Based on measurements covering a large portion of the site, it appears that the site is a normal radon concentration area.

Evaluation of Environmental Impactso.1 Assessments of Potential Radiation Dose to the Public

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory is located in the densely populated Chicago area. There are about eight million people living within 80 km (50 mi) of the site (Fig. 3).³⁵ There are 326,645 people within 16 km (10 mi) of the center of the main accelerator based on the 1980 census results compared to 265,677 counted in the 1970 census.³⁶ The detailed distribution of population as a function of distance and direction from Fermilab is given in Table 8.³⁶ The population distribution close to Fermilab is shown in Fig. 12. The estimated increase in population from 1980 to 1988 is 13.6% within 16 km (10 mi) of Fermilab based on county and local city population estimates.^{1,2}

The dose rate at the site boundary in CY-1988 from Fermilab operations was primarily from muons from the Research Area (Fig. 1). The total dose to the individual receiving the maximum from Fermilab operations was 1.2 mrem for CY-1988. The point where that exposure occurred is along the northeastern site boundary. This is approximately 1% of the background radiation dose.³⁷ The dose rate at the site boundary from the Boneyard was 1.6 mrem but decreased to only 0.3 mrem at the nearest residence.

The radiation exposure to the general population from operation of Fermilab in CY-1988 was approximately 3.3 person-rem (Table 9). This exposure was primarily from penetrating radiation (muons and gamma rays). This total is to be compared with a total of approximately one million person-rem to the population within 80 km (50 mi) from natural background radioactivity.^{36,37} Based on typical United States radiation exposures from diagnostic x-rays, medical treatments, and other artificial sources an additional 500,000 person-rem would be expected for the population in the Chicago area with 80 km (50 mi) of Fermilab in CY-1988.³⁸

The magnet debonding oven was used to debond 11 radioactive magnets in CY-1988. The resulting ³H release from the debonding oven stack had negligible impact.

Roger Williams Jr., 47, of Boz speaks Wednesday at a public hearing on the Superconducting Super Collider's environmental impact. Mr. Williams said he was concerned about

the effects of core-sample drilling on water supplies. Peter Richardson (at podium) was moderator for the hearing at Southwestern Assemblies of God College in Waxahachie.

Ellis residents voice opposition to SSC

By John Yearwood

Metro South Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

WAXAHACHIE — The Superconducting Super Collider should not be built in Ellis County, federal officials were told Wednesday by angry residents concerned about potential radiation and groundwater contamination.

Most residents at the public hearing on the collider's environmental impact blasted the project.

"I am unhappy with the TNRLC (Texas National Research Laboratory Commission) because I think they sold us a bill of goods on the SSC project," said George Caddel of Waxahachie. "You sold us on a cuddly little kitten, and now you are delivering a man-eating tiger."

Mr. Caddel was among more than 100 people who attended the second public hearing in Waxahachie on the project's impact. A second round will be held at 1 and 7 p.m. Thursday in the auditorium of Ennis Junior High School, 501 N. Gaines St.

Residents said their worry about

the collider's safety increased after a U.S. Department of Energy report said that slightly more radiation will be emitted from the collider than projected in earlier studies. The report, released last month, also said that the project would produce more low-level waste than previously believed.

But collider officials countered that radiation releases would be extremely small and not harmful.

"The challenge is to communicate that and overcome the confusion that exists," said Larry Coulson, assistant director of environmental safety and health for the collider lab. The bottom line, he said, is that the radiation released will be "less radiation than you will get if you had a gas stove."

The public hearings are needed if the collider is to get environmental approval, the last step before construction can begin. The Energy Department is expected to conclude its environmental review early next year, officials said.

The collider, expected to cost

more than \$8 billion, will be built underground in Ellis County. Scientists say the project, the most expensive undertaking since the Apollo space program, will smash subatomic particles and help solve fundamental mysteries about the origin and nature of the universe.

Earlier in the day in Washington, Super Collider supporters met on Capitol Hill to discuss the project's progress and the effects of potential budget cuts.

After a meeting with the Industry Association for the Superconducting Super Collider, Rep. Joe Barton, R-Ennis, said he was pessimistic about chances of an agreement to reduce the nation's burgeoning budget deficit before automatic Gramm-Rudman spending cuts are triggered Oct. 1.

Such spending cuts, budget experts have suggested, could mean a \$318 million Super Collider appropriation being sought for next year could be cut by as much as \$120 million.

"No question, as far as the SSC is

concerned, sequestration is the worst deal," Mr. Barton said, referring to the technical term for the automatic cuts.

That was far from the minds of the two dozen residents who spoke at the hearings Wednesday in Ellis County.

Kars Tamminga, who owns a dairy farm in Waxahachie near where a section of the ring will be built, said he is concerned about radiation affecting the milk.

"When we try to sell our product, how many people you think will buy our milk when they heard where it came from?" Mr. Tamminga asked.

Claire Pierce of Palmer said Ellis County is "ill-suited" for the collider because the county is a breeding ground for fire ants.

"You will be creating the tallest, greatest and biggest fire ant nest in all of Texas," she said.

Staff writer Scott Hunt in Washington contributed to this report.

SCAN

super collider accountability network ■ report no. six ■ september 20, 1990

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ISSUE (SEIS)

IT'S TIME FOR YOU TO WRITE ABOUT YOUR SSC CONCERNS. QUICK AND EASY PUBLIC COMMENT FORM ENCLOSED. JUST CHECK YOUR ITEMS OF CONCERN AND MAIL IN.

SEND OFFICIAL SEIS PUBLIC COMMENT TO:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U. S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

(Deadline October 14, 1990)

U. S. Congressman Joe Barton
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

John E. Welch
Route 5
Waxahachie, Tx 75165
(Democrat opponent to Joe Barton)

James F. Cipriano
SSC Project Office
U.S. Dept. of Energy
2550 Beckleymeade, Mail Stop 1020
Dallas, Texas 75237

SEND TO SSC SUPPORTIVE OP-POSITION:

SEND ADDITIONAL COPIES TO:

Senator Phil Gramm
or Senator Lloyd Bentsen.
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

State Rep. Keith Oakley
P.O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78769

State Senator Chet Edwards
P.O. Box 12068
Austin, Tx. 78711

Jill Lancelot, National Taxpayers
Union, 713 Maryland Ave NE
Wash. D. C. 20002

Rep. Howard Wolpe
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

SCAN PROVIDES INFORMATION REGARDING SSC RELATED PROBLEMS. ANY SSC OFFICIAL INTERESTED IN ADDRESSING SCAN QUESTIONS AND FEATURED SUBJECTS IS REQUESTED TO POST RESPONSES IN ALL OF THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

NETWORK PARTICIPATION PARTICIPANTS COMMIT THEMSELVES TO FORWARD ALL SCAN REPORTS RECEIVED TO OTHER PARTICIPANTS PER ATTACHED LIST. IT IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY NETWORK. THOSE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO A COPY MACHINE ARE REQUESTED TO INITIATE ADDITIONAL BRANCH LISTS IN ORDER THAT MORE PEOPLE CAN BE REACHED IN A SHORTER TIME. PARTICIPANTS CAN BE ON A "FAST" LIST FOR A 1-2 DAY FORWARDING COMMITMENT OR A "SLOW LIST" FOR A 1-4 DAY FORWARDING COMMITMENT.

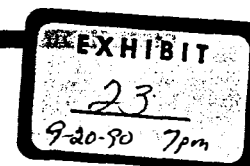
SCAN INFORMATION, SUBMISSION OF NEWS ITEMS, OR NETWORK PARTICIPATION CONTACT:

GENERAL: GEORGE and JEAN CADDEL, P.O. BOX 654, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165, PHONE 214-937-7100, FAX 214-937-9822
MAYPEARL AREA: J. PAUL, RT. 3 BOX 197, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165, PHONE 214-435-3916, FAX 214-937-7138
PALMER AREA: CLAIRE PIERCE, RT. 1 BOX 58M, PALMER, TEXAS 75152 PHONE 214-449-3620, FAX 214-449-2199
ADDRESS DATABASE MANAGEMENT: JOHN PARSONS, RT. 3, BOX 221A, WAXAHACHIE, TX. PH. 214-937-4278, FAX 214-923-1667

NOTE: PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO A COPY MACHINE AND YOU CAN TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAILING ONE EXTRA COPY OUT IN ORDER TO START ADDITIONAL (BRANCHING) NETWORK DISTRIBUTION LISTS.

WRITE A SENATOR: U.S. SENATOR (NAME), SENATE OFFICE BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

WRITE A CONGRESSMAN: U.S. CONGRESSMAN (NAME), HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515



PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: D.O.E. SEIS HEARING SEP. 20, 1990
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

X The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

X Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

X The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

X With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

X Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

X Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

X Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

X Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

X Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

X "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

X At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

X Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

X Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

X A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

X Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

X Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

X Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

X Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

X Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

X The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

X Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

X The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

X The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Claire Pierce / on 1/28/81
signature

Print Name: CLAIRE PIERCE

Address: ROUTE 1, BOX 58M

PRIMER, TX. 75152
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

READER'S DIGEST

September 1990

LET'S GET SERIOUS ABOUT CUTTING THE BUDGET

NOBEL DREAMS

PREFACE

Power, Deceit and the Ultimate Experiment

Theoretically, Carlo Rubbia and his colleagues are engaged in that time-honored occupation, the pursuit of pure knowledge. Their work is probably more closely related to that of philosophers or, in some obvious ways, theologians than anything else. Unlike that of their brethren in solid state or nuclear physics, the work of the high-energy physicist has no practical uses. It does, however, produce spin-offs. When, in the 1860s, James Clerk Maxwell proposed that electricity and magnetism were two aspects of the same force and propagated through space in waves, what resulted was more than just that bane of freshman physics majors known as Maxwell's equations. Among the future spin-offs would be numbered electric lights and radios and television sets. Later, the spin-offs from this physics were to include such items as atom bombs and X-ray machines and computer technology.

Nowadays, high-energy physicists work in a domain of energy that is so far removed from natural earthly phenomena that it is unlikely to lead to direct technological innovations for the next few hundred years at least. The tools that they develop along the way to achieve those energies, such as superconducting technology, may have immediate applications, however. And the skills that they must learn frequently end up being put to very productive use in what is euphemistically known as defense technology; the brilliant minds of the Manhattan Project were physicists by trade.

Whether or not this all turns out to be infinitely regrettable, the high-energy physicist no more plies his trade to enhance the technological level of his nation than did Ahab set sail in the *Pequod* to enrich the coffers of the Nantucket spermaceti industry. The immediate end product of the work of the high-energy physicist is knowledge, pure and simple; or, to be more precise, the answer to a single, ultimate question.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

GARY A. TAUBES was born April 30, 1956, in Rochester, New York. He studied physics at Harvard University, aeronautical and astronautical engineering at Stanford, and journalism at Columbia. He is currently a contributing editor to *DISCOVER* and has written on boxing for the *Atlantic* and *Playboy*.

6. End funding for research extravaganzas. When the Superconducting Super Collider, a new proton smasher, was proposed in 1985, its cost was estimated at \$5.9 billion. That figure has since risen to \$8 billion, with the federal government paying three-quarters.

Will taxpayers get their money's worth? In 1988, Sigma Xi, a scientific honor society, asked its members which of nine projects would make the best use of federal funding. The proton smasher came in last, behind "other."

"Economic and technological spinoffs are unlikely in the extreme," James Krumboltz, former president of the American Physical Society, says of the project. Why then is it going forward? Politics: it will be one of the largest employment schemes that Congress can support.

Another program worth terminating is the permanent manned space station. In 1984, when President Reagan launched the project, its cost was estimated at \$8 billion. Now NASA puts that figure at \$30 billion.

"We've spent \$4 billion so far," says Dr. Jerry Grey of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, "and thanks to continuous Congressional demands, there isn't a nut or bolt to show for it." New hazards keep arising, requiring expensive solutions. Worst, with narrow exceptions, "its scientific uses are quite dubious," says Dr. James A. Van Allen, a celebrated space physicist.

Notwithstanding the station's problems, Congress continues to fund it. Political scientist Ronald D. Brunner and physicist Radford Byerly, Jr., explained why in a recent issue of the journal *Space Policy*. "This major new program," they wrote, "would move money and jobs to many Congressional constituencies." While the space program remains important, the space station was political from the word go.

Another federally funded science project—the massive \$3-billion plan to decipher man's genetic makeup—has been sold politically as a source of new treatments for inherited diseases. However, only a small part of the comprehensive project has medical value.

Ending government support for gene-mapping, the manned space station and proton smasher would save \$3 billion next year alone.

-TESTIMONY PRESENTED IN PUBLIC HEARING-
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT
SEPTEMBER 20, 1990
ENNIS, TEXAS

My name is Steve Howerton.

I am City Manager of the City of Ennis, Texas.

I reside at 1805 Princeton, Ennis, Texas.

My comments are directed toward the National Environmental Protection Act process (the NEPA process as it is known) and toward the significance of this particular Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

It has now been more than three years since we as a community and a region made numerous commitments to the State of Texas and the United States of America to win the honor to be the home of the Superconducting Super Collider.

These commitments were not made lightly. In fact they were made with the full expectation of fulfillment and to my knowledge each and every commitment has been, or is being fulfilled.

In return the Department of Energy has represented that certain positive and negative impacts will result from the SSC Project.

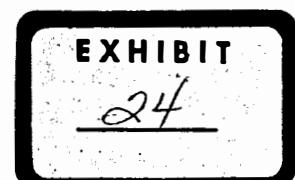
The mutual commitments of our communities, our region and our state made to the United States of America and those offered in return form what is undeniably a contract.

A contract that has judicial and political consequences...

A contract that is binding...

A contract that cannot be broken without disastrous results...results that strike at the very heart of our governments' credibility.

You see, our governments (local, state and federal) are predicated upon truth, upon accountability, and upon the premise that government exists for only one purpose -- and that purpose is to protect and promote the collective interests and welfare of our citizens.



Page 2
SEIS Testimony

If the contract we are creating with this document is broken in an expedient effort to push back the barriers to Science, we may well build the "Scientific Marvel of the 21st Century" and destroy a valued part of our governments' credibility. In truth, a part of the credibility of each and every one of us.

There are those that would say there is a frightening record of expedience and arrogance that has been created in the name of scientific inquiry. A record that shows disregard for the environment and, incredibly, the very people our government is charged to protect and serve.

On the other hand, there are those that would say that the problems of the past are in the past. Careful planning and true concern for the public are the watch words of today's government.

Regardless of the rhetoric, the SSC Project will only achieve true greatness if it is an honorable undertaking that is built upon truth and upon accountability to the public.

The Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is your contract with the public.

I trust you will consider the binding nature of your contract.

I trust you will consider the accuracy of the facts you represent in your contract.

I trust you will carefully review your contract for errors and omissions.

And finally, I trust you will incorporate into your contract the needs and the interests of the public. After all, without the public, there would be no need for the SSC Project or ... for that matter, the Department of Energy.

I wish you good luck in your endeavors and I want you to know that we do expect you to faithfully perform under the provisions of your contract with the public.



STEVE HOWERTON

1 Gentlemen D.B.C. 878
879 *

We hope that
 Eventually you will make a decision for
 Eisenhower road, & we the city comm & citizen
 of Ennis, ask that you ~~come~~ strongly consider
 Eisenhower road from the ~~road~~ ^{south} to the
~~South~~ ^{north} Junction as a vital link between
~~our city and~~ ^{these} cities that need this
 upgraded & efficient road, for
 safe access to & from ~~the~~ ^{the} employees
~~jobs~~, & as a safe link for all
 transportation, of whatever nature.
 We have supported the S.C. plan,
 from its first concept, & hope that
 you will make a fair & equitable
 decision, which will give all of
 us around the S.C. project,
 equal opportunities, for growth,
 employment, good, & safe roads
~~not~~ for all of your needs as
 well as ours.

Dolfe Hrabina - Mayor Pro-Tem
 Rt 51, Box 29 City of Ennis
 COMPLIMENTS OF Ennis, Tex 75119



ENNIS STATE BANK

875-9676
 815 WEST ENNIS AVE.
 P.O. BOX 370
 ENNIS, TX. 75120-0370

PART 2

**PUBLIC COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY MAIL ON THE SSC
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

PO Box 397
401 W. Third
Maypearl, Texas 76064

August 27, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu1
Chicago Operations Office -- EMD
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu1,

I just received a copy of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the SSC, and have a couple of comments regarding the information on birds found in Ellis County in the project area.

1 | Page 4-41 states that survey commitments were made for several migrant Category 2 species, listing the Swainson's Hawk among others. It specifically states that "these Category 2 bird species do not breed in the area of the project." I do not feel this statement is accurate in regards to the Swainson's Hawk, as it is a very common summer resident in Ellis county, and can be found every day during the summer months. I cannot show you an actual nest, but I have seen young Swainson's Hawks every year in Ellis County.

2 | Table B.4 pg. B-18 lists the Swainson's Hawk as a winter resident, which is incorrect, it is a summer resident, as I stated above. I have not seen this hawk in Ellis County during the winter months in my six years here. Page B-21 lists the Belted Kingfisher as a winter resident. This bird is very common along the creeks, especially along the Greathouse branch, and is found in Ellis County all year round. Page B-22 lists the Blue Jay as a summer resident, while this bird is found year round also. The Brown Creeper is listed as a summer and winter resident. In fact it is only found here in the winter.

I realize these are minor changes, but felt they needed to be addressed.

Yours sincerely,

Carolyn Gritzmaker

Carolyn Gritzmaker

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875 9081 • FAX 214 875 9086

August 31, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The City of Ennis, Texas, offers the following comments concerning the **Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider**:

1. Ebenezer Road and the bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek are not identified for improvement (see Table 2.2, pg. 2-27 thru pg. 2-30). Ebenezer Road is an unsafe, unimproved gravel road and the three bridges that are identified above are condemned and shown as unsafe on the bridge inventory of the Federal Off-System Bridge Program.
2. Figure 2.14 (pg. 2-34) identifies the following surface facilities that will be constructed adjacent to Ebenezer Road:
 - A. ECA admin./office building
 - B. Industrial & assembly
 - C. Radioactive material handling/storage

Each of the above-stated surface facilities will require adequate surface transportation during construction and subsequent operation. Adequate access to the above-stated surface facilities will also be required for public safety purposes (fire, police and emergency medical services). Without improvement of Ebenezer Road and the above-stated bridges, adequate surface transportation cannot be provided for the surface facilities located adjacent to Ebenezer Road.

August 31, 1990
Page 2

Undoubtedly, the Department of Energy will be required to meet Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency and Federal Highway Administration standards concerning the safe transportation of radioactive material. Without improvement, Ebenezer Road and the above-stated bridges will not meet federal, state or local standards for the safe transportation of radioactive material. The safe transportation of radioactive material is an issue that must be quickly and thoroughly addressed by the Department of Energy.

3. Figure 2.14 (pg. 2-34) incorrectly identifies Tammy Lane (an unimproved gravel road) as "879" (FM 879, a two lane paved Farm to Market Road) which is located approximately 1.6 miles south of the location shown in Figure 2.14. Please note that Tammy Lane does not intersect I-45 as represented in Figure 2.14.
4. Cottonwood Creek is not identified as a principal hydrological feature in Chapter 3. This omission may be a serious mistake judging from Cottonwood Creek's floodplain footprint and the proximity of Cottonwood Creek to the Southeast IR Area.
5. **Section 4.4.5 Land Use Planning Impacts** (pg. 4-46) contains the following statement, "The west campus, the east campus and 15 out of 16 service areas, with the exception of F3, are located in unincorporated Ellis County".

In fact, the following surface facilities are located within the corporate limits or extraterritorial limits of the City of Ennis:

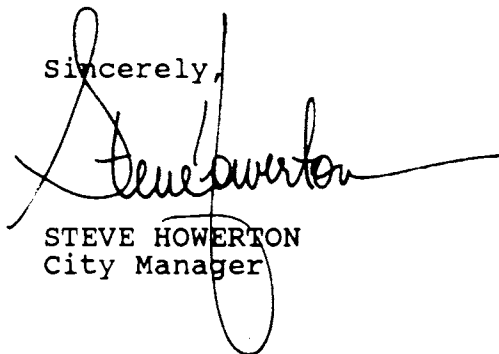
- A. All of the East Campus including IR8, IR7, IR6 and IR5
- B. E6
- C. M6
- D. F6
6. **Sections 4.4.6.4 Service Areas and 4.10.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures** do not address a mitigation landscape plan for the F6

August 31, 1990
Page 3

- 6 facility which is located on U.S. Hwy 287 (the principal east-west business artery of the City of Ennis and the western entrance to the city). A mitigation landscape plan must be developed for the F6 facility. The mitigation landscape plan must provide positive aesthetic integration with the urban land uses on U.S. Hwy 287 within the corporate limits of the City of Ennis. Much of U.S. Hwy 287 within the corporate limits of the City of Ennis is zoned "planned development" and is subject to architectural and landscape review and approval by the City of Ennis.

I trust that this input from the City of Ennis, Texas, will be used to improve the proposed design and the operational plan for the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Howerton", written over the typed name and title.

STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hjh
cc: City Commission

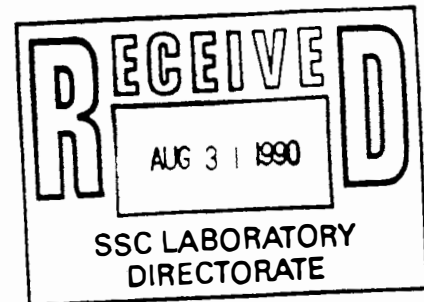
CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

August 30, 1990

Dr. Roy Schwitters
Director
SSC Laboratory
2550 Beckleymeade
Suite 260
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946



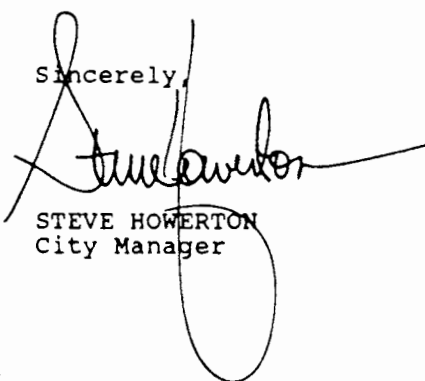
Dear Dr. Schwitters:

7 The City of Ennis, Texas, respectfully requests written confirmation from your office that the SSC Experimental Halls located at the IR5 and IR8 locations in the East Campus area (see enclosed map) will be constructed during the first development phase of the SSC Project (1990-1999) as represented in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider (see enclosure).

Your written response to this request should be submitted to my office prior to September 10, 1990.

We look forward to your response to this request for information.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hhh
Enclosures (2)
cc: City Commission

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • TEL 875 9081 • FAX 875 9086

September 7, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1 The City of Ennis, Texas, wishes to inform the U.S. Department of Energy that the City has recently received a new Key Rate from the State Board of Insurance. The State Board of Insurance evaluates the water systems and fire suppression capabilities of Texas cities and assigns a Key Rate (fire insurance premium modifier) that expresses the relative quality of the city's water system and fire suppression capabilities.

The new Key Rate for the City of Ennis is fourteen (14) cents. The Ennis Key Rate is the same as the following Texas cities:

Austin	(pop. 495,017)
Beaumont	(pop. 117,718)
Killeen	(pop. 59,568)
New Braunfels	(pop. 28,000)
Waco	(pop. 105,220)
Wichita Falls	(pop. 99,000)

Only four other Texas cities have a better (lower) Key Rate than Ennis. Those cities are:

El Paso	(pop. 491,800)
San Antonio	(pop. 914,350)
Dallas	(pop. 1,003,520)
Fort Worth	(pop. 466,300)

Approximately 800 other Texas cities have a higher Key Rate than the City of Ennis.

Page 2
September 7, 1990

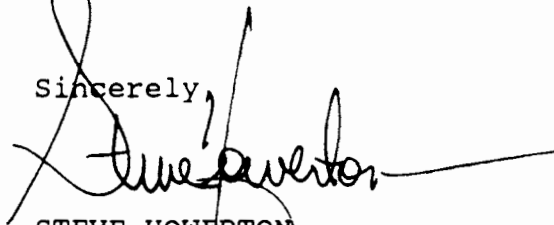
2

The **Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement** does not adequately address the service capability of the City of Ennis to provide traditional municipal services such as police, fire and emergency medical services for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Facility and its personnel.

Since a significant portion of the above ground facilities in the East Campus of the SSC is located within the City of Ennis, Texas, the service capability of the City should be considered, particularly in the area of public safety service provision.

The City of Ennis, Texas, respectfully requests that the **Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement** include the information contained herein and that the service capabilities of all cities adjoining the SSC project be evaluated to determine if joint facilities use and/or common service provision will result in economies of cost or service enhancement for the SSC Project and adjoining cities.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hhh
cc: City Commission

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

September 7, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

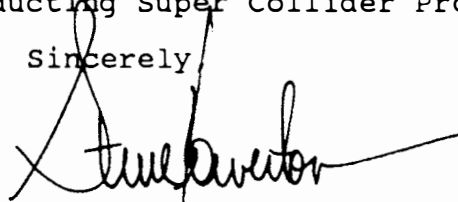
Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1 The City of Ennis, Texas, submits the enclosed documentation for inclusion in the **Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider**. The documentation expresses strong public support for the improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the improvement of the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. Improvement is necessary for reasons of public safety, environmental protection, project access and economic development.

The documentation of public support is in the form of Resolutions from the City of Ennis, Texas, and the Ennis Chamber of Commerce and Ellis County Commissioners Court Minute Order No. 8974.

The City of Ennis, Texas, and the County of Ellis, Texas, trust that Ebenezer Road and the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek will be improved as a part of the civil works of the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hjh
Enclosures (3)
cc: City Commission

RESOLUTION NO. 90-5-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, MODIFYING RESOLUTION 90-4-1 AND REQUESTING THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, "Optimization" of the SSC Footprint resulted in the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the relocation creates an unexpected economic hardship and serves to deny reasonable access to the Experiment Halls; and,

WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road is required for meaningful economic growth of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, by previous City of Ennis Resolution 90-4-1 the City Commission of Ennis, Texas, had requested improvement of FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road to the standard of arterial State Highway (two lane undivided); and,

WHEREAS, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation has expressed concern about the cost of all the requested road improvements.

2 | NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF
THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, THAT the State Department of Highways
and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve

²
(cont'd)

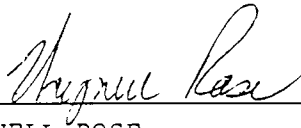
Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to Market Road to allow reasonable access to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

RESOLVED, this the 18th day of May, 1990.



STAN LAMBERT, Mayor

ATTEST:



WYNELL ROSE

City Secretary

ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT
MINUTE ORDER 8994

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS, REQUESTING THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IMPROVE EBENEZER ROAD WHICH CONNECTS ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are now, through recent annexation, located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis desires to optimize the economic benefits which might be derived from improved access to the Experiment Halls; and,

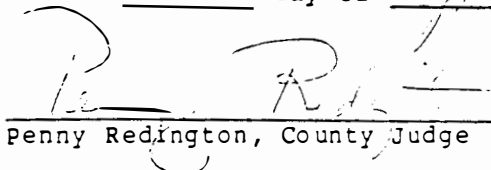
WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis has annexed an area adjacent to, but not including Ebenezer Road and seeks improvements to said road to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Experiment halls; and

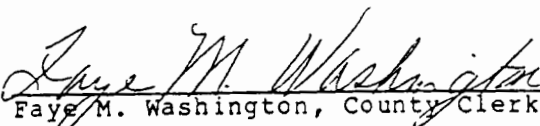
WHEREAS, Ellis County has been assured by the City of Ennis that Ellis County will not be required to purchase right-of-way for the improvement of Ebenezer Road; and,

3 NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS THAT the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to market Road to allow improved and direct access to the Far cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

BE IT RESOLVED, this the 11th day of June, 1990.


Penny Redington, County Judge

ATTEST:


Faye M. Washington, County Clerk

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, REQUESTING THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

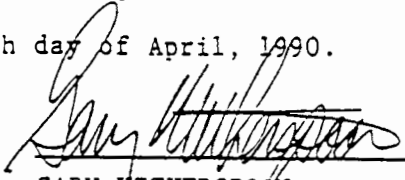
WHEREAS, the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, the experiment halls and appurtenant facilities represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

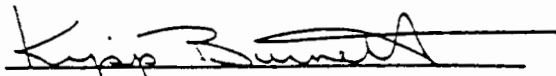
WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

4 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ENNIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ENNIS, TEXAS, that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network (FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road) connecting Ennis to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project to the standard of an arterial state highway (two lane undivided).

RESOLVED, this the 9th day of April, 1990.


GARY WITHERSPOON
President

ATTEST:


KIPP BURNETT
Executive Vice President

Zoo Monticello
 Mayakheh, Tex.
 Sept. 16, 1990

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

1 We were very much against
 the S.D.C. being located here in
 the first place for many
 different reasons!

2 Now you say there is a
 10 percent increase over an
 earlier study's estimate of
 the maximum radiation exposure
 - combine that with the other
 hazards, such as air quality
 noise, vibration and etc. and
 our already polluted air —
 really Mr. Baillieu I can't
 imagine any sane person
 wanting this except for greed
 and the few who probably have
 enough money to get out of the area

3 The estimated cost keeping
 how can our government afford
 this at this time. How much more
 taxing can we take?

4 I would say most people here
 are against the S.D.C. but think it
 wouldn't do any good to protest.

001 10038

Sincerely,

Frank & Alice Medford

NCNB Texas
Ennis Banking Center
303 West Knox
PO Box 430
Ennis, Texas 75120
(214) 875-0800
Metro 227-2128



September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

1 | Your careful review and consideration are urged for the proposed
improvements in Ellis County to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878
and to the improvements to bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Ranch,
Grove, and Cottonwood Creeks.

The approval of these improvements will be important to the safety
capacity of these roadways as the East campus of the SSC is developed.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Fred Markham", written over a horizontal line.

Fred Markham
President

FJM/ns

SHAW, WILLIS & WITHERSPOON

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS (A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION)
Members of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants / Members of Private Companies Practice Section

Jim Shaw, CPA / Randall N. Willis, CPA / Gary D. Witherspoon, CPA / Donald H. Hart, CPA / Les Gerron, CPA / Kathleen J. Fox, CPA / Lynne Goldstein, CPA

September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:


The Ennis Chamber of Commerce is excited about the SSC project and the impact it will have on our City.

1 I would appreciate your seriously considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM879 to FM 878, and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. We believe these improvements are necessary for the safe transportation of people to and from the East Campus.

We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. Please notify us if we can assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

SHAW, WILLIS & WITHERSPOON, P.C.



Gary D. Witherspoon

GDW/sn

**ENNIS, TEXAS**

September 13, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The five hundred plus members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

Kipp Burnett
Executive Vice President

KB:mm
Enclosure

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, REQUESTING THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

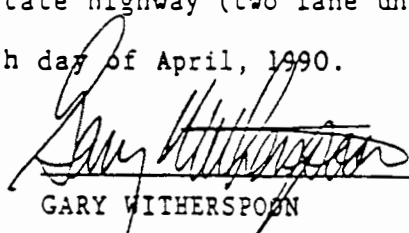
WHEREAS, the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, the experiment halls and appurtenant facilities represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ENNIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ENNIS, TEXAS, that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network (FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road) connecting Ennis to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project to the standard of an arterial state highway (two lane undivided).

RESOLVED, this the 9th day of April, 1990.


GARY WITHERSPOON
President

ATTEST:


KIPP BURNETT

Executive Vice President



ELLIS COUNTY REAL ESTATE

Sept. 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

1 In regards to the east campus of the SSC in Ellis County, I feel that it is imperative that a major link is needed between the campus and the largest populated city in east Ellis County. FM 879 and FM 878 and Ebernezer Road can provide this link and should be upgraded in order to provide a safe and timely access for east Ellis County and the City of Ennis to the campus as well as linking the Ennis Airport and Highway 287 to the East Campus.

I appreciate your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Ronald McCoy'.

Ronald McCoy, GRI
Broker/Owner



MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC

September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1

It has come to my attention that the local access to the far cluster complex of buildings here in Ellis County has not been addressed. The access to the far cluster from our city will be along a farm road on to an unimproved country road called Ebenezer Road. This is between Farm Road 879 and 878. I would strongly encourage the Department of Energy to upgrade this road and make it a high grade access to connect with the highway system here in our part of the county.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. We are very proud to have the Super Collider in Ellis County and to be part of its development.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Kinzie, M.D.

WBK:bjt

301 Hospital Drive • P.O. Box 841 • ~~XX~~800 South Chatfield
Corsicana, Texas 75110 • Ennis, Texas 75119
214-872-4611 • 214-875-8631

764 W. Commerce • P.O. Box 658
Burfield, Texas 75840
214-789-2181

Box E, Tyler
Tyler, Texas 75707
817-572-4321

1312 S. Dallas Hwy.
Waxahatchie, Texas 75167
214-523-0908

TERRY GREGORY



ENNIS, TEXAS

September 15, 1990


Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The associates of Terry Gregory Ford Mercury of Ennis, Texas are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvement to Ebenezer Road from Fm. 879 to Fm. 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for the public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

Terry Gregory
President

TG: EC



September 17, 1990

Regional office
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U> S> Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Case Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul

Being a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce I take great pride in our city and the county of Ellis. The chance to be involved in a world class event has the interest of all members to make Ennis and Ellis county a class act to receive all interested people present and future.

1 However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to the condemned bridges at the Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. A. Davis".

A. A. Davis
Regional Manger
Southwest Region
Eiki International, Inc.



September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

As a business owner in the City of Ennis, Texas, I am very excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and what it will mean to our city and Ellis County, Texas.

1 | I join other concerned business persons in Ennis in asking your group to make much needed improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878, and also bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. They are of vital importance to this development.

We express our appreciation to the Department of Energy for this project and commend you for the consideration you are giving these improvements.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald C. Lawrence", is written over a light, wavy line.

Ronald C. Lawrence
President

RCL:hil

POLYGUARD PRODUCTS, INC.

PIPELINE COATINGS AND WRAPPINGS
ARCHITECTURAL WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS
CIVIL ENGINEERING WATERPROOFING PRODUCTS



September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The five hundred plus members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

1 | However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

John W. Muncaster
President

/eb

cc: Kipp Burnett

Polyguard™ TRADEMARK OF POLYGUARD PRODUCTS, INC.

P.O. BOX 755 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75120-0755 • A/C 214-875-8421 • 1-800-541-4994 • FAX 214-875-9425 • TELEX 293265 (PTCX UR)

JERRY F. MCCARTY
TOBY L. MASH
JOHN RICHARD WILSON
JOE F. GRUBBS

MCCARTY, WILSON, MASH & GRUBBS, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

ALMA MOORE BUILDING

107 S. GAINES ST.

P.O. Box 580

ENNIS, TEXAS 75120

ENNIS (214) 875-3851
DALLAS METRO 227-609C

September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Re: Superconducting Super Collider Project

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

I am a local businessman, member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, and a strong supporter of the Superconducting Super Collider Project. However, I am concerned about having safe access to the East Campus where the experimental halls will be housed.

1 | It is my understanding that your team has studied the issue and are considering certain improvements to Ebenezer Road and the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. It is my firm belief that these improvements are absolutely essential in order to provide safe access to the project, provide for future economic development and provide necessary environmental protection.

Hopefully, after your team completes its study and consideration, your conclusion will be that the above transportation facilities must be substantially improved. As a tax payer and local citizen, I appreciate the consideration that you and your team are giving to these improvements. Let me assure you, I am firmly behind the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Very truly yours,


Jerry F. McCarty

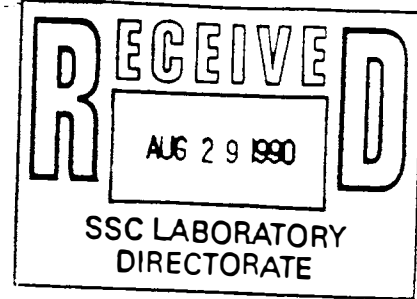
JFM/dlm

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

P.O. BOX 122 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75801 • 214-325-9000 • FAX 214-325-9001

August 28, 1990



Dr. Roy Schwitters
Director
SSC Laboratory
2550 Beckleymeade
Suite 260
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946

Dear Dr. Schwitters:

1 | I have completed a cursory review of the Draft
Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the
Superconducting Super Collider and I offer the following
observations for your review and comment:

1. Ebenezer Road and the bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek are not identified for improvement (see Table 2.2, pg. 2-27 thru pg. 2-30). Ebenezer Road is an unsafe, unimproved gravel road and the three bridges that are identified above are condemned and shown as unsafe on the bridge inventory of the Federal Off-System Bridge Program.
2. Figure 2.14 (pg. 2-34) identifies the following surface facilities that will be constructed on Ebenezer Road:
 - A. ECA admin./office building
 - B. Industrial & assembly
 - C. Radioactive material handling/storage

Each of the above-stated surface facilities will require adequate surface transportation during construction and subsequent operation. Adequate access to the above-stated surface facilities will also be required for public safety purposes (fire, police and emergency medical services). Without improvement of Ebenezer Road and the above-stated bridges, adequate surface transportation cannot be provided for the surface facilities located on Ebenezer Road.

August 28, 1990
Page 2

Undoubtedly, the Department of Energy will be required to meet Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency and Federal Highway Administration standards concerning the safe transportation of radioactive material. Without improvement, Ebenezer Road and the above-stated bridges will not meet federal, state or local standards for the safe transportation of radioactive material. The safe transportation of radioactive material is an issue that must be quickly and thoroughly addressed by the Department of Energy.

3. Figure 2.14 (pg. 2-34) incorrectly identifies Tammy Lane (an unimproved gravel road) as "879" (FM 879, a two lane paved Farm to Market Road). Please note that Tammy Lane does not intersect I-45 as represented in Figure 2.14.
4. Cottonwood Creek is not identified as a principal hydrological feature in Chapter 3. I believe this omission may be a mistake judging from Cottonwood Creek's floodplain footprint and the proximity of Cottonwood Creek to the Southeast IR Area.
5. **Section 4.4.5 Land Use Planning Impacts** (pg. 4-46) contains the following statement, "The west campus, the east campus and 15 out of 16 service areas, with the exception of F3, are located in unincorporated Ellis County".

In fact, the following surface facilities are located within the corporate limits or extraterritorial limits of the City of Ennis:

- A. All of the East Campus including IR8, IR7, IR6 and IR5
 - B. E6
 - C. M6
 - D. F6
6. **Sections 4.4.6.4 Service Areas and 4.10.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures** do not address a mitigation landscape plan for the F6 facility which is located on U.S. Hwy 287 (the principal east-west business artery of the City

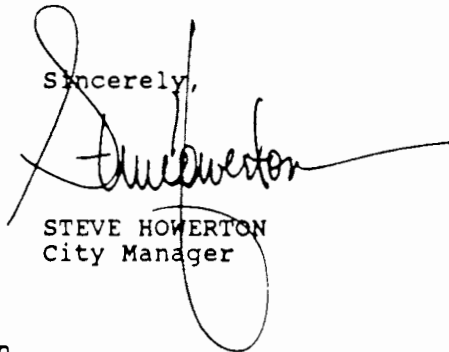
August 28, 1990
Page 3

of Ennis and the western entrance to the city). A mitigation landscape plan must be developed for the F6 facility. The mitigation landscape plan must provide positive aesthetic integration with the urban land uses on U.S. Hwy 287 within the corporate limits of the City of Ennis. Much of U.S. Hwy 287 within the corporate limits of the City of Ennis is zoned "planned development" and is subject to architectural and landscape review and approval by the City of Ennis.

I trust that this input from the City of Ennis will be of value. Please let me know your position on the issues raised by this correspondence.

If I can provide additional information or be of assistance in any manner, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Steve Howerton", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hjh
cc: City Commission

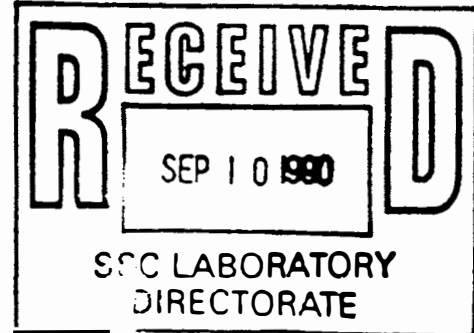
CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

P.O. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

September 7, 1990

Dr. Roy Schwitters
Director
SSC Laboratory
2550 Beckleymeade
Suite 260
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946



Dear Dr. Schwitters:

The City of Ennis, Texas, wishes to inform the U.S. Department of Energy that the City has recently received a new Key Rate from the State Board of Insurance. The State Board of Insurance evaluates the water systems and fire suppression capabilities of Texas cities and assigns a Key Rate (fire insurance premium modifier) that expresses the relative quality of the city's water system and fire suppression capabilities.

The new Key Rate for the City of Ennis is fourteen (14) cents. The Ennis Key Rate is the same as the following Texas cities:

Austin	(pop. 495,017)
Beaumont	(pop. 117,718)
Killeen	(pop. 59,568)
New Braunfels	(pop. 28,000)
Waco	(pop. 105,220)
Wichita Falls	(pop. 99,000)

Only four other Texas cities have a better (lower) Key Rate than Ennis. Those cities are:

El Paso	(pop. 491,800)
San Antonio	(pop. 914,350)
Dallas	(pop. 1,003,520)
Fort Worth	(pop. 466,300)

Approximately 800 other Texas cities have a higher Key Rate than the City of Ennis.

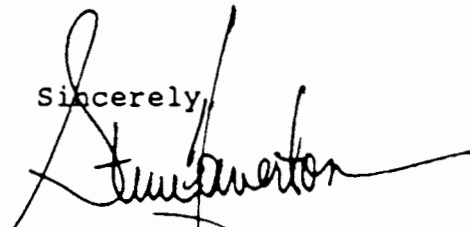
Page 2
September 7, 1990

The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately address the service capability of the City of Ennis to provide traditional municipal services such as police, fire and emergency medical services for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Facility and its personnel.

Since a significant portion of the above ground facilities in the East Campus of the SSC is located within the City of Ennis, Texas, the service capability of the City should be considered, particularly in the area of public safety service provision.

The City of Ennis, Texas, respectfully requests that the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement include the information contained herein and that the service capabilities of all cities adjoining the SSC project be evaluated to determine if joint facilities use and/or common service provision will result in economies of cost or service enhancement for the SSC Project and adjoining cities.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hkh
cc: City Commission

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

P.O. Box 2290 • Ennis, Texas 75824 • (214) 755-9000 • FAX: (214) 755-9000

September 7, 1990

Dr. Roy Schwitters
Director
SSC Laboratory
2550 Beckleymeade
Suite 260
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946

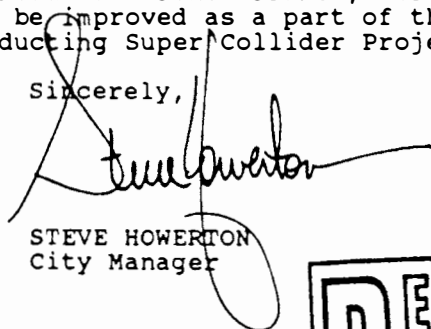
Dear Dr. Schwitters:

The City of Ennis, Texas, submits the enclosed documentation for inclusion in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. The documentation expresses strong public support for the improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the improvement of the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. Improvement is necessary for reasons of public safety, environmental protection, project access and economic development.

The documentation of public support is in the form of Resolutions from the City of Ennis, Texas, and the Ennis Chamber of Commerce and Ellis County Commissioners Court Minute Order No. 8974.

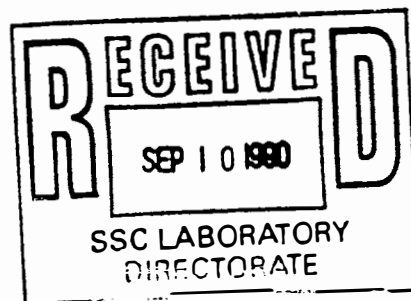
The City of Ennis, Texas, and the County of Ellis, Texas, trust that Ebenezer Road and the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek will be improved as a part of the civil works of the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hhh
Enclosures (3)
cc: City Commission



RESOLUTION NO. 90-5-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, MODIFYING RESOLUTION 90-4-1 AND REQUESTING THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, "Optimization" of the SSC Footprint resulted in the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the relocation creates an unexpected economic hardship and serves to deny reasonable access to the Experiment Halls; and,

WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road is required for meaningful economic growth of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

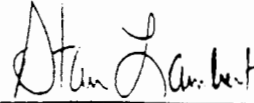
WHEREAS, by previous City of Ennis Resolution 90-4-1 the City Commission of Ennis, Texas, had requested improvement of FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road to the standard of arterial State Highway (two lane undivided); and,

WHEREAS, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation has expressed concern about the cost of all the requested road improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, THAT the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve

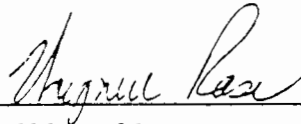
Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to Market Road to allow reasonable access to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

RESOLVED, this the 18th day of May, 1990.



STAN LAMBERT, Mayor

ATTEST:



WYNELL ROSE

City Secretary

ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT
MINUTE ORDER 8474

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS, REQUESTING THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IMPROVE EBENEZER ROAD WHICH CONNECTS ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are now, through recent annexation, located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis desires to optimize the economic benefits which might be derived from improved access to the Experiment Halls; and,

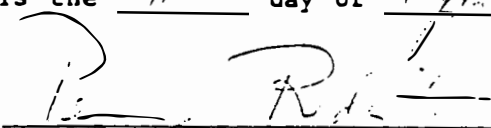
WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis has annexed an area adjacent to, but not including Ebenezer Road and seeks improvements to said road to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Experiment Halls; and

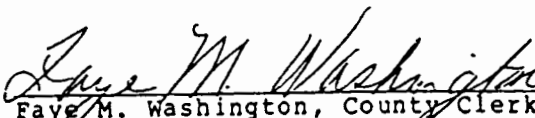
WHEREAS, Ellis County has been assured by the City of Ennis that Ellis County will not be required to purchase right-of-way for the improvement of Ebenezer Road; and,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS THAT the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to market Road to allow improved and direct access to the Far cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

BE IT RESOLVED, this the 11th day of June, 1990.


Penny Redington, County Judge

ATTEST:


Faye M. Washington, County Clerk

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, REQUESTING THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

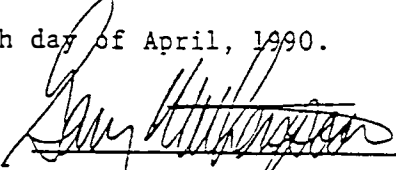
WHEREAS, the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, the experiment halls and appurtenant facilities represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

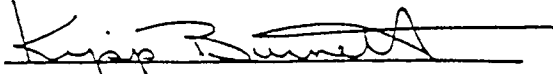
WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ENNIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ENNIS, TEXAS, that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network (FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road) connecting Ennis to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project to the standard of an arterial state highway (two lane undivided).

RESOLVED, this the 9th day of April, 1990.


GARY WITHERSPOON
President

ATTEST:


KIPP BURNETT
Executive Vice President

RL-602 (11-75)		DATE: 17 Sept., 1990	
RECORD OF TELEPHONE DISCUSSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INCOMING <input type="checkbox"/> OUTGOING	
WITH	Dr. Ray Telfair	OF	Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept.
		PHONE	(214) 566-2162
COPIES TO			
ANL Comment Team			
SUBJECT			
Comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).			
DETAIL OF CONFERENCE:			
Dr. Telfair phoned with the following comments related to the species lists in Appendix B.			
	Page	Item	Comment
1	B-12	The genus name of the Texas spotted whiptail and the Racerunner.	Misspelled; should be <u>Cnemidophorus</u>
2	B-13	Habitat description for Eastern hognose snake.	Should be, "Open upland deciduous woods, or pine woodlands, and forested grasslands near streams or ponds."
3	B-18	Status of Swainson's Hawk.	Should be migratory (m).
Continued on next page			
RECORDED BY (SIGNATURE)		TELEPHONE NO.	
Thomas A. Baillie		DOE:CH:EMD (708) 972-2765	

R. Telfair
 SSC-SEIS Comments
 9/17/90

	Page	Item	Comment
4	B-21	Status of Belted Kingfisher	Should be both summer and winter resident (S,W).
5	B-22	Status of Blue Jay	Should be both summer and winter resident (S,W).
6	B-22	Status of Brown Creeper	Should be winter resident (W) only.
7	B-24	Species listing for Chipping Sparrow	Should have an asterisk (*); it has been confirmed.
8	B-25	Habitat description for the bobolink.	Should be moderate (m), not limited.
9	Dr. Telfair also recommended a new source reference for bird species in the area: <u>Birds of North Central Texas</u> by Warren Pulich, Professor of Ornithology at the University of Dallas.		

TAB 9/17/90

September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Engery, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The management staff and the two hundred and fifty associates who work for Wal-Mart in Ennis are excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city and Wal-Mart store.

1 | We are aware that your team has studied the issue of safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. The improvements under consideration - improving the Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improving the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek - are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We, at Wal-Mart, feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The associates at the Ennis Wal-Mart store are behind you.

Sincerely,

Robert Nieto

Robert Nieto
Store Manager
Wal-Mart #0286
Ennis, Texas 75119

RN:sg

A MEMBER OF THE SEARS FINANCIAL NETWORK

**COLDWELL
BANKER**FBM
REAL ESTATE, INC.

A MEMBER OF THE SEARS FINANCIAL NETWORK

**COLDWELL
BANKER**(214) 875-5867 BUSINESS
(214) 875-3114 FAX, 875-3045 RES.
1-800-767-5867 BUSINESS**HELEN RUHL**
Broker-Associate
Million Dollar Producer**COLDWELL BANKER
FBM REAL ESTATE, INC.**
2405 YORKTOWN DR
ENNIS TX 75119

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

9-18-90

Mr. Thomas A. Bralich
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 S. Cass Ave.
Ogden, Ill. 60439

Dear Mr. Bralich:

We Realtors are all very excited about the S&C
being located in Ellis County

Ebenezer Rd. has been a back access from Ennis
to Palmer, but has not always been open. We
Realtors love it when it is, because we often show
property in that area. It would be a main
access to the East Campus. I know the em-
ployees who will work in that campus will
live up and down I 45 and will find an open
Ebenezer Rd. a great benefit. I hope you will
give these improvements your strongest consideration
Thanks.

Sincerely,

Helen Ruhl

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



September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMG
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I, being a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, am very excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact that I am sure it will have on our community.

1 I am concerned with the need for safe access to the East Campus. I am sure that you and your organization have studied this issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the needed improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety and the protection of our environment. They are also necessary for project access and future economic development for our community.

I feel that these improvements are critical to this project. Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,



Karen Kincart
Environmental Director
Agriculture Warehouse
2801 Oak Grove Rd.
Ennis, TX 75119

September 16, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, Emd
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

As one of the many members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce I am very pleased that the Superconducting Super Collider Project is coming to our area. I am also excited about the possibilities it offers for the future in our area.

1 | Because of this, however, I am very concerned about the safety along the access roads to the East Campus. I know improvements are being considered for Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. I certainly feel that these improvements are vital to the safety of the public and future development of the area.

I hope you will continue to give these improvements strong support. As a chairman of the Chamber Committee for the coming year in regard to transportation I can assure you our entire Community will support you all the way.

Sincerely,



Allen P. Morris
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

APM : bm

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul

As a resident of Ellis County I am excited about the future of not only our county but of the world in regards to the vast information that can be drawn from the Superconducting Super Collider project.

1 | Speaking from an economic standpoint, there is already some growth taking place in our area. There is some concern however, on several of the roads that would be used for access to the site of the Superconducting Super Collider East Campus. I understand your team has studied this issue as well as others and is considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road off of Farm Road 879 to Farm Road 878. These improvements would include the reconstruction of presently closed bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. To ensure the economic growth and the safe access to this area of the Superconducting Super Collider proposed East Campus, these improvements are vital.

I hope you and your team will continue to look closely at this matter and give it strong consideration. As a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce it is important that you know the community is behind you.

Respectfully



Nancy G. Morris
Ennis Chamber of Commerce

Bill Lewis
1117 Mockingbird Circle
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department Of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

September 18, 1990

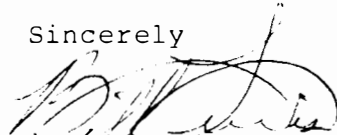
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The members of the Ennis Chamber Of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our great city.

1 | However, we are very concerned with safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely



Bill Lewis
Director Ennis Chamber Of Commerce

WDL

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

September 7, 1990

Dr. Roy Schwitters
Director
SSC Laboratory
2550 Beckleymeade
Suite 260
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946

Dear Dr. Schwitters:

The City of Ennis, Texas, submits the enclosed documentation for inclusion in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. The documentation expresses strong public support for the improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the improvement of the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. Improvement is necessary for reasons of public safety, environmental protection, project access and economic development.

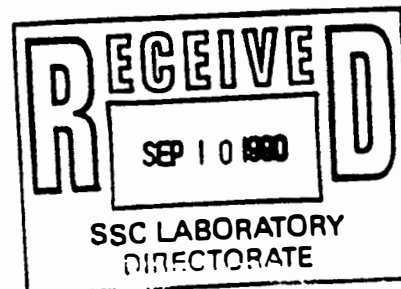
The documentation of public support is in the form of Resolutions from the City of Ennis, Texas, and the Ennis Chamber of Commerce and Ellis County Commissioners Court Minute Order No. 8974.

The City of Ennis, Texas, and the County of Ellis, Texas, trust that Ebenezer Road and the condemned bridges on Ebenezer Road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek will be improved as a part of the civil works of the Superconducting Super Collider Project.

Sincerely,


STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hnh
Enclosures (3)
cc: City Commission



Note: Although sent to a different addressee, information in Submission 24 duplicates that presented in Submission 4.

RESOLUTION NO. 90-5-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, MODIFYING RESOLUTION 90-4-1 AND REQUESTING THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, "Optimization" of the SSC Footprint resulted in the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the relocation creates an unexpected economic hardship and serves to deny reasonable access to the Experiment Halls; and,

WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road is required for meaningful economic growth of the City of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, by previous City of Ennis Resolution 90-4-1 the City Commission of Ennis, Texas, had requested improvement of FM 1722, FM 879 and Ebenezer Road to the standard of arterial State Highway (two lane undivided); and,

WHEREAS, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation has expressed concern about the cost of all the requested road improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, THAT the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve

Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to Market Road to allow reasonable access to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

RESOLVED, this the 18th day of May, 1990.



STAN LAMBERT, Mayor

ATTEST:



WYNELL ROSE

City Secretary

ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT
MINUTE ORDER 8474

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS, REQUESTING THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IMPROVE EBENEZER ROAD WHICH CONNECTS ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are now, through recent annexation, located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis desires to optimize the economic benefits which might be derived from improved access to the Experiment Halls; and,

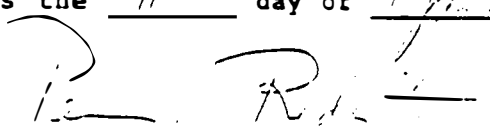
WHEREAS, the Experiment Halls and appurtenant facilities will represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Ennis has annexed an area adjacent to, but not including Ebenezer Road and seeks improvements to said road to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Experiment halls; and

WHEREAS, Ellis County has been assured by the City of Ennis that Ellis County will not be required to purchase right-of-way for the improvement of Ebenezer Road; and,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ELLIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS THAT the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to the standard of Farm to market Road to allow improved and direct access to the Far cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider.

BE IT RESOLVED, this the 11th day of June, 1990.


Penny Redington, County Judge

ATTEST:


Faye M. Washington, County Clerk

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS, REQUESTING THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO IMPROVE THE ROAD NETWORK CONNECTING ENNIS TO THE FAR CLUSTER EXPERIMENT HALLS OF THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce has been involved in attracting the Superconducting Super Collider to Ellis County and Ennis, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) are located in the corporate city limits of Ennis, Texas; and,

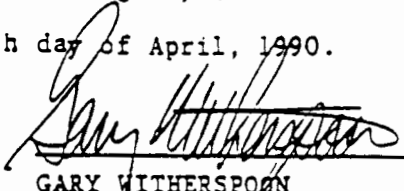
WHEREAS, the relocation of the Far Cluster Experiment Halls out of the growth corridor of the City creates an unexpected economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, the experiment halls and appurtenant facilities represent an investment of more than \$500 million; and,

WHEREAS, access to these facilities by FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road is required for effective economic growth of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ENNIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ENNIS, TEXAS, that the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation is hereby requested to improve the road network (FM 1722, FM 879, and Ebenezer Road) connecting Ennis to the Far Cluster Experiment Halls of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) Project to the standard of an arterial state highway (two lane undivided).

RESOLVED, this the 9th day of April, 1990.


GARY WITHERSPOON
President

ATTEST:


KIPP BURNETT
Executive Vice President

September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

As a citizen and businessman in Ennis, I wish to convey our excitement in having the Superconducting Super Collider becoming a large part of our community.

1 | In doing so, unfortunately, I'm concerned with public safety going to and from the East Campus. Improvements need to be made to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 to improve road surface and upscale the bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek.

I understand you have had a team of individuals studying these improvements. I strongly approve these improvements and request your approval of said improvements.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Reed

CGR/jly




September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1 | I am very pleased the Super Collider project is coming to our
area. But I am concerned about the condition and needed
improvements to the Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and
the condemned bridges on Bone Ranch, Grove and Cottonwood
Creeks. These improvements are important to our community
for continued growth and involvement of our business community.
I hope that you will give these improvements strong consideration.

Sincerely,


H. J. Howell
Vice President

HJH/jp

Mr. Thomas A Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 Aouth Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1

As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety, access to the project, and safe transportation of personnel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,

Elias Vasquez
Rt 1
Terrell, Texas

Mr. Thomas A Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 Aouth Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1 | As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements
made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges
repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This
road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety,
access to the project, and safe transportation of person-
nel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,


Bobby Richardson

403 E. Milam

Ennis, Texas 75119

TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION

1801 N. Hampton Rd., Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115
Phone: (214) 709-6481
Telefax: (214) 709-5491
1-800-228-3972

18 September 1990

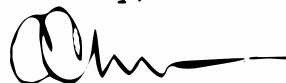
Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations Office -- EMD
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

Enclosed you will find the written SSC Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) comments of Governor William P. Clements, Jr. of Texas. This document is being sent for the consideration of the Department of Energy in preparation of the final Superconducting Super Collider SEIS.

If I can be of assistance, please feel free to call me in Washington, D.C. at (202) 488-3927.

Sincerely,



Coby C. Chase

Enc.

STATEMENT

GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
THE STATE OF TEXAS

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Wednesday, September 19, 1990
Waxahachie

I would like to thank the U.S. Department of Energy for holding a hearing on the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement near the site for the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, Texas. I expect you will be hearing from a good many of our local citizens as you conduct your hearings over the next two days and I appreciate your willingness to air their thoughts and concerns.

Completion of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement is an important step in the progression of the SSC. I would emphasize to the Department of Energy that our State resources are at your disposal as you complete the impact statement.

As the Department is well aware, the State of Texas is firmly committed to seeing the SSC completed on time and within budget. Completing the impact statement without delay is a crucial step in this process.

Under the guidance of Morton H. Meyerson, Chairman of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, a total of nine state agencies have reviewed the draft impact statement and the assessment of potential impacts of the SSC on the citizens and environment of Ellis County. We will work with all interested federal agencies to address their concerns while ensuring the

project's timely completion. I am confident that the Department of Energy will do the same.

The State of Texas has been deeply committed to the SSC since we began developing our site proposals in 1987. The voters of Texas overwhelmingly agreed to spend \$1 billion of their own money on a project that would greatly enhance the nation's research capability. Since former DOE Secretary John Herrington announced the Dallas - Fort Worth area as the preferred site for the SSC in November 1988, Texas has been prepared to be the federal government's partner. Today we are acquiring the approximately 16,500 acres necessary to construct the project and we have recently been asked by the DOE to fund a magnet development facility to be built on the project's campus.

Texas welcomes the chance to host the nation's preeminent scientific facility, the SSC. The time is now to begin building this symbol of American determination to maintain scientific leadership in the world and to remain competitive in an increasingly challenging global economy.

On behalf of the State of Texas, I welcome you to Ellis County, Texas, and I wish you our best as you proceed with your hearings.

1
(cont'd)

MR. THOMAS A. BAILLIEU
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
9800 S. CASS AVE.
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

9-20-90

1 THE IMPROVEMENT OF EBENEZER RD
FROM FM 879 TO 878 + BRIDGES AT
BONE BRANCH, GROVE + COTTONWOOD CREEK
IS ESSENTIAL FOR PUBLIC SAFETY, SAFE
TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL, SUPPLIES &
MATERIALS, ALSO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUTHEASTERN ELLIS COUNTY.
THIS IS A MUST FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE
SSC PROJECT,

RESPECTFULLY

Mark E. ~~Leggett~~
609 N. CLAY
ENNIS TX

75119

Sept. 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Bailin
U. S. Department of Energy EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Bailin:

1 The improvements of Cheney Road from FM 879 to FM 8 and bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek are vital to the success of the SSC project. The repairs will allow for safe access both to and from the facility.

Since the road will service the East Campus of the project it would definitely be in your best interest to provide the employees both in the field and in the office a safe and hazard-free way to travel as they conduct business.

2 Another reason for the improvements to be made would include the transportation and handling of radioactive material. This is a very important issue as a carrier of hazardous material could end up taking a route through a community if no other way is available posing a danger if an emergency arises.

3 Last but not least, the entire community and county will benefit from a much needed boost to the economy by providing jobs to hundreds of people while at the same time putting Ellis County on the cutting edge of technology.

Sincerely,

Granville J. Wilson
1400 N. Faulkner Street
Ennis, Texas 75119

SEPT 20 1990

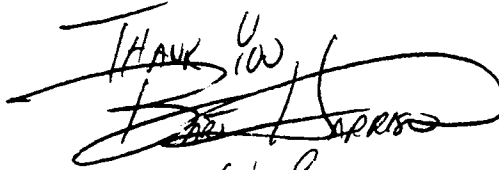
MR THOMAS A. BAILLIEU
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY, EMD
9800 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

DEAR MR. BAILLIEU:

IT WOULD BE VERY BENEFICIAL TO
SEE THE IMPROVEMENT OF EBENEZER RD, FROM
FM 879 TO FM 878 IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AND
THE BRIDGES THAT NEED TO BE REPLACED.

THE ROAD WILL SERVE THE EAST CAMPUS
OF THE SSC PROJECT. THESE IMPROVEMENT WILL
ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND
MOST IMPORTANT SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL,
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUTHEASTERN ELLIS COUNTY.

SO, IMPROVEMENTS ARE A MUST FOR THE
SAFE OPERATION OF THE SSC.

THANK YOU,

1200 W. BURNETT
ENNIS TEXAS 79129

To Mr. Thomas A. Bayless
 U.S. Department of Energy EMD
 1800 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

concerning the street that will serve the E/C
 Project East Campus

The improvements to Elenezer Rd from FM 879 to FM
 878 and the bridges at Bone Branch and Grove Creek and
 Cottonwood Creek. The road will serve

- A. ECA Admin. office building
- B. Industrial & assembly building
- C. Raw water storage & sewage treatment
- D. Experimental Halls
- E. Radioactive material handling & storage facility

Improvements are necessary for

- a. Public safety
- B. Public access to the Project
- C. safe Transportation of personnel and supplies & materials
- D. Economic development Opportunity for Southeastern Ellis County

Respectfully
 Sammie E. Wiggins
 Rt 4 box 51A Ennis Texas
 Area Code 75119

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Re: SSC Project - Ennis, TX

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I would like to bring to your attention the importance of road improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and Bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek.

This road will serve the East Campus of the Project. It will be the access to ECA Administration and Office Building, Industrial and Assembly Building, Experimental Halls and Radioactive Material Handling and Storage Facility.

These road improvements are necessary for Public Safety and the Safety of personnel, supplies and materials of the Project.

Also, it would be great economic development for Southeastern Ellis County.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Darel Risley

Rt 1 Box 87C

Feris, TX 75125

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

September 19, 1990

To: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

I am the Fire Chief for the City of Ennis, and I fully support the SSC Project; however I have some concerns about the road, bridges and transportation routes which will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

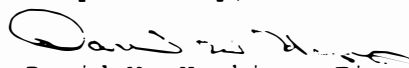
1 | My concerns basically deal with Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and all the bridge crossings between those two points. This road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project as the main transportation link for all employees, delivery of supplies, transportation of materials, public access, and the delivery of emergency services.

This road is presently inadequate to meet the needs of the East Campus for the SSC Project. The road will serve the ECA Administrative and Office Building, Industrial and Assembly Building, Experimental Halls, Water and Sewage Treatment Facility and the Radioactive Material Handling and Storage Facility. The road and bridges cannot presently meet these requirements and would slow operations and prevent the response of emergency services if they were required. The bridges will not handle the loads of fire apparatus of heavy trucks used for deliveries. This would increase the potential for accidents and hazardous incidents.

I urge you to consider the road and bridges which will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project and support the rebuilding of bridges and the up-grading of the road.

If the SSC Project is to be a success and the delivery of support and emergency services are to be efficient, then it is essential that the bridges and road must be rebuilt.

Respectfully,


David W. Hopkins, Fire Chief
City of Ennis, Texas

September 19, 1990

To: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1

I am a Captain with the Ennis Fire Department and understand that the SSC East Campus is to be built in an area between FM 878 and FM 879. I would like to express my concern for the roads and bridges in this area. The roads and bridges are not the quality or size needed to handle the necessary traffic to construct and operate the east campus. The roads and bridges in this area also need to be up graded for emergency services should they be needed. Due to the age and size of the bridges they would not support any fire apparatus of any size needed at the east campus. With the roads and bridges in the current shape it would make a drastic difference in response time to the east campus. Since the SSC is going to be a successful project then I urge you to consider the reconstruction of the roads and bridges in the area of the east campus.

Respectfully,



James Patterson
Captain
Ennis Fire Department

September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas R. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

As a resident of Ennis, Texas, and a staunch backer of the D&C, I feel that it is important that the existing Ebenzer Road be improved. This road extends from FM 879 to FM 878. Also, the bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek are in need of improvements.

1 Since this roadway serves many important elements of the D&C, consideration should be given to public safety.

The improvement of Ebenzer Road would also give Southeastern Ellis County a much better opportunity for Economic Development.

Your favorable consideration of improving Ebenzer Road will certainly be appreciated.

Respectfully Submitted,

W. F. Allen
P.O. Box 365
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas A Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 Aouth Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1 | As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements
made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges
repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This
road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety,
access to the project, and safe transportation of person-
nel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,

Terry Brown
402 Guinn

Mr. Thomas A Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 Aouth Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1 | As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements
made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges
repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This
road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety,
access to the project, and safe transportation of person-
nel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,

Richard Shubert
308 Creechville
Ennis Texas

Mr. Thomas A Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1 | As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements
made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges
repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This
road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety,
access to the project, and safe transportation of person-
nel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,

Edward B. Brown
808 W. Decatur
Ennis, Tex

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

1 | As a concerned citizen I would like to see improvements
made to Ebenezer Road from FY 879 to FM 878 and bridges
repaired at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. This
road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project.

Improvements are necessary for reasons of public safety,
access to the project, and safe transportation of person-
nel, supplies and materials.

Respectfully yours,

Sammy Banks
605 W. Waco
Ennis Tex

Dear Sir,

I would like to see improvements made to Ebenezer Rd. and bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek.

Improvements are needed for public safety, and safe transportation of personnel, supplies and material

Respectfully
John Allen
903 S Dallas
Ennis, Texas

Mr. Thomas A. Cullin
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Sir,

I am writing this letter as a
concerned citizen of Ellis County, Ennis,
Texas.

1 I feel that the improvements of
Ebenzer Road from FM 879 to FM 878
and the bridges at Bone Branch, Grove
and Cottonwood Creek are essential for
the success of the SSC Project

These improvements are necessary
for the safe transportation of personnel,
supplies & materials, including Radioactive
material handling. These improvements would
also serve to allow public access to the project

The improvements to the above mentioned road
and bridges will serve the East Campus of the
SSC Project and will benefit the economic
development for Southeastern Ellis County.

Respectfully,
Charlene Ballard
Rt. 1
Ennis TX 75119

Sept. 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillie
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMLP
9950 S. Cass Ave.
Oregon, Ill. 60439

The improvement of Ebenezer Road from
FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridges at Pine
Creek, Grove and Cottonwood Creek will
better serve the east campus of the SSC.
Project It will make access to the
buildings of the east campus easier.
It will make transportation of personnel,
supplies and materials safer.

Respectfully

Connie Brannum
L. O. 7515
Palmer, Ill 75152

September 13, 1970

Mr. Thomas L. Buchanan
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EID
9300 N. Tule Ave
Argonne, Ill 60439

Dear Mr. Buchanan;

Improvement to Eisenhower Road and the bridge at Lone Branch and Crawford Bottomwood Creek is essential for southeastern Price County to have access to the East Campus of the SSC.

This road will be necessary for adequate access of public safety personnel and general economic opportunity for southeastern Price County.

For the maximum success of the SSC project it is important the entire Price County area have safe reliable access to the support facilities.

Respectfully,

Ann Feiler

14010 Sd Bardwell Rd

Elmer, Id 83619

September 17, 1990

MR. THOMAS A. BAILLIEUL
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

As a citizen of Ennis, Texas, I was proud that Ellis County, Texas was awarded the opportunity to be the home of the SSC -- an outstanding and necessary scientific research project for the nation and the world!

1 The improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878, and the bridges located on the Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creeks is definitely essential for the SSC's success. Improvement to this stretch of Ebenezer Road would be immeasurable towards the safe transportation of personnel, supplies, and materials; public access safely to the East Campus of the SSC Project; and future economic development opportunity for Southeastern Ellis County.

As a resident of Ellis County and citizen of the U.S., I ask that Ellis County, the State of Texas, and the entire Nation do any and everything possible towards the SSC Project's success.

Sincerely a Concerned Citizen,



MRS. RAY KOVAR
3303 Lake Bardwell Drive
Ennis, TX 75119

September 10, 1977

Mr. Thomas W. Brilleau
U.S. Department of Energy, ENE
9800 South Cross Lane
Ogden, Illinois 60457

Dear Mr. Brilleau

1 | I am pleased to the improvement of FM 899 to FM 893
and (Ebenzer Rd) as a citizen of Ellis County. I feel
necessary improvements will only help serve our entire community.
It will give additional economic development for our county.
The SCC Project is significant for many reasons and improvement
of all access roads will enhance this entire project. I only
hope my input will help for the success of this project.

Respectfully,

Jim Muncy

1402 N. Preston
Ennis, Texas 75119

SEPTEMBER 17, 1990

MR. THOMAS A. BAILLIEUL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, EMD
9800 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

DEAR MR. BAILLIEUL:

1 | IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION THAT EBENEZER ROAD FROM FM
| 879 TO FM 878 AND SEVERAL BRIDGES ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR
| IMPROVEMENT. I, AS AN ELLIS COUNTY CITIZEN, AM IN FAVOR OF
| THESE IMPROVEMENTS BECAUSE NOT ONLY WILL THEY SERVE THE SSC
| PROJECT, BUT THEY WILL ALSO FACILITATE TRANSPORTATION FOR CITI-
| ZENS WHO LIVE IN THIS AREA IN THEIR PRIVATE ENDEAVORS. WE ALL
| HOPE THAT THE SSC PROJECT WILL IMPROVE THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF
| OUR COUNTY, BUT WE ALSO HOPE THAT WE WILL BENEFIT PRIVATELY IN
| SOME WAY.

PUBLIC SAFETY IS ALWAYS AN INTEREST TO US CITIZENS, AS IS ACCESS
TO THE PROJECT FOR PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES AND VISITORS. HOPE-
FULLY, A LITTLE MORE ACCESSIBILITY TO THESE TWO FARM TO MARKET
ROADS, CREATED BY THESE IMPROVEMENTS, WILL PROVIDE THESE AS
WELL AS ENCOURAGE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES TO US HERE IN THE
SOUTHEASTERN PART OF ELLIS COUNTY.

SINCERELY,

Mary McElroy

MARY MCELROY
400 W. TYLER
ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

Sept. 17, 1990

To: Mr. Thomas A. Baillie
US Dept of Energy & ID
9800 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne Illinois 60439

As someone employed in the Ennis
area, I feel that improving the
bridges and roadway on Ebenezer rd
from FM 879 to FM 878 needs
consideration and would enhance
the development opportunity of this
area

Respectfully
Wallace Page
Rt 1 Box 175H
Purdon, Tx 76679

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

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

September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

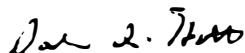
Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1 | This letter is written for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878, along with the reconstruction of the bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creeks. This is essential for the success of the SSC Project and its relationship with the City of Ennis on the east side of Ellis County.

The improvement of this road will certainly enhance our ability to deliver the needed public safety services to the Project.

If we can be of service, please contact us.

Sincerely,



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



September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1 | I recently learned that a decision is pending with regards to improving
Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridges located at Bone
Branch, Grove Creek and Cottonwood Creek.

In that this road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project, it is essential that these improvements be approved so that the road and bridges will withstand the tremendous pressure of additional traffic and heavier loads of traffic. Also, by approving the improvements, it will enhance public access to the Project, public safety, safer transportation of personnel, supplies and materials, and the economic development opportunity for Southeastern Ellis County.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

W. A. McBee

W.A. McBee
1204 Bluebonnet Hill Drive
Ennis, Texas 75119

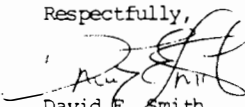
September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois
60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

1 | I have been told that the D.O.E. will soon be making a decision on if there should
| be improvements made to Ebenezer Rd., from FM 878 to FM 879 and the bridges that span the
| creeks on Ebenezer Rd. I believe that that the improvements to the road would be
| essential for the continuing success of the SSC Project in many ways. Ebenezer Rd. will
| serve the East Campus Office and Experimental Halls and give better public access to the
| project. It will also make transportation of materials and supplies to the SSC, safer
| and more efficient. I also believe that with the development of the area, due to the SSC,
| improvements will add to the economical development of Ennis and the southeastern
| part of Ellis County.

Respectfully,


David E. Smith
1505 Oriole
Ennis, Texas
75119

SEP 17, 1990

MR. THOMAS A. BAILLIEU
US DEPT OF ENERGY
9800 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

DEAR MR. BAILLIEU,

1 I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN ELLIS COUNTY AND HAVE
WORKED IN EAST ELLIS COUNTY FOR 12 YEARS. I
HAVE SEEN IN THE LOCAL PAPERS WHERE EBENEZER
ROAD WILL SERVE THE EAST CAMPUS OF THE SSC CAMPUS.
EBENEZER ROAD AND BRIDGE AT BENE BRANCH, GROVE
AND COTTONWOOD CREEK WILL NOT BE SAFE FOR PUBLIC
2 TRAFFIC ON AN EVERY DAY HEAVY TRAFFIC. I ASK YOU
TO LOOK INTO THIS FURTHER. RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
HANDLING WOULD BE QUITE FRIGHTENING ON THESE OLD BRIDGES.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME IN THIS MATTER.

Respectfully

Ken Roark
203 RICHMOND LANE
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

9/17/90

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieux
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 Deeth Cass Avenue
Ogborne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir

I think it is imperative that Eisenhower Road from FM 879 to FM 878 will be improved. The County Roads are traveled frequently & will be more as the SSC projects begin. I feel it will be done for the betterment of public safety.

We need to make sure that all roads & bridges are repaired to have better access to the Campus. The radioactive materials should be handled carefully, good roads are needed for this.

To make the SSC totally successful all ways to & from SSC should have the best accessibility.

Respectfully,
R.C. Ross
1308 N. Raymond St.
Ennis, TX 75119

September 19, 1970

To: Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EWH
9600 South Cass Avenue
Oggonne, Illinois, 60439

Sir,

With all respect and civility I would like to presage the impiment that exist upon the roadways and bridges in the Southeastern quadrant of the SSC Project. They are: Eberysa Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek.

In their present state they could thwart safe transportation of personnel and material to the SSC Project. Further, it has a direct impact, in as much, upon the opportunity for the Economic Development of Southeastern Ellis County area.

Respectfully,
Becil A. Levin
Route 4, Box 57
Ennis, TX 75119

To - Thomas A Baillieul

1 I feel that it is important
to reconstruct Chenyer Road
from Fm 879 to 978 and to
repair the bridges that are
either under or that have been
washed out

This road will help serve the
east compass of the SSC and
better able the public access and
also deliverer for material

Roy Callahan

Mr. Thomas A. Basilical
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

1 | I would like to see improvements
on Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878.
I feel the improvements on the road
would help the SSC Project and public
safety of transportation of personnel, supplies
and materials.

Yours Truly,
John Knight
Lubbock, TX. 79419
P.O. BOX 16 Rock St.

9-18-90

Mr Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne Illinois 60439

- 1 I'm concerned about ebenezer road
and would like to see improvement
made from FM. 879 To FM 878.
2 the improvement to the road would
help in public safety of transportation
of any radioactive materials
handle. as well safty of
personel.

Yours Truly
Juan Azopata
P.O. Box 161
Bardwell Texas 75101

September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

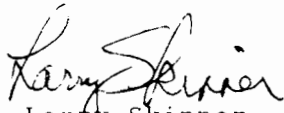
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

As a resident of Ellis County, and as one concerned with the future development and growth of my community, I wanted to comment on the need for improvement of Ebenezer Road.

1 | Ebenezer Road, extending from FM 879 to FM 878, will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project including administrative office buildings, experimental halls, and other facilities. Improvements are needed to the road and bridges so as to make this a safe means of access both for the general public as well as for the transportation of personnel, supplies, and material. At the present, Ebenezer Road is in such a sad state of disrepair as to make traversing it an exciting challenge for the best of four wheel drive vehicles.

I sincerely hope that due consideration is given to improving Ebenezer Road because I believe it will become the route by which economic opportunity comes to southeastern Ellis County as well as helping to insure the success of the SSC Project.

Respectfully,



Larry Skinner
RT. 7 Box 26A
Ennis, Texas 75119

Sept. 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

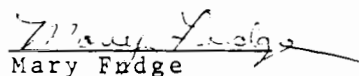
Dear Sir:

I would like to see needed repairs on Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 started in the near future. I have relatives living in the Palmer area and could use this road to save time and gasoline if it was improved, widened, and all the bridges repaired. It would be a benefit to all of Southern Ellis County as an access road to this area.

1

I understand that this road will also serve the East Campus of the SSC Project in the near future. If this road was returned to usable condition, this would add greatly to the safety and convenience of people traveling to and from the SSC Project area and should help contribute to the success of the SSC Project.

Sincerely yours,


Mary Fudge

818 Loy Lane
Ennis, Texas 75119

Pt. 4 Box 502
Whitney, Texas 76692
17 September 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U S Department of Energy
9000 South Glass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

1. For a safe public and commercial access to the East Campus, SSC, it is essential that Ebenezer Road, from FM 870 to 872, to include Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Bridges be improved.
2. These improvements would also serve economic developments in this general area.
3. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



DAVID O. LUTHER, SR

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Illinois 60439

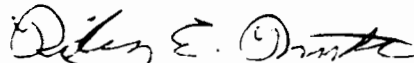
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

Subject:

Ebenezer Road Access,
From FM 879 to FM 878, to include bridges at Bone Branch,
Grove and Cottonwood Creek must be improved to serve the SSC
Project to its full potential.

1 Also due to the nature of the project it self, the handling
of equipment, supplies for the safety of East Campus personnel
as well as public safety will be essential.
Attention to these suggestions will better serve economic development
for this general area of Ellis County. Thank you.

Respectfully,


Riley E. Nutt

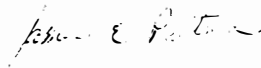
September 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

For the benefit of Ellis County and the SSC project I would like to see improvements made to the road and bridges on Ebenezer road from FM 879 to FM 878. I beleive this is essential for the success of the SSC project.

1 If these improvements are made the road could serve the East Campus of the SSC project. I beleive these improvements are necessary for the following reasons; for public safety, public access to the project, safe transportation of personnel and supplies. Ialso beleive this would benefit the economic development of Southeastern Ellis County.

Respectfully Yours,


James E. Putman
Rt. 1, Box 57-C
Purdon, Texas 76679

Sept 18, 1990

Mr Thomas A. Baillicat
U S Dept of Energy, EMD
9300 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillicat.

I am writing to ask for the improvement of
Clemeyer Road from FM 879 to FM 878
and Bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and
Cottonwood Creek. I feel that improvement
of This road would contribute to the success
of the SSC Project.

Since this road will serve the East
Campus of the SSC Project it provides access
to a number of key areas including the
CCA Admin. / Office Bldg., experimental halls,
radioactive material handling and storage
facility and raw water storage and
sewage treatment.

Road improvements are needed for reasons
of public safety. A good road will
expedite the safe transport of supplies,
material and personnel. It will

(2)
and in giving the public access to
the project. Also I'm sure it will
be valuable to the economic development
of this region of Ellis County

Respectfully,

George R. Walker
1114 ANTHONY Dr
ENNIS, Texas 75119

To Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu

The improvement of Ebenezer Road
would be a big economic step for the
Citizens of Ennis, as well as for all of the
Ellis county citizens.

James Rayburn

P.O. Box 1171

Ennis, Texas

75120

TO Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu/
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMD
9800 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
Argonne Illinois 60439

1 | The improvement of Ebenezer Road is
essential for the success of the SSC Project.
The Road will serve the EAST CAMPLS OF THE
Project improvements are also necessary
for the safety of the public and the transportat
of personnel supplies and materials

Thank you
Ruben Cisneros
906 N. DALLAS
ENRI, TEX. 75119

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, E.M. D.
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

1 | I am writing in concern
of Ebenezer Road. I wish to urge your
support in the repairing of this road to
benefit the S.S.C. project.

Respectfully,
Donald D. Sims
308 W. Waco
Ennis, TX. 75119

Sept. 18, 90

Dear Mr. Baillieu,

I am writing this letter in hopes of your support on improvements of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 in Ellis County. I think these improvements are essential for the success of the SSC Project. The improvements are needed for public access to the East Campus & safe transportation of supplies and material to the project.

Respectfully,
James Hollingsworth
1209 W. Burnett
Ennis, Texas 75119

To: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
US Department of Energy EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Sir:

I request your support and effort in improving the roadway and bridges on Ebenezer Rd from FM 378 to FM 879. At present, Ebenezer Rd is impassable and closed to thru traffic.

1 Ebenezer Rd is a vital access to the East Campus of the SSC project. If it were improved it would save traffic to the East Campus from the City of Ennis, City of Garrett, City of Palmer and Interstate 45 from Dallas.

Ebenezer Rd. runs parallel to the SSC East Campus project. If improved it will allow general access to all facilities on the East Campus. It will benefit all of Ellis County, and is a necessity for the SSC East Campus.

Respectfully
Alan Seward
1400 Country Club Rd
Ennis Texas 75119

To Mr. Thomas F. Ballard

1 We would like for these
roads to be fixed. Elmer road
from FM 879 to FM 878 and
bridges at Bere Branch,
Yone and Cottonwood Creek.
for the reason of public safety.

Mauro Tira

September 18, 1970

To: Mr. Thomas A. Baillet
U.S. Department of Energy, E.M.D.
7800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillet,

1 I would like to ask for your support to improve the conditions of ELENAZER ROAD from F.M. 879 to F.M. 878 and the bridges at Bone BRANCH, GROVE, and COTTONWOOD CREEK.

These improvements are essential for the success of the S.S.C. project.

Respectfully,

Ramon, M. Rodriguez
108 1/2 W. Burnett
Ennis, Tx. 75119

9-18-90

TO: THOMAS A. BAILLIEU
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, EMD
9800 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

DEAR MR. BAILLIEU

1 THE IMPROVEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
OF EBENEZER ROAD FROM TEXAS FARM MARKET
ROAD 879 TO TEXAS FARM MARKET ROAD 878
AND BRIDGES ARE NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESS
OF THE SSC PROJECT AND THE USE OF
THE SURROUNDING TOWNS AND COMMUNITY
IN THE COUNTY OF ELLIS, TEXAS.

THE ROAD WILL SERVE THE EASTERN
CAMPUS OF THE SSC PROJECT AND HANDLING
MATERIALS OF THE PROJECT AND PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC PROJECT
DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC
IN ELLIS COUNTY.

• LESTER JORDAN
108 E. FREEMAN
ENNIS TEXAS 75119

Rice, Texas
Sept. 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy
Sir:

I would like to ask for your support, for improvements of Ebenezer Road, from FM 879 to FM 875, and bridges at Lone Blund, Grove and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are essential for the success of the GSC project.

Thank you very much,
Henry Jackson

State Farm's Car Finance Plan is simple as



MIKE H. MORELAND

Auto-Life-Health-Home and Business

P O BOX 126 2405 YORKSTOWN ENNIS, TX 75119
ENNIS, TX 75120 PHONE (214) 875-1462

September 14, 1990

Mr. Thomas a. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

1 | I understand that your department is conducting a study for road and bridge improvements, in the Ebenezer Road area from FM 879 to FM 878, including Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek bridges. Being a resident of Ennis, I feel strongly that improvements are critical for public safety, as well as future economic development, in particular the Super Collider project.

I hope you will give these improvements your strongest consideration. Your positive endorsement, would be appreciated by our business community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mike Moreland".

Mike Moreland

cc: Ennis Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1177
Ennis, Texas 75120

Attn: Mr. Kipp Burnett

SEP 18 1990

OWEN TRIMBLE
 CLAUDE KUHLMAN-TRIMBLE
 65500 CRAWFORD RD.
 PLATO CENTER
 ELGIN, IL 60123

1-708-464-5217

3 Sept 90

to Joel Haugen

I agree with Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins, that the DOE (and Atomic Energy Com) has to be restructured to at least try to get some public trust back into this Government agency (And to be sure this isn't done in all Government).

As I read over the Chicago operations I got a sick feeling that what the public feared and suspected, turned into fact. Past public tax dollars were used for the project first and destroying hundreds of thousands of square miles of America and turning the areas around the DOE experimental sites into research labs. Using the uninformed people who live in ~~the~~ those areas as test animals.

Comment of the report

1. I didn't see any mention of ~~released to the public~~ of toxic chemicals, radioactive materials etc. in the various sites. This should be

-2-

2
(cont'd)

included.

3

2) what kind of Animals & experiments
where (are) being used in Brookh.

4

3) the term life science is really
a contradiction, when you are
actually killing and destroying.

5

4) Hallam & Piqua power plants
A. was the design similar to
the Russian Chernobyl power plant.

B what was the cost of ^{the} AEC demon-
stration projects such as Hallam
and Piqua

C. it seems to me the life cycle
cost sure wasn't worth
the money spent by the taxpayer.

D with stupid and totally
irresponsible test projects like
this the DOE had better
reassess the feasibility of
nuclear power.

- 3 -

- 4) In regard to the Manhattan projects, the DOE doesn't think that ~~the~~ public comments would be appropriate at this time.

(Maybe the DOE is concerned about the legal aspects).

the public should be concerned because in the clean up process the public in those areas become more test animals again.

- Subject future projects
5). One going project of the SSC should be ~~be~~ cancelled.
the higher cost to the taxpayer has to be balanced against the results.

these types of studies could be accomplished by linear colliders. (tennis racket shaped).

the DOE wanted the biggest in the world in the design of the SSC.

5
(cont'd)

-4-

8
(cont'd)

the SSC has created an even larger ego that has lost touch with reality and common sense.

Summary As a taxpayer I am shocked at the cost of the DOE clean-up. The past misuse of public funds and trust is totally irresponsible.

9

As I look at my tax dollar I see these words "In God We Trust" it does not mention our Government or its agencies. And until you get the public trust the DOE ~~with~~ will have a very difficult time in getting power plants ~~etc~~, waste disposal etc.

as you deal the cards to the public - deal them face up and allow us to count them. (and please roll up your sleeves)

Owen T. Trimble

1-702-4641-5217



September 21, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, E.M.D.
9800 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

RE: Draft Supplement Environmental
Impact Statement for the
Superconducting Super Collider

Sir,

We should like to point out to you three (3) errors we have found in the above referenced document.

On Page 3-59 under 3.4.5 Land Use Planning, at the bottom of the page, the comment is made that five (5) cities in Ellis County have Comprehensive Land Use Plans in effect. That should read six (6) as the City of Midlothian hired Freese and Nichols, consulting Engineers to prepare a Land Use Plan consisting of thirteen (13) elements. This plan along with a Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Rules and Regulations was completed in 1989 at a cost of \$186,000.00.

On page 3-70, Map I.D. #12 is misspelled. It should be Box-Crow Cement.

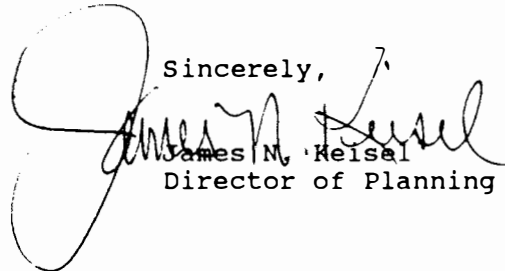
On page 3-71, Figure 3.13, No. 6 should be adjacent to No. 2.

We wish to thank you for allowing us the opportunity to comment on a very well prepared document.

If you have any questions please contact me at:

City of Midlothian
James N. Keisel
235 N. 8th
Midlothian, TX 76065

Sincerely,


James N. Keisel
Director of Planning

JNK/pmc

Allen Samuels
Chevrolet ★ Oldsmobile ★ Pontiac

145 N. Hwy 34 • P.O. Box 50 • Ennis, TX 75120
(214) 875-2666 • Mems 214-227-8212 • Mems 214-290-6297

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

The many members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still very anxious and excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the effect it will have on our community.

However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. Our business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

ALLEN SAMUELS CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE PONTIAC, INC.

Robert L. Biddy
Robert L. Biddy
General Manager

RLB:tm

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

We as a merchant and members of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce are still excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

1 However, we are very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. We know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. We hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,

*Mary Grimes
Hattie Raper*

Mary Grimes and Hattie Raper
Owners of Grimes & Raper Family Shoes

*101 S Main St
Ennis, TX 75119*

Frank Novotny
Frank's Towne
113 N. Main
Ennis, Texas 75119
September 15, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu,

As a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, I am excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

1 My concern today is having a safe access to the East Campus. I understand improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek are being considered. I hope these improvements become a reality, for the improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

We look forward to hearing more about the improvements and about the Superconducting Super Collider project.

Sincerely,



Frank Novotny

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: JAMES F. CIPRIANO
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

RECEIVED

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

- 1 ☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.
- ☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.
- 2 ☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.
- 3 ☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.
- 4 ☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

- 5 ☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.
- 6 ☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.
- 7 ☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.
- 8 ☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.
- 9 ☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

- 10 | ☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion, now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.
- 11 | ☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.
- 12 | ☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 13 | ☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.
- 14 | ☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.
- 15 | ☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.
- 16 | ☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.
- 17 | ☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.
- 18 | ☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.
- 19 | ☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.
- 20 | ☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.
- ☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.
- ☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

signature

Print Name: JEAN & GEORGE CADDELAddress: P.O. BOX 654WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:**

We ask that you seriously consider our request for an independent survey committee.

READER'S DIGEST

September 1990

LET'S GET SERIOUS ABOUT CUTTING THE BUDGET

NOBEL DREAMS

PREFACE

Power, Deceit and the Ultimate Experiment

Theoretically, Carlo Rubbia and his colleagues are engaged in that time-honored occupation, the pursuit of pure knowledge. Their work is probably more closely related to that of philosophers or, in some obvious ways, theologians than anything else. Unlike that of their brethren in solid state or nuclear physics, the work of the high-energy physicist has no practical uses. It does, however, produce spin-offs. When, in the 1860s, James Clerk Maxwell proposed that electricity and magnetism were two aspects of the same force and propagated through space in waves, what resulted was more than just that bane of freshman physics majors known as Maxwell's equations. Among the future spin-offs would be numbered electric lights and radios and television sets. Later, the spin-offs from this physics were to include such items as atom bombs and X-ray machines and computer technology.

Nowadays, high-energy physicists work in a domain of energy that is so far removed from natural earthly phenomena that it is unlikely to lead to direct technological innovations for the next few hundred years at least. The tools that they develop along the way to achieve those energies, such as superconducting technology, may have immediate applications, however. And the skills that they must learn frequently end up being put to very productive use in what is euphemistically known as defense technology: the brilliant minds of the Manhattan Project were physicists by trade.

Whether or not this all turns out to be infinitely regrettable, the high-energy physicist no more plies his trade to enhance the technological level of his nation than did Ahab set sail in the *Pequod* to enrich the coffers of the Nantucket spermaceti industry. The immediate end product of the work of the high-energy physicist is knowledge, pure and simple; or, to be more precise, the answer to a single, ultimate question.

Reprint. Originally published: New York: Random House, ©1986.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

GARY A. TAUBES was born April 30, 1956, in Rochester, New York. He studied physics at Harvard University, aeronautical and astronautical engineering at Stanford, and journalism at Columbia. He is currently a contributing editor to *DISCOVER* and has written on boxing for the *Atlantic* and *Playboy*.

6. End funding for research extravaganzas. When the Superconducting Super Collider, a new proton smasher, was proposed in 1985, its cost was estimated at \$5.9 billion. That figure has since risen to \$8 billion, with the federal government paying three-quarters.

Will taxpayers get their money's worth? In 1988, Sigma Xi, a scientific honor society, asked its members which of nine projects would make the best use of federal funding. The proton smasher came in last, behind "other."

"Economic and technological spinoffs are unlikely in the extreme," James Krumhansl, former president of the American Physical Society, says of the project. Why then is it going forward? Politics: it will be one of the largest employment schemes that Congress can support.

Another program worth terminating is the permanent manned space station. In 1984, when President Reagan launched the project, its cost was estimated at \$8 billion. Now NASA puts that figure at \$30 billion.

"We've spent \$4 billion so far," says Dr. Jerry Grey of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, "and thanks to continuous Congressional demands, there isn't a nut or bolt to show for it." New hazards keep arising, requiring expensive solutions. Worst, with narrow exceptions, "its scientific uses are quite dubious," says Dr. James A. Van Allen, a celebrated space physicist.

Notwithstanding the station's problems, Congress continues to fund it. Political scientist Ronald D. Brunner and physicist Radford Byerly, Jr., explained why in a recent issue of the journal *Space Policy*. "This major new program," they wrote, "would move money and jobs to many Congressional constituencies." While the space program remains important, the space station was political from the word go.

Another federally funded science project—the massive \$3-billion plan to decipher man's genetic makeup—has been sold politically as a source of new treatments for inherited diseases. However, only a small part of the comprehensive project has medical value.

Ending government support for gene-mapping, the manned space station and proton smasher would save \$3 billion next year alone.

SCAN

super collider accountability network ■ report no. six ■ september 20, 1990

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ISSUE (SEIS)

IT'S TIME FOR YOU TO WRITE ABOUT YOUR SSC CONCERNS. QUICK AND EASY PUBLIC COMMENT FORM ENCLOSED. JUST CHECK YOUR ITEMS OF CONCERN AND MAIL IN.

SEND OFFICIAL SEIS PUBLIC COMMENT TO:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

(Deadline October 14, 1990)

U. S. Congressman Joe Barton
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

John E. Welch
Route 5
Waxahachie, Tx 75165
(Democrat opponent to Joe Barton)

James F. Cipriano
SSC Project Office
U. S. Dept. of Energy
2550 Beckleymeade, Mail Stop 102C
Dallas, Texas 75237

SEND TO SSC SUPPORTIVE OP-POSITION:

SEND ADDITIONAL COPIES TO:

Senator Phil Gramm
or Senator Lloyd Bentsen.
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

State Rep. Keith Oakley
P.O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78769

State Senator Chet Edwards
P.O. Box 12068
Austin, Tx. 78711

Jill Lancelot, National Taxpayers
Union, 713 Maryland Ave NE
Wash. D. C. 20002

Rep. Howard Wolpe
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

SCAN PROVIDES INFORMATION REGARDING SSC RELATED PROBLEMS. ANY SSC OFFICIAL INTERESTED IN ADDRESSING SCAN QUESTIONS AND FEATURED SUBJECTS IS REQUESTED TO POST RESPONSES IN ALL OF THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

NETWORK PARTICIPATION PARTICIPANTS COMMIT THEMSELVES TO FORWARD ALL SCAN REPORTS RECEIVED TO OTHER PARTICIPANTS PER ATTACHED LIST. IT IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY NETWORK. THOSE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO A COPY MACHINE ARE REQUESTED TO INITIATE ADDITIONAL BRANCH LISTS IN ORDER THAT MORE PEOPLE CAN BE REACHED IN A SHORTER TIME. PARTICIPANTS CAN BE ON A "FAST" LIST FOR A 1-2 DAY FORWARDING COMMITMENT OR A "SLOW LIST" FOR A 1-4 DAY FORWARDING COMMITMENT.

SCAN INFORMATION, SUBMISSION OF NEWS ITEMS, OR NETWORK PARTICIPATION CONTACT:

GENERAL: GEORGE and JEAN CADDEL, P.O. BOX 654, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165, PHONE 214-937-7100, FAX 214-937-9822
MAYPEARL AREA: J. PAUL, RT. 3 BOX 197, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165, PHONE 214-435-3916, FAX 214-937-7138
PALMER AREA: CLAIRE PIERCE, RT. 1 BOX 58M, PALMER, TEXAS 75152 PHONE 214-449-3620, FAX 214-449-2199
ADDRESS DATABASE MANAGEMENT: JOHN PARSONS, RT. 3, BOX 221A, WAXAHACHIE, TX. PH. 214-937-4278, FAX 214-923-1667

NOTE: PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO A COPY MACHINE AND YOU CAN TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAILING ONE EXTRA COPY OUT IN ORDER TO START ADDITIONAL (BRANCHING) NETWORK DISTRIBUTION LISTS.

WRITE A SENATOR: U.S. SENATOR (NAME), SENATE OFFICE BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

WRITE A CONGRESSMAN: U.S. CONGRESSMAN (NAME), HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DEAR MR. BREWER

I would like to see improvements
made in Ebenezer Road from Fy 879
to FM 878

CLIFTON GREEN
Rt 1 Box 761
DANSON TX

Sept 18, 1990

TO: MR. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, E.M.D.
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

RE: The improvements of Ebenezer Road from F.M. 879 to F.M. 878 and Bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek is essential for the success of the SSC Project.

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I ask for your consideration and support in the improvements of Ebenezer Road, this Road will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project including:

- A. ECA Admin./Office Building
- B. Industrial and Assembly Building
- C. Raw Water Storage/Sewage Treatment
- D. Experimental Halls
- E. Radioactive Material Handling and Storage Facility

Mr. Baillieul, these improvements are necessary for reasons of:

- A. Public Safety
- B. Public Access to the Project
- C. Safe Transportation of Personnel, Supplies and Materials
- D. Economic Development Opportunity for Southeastern Ellis County

Mr. Baillieul, Please help us reach our Goal in making the SSC Project a success

¹
(cont'd)

We need to combine all resources and
unite together in making the SSC
Project a Success.

Respectfully,
Ronnie Roberts
1205 So Hall
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas Bailliant

To the U.S. Department of Energy, E.M.D.
The improvement of Ebenezer Road from 479 to 478
and Bridges at Bone Branch, Horse and Cottonwood
Creek is essential for the EBC project. There will
be many benefits from this improvement, shipping
and receiving, access to the project, and safety.

Public Safety is why I am writing
this letter. I do realize there will be possible
movement of Radioactive Material. During the school
season there will be many buses on the public
roads. Having school children it would easy my
mind to know that good roads help prevent accident.
Let's improve this one for safety sake

Respectfully,

Larry Rhone

1131 Edgewood

Ennis, Tex 75019

17 Sept 1990

Mr. Baillieul

The U.S. Department of Energy, EMD should look into the improvement of Cleary Road from FM 874 to FM 878 and Bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek would greatly enhance the operation and access to the SSC Project. This road will serve as the East Campus of the SSC project for all administrative and operations personnel.

Improvements to the above mentioned road and bridges are essential for public safety, access to the project, safe transportation of personnel, supplies and material. It is clear an opportunity for Economic Development for Southeastern Ellis County.

Respectfully,
Donald L. Osherty
Rt. 4 Box 280A
Ennis, Texas 75119

Mr. Thomas Bailliant

To the U.S. Department of Energy, (EMD)
the improvement of Elenezer Road from F.M.
879 to F.M. 878 the bridge at Bone
Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek is
essential for the success of the SSC project

But most of all the safety of our
children on and off the school buses.
Also the material going to and from industry
might help prevent a bad accident on
our roads. Its improve this road for
the safety of all of use

Respectfully
Danny Salik
Rt #3 Box 225
Ennis Texas 75169

Sept 17, 1990

Dear Mr. Bailheul,

1 Due To Construction of the SSC project,
in our County, it would like to request
improvement to EBENEZER RD. it would
assure safe passage to and from the project.
it would also assure a Economic Development
Opportunity for Southeastern Elbert County

Thanks for your Concern,

J P. Theodigill

RT4 Box 283I

Ennis, Tex. 75119

Sept 12, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy E.M.D.
7300 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir:

I would like to see changes made from #M 879 to #M 878 improved in the near future, also all the bridges that need to be replaced to enable through traffic on this road.

The road is very important to Ellis Co. it will serve the East Campus of the SSC Project in the near future. Improvements are needed to ensure public access to the SSC Campus, and will also help in economic development of Southeastern Ellis Co.

Improvements to this road will benefit all concerned and will also ensure public safety.

Sincerely yours,

Danny L. Stroud

Rt. 4 Box 45

Ennis Tx. 75119

1130 Edgewood
Ennis Tex. 75119
September 18, 1990

Mrs. Thomas A. Bailment
U. S. Dept. of Energy EMD
9800 S. Loop Ave.
Argonne Ill 60439

Dear Mrs. Bailment

As a concerned citizen of Ennis Tex
it has come to my attention that Elmer
Road is in extremely bad condition. This
route from FM 879 to FM 878
would be of extreme importance to
the business community of Ennis as
it would be the main connecting route
to the east campus of the S&C
project.

Failure to make extensive repairs to
this road could result in the loss
of a large amount of commercial
business to our community

Respectfully
Edward M. Babrochi

Sept. 18, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
US Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave
Morgantown, Ill. 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

1 I think the improvement of Edwenger Rd from
FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridge thereon would
greatly benefit Ellis County and the city of Ennis

Besides being a safer road to travel on, the
economic benefits would help the local economy

Sincerely,
Edward Mexick
Rt. 4 - Box 34
Ennis, Texas 75119

To Mr. Thomas A. Baillieux
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD,
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Mr. Baillieux,

As a concerned citizen

I would like to see improvements made
To Ebenezer Rd. from FM 879 to FM 878
and Bridges At Bone Branch, Hove and
Cottonwood Creek which will serve
the East Campus of the SSC Project.
Improvements are necessary for reasons
of, public safety, access to the project,
and safe transportation of personnel,
supplies, and materials.

Respectfully,
William Dannon
120 Rosebud
Waxahatchie Tex

Dear Sirs

I would like to see improvements to Chenayer Rd. from FM 879 to FM 878 and bridges at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek.

1 This road serves the east Campus of the SSC Project and is in serious need of these improvements

Respectfully

1210 N FAULKMAN
Linnis, Tex

Geroy Vance Jr

Mr. Thomas A. Balliet
U.S. Department of Energy EME
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Sir,

I would like to see
improvements to Elvenger Rd.
from F.M. 879 to F.M. 878 and
repairs to bridges at Bone Branch
and Grove and Cottonwood Creek

Thank you
Loyzel Russell Jr.
1104 Anthony Dr

9-20-90

Mr. Thomas Baillieu
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Ill. 60439

Mr. Baillieu

1 Improvement of Ebenezer Rd. from
FM 479 to FM 478 should be considered for
the safe transportation of personnel and
supplies. Also the bridges at Bone Branch,
Grove and Cottonwood creek need to be
improved. This road and these bridges are
essential for it will provide entrance to the
east campus of the SSC.

Improvement of this road and these
bridges could aid in development in this
area of the county.

Kevin Bowles
Rt 3 Box 337
Eunice, TX 75119

Sep 19, 1990

Mr Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept of Energy EMD
9800 South Cass Ave.
Argonne, Ill. 60439

Mr. Baillieul,

In reference to the SSC project, I would appreciate it if you would consider improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM Road 879 to FM Road 878, and the bridges along this route at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creeks.

I feel that these improvements will be essential for safe and easy access to the East Campus of the SSC project. Improvements in this area may also serve as an economic development opportunity for southeastern Ellis county.

Respectfully,
Robert H McConnell
Rt 1, Box 78
Bany, Tx 75102

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO. Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875-9081 • FAX (214) 875-9086

September 19, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

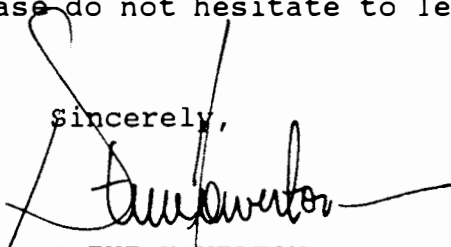
Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The City of Ennis, Texas, approves of the proposed improvement plan for FM 1722 from FM 879 to Turner Road as described in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.12 of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider.

The City of Ennis, Texas, recommends that FM 1722 be improved from FM 879 to the intersection of Jeter Drive in Ennis, Texas, and that special consideration be given to roadway geometry that will accommodate the future expansion of the Ennis Municipal Airport.

Should you require additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSJ:hhh
cc: City Commission

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 220 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • (214) 875 9081 • FAX (214) 875 9086

September 20, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

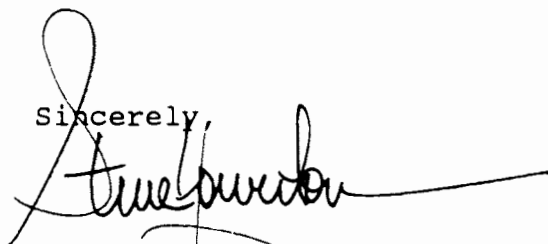
Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The City of Ennis, Texas, respectfully requests that the enclosed report prepared by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission and entitled **Ebenezer Road Improvement Evaluation** be included in the **Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider**.

1

The City of Ennis, Texas, further requests that the Department of Energy improve Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and the bridge structures on Ebenezer road at Bone Branch, Grove and Cottonwood Creek as recommended by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission on page 19 of the enclosed report.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hnh
Enclosure
cc: City Commission

Ebenezer Road Improvement Evaluation

by the

Texas National Research Laboratory Commission

**1801 North Hampton Road
DeSoto, Texas 75115**

September, 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Existing Conditions	2
3. Proposed East Complex Description	9
4. Traffic Generation	13
5. Roadway Design	17
6. Conclusions	18
7. Recommendations	19

Ebenezer Road Improvement Evaluation

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to document a preliminary technical investigation into improving Ebenezer Road in response to a letter dated July 10, 1990 from Mr. Steve Howerton (City Manager/City of Ennis, Texas) to Mr. Phillip Stafford (Associate Director for Site Development/TNRLC).

Information and data used to develop conclusions within this report are referenced within. As of the date of this report, publication of the *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement*¹ and the *Site-Specific Conceptual Design Report*² has occurred. These publications represent the best information available to date for analysis of Ebenezer Road requirements as well as regional road systems. Actual road systems, especially those within the campus areas, will be determined during future design phases and final site planning. Such road systems will depend highly on exact locations of individual buildings and service facilities.

¹*Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider*. U.S. Department of Energy, DeSoto, Texas. August, 1990.

²*Site-Specific Conceptual Design*. Texas. SSC Laboratory, Dallas, Texas. July, 1990.

2. Existing Conditions

Ebenezer Road presently consists of a 12-ft to 18-ft wide roadway approximately 3.32 miles (17,550 feet) in length. The road connects FM 878 to FM 879 generally extending in a north and south direction (see Figure 1). At present, approximately 2.74 miles of the road are within the East Complex Area (ECA) of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). The northern portion of Ebenezer Road appears to have been previously surfaced with a one-course asphaltive concrete for a distance of one mile (see Photo 1). The roadway surface has however, significantly deteriorated due to base failure. The remaining southern section is unpaved consisting of road base material only (see Photo 2) and is in relatively good condition.

Two bridges exist to span unimproved drainage channels. The most northerly bridge (see Photos 3 and 4), located approximately 0.53 miles south of FM 878 is a 30-ft long simple span single lane structure with timber stringers and decking over Bone Branch.

A second bridge over Grove Creek (see Photos 5 and 6), located approximately 0.9 miles south of FM 878, is a 90-ft long continuous span single lane structure built with timber stringers and decking with a truss supported midspan.

Both existing bridges have been classified as structurally "intolerable requiring high priority of corrective action" (see Appendix) under the Bridge Inventory and Inspection Program (BRINSAP) administered by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SDHPT).

An additional crossing (see Photo 7) previously existed approximately 1.25 miles north of FM 879 across Cottonwood Creek. However, this multiple barrel corrugated arched-pipe culvert crossing has been washed out and displaced downstream. Several additional minor culvert crossings also exist at various locations on unnamed tributaries.

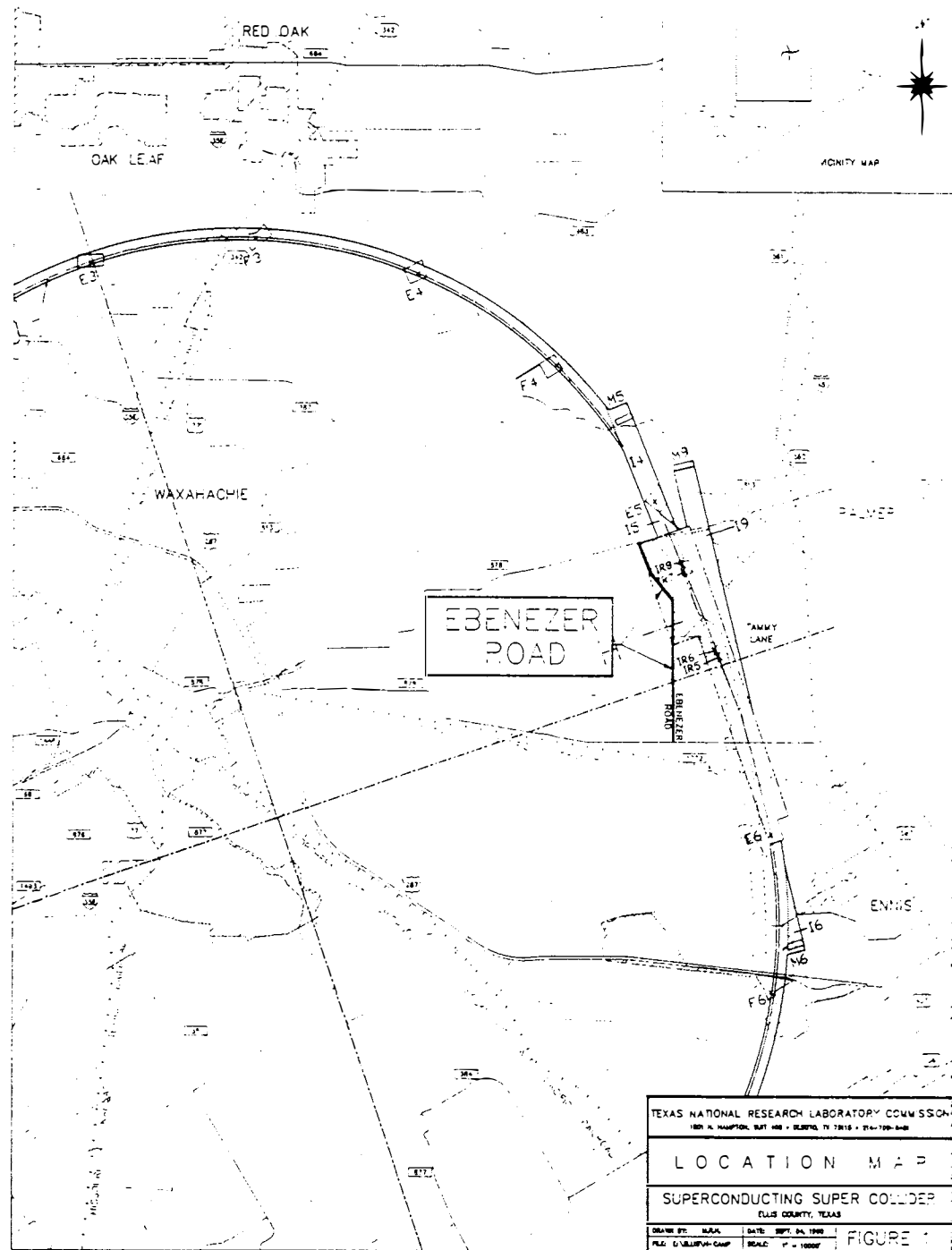




Photo 1 - Ebenezer Road Intersection with FM 878 (south view)

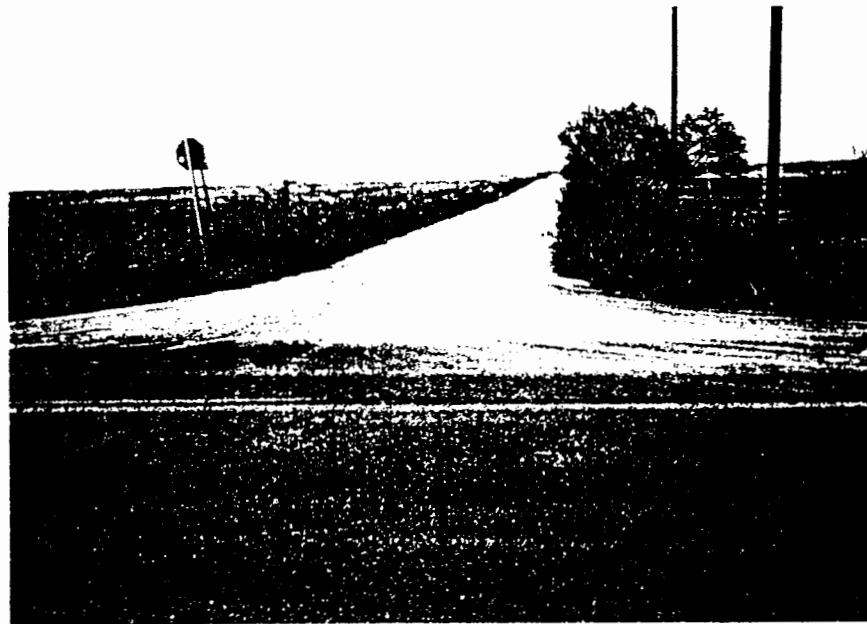


Photo 2 - Ebenezer Road Intersection with FM 879 (north view)



Photo 3 - Bone Creek Bridge (downstream view)



Photo 4 - Bone Creek Bridge at Ebenezer Road (south view)



Photo 5 - Grove Creek Bridge (downstream view)



Photo 6 - Grove Creek Bridge at Ebenezer Road (south view)



Photo 7 - Cottonwood Creek Bridge (south view)



Photo 8 - Common Industrial Area (east view)

3. Proposed East Complex Description

The Site Specific Conceptual Design Report for the SSC locates several surface facilities grouped into a Common Industrial Area (CIA) adjacent to Ebenezer Road (see Figure 2 and Photo 8) within the proposed East Complex Area (ECA). The facilities within the CIA include:

- (a) Administration/Office Building³
- (b) Industrial/Assembly Buildings (2)
- (c) Radioactive Material Handling/Storage Facility³

The CIA Administration/Office Building is planned to encompass 43,766 sq ft with office and work area space for 200 personnel. Included in the space will be three meeting rooms with capacities of 25, 25 and 100 experimenters and staff.

The two industrial/assembly buildings are proposed to provide work space for major detector components. This would include space for construction, test stands, storage and staging for components that are ready to be moved to other facilities.

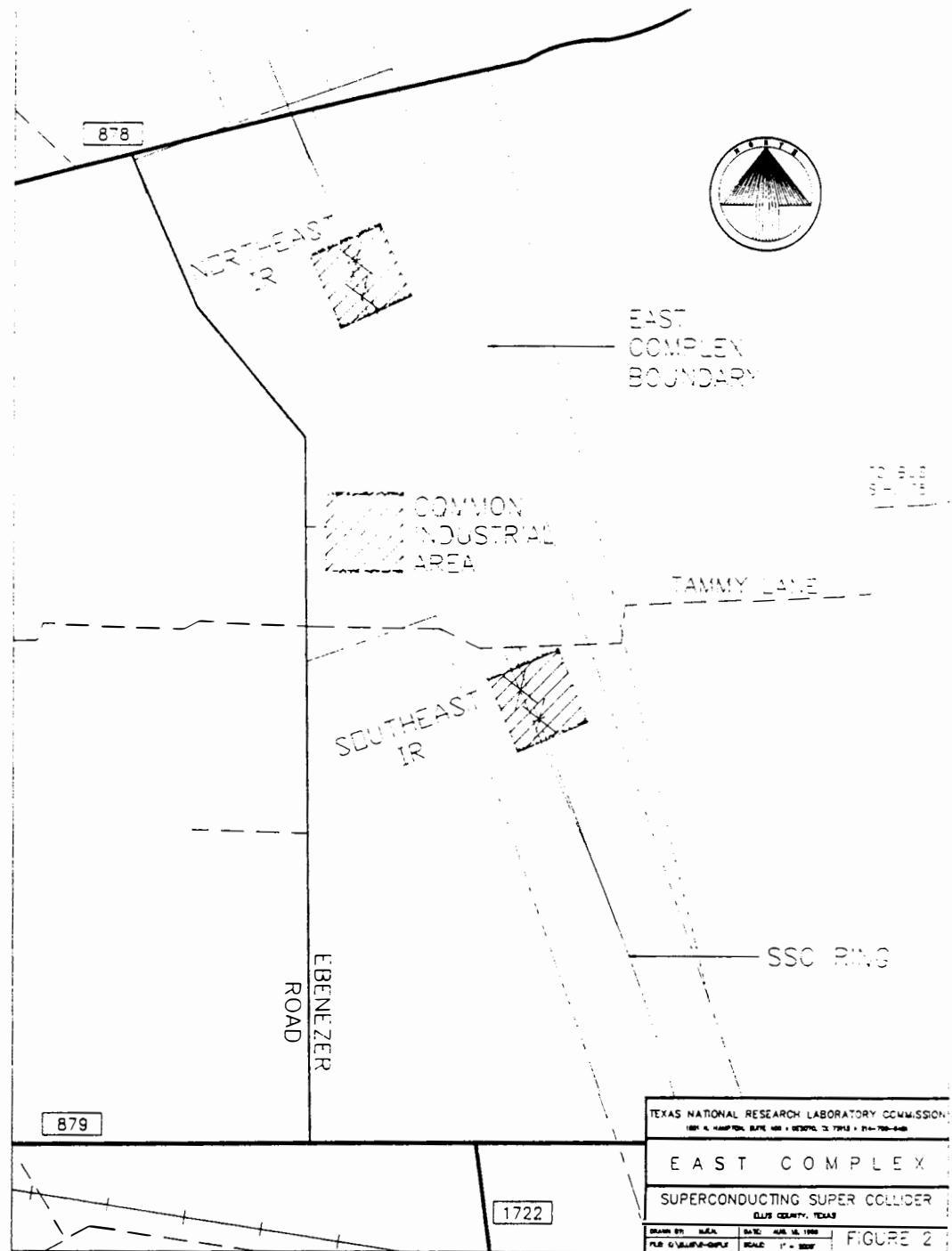
The Radioactive Material Handling/Storage Facility will be used to separate radioactive waste from non-radioactive

³These facilities are not included in the initial construction phase of the SSC.

waste materials for reuse. This facility will also be used for receiving and shipping radioactive materials and storing radioactive sources. The facility will consist of 5,000 square feet with a 75-by-150 feet hardstand adjacent to the building. Office space will be provided for six personnel.

The Northeast and Southeast Interaction Regions (IR8 and IR5) are also planned for the ECA (see Photos 9 and 10) but are not shown to directly access Ebenezer Road. Access for the Northeast IR is shown to be from FM 878. Access for the Southeast IR is planned to be from Tammy Lane.

An administrative/laboratory building is also planned for each IR area. Each building will encompass 44,900 square feet of floor space for 150 personnel (300 personnel total). An additional fifty personnel will be located in other buildings within each IR area providing a total of 200 personnel.



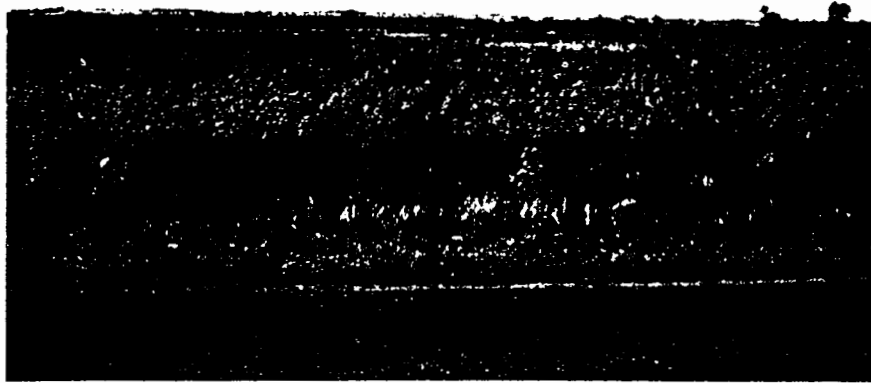


Photo 9 - Northeast Interaction Region Area (south view)



Photo 10 - Southeast Interaction Region Area (south view)

4. Traffic Generation

The decision to construct a new roadway or to improve an existing roadway should be based upon factual data, of which current and projected traffic are the most important. At this time, available traffic data for Ebenezer Road are very limited.

Traffic counts have been taken by the SDHPT in the general vicinity of Ebenezer Road (see Appendix). Those counts indicate that the average daily traffic on FM 879 and FM 878 is 680 and 2700 vehicles per day, respectively. No traffic counts are available for Ebenezer Road. Since Ebenezer Road is temporarily closed (not a through road), any specific counts directly on the road or in the general vicinity could be misleading.

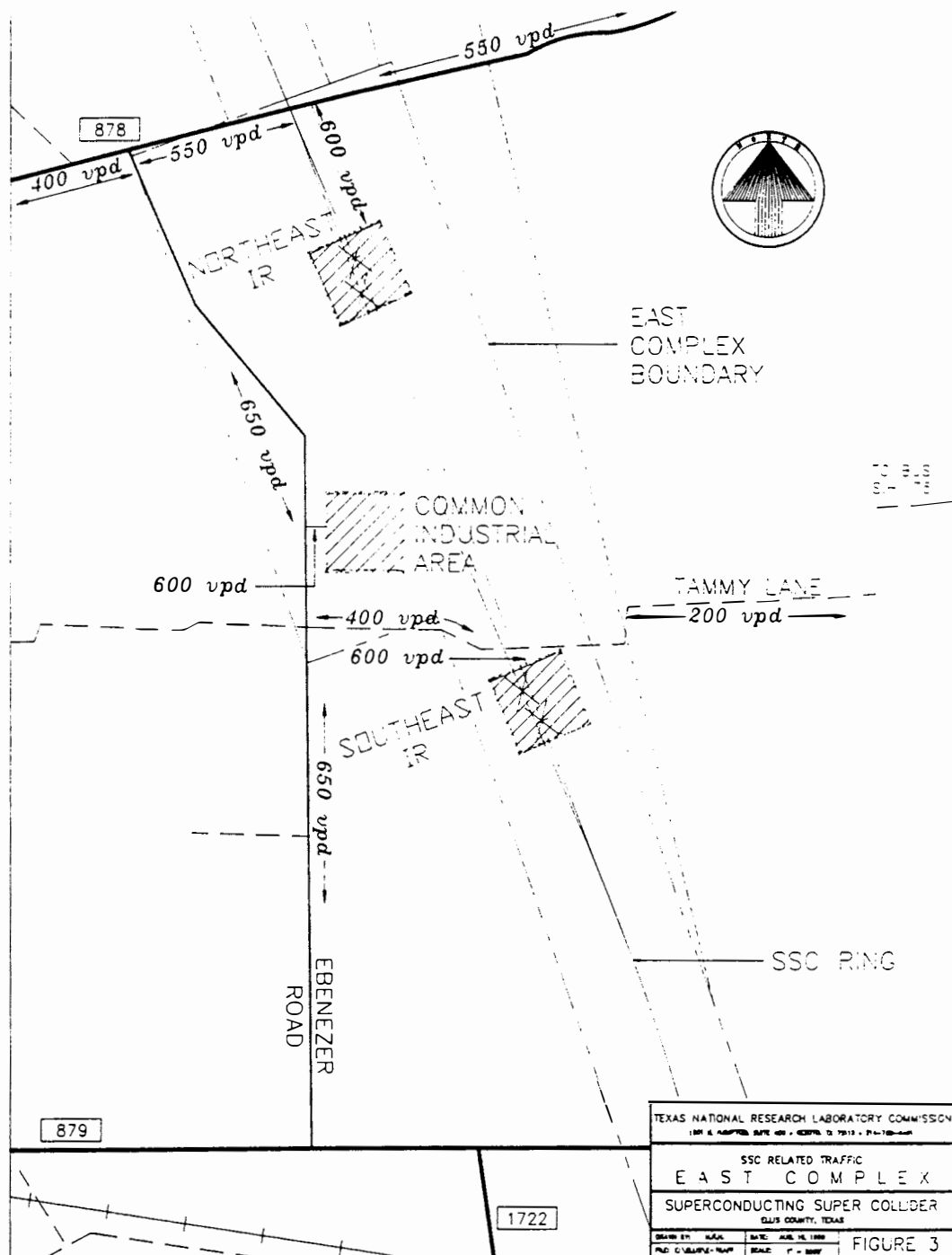
Extensive study is now underway to project future traffic loading in the area. The TNRLC has recently commissioned a planning study to analyze and recommend improvements to infrastructure necessary to accommodate growth associated with the SSC project. The subconsultant, Kimley-Horn and Associates, will help develop a countywide transportation plan which will be based in part on computer generated long term traffic projections. Until such work is accomplished, any projections of traffic volumes on an individual roadway

could be subject to dramatic change at a latter date when the transportation system is analyzed as a whole.

Initial discussions with Kimley-Horn have resulted in speculative projections (see Figure 3) based on engineering judgement and several assumptions as follows:

- a. Permanent employment at all three population centers will not exceed 200 personnel each for the roadway design life;
- b. Tammy Lane will not be significantly improved to connect directly to IH-45 (see Photo 12);
- c. Vehicle trip distribution will generally be equal in each direction for the CIA and the Northeast IR ; the Southeast IR directional distribution will be skewed to Ebenezer Road since Tammy Lane could be considered inconvenient (no direct improved connection to a population center.)
- d. Construction related trips will be insignificant to operational traffic;
- e. Roadway improvement design life will exceed ten years.

An employment population of 200 personnel at a single location will typically generate an average of 600 vehicles per day. Distributing this amount from each conceptual



population center suggests that 650 vehicles per day would utilize Ebenezer Road between FM 878 and FM 879. Most of the generated trips would occur during typical peak hours (7:00 to 9:00 am and 4:00 to 6:00 pm). Most of the remaining trips would be distributed randomly throughout the work day except for a flurry of trips during the lunch hour. A lesser number of miscellaneous trips would occur during the off-hours (6:00 pm to 7:00 am).

Ambient traffic on Ebenezer is much more difficult to project into the future than SSC related traffic. However, a conservative estimate of 500 vpd will be utilized and assumed to increase at 3% per year⁴ for 8 years. (Full operational employment is projected to occur in 1998 for the SSC.) Combining this amount (633 vpd) with the SSC related traffic (650 vpd) would indicate that the average annual daily traffic (AADT) on Ebenezer Road in 1998 will be about 1300 vpd.

⁴*Regional Water Study for Ellis County and Southern Dallas County.* Trinity River Authority of Texas, Arlington, Texas. September, 1989

5. Roadway Design

For an average rural arterial, it is suggested that roadway design be based on the design hourly volume (DHV)⁵ which is typically about 15% (K) of the AADT. Table 8-10 of the HCM⁶ indicates that the maximum AADT for a Level of Service (LOS) of 'A' on a two-lane (12-ft each) rural highway (at K=0.15) with 6-ft shoulders and a design speed of 60 mph would be 1600 vpd. Significantly more vehicle trips could be accommodated at a lower or less convenient LOS.

It is common practice for the designer to utilize an LOS of 'C' (AADT capacity of 5300 vpd at K=0.15) for a two-lane rural highway. Lane and shoulder widths may be decreased for economy and capacity optimization during the detailed design phase.

⁵A *Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets*. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Washington, D.C. 1984.

⁶*Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report No. 209*. Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C. 1985. pp. 8-14.

6. Conclusions

Several conclusions may be drawn from the above analysis as follows:

1. Ebenezer Road is substandard based on existing surface and bridge conditions for legal traffic loads;
2. SSC related operational traffic will significantly increase maintenance requirements without substantial roadway section improvements;
3. The need is recognized to provide access to the ECA for trips from the south. Portions of Ebenezer Road appear to be a strong candidate for providing this access.
4. A two-lane rural highway (11 or 12-ft lanes with 4 to 6-ft shoulders) will provide a driver acceptable level of service for foreseeable traffic projections.
5. It is estimated that improvement costs for that section of Ebenezer Road within the ECA will be \$2,417,643. The remaining section to FM 879 will cost \$643,526. (See Appendix.)

7. Recommendations

It is recommended that consideration be given to reconstructing Ebenezer Road between FM 878 and FM 879 prior to the start of construction at the ECA. It is also recommended that Ebenezer Road be realigned at its south intersection with FM 879 to coincide with FM 1722 to improve traffic continuity thereby encouraging local use.

Report Prepared by:

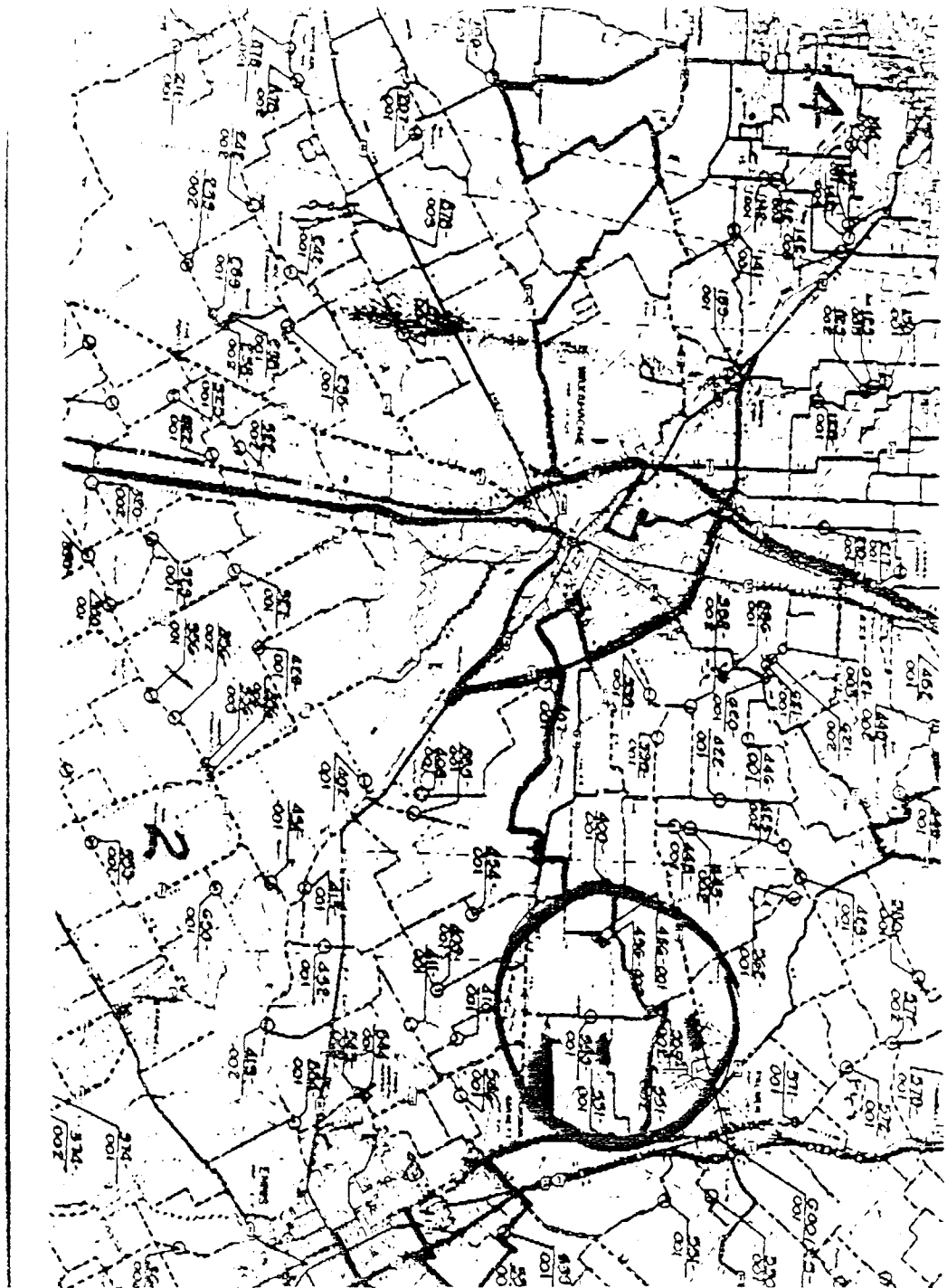


George Belcheff III, P.E.

Date: 9-19-90



APPENDIX



TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION					
SITE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST					
PROJECT: Ebenezer Road (Conceptual Phase)			EST.BY:		Belcheff
LOCATION: FM 878 to South Prop. Line ECA			DATE:		9/4/90
IMPROVEMENT: Reconstruct to 2-12' Lanes w/. 6' Shoulders					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Prepare ROW	14.5	Sta.	\$400	\$5,800
2	Clearing & grubbing	26.63	Ac.	\$150	\$3,994
3	Excavation/embankment	19,333	CY	\$8	\$154,667
4	Channel excavation	2,000	CY	\$8	\$16,000
5	8" subgrade manipulation	58,000	SY	\$1.40	\$81,200
6	Hydrated lime (6%)	1044	Ton	\$75	\$78,300
7	Flex. base shoulder (18")	6,444	CY	\$16	\$103,111
8	Coarse HMAC (2-3" Lifts)	6,444	CY	\$70	\$451,111
9	Fine HMAC (1-3" Lift)	3,222	CY	\$70	\$225,556
10	Bridge (Bone Branch)	3111	SF	\$50	\$155,556
11	Bridge (Grove Creek)	8400	SF	\$50	\$420,000
12	36" RCP culvert	200	LF	\$55	\$11,000
13	36" Std. headwall	8	Ea	\$1,200	\$9,600
14	Traffic control	1	LS	\$15,000	\$15,000
15	Mobilization	1	LS	\$25,000	\$25,000
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
Unit costs shown above may not be accurate due to uncertainty in Project size and bid market timing. For budgeting purposes, it has been assumed that this Part of the Project would be bid on its own merit which may result in higher or lower unit costs.		TOTAL OF ABOVE			\$1,755,894
		ADM/ENG/SUR (10%)			\$175,589
		CONTINGENCY (20%)			\$386,297
		RIGHT-OF-WAY (100'-40')			\$99,862
		TOTAL ESTIMATE			\$2,417,643

TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION					
SITE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST					
PROJECT: Ebenezer Road (Conceptual Phase)			EST.BY:		Belcheff
LOCATION: South Prop. Line ECA to FM 879			DATE:		9/4/90
IMPROVEMENT: Reconstruct to 2-12' Lanes w/. 6' Shoulders					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Prepare ROW	3.00	Sta.	\$400	\$1,200
2	Clearing & grubbing	5.51	Ac.	\$150	\$826
3	Excavation/embankment	4,000	CY	\$8	\$32,000
4	Channel excavation	1,000	CY	\$8	\$8,000
5	8" subgrade manipulation	12,000	SY	\$1.40	\$16,800
6	Hydrated lime (6%)	216	Ton	\$75	\$16,200
7	Flex. base shoulder (18")	1,333	CY	\$16	\$21,333
8	Coarse HMAC (2-3" Lifts)	1,333	CY	\$70	\$93,333
9	Fine HMAC (1-3" Lift)	667	CY	\$70	\$46,667
10	Bridge (Cottonwood Creek)	4480	SF	\$50	\$224,000
11	36" RCP culvert	32	LF	\$55	\$1,760
12	36" Std. headwall	2	Ea	\$1,200	\$2,400
13	Traffic control	1	LS	\$8,000	\$8,000
14	Mobilization	1	LS	\$15,000	\$15,000
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
Unit costs shown above may not be accurate due to uncertainty in Project size and bid market timing. For budgeting purposes, it has been assumed that this Part of the Project would be bid on its own merit which may result in higher or lower unit costs.		TOTAL OF ABOVE			\$487,520
		ADM/ENG/SUR (10%)			\$48,752
		CONTINGENCY (20%)			\$107,254
		RIGHT-OF-WAY(100'-40')			\$20,661
		TOTAL ESTIMATE			\$643,526

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO BOX 22 • ENNIS, TEXAS 75824 • TEL 875-0681 • FAX 875-0680

September 24, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The City of Ennis, Texas, strongly supports the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission recommendation that Ebenezer Road be reconstructed from FM 879 to FM 878 and that Ebenezer Road be realigned to connect with FM 1722 at FM 879 (**Ebenezer Road Improvement Evaluation**, page 19).

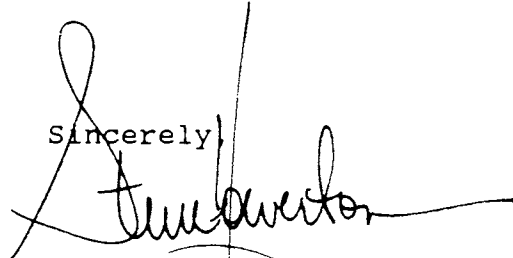
1 The City of Ennis, Texas, recommends that the entrance road to the Northeast IR connect with Ebenezer Road rather than FM 878 as depicted in the **Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider**. The entrance road to the Northeast IR should connect to Ebenezer Road to shorten travel distance and travel time from the Common Industrial Area and the ECA Admin./Office Building to the Northeast IR. A possible entrance road alignment is depicted on Attachment 1.

The Department of Energy may wish to consider realignment of Ebenezer Road to FM 878 to reduce travel distance and travel time from the Common Industrial Area and the ECA Admin./Office Building to the Northeast IR. It appears that the realignment of Ebenezer Road to FM 878 could result in significant cost savings when compared to the cost for reconstruction of Ebenezer Road in place and the construction of a new entrance road for the Northeast IR. A possible realignment for Ebenezer Road is depicted on Attachment 2.

Page 2
September 24, 1990

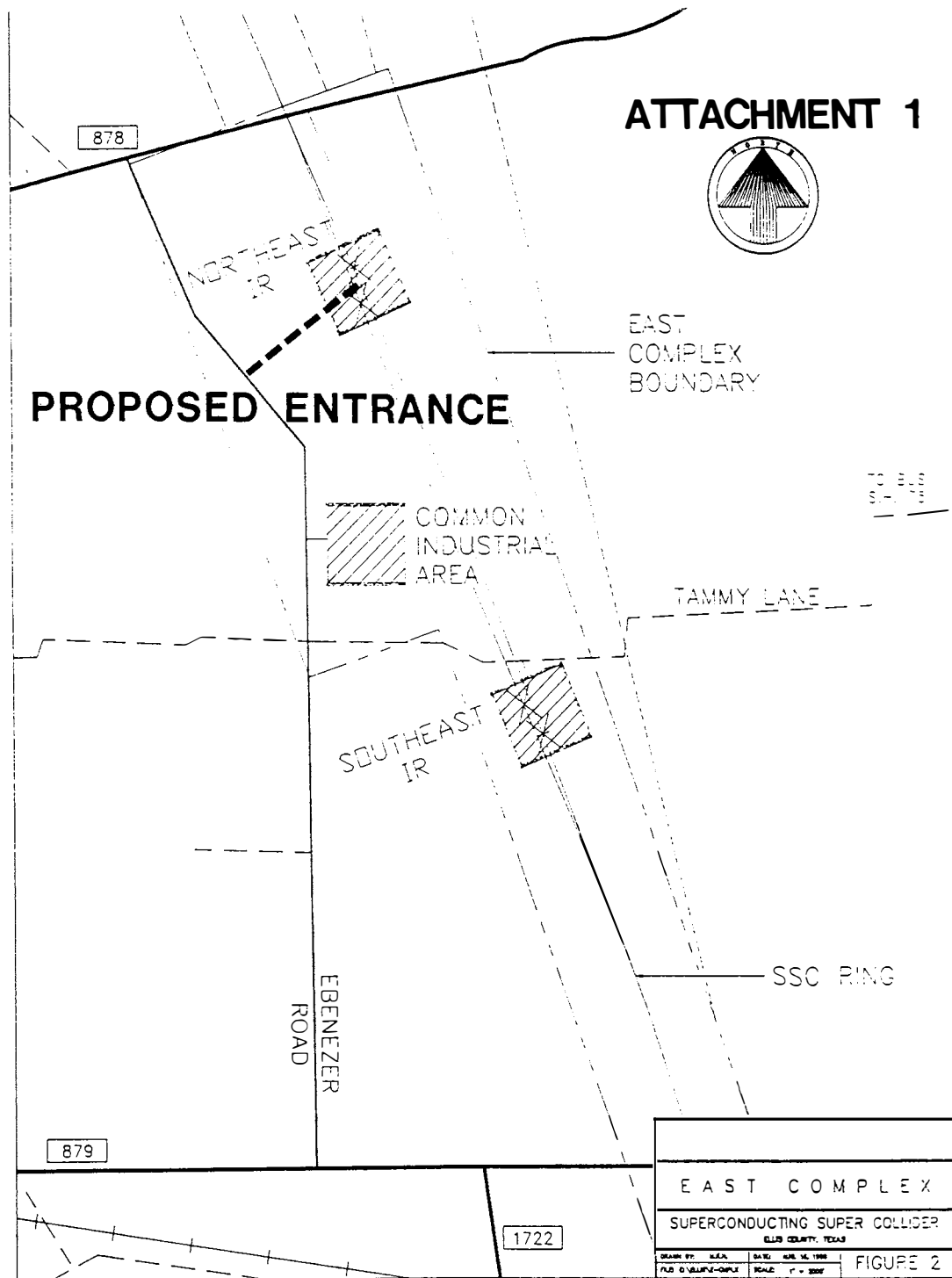
The City of Ennis, Texas, respectfully requests that the U.S. Department of Energy include this document in the **Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement** for the **Superconducting Super Collider**.

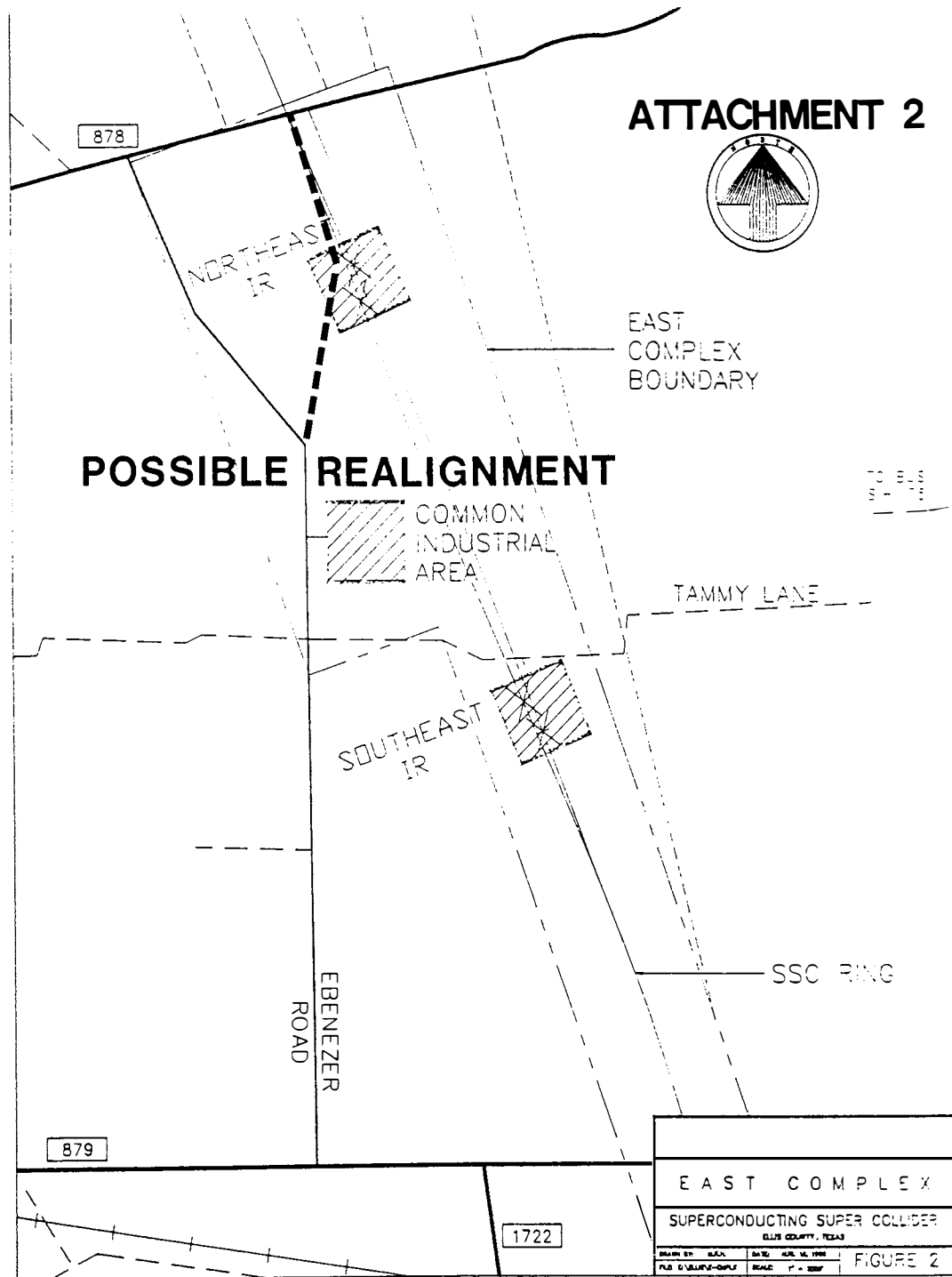
Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hjh
Enclosures (2)
cc: City Commission





803 Bryson
Wapahatchie, TX
Sept. 21, 1990

Dear Mr. Baillieul,

Since I oppose the building of the
C. I voted against it - I would
like to express my feelings. There
are so many negative things that
could happen - like radiation from
it - Getting into our water system -
in case it had to about 1100
many things I think about that
might happen - I really don't sleep
good thinking about it all. With
the upheaval going on in our
world now - the Mid. East Crisis -
the Savings & Loan Disaster - the
budget deficit - the HUD disgrace -
NASA Failures - & banks closed
here in Texas - & the Economy
in general. I cannot imagine how
anyone would want to spend that
much money on something that
will be obsolete in a few years.
I know the people with land to sell
& Real Estate people will make money
on it - All I'll get out of it is higher
taxes. I pray to God that something will
happen to keep it from being built.

Sincerely,
Ann Higgins

Waxahatche, La. 75165
1700 Alexander Drive
Sept. 22, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Ballical

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my concern about the proposed superconducting super collider.

There are too many factors that are unknown. What the operation of this experiment will do to the environment is unknown, but we do know that it will lower the water table, and we do know that it will raise the radiation level. We know that the dust will be a major problem.

We don't know of a great deal of help that will come from the information that is being sought.

Why spend so much money and spoil a beautiful community without a clearcut purpose?

It seems like such a waste.

Sincerely,
Jennie Tucker

1700 Alexander Drive
Napahochie, Tx. 75165
Sept. 24, 1990

Thomas A. Baillieul

Dear Sir:

I am greatly opposed to the construction of the S.S.C. in our county. I think it was promoted by people who had something to gain, not by people who understand how science will be advanced. No one seems to be able to point out real practical good that will come from the information gained.

Real estate dealers had hoped to profit from the inflated price of land; on the contrary, the value of land will decrease because of the adverse effect on the environment as the radiation and dust increase and the water supply decreases. This county will not be the desirable place to live that it is now.

I believe that construction is a very great mistake.

Sincerely,
Leanne Tucker

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ENNIS**

P.O. Box 10 • 278 South Street • Ennis, Texas 75029
214-878-8421

Standard D. Lambert
President

September 24, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

In reviewing the contents of the "Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider", it appears that the road network connecting the City of Ennis to the Far Cluster is not addressed.

1 Since the City of Ennis will be the closest city to the far cluster and since major laboratory improvements appear to be designed for construction on the east side of the ring in the "far cluster", a thorough and comprehensive plan that addresses the improvements of existing roadway would include, at a minimum, reconstruction of Ebenezer Road. (See Table 2.2, pg. 2-27 thru pg. 2-30).

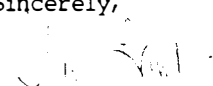
Ebenezer Road, in its current state, is non-passable and includes three bridges that are unsafe. According to the Draft SEIS, several buildings are proposed to be constructed on Ebenezer Road.

The City of Ennis, the Ennis Chamber of Commerce, and many other citizens from our community have supported the SSC project since its inception.

We trust that the Department of Energy will work towards the effective/implementation of a road system that makes sense for not just the citizens of Ennis, but for the hundreds of SSC employees who will be working and living around the "Far Cluster".

Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to express our concerns.

Sincerely,


Standard D. Lambert
President

SDL/pm

CC: Mr. Kipp Burnett

"YOUR HOMETOWN BANK"

CERTIFIED: RETURN
RECEIPT REQUESTED

CITY OF ENNIS, TEXAS

PO Box 224 • Ennis, Texas 75120 • 214-835-0981 • FAX 214-835-0986

September 24, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

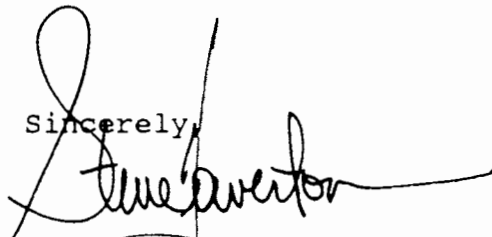
Dear Mr. Baillieul:

Please be advised that the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission has issued revised cost estimates for the improvement of Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 (see enclosures).

1 The revisions should be made to the TNRLC report entitled **Ebenezer Road Improvement Evaluation**.

The City of Ennis, Texas respectfully requests that the revised cost estimates be included in the **Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider**.

Sincerely,



STEVE HOWERTON
City Manager

GSH:hjh
Enclosures (3)
cc: City Commission

6. Conclusions

Several conclusions may be drawn from the above analysis as follows:

1. Ebenezer Road is substandard based on existing surface and bridge conditions for legal traffic loads;
2. SSC related operational traffic will significantly increase maintenance requirements without substantial roadway section improvements;
3. The need is recognized to provide access to the ECA for trips from the south. Portions of Ebenezer Road appear to be a strong candidate for providing this access.
4. A two-lane rural highway (11 or 12-ft lanes with 4 to 6-ft shoulders) will provide a driver acceptable level of service for foreseeable traffic projections.
5. It is estimated that improvement costs for that section of Ebenezer Road within the ECA will be \$1,856,880. The remaining section to FM 879 will cost \$1,160,989. (See Appendix.)

TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION					
SITE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST					
PROJECT: Ebenezer Road (Conceptual Phase)			EST.BY:		Belcheff
LOCATION: South Prop. Line ECA to FM 879			DATE:		9/20/90
IMPROVEMENT: Reconstruct to 2-12' Lanes w/. 6' Shoulders					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Prepare ROW	8.15	Sta.	\$400	\$3,260
2	Clearing & grubbing	14.97	Ac.	\$150	\$2,245
3	Excavation/embankment	10,867	CY	\$8	\$86,933
4	Channel excavation	1,000	CY	\$8	\$8,000
5	8" subgrade manipulation	32,600	SY	\$1.40	\$45,640
6	Hydrated lime (6%)	586.8	Ton	\$75	\$44,010
7	Flex. base shoulder (18")	3,622	CY	\$16	\$57,956
8	Coarse HMAc (2-3" Lifts)	3,622	CY	\$70	\$253,556
9	Fine HMAc (1-3" Lift)	1,811	CY	\$70	\$126,778
10	Bridge (Cottonwood Creek)	4480	SF	\$50	\$224,000
11	36" RCP culvert	32	LF	\$55	\$1,760
12	36" Std. headwall	2	Ea	\$1,200	\$2,400
13	Traffic control	1	LS	\$8,000	\$8,000
14	Mobilization	1	LS	\$15,000	\$15,000
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
Unit costs shown above may not be accurate due to uncertainty in Project size and bid market timing. For budgeting purposes, it has been assumed that this Part of the Project would be bid on its own merit which may result in higher or lower unit costs.		TOTAL OF ABOVE			\$879,537
		ADM/ENG/SUR (10%)			\$87,954
		CONTINGENCY (20%)			\$193,498
		RIGHT-OF-WAY(100'-40')			\$56,129
		TOTAL ESTIMATE			\$1,160,989

TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION					
SITE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION					
OPINION OF PROBABLE COST					
PROJECT: Ebenezer Road (Conceptual Phase)			EST.BY:		Belcheff
LOCATION: FM 878 to South Prop. Line ECA			DATE:		9/20/90
IMPROVEMENT: Reconstruct to 2-12' Lanes w/. 6' Shoulders					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1	Prepare ROW	9.4	Sta.	\$400	\$3,760
2	Clearing & grubbing	17.26	Ac.	\$150	\$2,590
3	Excavation/embankment	12,533	CY	\$8	\$100,267
4	Channel excavation	2,000	CY	\$8	\$16,000
5	8" subgrade manipulation	37,600	SY	\$1.40	\$52,640
6	Hydrated lime (6%)	676.8	Ton	\$75	\$50,760
7	Flex. base shoulder (18")	4,178	CY	\$16	\$66,844
8	Coarse HMAc (2-3" Lifts)	4,178	CY	\$70	\$292,444
9	Fine HMAc (1-3" Lift)	2,089	CY	\$70	\$146,222
10	Bridge (Bone Branch)	3111	SF	\$50	\$155,556
11	Bridge (Grove Creek)	8400	SF	\$50	\$420,000
12	36" RCP culvert	200	LF	\$55	\$11,000
13	36" Std. headwall	8	Ea	\$1,200	\$9,600
14	Traffic control	1	LS	\$15,000	\$10,000
15	Mobilization	1	LS	\$25,000	\$20,000
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
Unit costs shown above may not be accurate due to uncertainty in Project size and bid market timing. For budgeting purposes, it has been assumed that this Part of the Project would be bid on its own merit which may result in higher or lower unit costs.		TOTAL OF ABOVE		\$1,357,683	
		ADM/ENG/SUR (10%)		\$135,768	
		CONTINGENCY (20%)		\$298,690	
		RIGHT-OF-WAY(100'-40')		\$64,738	
		TOTAL ESTIMATE		\$1,856,880	

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

ATTENTION: _____

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☐ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☐ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

~~COST~~

☐ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 1.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☐ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☐ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

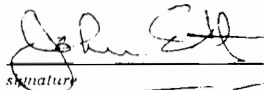
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: JOHN EVERETT

Address: 207 PENELOPE

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75065

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Submissions 104 through 139 consist of testimony given at public hearings -- see Part 1 of Volume 2.



Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corporation

ROUTE 5
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

October 1, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

RE: DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL E.I.S. FOR THE S.S.C.

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

In regard to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider, there are areas that need to be addressed. In particular, the water to serve the west campus.

The SEIS draft indicates that water for the west campus will be purchased from Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District, and conveyed to the site for storage, then treatment. The treated water will then be used for potable uses. This draft does not clarify the entity that will be the purchaser and supplier of this resource.

1 The proposed west campus lies within Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corporation's Certificated Area granted by the State of Texas, and we maintain the sole right to serve water within this area. TCWCID may provide and sell water to BVB WSC for us to deliver, but may not compete with us. All water purchased shall be supplied by our Corporation in accordance with Chapter 13, Texas Water Law. The Corporation is also funded by the Farmers Home Administration which provides us Federal protection from any franchise encroaching within our boundaries with the same service for the term of our loan.

BVB WSC is non-profit; serving the needs of our area for over twenty-five years, governed by a Board of Directors, which are elected by the residents within our service area.

If the proposed SSC is truly trying to be cost effective, we would quite clearly be your supplier of water. To duplicate existing facilities and to compete with a non-profit organization would not be in the best public interest.

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
October 1, 1990
Page 2

Please allow the Corporation to make these proposals:

1
(cont'd)

1. That Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corporation supply the potable water and wastewater needs for the west campus;
2. Allow the Corporation to design system infrastructural requirements;
3. Provide capital assessments to allocate for additional indebtedness required to meet design improvements.

Buena Vista Bethel Water Supply Corporation requests that the SSC uphold our Certificated Area, not to impair our ability to pay our indebtedness to FmHA, and to provide the SSC project a considerable savings on water costs while promoting your surrounding neighbor's future needs.

Very truly yours,

BUENA VISTA BETHEL WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION



Don Walker, President

cc: Phillip S. Stafford
Associate Director for Site Development
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission

Thomas Cheshier
Farmers Home Administration

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

ATTENTION: _____

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

- 1 | ☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.
- 1 | ☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.
- 2 | ☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.
- 3 | ☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.
- 4 | ☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

- 5 | ☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.
- 6 | ☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.
- 6 | ☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.
- 9 | ☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.
- 9 | ☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

- 10 ☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.
- 11 ☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.
- 12 ☐ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 13 ☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.
- 14 ☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.
- 15 ☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.
- ☐ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.
- 17 ☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.
- 18 ☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.
- 14 ☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.
- ☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.
- 20 ☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.
- ☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name: Rick M. W. Muhl

Address: P.O. Box 14546

College Station, Tx 77841

Send to:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 S. Cass Ave.
Argonne, Ill. 60439

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HEREDeadline: October 14th

1

Our health and land should not be sacrificed even for possible long-term gain. Any adverse effects, while certainly temporary regarding geological time, are permanent creations as far as life presently is concerned.

See Submission 80
for comment identification



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512)463-6100

October 3, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
SSC-SEIS Project Manager
Chicago Operations Office-EMD
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Re: *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider, Ellis County, Texas (106)*

Dear Mr. Thomas

We have reviewed the subject document and have the following comment to offer:

4.9.4-4.9.4.2 Mitigative Measures

Possible mitigative measures should include avoidance, design modification, relocation, salvage, and appropriate HABS (Historic American Buildings Survey) documentation.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important undertaking.

Yours truly,

Stan Graves, AIA, DSHPO
Director
Division of Architecture

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Mrs. Tom Builical
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

1032WAA-~~1032~~OST

- ☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.
- ☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.
- ☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- ☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.
- ☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.
- ☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.
- ☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.
- ☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.
- ☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.
- ☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.
- ☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.
- ☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.
- ☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Michael E. Worsham

signature

Print Name:

Michael Worsham

Address:

406 Woodson Drive

Bryan, Texas 77801

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

I will do whatever I can to stop this marginal project. Please make my job easier by halting it now

See Submission 80
for comment identification

SCAN

super collider accountability network ■ seis document ■ october 1990
comments:

October 4, 1990

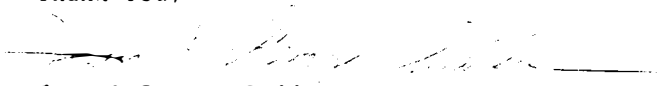
Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

Enclosed find copy of our recent letter to Mr. Cipriano. This is a complete copy from which comments were taken on the afternoon of September 19, in Waxahachie, Texas, by Jean Caddel, along with 2 enclosures, and a few additions.

Please accept this as our written comment on the SSC SEIS document.

Thank You,



Jean & George Caddel
PO Box 654
Waxahachie, TX 75165

Enclosure

JGC:jc

September 28, 1990

Joseph R. Cipriano
SSC Project Manager
2550 Beckleymeade, Mall Stop 1020
Dallas, Texas 75237-3946

Dear Mr. Cipriano:

Thank you for your letter of August 23 in reply to our questions, and the careful consideration you gave each of them. We are encouraged by the efforts that Secretary Watkins is making to reform DOE's closed manner of doing business and to make the agency more accountable. We also realize what a great task it must be, and that it will be some length of time before decisive results will be obvious. It is our opinion that it will take the education and cooperation of those of us in each area to keep similar mistakes from being repeated. With open, honest communication and efforts, as well as proper monitoring and control, we believe future problems can be kept at a minimum. For these reasons, we have become involved.

1 | Since most of us have known from the beginning that the SSC will not generate radioactive emissions and wastes that might be associated with a nuclear reactor, our concerns and questions have never been based on that premise. Our greatest personal worry is in regard to low-level radioactivity being emitted into the soil and water, in particular Tritium and Sodium-22, which are both soluble in water.

Numerous references to the Fermi Laboratory have been made since this site was first being considered, and we decided the best way to overcome our concerns was to get more information on Fermilab. We have studied some four years of Environmental Reports from that facility (1985 through 1988 - 1989 was not made available to us in September of 1990) and the DOE Environmental Preliminary Survey Report done at Fermilab, October, 1987 (see enclosure) along with the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and the Site Specific Conceptual Design for the SSC. While comparing all of these, some correspondence received, and findings of other respected authorities, we noted some things that brought other questions to mind.

The environmental reports issued by Fermilab were repetitious, some pages having been copied verbatim year after year. They did not appear to be thorough or complete; however, except for a few things, most of them had little information that would cast a significant shadow on the operation. The Site Environmental Report for 1988, published in May of 1989, speaks of the survey which was done in October, 1987 as a "portion of the larger, comprehensive

DOE Environmental Survey encompassing all major operating facilities of DOE." In addition to this, DOE Survey Report, p. ES-1 stated, "Representatives of Fermilab, DOE Chicago Operations Office, and the Survey team met with three representatives of state and local agencies on June 30, 1987, at Fermilab to discuss their concerns."

SPILLS AND MIXED WASTE

In your reply of August 23, 1990, "There is no possibility of large spills or radionuclides..."

2 From the local newspaper, Sept. 5, 1990, "'This is an accelerator, not a reactor,' ...noting that because there is no nuclear fuel there is no chance of spills. 'Nothing can happen that will have a serious environmental impact'"

According to the Survey Report, there were spills, though perhaps not in the category of a large spill, and clean-up did not appear to be thorough. Just how far and where they may have reached was still an unknown factor. (See Enclosure - Survey Report)

FUTURE EXPANSION

3 Answer 14, p. 11 of your letter, "Clearly, any environmental impacts associated with future expansion would have to receive public comment if they are not covered in the Environmental Impact Statement (1988) and the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement."

QUESTION: HOW MANY EXPERIMENTS, FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS AND HEARINGS WERE REQUIRED, HAVE BEEN ADDED AT FERMILAB? WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF THESE EXPERIMENTS?

FIXED TARGET PROGRAM

Answer 8, p. 7, "About half of the volume came from the fixed target physics program and about half came from the operation of the accelerator itself. The SSC will not have the fixed target physics program but will have a modest (Much smaller in scope) test beam program."

4 Earlier answer sent to us that had been received from Garry W. Gibbs, SSC Office, Washington, D.C., "The SSC will not have the fixed target physics program but will have a modest (much smaller in scope) test beam program."

Draft EIS, Vol. I, 5.1.6-2, Regarding the peak of radiation exposure to workers - nearly 500 person-rem/yr for the third year, "Fifty percent or more of this is directly due to the fixed-target program.....and because the SSC would not have an equivalent fixed-target program, the CDG estimates that for the first few years of operations, average worker exposure would be 40 person-rem/yr, falling to an average of 20 person-rem/yr after that time."

4

Draft SEIS (1990), p. 1-10, "Three major SSC elements are identified as potential areas for future expansion -- (1) three 2-TeV test beam target halls; (2) four experimental halls; and (3) a high-energy, fixed -target physics program."

Site-Specific Conceptual Design, July 1990, p. 269, 2. "Fixed target. Slow extraction of the beam from the SSC has been studied and found to be feasible. Parasitic gas-jet internal targets represent another fixed-target possibility."

4
(cont'd)

From these quotes we can only assume that fixed target programs already are being planned for the future, and this in turn would greatly add to the amount of radiation. According to this, if fixed targets are added and furnished 50% of the radiation, this would double the amount.

QUESTION: HOW DO YOU FIGURE THE POTENTIAL INCREASE IN RADIATION AT THE SSC SHOULD FIXED TARGET PROGRAMS BE ADDED?

Task Force Report, p. 30, Nov. 10, 1987, "With this design, annual radiation dose equivalent to the general public will not exceed 10 mrem, an amount small compared to the average exposure from natural sources."

Site-Specific Design, July, 1990, p. 270, "At the SSC the particles can have very high energies comparable to the energies of the high-energy components of the Earth's cosmic ray background, a natural source of radiation that continuously bombards the entire globe from deep space."

Answer 4 of your letter, p. 4, "There has been no releases of radionuclides at Fermilab above regulatory limits."

Answer 9, p. 8, "Federal regulations permit radiation workers to receive as much as 5000 mrem during a year. The same regulations limit exposures to members of the public to 100 mrem per year."

5

QUESTION: HOW DOES DOE SET THEIR STANDARDS AND REGULATORY LIMITS FOR RADIATION?

From the information we have read, it appears that the safe level must not actually be known. Regulatory limits are continually changing to fit the needs of DOE and others who produce low-level radioactive waste, since space is not available for much of it and cost is rocketing upward. Even recently, NRC, in reaction to public opposition, dropped a move toward deregulating low-level nuclear waste and issued "a general guideline for the development of ...(case-by-case) exemptions and provides a uniform and consistent health and safety framework for considering whether to grant such exemptions." (From NRC documents) They say up to 30% of the nuclear power industry's waste is below regulatory concern and can be disposed of in conventional landfills and waste disposal facilities. At present, we understand, there are only three remaining U. S. facilities who will accept low-level waste from such places as power plants, hospitals, etc.

QUESTION: WHAT DATA IS THERE WHICH WILL PROVE THAT THIS WASTE HAS SUDDENLY BECOME SAFE?

5
(cont'd)

Many authorities are coming to the conclusion that the smaller doses over an extended time may indeed be most harmful. We refer to an experiment conducted by Dr. Abram Petkau, Canadian physician and biophysicist. Until recently he managed the Medical Biophysics Branch of the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, located in Pinawa, Manitoba. "While studying the action of radiation on cell membranes in 1971, Dr. Petkau conducted an experiment never done before. He added a small amount of radioactive sodium-22 to water containing model lipid membranes extracted from fresh beef brain. To his surprise, the membranes burst from exposure to just one "rad" (a measure of the amount of radiation absorbed) over a long period of time. Conversely, Dr. Petkau had previously found that 3,500 rads were required to break the cell membrane when X-rays were applied for only a few minutes. He concluded that the longer the exposure, the smaller the dose needed to damage cells." (Deadly Deceit by Dr. Jay M. Gould & Benjamin A. Goldman, Pub. 1990, p. 173)

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

David Opperman, PhD Electrical Engineering, Illinois, received information from a high energy physicist who had formerly been employed at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. A portion of Dr. Opperman's comments were as follows, "Some of the aspects of the SSC are less of a problem and probably can be designed with the appropriate shielding and other protection techniques,...Also, since the high energy proton beam will not cause a nuclear reaction, the energy in the beam probably can be controlled. However other issues with the SSC may create serious safety hazards.... There are two potential problems that do not have obvious solutions and will have very negative impact on the lives of the men, women, and children living near the SSC. These problems are:

6

1. the relatively large increase of the radioactive isotopes in the "beam abort" areas, and
2. the possibility of a superconducting magnet exploding if it rapidly returns to the normal state because of a failure in the liquid helium system.

....Two of these areas (beam abort areas) are within 1 3/4 miles of the St. Charles High School... Another...very near the Fox Valley Shopping Center.the beam will be directed in controlled manner for a number of different reasons including equipment failures, stability problems, etc....The build-up rate will depend upon the number of times the beam is aborted. These data are not available; however the "beam abort" area at Fermi is off-limits to visitors because of the potential safety hazard. Also, if there is any water seepage, the water will become contaminated and also could contaminate nearby wells and water storage facilities.

Although, at the present time, there are not data to prove that the radioactive "beam abort" area and exploding superconducting magnets are serious safety hazards, these problems must be satisfactorily resolved in the design of the SSC. However, since it will be difficult to guarantee that these problems will never occur, the best solution is to build the SSC in a very low populated area where the risk to human lives is minimized."

Many of SSC's future neighbors will be left much closer than the 1 3/4 miles mentioned above, and some are expected to live directly over the ring. A number of those over the proposed ring are attempting to sell their property, but no person wants it when they learn the tunnel is directly under the house, even though they are assured it will be completely safe. From maps that we have, it appears that Fermilab employees live at a nearby village; however, since we understand many of the SSC people will be living in the area, perhaps this problem could be resolved by buying these houses free simple and using them for SSC personnel who choose to live on site, or near site.

6
(cont'd)

DEIS Vol I, 5.1.6-2, "Safety and handling programs similar to those at Fermilab would be established."

Site-Specific Conceptual Design, July 1990, p. 275, "To avoid activation of the groundwater either by leaching or by mixing groundwater with cooling water, the experience of the high-energy accelerators at Fermilab and CERN will be utilized.

p. 276, "The SSC Laboratory will follow well-established procedures to monitor compliance with all applicable environmental standards set by the DOE. The thoroughness and sensitivity of these procedures are well documented in the annual site environmental reports submitted to the DOE by each of the presently operating accelerator facilities."

THIS IS OUR GREATEST CONCERN - QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

After reading the environmental reports published by Fermilab, in particular 1987 & 1988, and comparing them with the Preliminary Survey Report done in 1987 and published in 1988, we get the impression that environmental control and monitoring was almost as much of an experiment as the physics program itself. We all know that projects of this type are dealing with the unknown, and it is relatively sure that there will be unforeseen surprises at the new facility, as there evidently were at Fermilab.

7

Even though some believe DOE is honestly making an effort, it will take time to develop confidence in the credibility of the agency. We quote Dallas Morning News, Sept. 20, 1990, "'The challenge is to communicate that (radiation releases would be small and not harmful) and overcome the confusion that exists,' said Larry Coulson, assistant director of environmental safety and health for the collider lab. The bottom line, he said, is that the radiation released will be 'less radiation than you will get if you

7

had a gas stove.'"

Statements such as this are exactly what cause the confusion - either Mr. Coulson deliberately stated an untruth, or he is ignorant of the difference between radiant heat and radioactivity.

THE CITIZENS OF THIS AREA SIMPLY CANNOT LIVE WITH SUCH A RISK!

Transmittal and Follow-up of Findings (1987 Fermilab Survey Preliminary Report, Executive Summary, pp. ES-2, ES-3)

7
(cont'd)

"The preliminary findings of the Environmental Survey of Fermilab were shared with the Chicago Operations Office and the site contractor at the Survey closeout briefing held September 25, 1987. By October 29, 1987, the Chicago Operations Office had developed a draft action plan to address the Survey preliminary findings. A final action plan addressing all the Survey findings cited herein will be prepared by the Chicago Operations Office within 45 days of receiving this Preliminary Report. Those problems that involve extended studies and multi-year budget commitments will be the subject of the Environmental Survey Summary Report and the DOE-wide prioritization.

Within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, the Office of Environmental Guidance and Compliance has immediate responsibility for monitoring environmental compliance and the status of the Fermilab Survey findings. The Office of Environmental Audit will continue to assess the environmental problems through a program of systematic environmental audits that will be initiated toward the conclusion of the DOE Environmental Survey in 1989."

8

It would be helpful to know how this action has been implemented. We trust all problems have been solved at this time. However, in order to rule out the possibility of such happening at this location, it would be reassuring to know that there will be quality control from the beginning, and avoid even a 'potential for soil and water contamination'.

Again we request **A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT AS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED AT THE HANFORD, WASHINGTON SITE** (Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order), **WHEREBY DOE ESTABLISHES A FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT TEAM OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL, WHO WOULD BE SELECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF ELLIS COUNTY, WITH THE APPROVAL OF DOE, AND WHO WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE CITIZENS AS WELL AS DOE.**

Sincerely,

Jean & George Caddel

2 Enclosures

9 | Enclosure 1

We request the following documents be made a part of the public record:

1) Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1987 (Fermilab 88/40 1104.100 UC-41)

2) Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1988 (Fermilab 89/63 1104.100 UC-41)

3) U.S. Department of Energy Environment, Safety and Health Office of Environmental Audit - Environmental Survey Preliminary Report, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, October 1988 (DOE/EH/OEV-16-P)

Enclosure 2

**ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY PRELIMINARY REPORT
FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY
BATAVIA, ILLINOIS
Survey Sept, 1987, published October 1988.**

10 Four Categories were covered in this report. Category I involved an immediate threat to human life. Category II included those problems where the risk was high but the definition of risk broader. Category III findings were those with the broadest definition of Risk; such conditions that presented a potential hazard. Category IV, in particular, findings which included instances of administrative noncompliance and management practices that are indirectly related to environmental risk.

There were no findings in Category I, and only one in Category II, regarding PCB's, that we recall. (Since there will be no PCB's at the SSC site, this is included only for the sake of pointing out the lack of quality control.) Most were in Category III and Category IV. We cite comments and findings taken from this report which tend to point up the fact that the quality control and monitoring was lax and incomplete.

Summary of Findings (p. ES-2)

The major preliminary findings of the Environmental Survey of Fermilab are as follows:

- 11
- . Three areas on-site have received hazardous substances and may be potential sources of soil and/or groundwater contamination. The full nature and extent of contamination are not known.
 - . Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in selected areas as a result of fixed-target experiments. The nature and extent of the accelerator-produced radionuclide contamination and migration below the underdrain systems have not been fully characterized.
 - . Inadequacies in the present groundwater monitoring system may result in lack of early detection of potential groundwater contamination.

3.1 Air

3.1.4 Findings and Observations (pp. 3-15 & 16)

Categories I, II, III - None.

Category IV

1. Unpermitted Sources. Three air emissions sources at Fermilab lack the required registration/permits. These are the Branson vapor degreaser, in industrial Building No. 3; machining operations in the shop near Laboratory No. 2 controlled by a baghouse; and the high-efficiency filter used to guard against accidental release of lithium at the neutrino stack. Although no environmental problems are apparent, lack of proper registration or permits can lead to fines.

3.2 Soil

Areas of known or suspected soil contamination are as follows:
(p. 3-23)

Experimental Area Targets and Beam Dumps. Operation of the accelerator produces radionuclides through direct soil activation resulting from particle scattering when the beam strikes targets and dumps, when the beam passes through dumps, and may contaminate soil when subdrain sump effluent is discharged to surface drainages. Subdrains below the target areas collect percolating water that has either leached radionuclides from activated soil or has been directly activated. These subdrains lead to sumps that are analyzedand discharged to surface drainage ditches, where the surface water or soils can become contaminated.

The system for control of soil activation consists of shielding at targets and beam dumps. The shielding methods, materials, and calculations have evolved through use, observations, and measurements of performance made by Fermilab personnel.... The current design ideology is intended to provide extensive shielding by surrounding the target and dump structures with steel. Earlier target areas in the neutrino and meson primary target areas utilized only specially selected, bank-run sand and gravel that were low in sodium content. The soils surrounding the target tubes in these areas are contaminated with radionuclides and, as such, are also considered potential sources of groundwater contamination.

...These underdrains are intended to intercept and remove percolating water that has leached radionuclides from the shallower soil around the target tubes, or water carrying radionuclides leaking from holes (if any) in the liner....The current practice is to limit the maximum radiation level that can be released to the surface drainage ditches by pumping the sumps. Since the retention pits also collect spills from leaks or from maintenance of the RCW system, the segregation of the two pits further controls releases of radioactive water.

CUB Perforated Pipe Field. (p. 3-25)

The former disposal of cooling water laden with heavy metals (Zn,

Cu, Cr+6) in the CUB perforated pipe field has resulted in contamination of the soil in that area. The depth and areal extent of the contamination is unknown and has not been characterized beyond a series of shallow, hand-dug samples to a depth of 1.5 meters (5 feet), collected in 1982 and 1985. There are no liquid effluent containment controls in operation at this facility, since it is intended to dispose of wastewater from the CUB-treatment facility.

Main Substation Area. (p. 3-25)

Soil in the vicinity of the main substation is contaminated with PCBs resulting from a series of past spills of PCBs from capacitors and mineral oil from a main transformer. The PCB spills occurred over a period of years until the capacitors were removed in July 1987....No controls on these sources are currently in place. However, remedial planning is underway.

Site 38 Shipping, Receiving, and Warehouses. (p. 3-25)

There have been several historic spills of small quantities of oil, solvents, paint thinner, and other similar chemicals in the Site 38 area. Although many of these spills were cleaned up by Fermilab; apparently only visual confirmation of the absence of soil staining was used as a measure of the completeness of the cleanup effort of the earlier events. It is estimated by the Survey that the combined impact of these spills is small, based on historical data available, and that although small isolated areas of soil contamination may exist, widespread soil and groundwater contamination as a result of the spills is not likely at Site 38.

3.2.3.1 Radionuclide Monitoring (p. 3-27)

Fermilab has developed a system of indirectly monitoring the potential for soil activation resulting from beam interaction with targets and dumps. The system uses aluminum and copper tags placed at selected locations in the enclosures. ...For comparison soil radioactivation is predicted, based on tag measurements as input to a cascade simulation program developed by Fermilab called CASIM... The model was validated at the D0 enclosure on the main ring, and because of the similarity in soil types, would also be valid in the experimental area. The tag system has not been used since 1982, in the Experimental Areas, when the superconducting magnets were put in service, but the tags remain in place and are available for use. It continues to be used by the Accelerator Division in their areas.

In addition to the tag system in the enclosures, a series of 25 soil borings and pipes placed in the structures during construction have been used, some of which are still available for measuring radiation at several locations....As mentioned above, monitoring of the soil by this method has not been used since 1982, when the superconducting magnets were installed. Use of the superconducting magnets requires that the beam be maintained in the guides or the

magnets will revert to normal. Such reversion indicates that the beam has become misaligned, and some secondary particles could strike the tunnel wall and surrounding soil. Of the 25 original boreholes, 13 that have not been destroyed by new construction are still available. Of these, four boreholes and pipes installed to monitor water in the subdrains and bathtubs beneath the target enclosures are still in use and are monitored at least annually. Results of tritium analyses from water samples collected from a borehole inside the bathtub beneath the new neutrino-area target hall revealed concentrations as high as 29 pCi/ml (20 pCi/ml is the drinking water standard). The other three holes have shown values

for tritium of up to 2,200 pCi/ml and 171 pCi/ml in the PW6 and CO enclosures, respectively.

3.2.4 Findings and Observations (p. 3-32)

Categories I & II None

3.2.4.3 Category III

1. Soil Radioactivation. Soil radioactivation has occurred and continues to occur in the soil near at least three areas as a result of fixed-target experiments. These areas are:

- . The old primary target hall and decay pipe in the neutrino area (NO1 enclosure)
- . The old meson target box (MO1 enclosure)
- . The neutrino area primary beam dump (NW4 or enclosure 100 NO2)

While extensive sampling of surface waters and sumps is conducted, the nature and extent of accelerator produced radionuclide contamination and migration in subsurface soils below the underdrains is not fully characterized or monitored. Lack of monitoring in the subsurface below the underdrains but above the groundwater precludes early detection of contaminant migration. The radionuclides considered leachable that could migrate to the groundwater are Na-22 and tritium. These two radionuclides can move in percolating water and have half-lives longer than many of the other accelerator-produced radionuclides known to be present in the soil and percolating water at these areas.

3.2.4.4 Category IV (pp. 3-32 & 34)

1. Deficiencies in Soil-Sampling Procedures. The accuracy and reliability of soil-monitoring data reported by the on-site and off-site laboratories may be suspect because of deficiencies in the soil-sampling procedures. The following deficiencies were noted:

- . Cross-contamination of soil samples could occur because the equipment for taking soil samples is not rinsed with acetone or hexane between samples.....
- . The Sampling Procedures used by the EP group do not include sufficient information to lead a sampler through the complete process from start to finish.
- . There was no listing or description of the sampling equipment needed to take each of the various types of soil and vegetation samples.
- . There were no written procedures for the decontamination of sampling equipment used for soil samples that will be analyzed for nonradioactive contaminants.
- . There were no written procedures outlining how to prevent contamination of sampling equipment prior to taking a sample.
- . There were no written procedures describing how to preserve, store, and ship samples.
- . The chain-of-custody forms do not accompany the samples to the off-site laboratories; hence, chain-of-custody is technically broken for such samples.

3.3 Surface Water/Drinking Water

3.3.2 General Description of Pollution Sources and Controls (p.3-41)

....Tritiated water activity was reported at 1.0 to 11.8 pCi/ml. During the winter, the tile field to which the wastewaters are pumped occasionally freezes along with the pipeline itself. In the past, some batches were released to the CUB Booster Pond, which is part of the Indian Creek basin. This practice had the potential for inadvertent releases of low-level radioactivity off-site, although no such releases were ever documented.....Since 1987, the release of radionuclides to the CUB tile field and Booster Pond has been negligible.

(p. 3-43) The major remaining source of contaminated wastewater in the Village is the old Oxidation Pond itself. It served as a single-stage aerated lagoon typically treating 0.25 to 0.60 million liters (66,000 to 160,000 gallons) per day of domestic waste, including some of the process flows described above. Stringent BOD and TSS requirements mandated by NPDES Permit No. IL0025941 proved to be very difficult to achieve. Data for 1986 indicated violation of BOD concentration limits for 10 out of 12 months and of TSS limits for 8 out of 12 months....Data for the first 7 months of 1987 indicate very gradual die-away of BOD and erratic performance with respect to TSS concentrations.

3.3.3 Environmental Monitoring Program (p. 3-51)

Several deficiencies were noted by the survey team while observing Fermilab's sampling and analysis procedures. Although no obvious errors or impacts on environmental quality were found as a direct result of these deficiencies, practices presently in use do not provide the level of confidence necessary to defend the validity of the data in case of outside scrutiny. Written protocols are not readily available, preservation techniques were inadequate, chain-of-custody forms do not follow the samples off-site, and decontamination and cleaning of sampling equipment was done in a way that cross-contamination could have occurred. Samples for dissolved oxygen were collected in plastic bottles, rendering all results questionable.

3.3.4 Findings and Observations (pp. 3-56, 57, 58)

Categories I, II & III None

3.3.4.4 Category IV

1. Contaminated Wastewater Released to the Ground. Several small-volume sources of contaminated wastewaters are discharged to the nearest paved surfaces or to the ground without adequate control or treatment. Although no environmental problems were observed, such practices could ultimately contribute to the pollution of soils or groundwaters beneath the surface with oils or heavy metals. Specific examples of such releases include the following:

- . 1,100 to 1,500 liters... oily plasma burner coolant from laboratory no. 1's cut shop is drained to the driveway adjacent to the building. Analyses indicate oil and grease concentrations at 28 mg/l; iron at 2 to 58 mg/l; chromium, copper, manganese, and nickel at 2, 1.35, 3.8, and 1.8 mg/l, respectively. ...the coolant either percolates into the ground or is flushed into the storm drainage system.
- . 190 to 300 liters...oily detergent washwaters from a portable Cleanomat degreasing machine are released to the driveways and parking lots...from which they are flushed into the nearby swampy lowlands. ...Metal laminates are degreased by this machine, transferring ...possibly heavy metals to the washwater. The potential for soil and groundwater contamination exists as a result of this practice.
- . Approximately 115 liters...rinsewaters from the polishing of copper-based printed circuit boards are released directly to the ground from laboratory No. 8 in the

Village. The bulk of the metallic copper ...is recovered by simple settling..., but the supernatant does contain floating pieces ... in which copper particles are embedded. This material is transferred to the ground, where it accumulates at the surface, or is carried to the DUSAF pond by stormwater runoff. In either case, a potential for contamination of soil, groundwater, or surface water exists.

2. Deficiencies in Sampling Procedures. Although the Fermilab analytical laboratories have a sampling quality assurance program in effect, there are some deficiencies in its implementation. The Survey team did not find evidence of invalid data, but the sampling practices presently used are not sufficient to defend the validity of the data. The specific sampling problems and potential consequences are discussed below:

- . The surface water sampling procedures for the radiochemical and chemical measurements are not available in a detailed sampling protocol for the samples collected by the Safety Section. The lack of formal procedures makes it difficult to verify proper sample collection. Also, a new or temporary person substituting during the regular sampler's absence can sample improperly without a sampling manual for guidance.
- . The water samples are not always properly preserved by cooling for organic compound analysis or by the addition of acid for metals analyses.....Organic compounds are subject to biological and chemical changes on standing...Sample preservation techniques when used, and sample holding times prior to analysis were not recorded in an appropriate logbook for later verification.
- . Although chain-of-custody forms are available and used, they are not properly signed at each transfer...and do not accompany the sample to the ..off-site laboratory. This can result in difficulty in proving the reliability of the results obtained, since documentation that the correct sample was analyzed cannot be provided. This deficiency occurs at both laboratories (the Nuclear Counting Laboratory and the Water Laboratory).
- . Surface water samples at most locations...are collected for both laboratories by filling a container at one point (e.g., below the surface at one point near the shore). ...Streams, ponds, and lakes are not homogenous in water quality. For example, channeling occurs in rivers and streams; thus the collection of a sample near the shore at one point may not adequately reflect the water quality of the river or stream.

- . Inadequate cleaning of water sampling equipment between samples... This practice can contaminate samples leading to erroneous results.
- . The bottle used to collect the sample for dissolved oxygen is not the recommended type. At present, a plastic bottle is used, which may be permeable to air. Typically, samples for dissolved oxygen are collected in a glass bottle with a glass stopper...

3.4.2 General Description of Pollution Sources and Controls (p. 3-73 & 79)

Fermilab has three source-areas that may pose a threat to groundwater. Two of these source-areas are essentially inactive (i.e., they are no longer receiving contaminants) and one area is presently receiving waste discharge. One of the inactive areas and the active area are the result of site operations. The other inactive area is the result of a transformer oil spill in January 1985. These areas represent potential sources of groundwater contamination and are described as follows:

CUB Perforated Pipe Field. The old CUB perforated pipe field inside the main ring formerly received wastes derived from the treatment of cooling water fluids, which contained chromates to inhibit corrosion. Soils in the disposal area have been sampled to a depth of 1.5 meters (5 feet) and analyzed for chloride, chromate, copper, lead, sulfates, and zinc. Although the use of chromates was discontinued in 1978, the tile field area continues to receive wastes in the form of salt solutions containing chloride, Be-7, Mn54, Co-60, calcium, and other nonradioactive impurities that were in the cooling water from the regeneration of ion exchange column resins. The disposal field system of underground piping was rebuilt in 1982 with the new CUB clay tile field overlapping the old CUB perforated pipe field in part. There are no surveyed, as-built records of the construction, but notes from Fermilab Environmental Group personnel indicate an approximate area of less than 0.4 hectares (1 acre) was used for the piping network.

January 1985 Transformer Oil Spill. The failure of a transformer in the main substation, in January 1985, released a quantity of mineral oil estimated to be as much as 23,000 liters (6,000 gallons). The oil is a potential source of groundwater contamination and has been encountered in a sump approximately 15 meters (50 feet) east of the pad, and an electric vault beneath the Capacitor Tree approximately 15 meters (50 feet) south of the pad. The subsurface has not been sampled or characterized in the area near the spill.

Soil Activation at Targets and Dumps. Soil activation from beam target interaction and beam-dump pass-through in the area of the

old primary target areas of the neutrino and meson beam lines, as well as the neutrino area primary target area dump, are a potential source of groundwater contamination. Leachable radionuclides have been detected and are regularly monitored in sumps connected to underdrains beneath these older structures. New designs for these types of facilities provide for additional steel shielding to reduce soil activation, but the older target areas with soil shielding have been, and remain, activated. These two older target halls are no longer in use.

3.4.4 Findings and Observations (pp. 3-37, 38, 39, 90, 91)

Categories I & II None

3.4.4.3 Category III

1. Inadequacies in the Present Groundwater Monitoring System. The lack of Monitoring wells or vadose zone monitors close to potential and known sources of soil contamination may result in undetected groundwater contamination. Three areas on-site are potential sources of groundwater contamination, and lack adequate groundwater monitoring. These three areas may be contaminated by radionuclides, PCBs, oil, chlorides, or sulfates.

- a. Old CUB Perforated Pipe Field. Existing wells used for monitoring (W-17A, W-20 and W-45) are not located close enough to the pipe field to provide detection of contamination in the Silurian dolomite aquifer until the pollutants have migrated approximately 450 meters (1,500 feet). The Silurian dolomite aquifer is used for drinking water on-site and by the City of Warrenville, in the downgradient direction off-site.

The old CUB perforated pipe field received discharges of fluids resulting from the regeneration of ion exchange resins used to treat circulating cooling water and chromate from the cooling-water system. The old CUB perforated pipe field has been replaced by the CUB clay tile field constructed in essentially the same location. The new CUB clay tile field continues to receive fluids from the regeneration of ion exchange resins containing chloride, sulfates, Be-7, Mn-54, and Co-60. Chromates are no longer used by Fermilab for cooling-water treatment.

Soil sampling has extended to a depth of 1.5 meters (5 feet) and has revealed that contamination exists from past practices. Finding 4.5.2.3 provides details on the known contamination. Characterization or monitoring has not been performed below a depth of 1.5 meters (5 feet). The presence of shallow, perched water tables, which may

allow lateral migration of pollutants in the sand and gravel layers within the glacial drift, are known to occur on-site. The lack of subsurface characterization in the area, coupled with the fact that monitoring wells are 450 meters (1,500 feet) away and cased through the glacial drift, may result in the potential for groundwater contamination to exist undetected in an area roughly 20 hectares (50 acres) in size.

- b. Old Neutrino and Meson Target Halls, and the Neutrino Primary Dump. Three of the four existing wells used for monitoring the experimental areas are not located close enough to the source areas to provide timely detection of contamination in the Silurian dolomite aquifer. Contaminants would have to migrate from 430 to 640 meters (1,400 to 2,100 feet) to reach wells W-38/-39 (same location), W-43, and W-49. The fourth well, W-78, is located approximately 38 meters (125 feet) downgradient from the M01 enclosure (Meson target box) of the Meson line. This well was installed specifically for monitoring purposes and was constructed with approximately 21 linear meters (70 feet) open to the Silurian dolomite. Because the length open to the formation is relatively long, there is a potential for dilution of contaminant concentrations entering the well from a shallow water-bearing zone by cleaner water inflow from deeper water-bearing zones in the well.

The presence of a shallow, perched water table may allow lateral migration of pollutants in the sand and gravel layer present at approximate elevation 216 meters (710 feet) msl, approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) below the underdrain system. This perched water table is not monitored or characterized well enough in the experimental area to define the gradient, flow direction, and velocity of groundwater flow. Although this perched zone is not used for drinking water supply on-site, it may serve as a pathway to reduce travel times for pollutants to reach the groundwater table or to migrate off-site to potential receptors. The wells currently used to monitor the Silurian dolomite are cased through this zone and thus are not capable of monitoring it. Because no shallow wells or vadose-zone monitoring devices have been installed to monitor the subsurface beneath these source areas, few data are available on the concentration of radionuclides there. Soils and percolating groundwater beneath the underdrains for the Neutrino Area Primary Target were sampled by one soil boring drilled in 1984. Analyses of the soil moisture in the samples recovered from this 45-degree-angle boring revealed tritium concentrations of 10.8 ± 0.4 pCi/ml (20

pCi/ml is the drinking water standard) at the elevation of the lowest underdrain (elevation 221 meters (725 feet) msl), and less than 1 pCi/ml 5.5 meters (18 feet) below the underdrain. These samples represent only one small area of the subsurface at one point in time and thus do not provide characterization. The sumps that receive underdrain water from this area contain concentrations of tritium as high as 600-60 pCi/ml, but are typically less than 300 pCi/ml.

- c. Main Substation Oil Spill. The area of the main substation is not monitored or characterized well enough to evaluate the disposition of mineral oil unaccounted for in the January 1985 spill or the extent of PCB contamination from spills during the life of the Capacitor Tree until removal of the capacitors in 1987. The nearest wells are W-1 and W-3, located 1,220 meters (4,000 feet) and 244 meters (800 feet) away, respectively. Both are site water supply wells drawing from the Silurian dolomite. Well W-4, although close by, is not used for water supply, and is open to the Cambrian Ironton-Galesville aquifer below a depth of 321 meters (1,052 feet). Because of the depth, the opportunity for dilution, and the intervening Maquoketa shale, well W-4 is not likely to be affected by this source.

Fugitive oil believed to be from the transformer spill has been encountered in the sump for enclosure F-2 located approximately 15 meters (50 feet) east of the transformer pad. An estimated 190 liters (50 gallons) of oil was recovered during CY 1986 from that sump (Baker, 1987). During the on-site Survey, oil was also discovered in the electric vault beneath the Capacitor Tree. The quantity was estimated to be approximately 475 liters (125 gallons). The migration pathway to these two subsurface enclosures has not been positively identified and may be either electric conduits or the soil. The full extent of vertical and horizontal migration of the oil is not known.

PCBs are known to have been spilled during operation, and during removal of the capacitors from the Capacitor Tree. Several small areas on the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Capacitor Tree are contaminated with PCBs. There is not enough information available to estimate a quantity. However, site personnel believe less than 4.5 kg (10 pounds) were spilled (Allen, 1987b). The site is currently preparing to hire a consultant to provide guidance for remedial measures in the PCB spill area.

The presence of shallow, perched water tables in the area may allow more rapid lateral and vertical migration of these contaminants and therefore potentially reduce travel time to drinking water supplies. The lack of characterization and monitoring may allow contaminants to reach a site water supply well prior to detection.

3.4.4.4 Category IV

1. Lack of Adequate Groundwater Sampling Procedures. The accuracy and reliability of the groundwater monitoring data reported from the analytical laboratory may be suspect because of several QA/QC problems associated with Fermilab sampling procedures.
 - a. Dedicated Sample Pumps. Underestimation of volatile compound concentrations may occur because of the use of dedicated centrifugal submersible pumps in the wells. These types of pumps are susceptible to cavitation, which tends to volatilize dissolved gases. Subsequently these gases can be lost during bottle filling.
 - b. Decontamination Procedures. Sampling equipment decontamination and cleaning procedures are not proper for either inorganic or organic sampling. The use of a garden hose (vinyl with a rubber seal) to convey water to the sample bottles from the well, and using only bleach to decontaminate. Although only minor in apparent effect, the lack of proper decontamination procedures would render the quality of analysis suspect because of sample quality.
 - c. Purging Procedures. Purging methods do not contain any mechanism for evaluating the purge effectiveness. Inadequate purging can allow an unrepresentative sample to be collected. In order to collect a sample representative of the formation water quality, it is necessary to purge all of the water from the well casing, filter medium, and the rock or soil adjacent to the well that may contain water that has been affected by the well. Accepted procedures call for a minimum of three well volumes and the stability of indicators (pH, temperature, and conductivity) that are monitored during discharge, whichever takes longer. The purge formula used by Fermilab to pump the well for ten minutes does not specifically use either well volume or indicator monitoring to ensure that formation water is being sampled.
 - d. Uncertainty Regarding Well Construction. As-built records are not available regarding pump intake elevation, length of the well open to the formation, and other physical details of construction. Definitive

characterization of the subsurface to potential contamination is difficult without knowing: (1) what elevations are being sampled; (2) if dilution of the sample horizon may be occurring because the well is open to a large length of the formation; and (3) if the wells are sealed in the formation adequately so that leakage or contamination from higher elevations is not flowing down the outside of the casing to the sample intake zone.

- e. The groundwater sampling procedures for the radiochemical and chemical measurements are not available in a detailed sampling protocol. The lack of formal procedures makes it difficult to verify proper sample collection, and cannot assure consistent sampling practices through time. In addition, a new or temporary person substituting during the regular sampler's absence is left to sample without a guidance manual or complete procedures which may lead to improper sampling.

4.1 Waste Management

4.1.1.1 Hazardous Waste Management

4.1.1.2 Radioactive Waste

4.1.2 Findings and Observations (p. 4-24)

Categories I, II, III None

4.1.2.4 Category IV

1. Waste Accumulation Areas. Lack of, or inadequate secondary containment and the presence of permeable surfaces in waste accumulation areas for liquid, radioactive, and Special wastes could result in the release of hazardous substances to the environment in the event of a spill.

Waste accumulation areas (WAAs) are used throughout the site to aggregate hazardous, radioactive, and Special wastes prior to pickup and delivery to the Site 55 hazardous and Special waste processing and storage facility, the Boneyard, or the Site 67 radioactive waste facility. WAAs are needed due to the generation of wastes in small quantities by numerous generators throughout the facility. Applicable RCRA requirements for WAAs include labeling of containers holding hazardous waste, and removal of the container within 90 days from the date on which the container was first placed in the WAA and accumulation of hazardous waste began in the container. Adherence to requirements applicable to RCRA-permitted storage facilities, for impermeable surfaces and

spill containment capacity, is technically not required for WAAs but is considered good practice. Given that the nature of the risks posed by the wastes is the same for both WAAs and permitted storage areas, not implementing the impermeable surface and spill containment requirements increases the potential for the release of hazardous and/or radioactive constituents from WAAs.

Table 4-7 summarizes Survey team observations on WAAs and waste storage areas. It provides details on WAAs lacking secondary containment and impermeable surfaces.

4.2 Toxic and Chemical Materials

4.2.6 Findings and Observations (pp. 4-36, 37, 39)

Category 1 None

4.2.6.2 Category II

1. Leaking PCB and PCB-Contaminated Transformers. Four transformers containing PCBs were found to have small leaks or an oil stain indicating a recent leak.

Category III None

4.2.6.4 Category IV

1. PCB Annual Report. PCB annual inventory reports from 1979-1986 are incomplete because they do not list total numbers of PCB transformers nor the total weight of PCBs in PCB transformers. The reports fully describe each transformer (location, amount, concentration) but do not provide the summaries required by the regulations. Although not an environmental problem, this accounting error is a violation of TSCA requirements.
2. Labeling PCB-Contaminated Transformers. Incorrect labeling of PCB-contaminated transformers could lead to misjudgment of which transformers are properly labeled. Fermilab has routinely labeled PCB-contaminated transformers (50 to 500 ppm PCBs) with labels designating the units as PCB transformers (>500 ppm PCBs). Although this procedure was developed as a conservative practice, it can lead to confusion regarding which transformers are correctly designated and which are not. Table 4-12 identifies mislabeled transformers observed by the Survey team.
3. Lack of Secondary Containment-Aboveground Chemical Product Storage Tanks. The lack of secondary containment and the presence of permeable surfaces for aboveground gasoline and

fuel oil storage tanks and a scintillation oil tank may result in contamination of soils in the event of a spill.

Aboveground fuel tanks are located in various areas around Fermilab where contractors and Fermilab vehicles obtain fuel. The locations and numbers of the tanks vary depending upon the level and type of activities occurring at the time. The Survey team evaluated the eleven motor fuel tanks and two scintillation oil tanks in use during the Survey. In several instances dispensing equipment and/or tanks were in a deteriorated condition. Also, strong odors of motor fuels were noted and in one instance a slow leak was observed.

4. Underground Chemical Product Storage Tanks-Lack of Integrity Testing. Undetected releases of motor fuels and oils to the soil from underground tanks could occur as a result of the lack of integrity testing of the tanks.

The Survey team identified seven underground tanks used for the storage of gasoline, diesel, fuel, and fuel oil. All the tanks are subject to proposed RCRA regulations regarding underground storage tanks used for the storage of hazardous liquids including gasolines and fuels. Integrity testing of these tanks is not required at this time. However, based on evidence from similar tanks used nationwide and the lack of corrosion protection, it is possible that leaks may develop in one or more tanks.

Fermilab relies on inventory control to detect leakage. However, USEPA studies have shown that inventory control is not sufficiently sensitive to detect all leaks. Leaks occurring at a sufficient rate to contaminate significant areas of the soil would be undetected by inventory control.

5. Lack of Sampling and Analysis of Surface Waters After Aerial Application of Pesticide. The application of the insecticide Lorsban 15G by Lorsban helicopter can result in the contamination of nearby surface waters. Lorsban 15G contains the cholinesterase inhibitor chlorpyrifos which is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Thus, drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent surface waters. Appropriate sampling and analysis can ensure that this pesticide is not contaminating aquatic systems at Fermilab.

4.4 Quality Assurance

4.4.2 Findings and Observations

Categories I, II, III None

4.4.2.4 Category IV

1. Deficiencies in the Analytical Laboratories. Some deficiencies in the implementation of proper analytical quality control procedures were noted. The specific laboratory problems and potential consequences are presented below:
 - . The Nuclear Counting Laboratory does not keep a manual containing the analytical procedures at the laboratory. Thus, in the absence of the regular analyst, a new or temporary analyst would have difficulty in conducting the analyses, thereby increasing the potential for error.
 - . The analysts at the Nuclear Counting Laboratory and the Water Laboratory do not sign or initial the laboratory notebooks at the conclusion of each day's analyses. Therefore, if a significant question arises concerning the results reported, it would be difficult to establish full defensibility for the data. A complete quality control program requires the authentication of the results in the form of the analyst's signature or initials.
 - . The calculations made as part of the analysis are not checked by a second person at either laboratory. Thus, any calculation errors made by the analysts will not be corrected and this can result in less reliable data.
 - . The instrument used for dissolved oxygen measurements at the Water Laboratory is not calibrated by a colorimetric procedure such as the modified Winkler method. According to the procedure published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, more reliable results are obtained by calibrating the dissolved oxygen instrument against a second procedure.
 - . Some of the analytical reagents in the Nuclear Counting Laboratory and the Water Laboratory were not dated when received. This practice may result in the use of inferior reagents which will reflect on the results obtained.

4.5 Inactive Waste Sites and Releases

4.5.2 Findings and Observations (pp. 4-59 through 74)

Categories I & II None

See attached copies for:

4.5.2.3 Category III & 4.5.2.4 Category IV

1. Master Substation Transformer Leaks Transformer oil (1.3 ppm PCB) that leaked from transformer 82A and the other transformers in the master substation may be a source of groundwater contamination and soil contamination.

Oil constituents as well as low levels of PCBs, and possibly phosphate esters and chlorinated hydrocarbons, may contaminate Fermilab's on-site drinking water and process water supply wells. Too little information is presently available on the quantity and disposition of the oil and the groundwater regime to assess the impact to Fermilab's wells and the underlying aquifer.

In January 1985 a failure of transformer T82A at the Master substation, directly along "project north" (Northeast) from the Wilson Hall high-rise building (see Figure 4-7) caused a release of as much as 24,200 liters (6,398 gallons) of transformer oil from cracks in the transformer shell (Coulson, 1985). The amount of oil lost may be as little as 12,500 liters (3,300 gallons), assuming a 3,800-liter (1,000-gallon) error by the weighmaster for the recovered oil tankers, and a residual in the T82A shell of 760 liters (200 gallons).

The location and disposition of this lost oil is not known. A preliminary investigation by Fermilab personnel and the Survey team indicated that most of the mineral oil is probably in the vadose zone under the gravel bedding of the master substation. Fermilab personnel excavated three test trenches in the gravel of the substation but found only a very thin oil film floating on the water in one of the test pits. Because of this absence of oil in the gravel immediately beneath the substation, the oil has either percolated down below the gravel bedding into the soil below, or flowed via appurtenances (pipes, conduit bedding, etc.) away from the substation.

There are two appurtenances adjacent to the master substation T82A pad, according to Fermilab construction blueprints. First, immediately outside the fence east of the master substation is a manhole-tunnel access to the F2 sump of the neutrino beamline. The bedding of this beam access tunnel is drained into a sump at the end of this tunnel. This sump is fitted with a simple float-actuated pump which pumps the accumulated water up to the surface and

out into a nearby drainage ditch on the south side of the master substation. Fermilab Accelerator Division personnel observed oil in this drainage ditch and traced it back to the F2 access tunnel sump in June 1986. The Accelerator Division personnel reset the float level on the automatic pump to ensure that the oil was not pumped out to the drainage ditch, and then hand-pumped approximately 56 to 76 liters (15 to 20 gallons) of oil from the surface of the sump to carboys lowered and hauled up through the manhole. This hand-pumping operation has continued for the past year and a half prior to September, 1987. Every opportunity for access to the sump provided by a shutdown of the beamline (approximately 30 times, between June 1986 and September 1987), Accelerator Division personnel regularly enter the manhole and skim oil off of the surface of the water in the sump.

As shown in Table 4-15 and Figure 4-8, this regular collection operation has yielded approximately 280 liters (75 gallons) of oil. Figure 4-8 only shows 220 liters (58 gallons) because of uncertainty in the accuracy of the initial 56 to 76 liters (15 to 20 gallons) collected. This collection of oil from the sump has probably prevented any oil from being pumped into the surface water drainage ditch. The Survey team observed green vegetation and a range of invertebrate life in the ditches and creeks draining southward from the Master Substation into which the F5 sump is pumped. By contrast, the Survey team observed several inches of dead and discolored vegetation bordering the water along the drainage ditch flowing north, upstream of a small inverted dam constructed to prevent off-site surface water releases of oil. The cause of this dead vegetation is probably not the T82A oil release, but rather accumulated, small, runoff discharges from the substation.

The apparent route of the oil in reaching the F2 sump suggests that oil from the substation (probably from the T82A release) migrated to the soil below the gravel bedding of the substation. The total vertical distance from the T82A transformer pad to the gravel F2 access tunnel underdrain is approximately 6 meters (20 feet) [the elevation of T82A is 228.2 meters (748.75 feet) above sea level (ASL), while the F2 underdrain is located at 222.2 meters (729 feet) ASL]. The horizontal distance from the eastern edge of the pad to the F2 underdrain is approximately 8 meters (25 feet). If the oil is assumed to have percolated downward in a cylindrical pattern with the center at the eastern edge of the pad and the outside edge at the F2 underdrain, then the volume of this minimum cylinder zone beneath the transformer is 1,112 cubic meters (39,270 cubic feet). If a pore space of 0.20 (20 percent) is assumed, then 222 cubic meters (7,854 cubic feet) of pore space is available in this cylindrical zone for liquid infiltration, which is equivalent to 222,400 liters (58,748 gallons). Hence, approximately 10 percent of the available pore space in this area may be occupied by the missing 23,000 liters (6,000 gallons) of mineral oil from T82A. This estimate indicates that the

soil beneath the substation is a potential and likely location for the missing oil. It is likely that the oil has flowed further, both horizontally and vertically, than the F2 underdrain. The presence of oil in the F2 sump indicates that it has flowed at least this far.

The second appurtenance adjacent to the master substation is the capacitor tree located to the south. During the Survey, Fermilab personnel and a Survey team member reviewed available blueprints of the capacitor tree and master substation. This review revealed the presence of conduits leading from T82A to a vault beneath the capacitor tree. This vault is a concrete cylinder with an internal diameter of 3.7 meters (12 feet), accessible by a manhole from the surface. Based on this observation, Fermilab personnel and a Survey team member opened the manhole and probed the standing liquid inside with a dipstick and found that there was mineral oil floating on the water. Fermilab personnel later measured the oil layer with a Coriwasa and found that it was 4.5 cm (1-3/4 inches) thick. Assuming a surface area of 10.7 square meters (116 square feet), there was 473 liters (122 gallons) of oil in the vault. If some oil is assumed to remain in the grave bedding or conduit connected to the vault, then a maximum of 760 liters (200 gallons) could be contained in the capacitor tree vault and connections.

The route of migration for the oil to the capacitor tree vault is not clear, but it appears to have traveled through the conduit. Essentially, the oil could have flowed through the 5 cm (2-inch)-diameter steel conduit, or the grave bedding around the concrete encasing the conduit. Detailed blueprints of the capacitor tree vault indicated that the vault is sealed except for the steel fittings for the conduits to feed cables from the transformer. Hence, it appeared unlikely that the oil could have flowed through the bedding and into the vault, although cracks in the vault could have allowed oil to seep in. The fact that the vault contained several feet of water suggested that there are cracks in the vault. The blueprints also showed that the steel conduit exits the ground through the pad under T82A. There are 16 separate conduit lines arising from two sides of T82A pad. Another field visit revealed that the conduit lines rose approximately 4 inches from the concrete pad, except for one line, which was cut off only 5 cm (2 inches) above the pad. Survey team interviews with Fermilab personnel who participated in the emergency response to contain the T82A leak revealed that during the night of sandbagging the perimeter of the pad and pumping the oil, the depth of oil on the pad exceeded 5 cm (2 inches). The exits of the conduit from the pad are not normally visible because they are covered by a heavy sheet-metal shroud that is screwed into place. The bottom of this shroud is not watertight against the pad, however, and could have easily allowed oil to flow under it and into the low-tipped conduit. Hence, the oil apparently flowed down this conduit and into the capacitor tree vault, when Fermilab personnel

28

sandbagged the perimeter of the T82A vault to contain the oil from the leaking transformer. In doing so they contained most of the oil that had spilled from the transformer within the dike and thereby prevented it from flowing into the surrounding gravel pad, but inadvertently caused a maximum of 760 liters (200 gallons) to flow into the capacitor tree vault.

In summary, approximately 22,700 liters (6,000 gallons) of mineral oil were unaccounted for from the failure of T82A. A maximum of 760 liters (200 gallons) are in the capacitor tree vault and connected conduit, and 285 liters (75 gallons) have been recovered from the F2 sump via the underdrain system around the access tunnel. The balance of approximately 21,650 liters (5,720 gallons) of mineral oil is probably located in the soil pore space below the master substation gravel. The threat to groundwater is probably small because of the low PCB concentration (1.5 ppm) and the lipophilicity (low water solubility) of mineral oil and PCBs. The exact nature and extent of contamination remains to be determined. The lack of further characterization of the nature and extent of contamination, including vadose zone monitoring (see Section 3.4.2.3) could result in groundwater contamination, if any, going undetected [see Finding 3.4.4.3.1(c)].

2. Capacitor Tree PCB Contamination Leaks and spills from PCB-containing capacitors in the "capacitor tree" near the Master Substation have contaminated the "cap" tree, the gravel and asphalt under the tree, nearby soil, and a manhole cover. Contaminated soil could runoff to surface water. Fermilab has initiated a cleanup of the cap tree and surrounding area. The type of PCBs in the capacitors was revealed in a "fingerprinting" analysis to be Aroclor-1216, the lowest percentage (16 percent) chlorination of the class of different PCB products that were commercially sold. This type of Aroclor (predominantly mono-chlorobiphenyl) is less persistent in the environment than other types of PCBs.

Three different types of leaks and spills have caused the contamination on and around the capacitor tree. First, chronic leakage occurred from capacitors in the tree. The number of leaking capacitors in the tree prior to the 1987 cleanup was probably fewer than 16 of the 734 capacitors in the tree. (Each capacitor weighed 44.4 kg [98 pounds] and contained an average of 14.8 liters [3.92 gallons] of PCB oil.) Fermilab personnel counted 16 "suspected leakers" in the tree during the 1987 cleanup. Some of these showed evidence of stains near seams, but no evidence of dripping from the capacitor. In only one case (capacitor No. A68U&L) was there evidence of oil dripping to the ground.

Another source of PCB contamination from the capacitor tree is at least one specific incident of capacitors failing and leaking. In April 1980, four capacitors short-circuited and leaked onto

the asphalt and gravel under the cap tree. The four leaking capacitors were removed the next day and disposed of. The asphalt was cleaned by soaking up the oil with "oil-dry" and sweeping, followed by scrubbing with detergent water. PCB contamination of the asphalt determined by wipe samples showed 60,200 mg/kg PCBs. Following the soaking and scrubbing described above, another wipe sample was taken. Before the results of the analysis were returned, however, the asphalt area was repaved. The results of these post-cleanup wipe samples revealed 190 ppm PCBs on the asphalt before paving. There is no information available on the quantity of PCB oil that leaked, or the quantity cleaned up.

Finally, several small spills occurred during the 1987 cleanup due to handling mishaps. The total amount spilled during these incidents was probably less than the contents of a single capacitor (14.8 liters or 3.92 gallons). In one incident, PCB oil spurted from the severed top of a capacitor when pressure was applied during banding of a group of capacitors on a pallet. Oil from this capacitor contaminated adjacent capacitors on the pallet. Another spill occurred during the 1987 cleanup when the wheel of a fork lift struck a manhole, causing a capacitor to tumble off the pallet and crack against the manhole cover. Some soil has been removed (as of September 1987), and the area has been covered with clear polyethylene and opaque herculite anchored by 10 cm by 15 cm (4 inch by 6 inch) timbers. Analysis and subsequent cleanup of this spill is ongoing.

On September 17, 1987, approximately one-third of the removed capacitors were transported off-site by Chemical Waste Management to their pyrolysis plant in Model City, New York.

- 3 Main Ring/CUB Perforated Pipe Field: Discharges of CrO_3 from 1974 to 1976 to the old Central Utilities Building (CUB) perforated pipe tile fields ("Main Ring Waste Disposal Area") may be a source of groundwater contamination, soil contamination, and sediment contamination. Discharges to the tile field were contaminated with a chromate-based corrosion inhibitor, Be-7, and salt. The primary contaminant of concern is the chromate because of its persistence and solubility. The relatively short half-life of Be-7 (53.28 days) and low concentrations and small volumes of the salt suggest that these contaminants are not significant concerns. The amount of CrO_3 discharged was approximately 2,300 kg (5,000 pounds). Chromium (VI) could migrate undetected to the aquifer and contaminate the drinking water and process water source wells on-site. Because of the lack of groundwater monitoring in perched lenses in the vadose zone, contamination will not be detected until it reaches the groundwater approximately 23 meters (75 feet) below the surface at concentrations high enough to be detected in the high-volume wells that are being monitored (see Finding 3.4.4.3.1[a]). Because of the distance to off-site wells, and the relatively low quantity of waste, it is unlikely

that off-site wells will be threatened, however, there is no comprehensive groundwater information to support or refute this inference.

From 1974 to December 1, 1976, chromate corrosion inhibitors (primarily Nalco 7371) were used in the CUB cooling water. The amount of chromate discharged to the perforated pipe field can be estimated by using purchasing records for the product used during that period, or by extrapolating from cooling water blowdown data. The estimation using purchase records is summarized in Table 4-16.

According to information provided by Nalco and reported by Fermilab personnel, approximately 2,720 kg (6,000 pounds) of Nalco 7371 were shipped to Fermilab in 1975 and approximately 1,360 kg (3,000 pounds) in 1976. During 1974, a similar concentration of chromates was maintained in the system by mixing zinc and chromates on-site. According to the Nalco Material Safety Data Sheet for 7371, this product contains approximately 35 percent chromate. Assuming that all of the chromates were used and ultimately discharged, and that 1974 usage was an average of the usage recorded for 1975 and 1976, then approximately 2,140 kg (4,725 pounds) of chromate was discharged to the perforated pipe field. This estimate may serve as a reasonable upper-bound estimate.

A similar total discharge amount can be obtained by multiplying the blowdown discharge rate times the chromate concentration. The data sources and calculations for this estimate are given in Table 4-17. Assuming a blowdown rate of 95 lpm (25 gpm) and a chromate concentration of 15 mg/liter, then approximately 2,240 kg (4,937 pounds) of chromate was discharged to the CUB perforated pipe tile field from 1974 to 1976.

The old Main Ring waste disposal area was located in roughly the same location as the existing CUB tile field, south of Holter Road and west of Feldott Road. The Illinois Pollution Control Board standard for chromium VI is 0.3 mg/l at the discharge point and 0.05 mg/l ambient for general use. In 1975, surface water samples taken by Fermilab where effluent upwelling from CUB was ponding revealed 22 mg/l chromium. In 1976, the average concentration of similar samples was 9.4 mg/l. In 1982, soil borings of the CUB tile field area up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) deep revealed very low (≤ 0.55 mg/kg) concentrations of hexavalent chromium. Because of the high solubility of chromium, the chromate discharged in 1974-1976 has probably migrated downward below the reach of the 1.5-meter (5-foot) borings.

Miscellaneous Spills: There are numerous locations at Fermilab where leaks and spills of hazardous substances have not been adequately characterized or cleaned up. Historical leaks and spills of hazardous substances at Fermilab are primarily a potential soil contamination problem, and probably do not pose a significant groundwater contamination threat. The lack of precise historical or analytical information on the location, nature, and extent of this contamination may result in inadvertent exhumation of the contaminated soil, possibly resulting in a direct contact hazard and inappropriate disposal.

The current system of identifying and responding to releases of hazardous substances appears adequate, but past incidents may not have been handled well. For example, a recent (January 1983) spill of 0.95 liters (1 quart) of oil onto Main Ring pond was detected and cleaned up within hours of the release (Allen, 1983). Although this individual incident is inadequate to demonstrate a foolproof system of release detection and response, a review of the Fermilab files by the Survey team encompassing the period from 1980 to 1987 (files prior to 1980 were not available) indicates that Fermilab has policed spills and leaks in recent years, using Environmental Protection Officers in each Division/Section, with the Safety Section providing technical assistance. The Safety Section was organized in 1978 as a Staff-level department to provide assistance and oversight to Line departments.

The one shortcoming of the recent spill response program is the apparent lack of consistent followup sampling to confirm that cleanup has been effective. In some cases, contaminated soil and asphalt has been removed until background levels of contamination are found. In other cases, visual evidence of discoloration seems to have been used and no post-cleanup sampling and analyses were performed. The exception to this inconsistency is the recent cleanup of PCB spills and leaks (see Sections 4.5.2.1 and 4.5.2.2). Because of the institutional and regulatory distinction, historical spills and leaks of hazardous substances at Fermilab may be divided into two categories: (1) PCB and (2) non-PCB.

There are approximately 65 locations around the Main Ring at Fermilab where PCB contamination may have occurred. This contamination may have resulted largely from spills and leaks of transformers and other equipment containing PCBs prior to the promulgation of regulations controlling PCBs in July 1979. Currently, there are 63 transformers containing PCB-contaminated oil at Fermilab (see Section 4.2.3.1). Fermilab personnel believe that PCB contaminants may be present at almost all 65 locations. In addition, PCB contamination may have also occurred at a location between a service building and a Main Ring road where a transformer oil transfer truck was parked. A complete assessment of the transformer locations has not yet been completed.

There is no information available on whether PCB-contaminated equipment was used or stored at locations other than these 65 sites currently in use. PCB contamination may have occurred at locations where non-contaminated equipment is now in service but where PCB or PCB-contaminated equipment was previously located.

For example, approximately 284 liters (75 gallons) of non-PCB oil was spilled from transformer D2-3 on June 15, 1987 (Beddingfield, 1987c). When the soil and the concrete pad near the spill were sampled and wipe-tested, however, PCB contamination was found. This finding suggests that PCB contamination exists not only where PCB-contaminated equipment was previously used or stored, but also where the equipment was subsequently replaced with non-PCB equipment. The existing PCB contamination was probably caused by previous spills of transformer oil. At transformer D2-3 a 60-cm by 86-cm (24-inch by 34-inch)-deep hole was excavated to try to clean up the contaminated soil (Beddingfield, 1987d). It is not clear whether the spill was cleaned up to meet the April 2, 1987, (40 CFR 761) PCB Cleanup Policy.

Fermilab personnel have identified known PCB leaks and spills in addition to larger projects such as the capacitor tree and master substation. For example, on May 5, 1987, transformer F1-1, containing 34,000 ppm PCBs, was found to be "damp" around the drain valve (Beddingfield, 1987e). After repeated attempts to clean up the contaminated soil and concrete pad a 60-cm by 86-cm (24-inch by 34-inch)-deep hole was excavated to remove contaminated soil, the area was covered with plywood and plastic until a large-scale plan could be developed and implemented to deal with such leaks. According to Fermilab personnel, "There is a possibility of greater than 65 contaminated sites around the ring," and "a program should be developed and implemented as soon as possible" (Beddingfield, 1987d).

Spills and leaks of non-PCB hazardous substances at Fermilab appear to have been focused at Site 38 maintenance and paint shops, but little documentation was available on these releases at other sites. Fermilab files document numerous incidents of hazardous substances releases between 1980 and 1987. More than half of these incidents occurred at Site 38 even though there were other areas at Fermilab that generated more hazardous waste than Site 38. For example, 2,950 liters (780 gallons) of hazardous waste per year were generated at Site 55 compared to the 2,165 liters (572 gallons) of waste generated at Site 38 (see Table 4-1). It should be noted that these are relatively small volumes of waste. If this pattern of spills and leaks also occurred during previous years from 1969 to 1980, then residual soil contamination is probably present at Site 38. Individually, each spill or leak was relatively small, but the

combined impact of these incidents may be environmentally significant. The following nine summary descriptions of spills at Site 38 illustrate the scale of the contamination.

- April 1980: Hydrochloric acid drum punctured. Soda ash neutralized acid, rainfall aided dilution. (Fermilab, 1980a).
- December 1980: Ten drums containing unknowns removed from along fence. Two contain PCBs. One leaking (Fermilab, 1980b).
- March 1981: 190 drums found at Site 38.
 - 86 drums "totally or almost empty"
 - 34 drums "red and probably contain oil or oil and water"
 - 66 drums "blue and probably contain ethylene glycol or ethylene glycol and water"
 - 3 drums contain unknowns (Allen, 1981).
- March 1983: 20 drums of unidentified liquid. "At least 3 of the drums were leaking" (Allen, 1983a).
- March 1983: 45 drums of material picked up; may include the above mentioned 20 drums of unidentified liquid.
 - 18 drums scintillator oil and water (from spill cleanup in 1981)
 - 10 drums transformer oil
 - 17 drums unknowns (Allen, 1983b).
- April 1983: "Paint thinner and possibly other solvents dumped or spilled on the gravel hardstand at the solvent storage area." Sampling revealed Napthol Spirits, Stoddard Solvent 66/3 was in the liquids. Twenty drums of contaminated soil and gravel were exhumed and disposed as a hazardous waste, but no post-cleanup analysis was available (Baker, 1983a).
- October 1984: Freon 113 spill at Site 38 (Coulson, 1984).

- March 1985: Two drums (one labeled "Naptha," the other labeled "Flammable") found to have leaked "several gallons." Stained soil in same area was noted to have been found in June 1983. No other documentation of the June 1983 leak was available (Allen, 1985).
- May 1987: Oil stain on gravel behind "High Usage Parts Building" at Site 38 (Allen, 1987b).

These spills and leak incidents reflect only a partial listing of the activity at one location (Site 38) where releases occurred most frequently. Failure to investigate fully the locations of past leaks and spills of hazardous substances could result in inadvertent exhumation of contaminated soil and potential direct contact. Because of the relatively short period of operation of the facility and the small volume of hazardous substance generation at Fermilab (see Table 4-1), most of the past releases are probably relatively small. Aside from the three areas described above, Site 38 may be the only site where past spills and leaks of hazardous substances will require more detailed physical study and remedial action may be warranted based on a thorough file review.

4.5.2.4 Category IV

1. Lack of a CERCLA 103(c) Notification: Fermilab has not submitted to EPA a compliant CERCLA Section 103(c) notification pursuant to the April 1981 regulations.

A compliant CERCLA notification would include information on all of the Phase I sites, as well as the Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) listed in the Part B permit application. These facilities are not covered by the limited exceptions and exclusion to the CERCLA notification requirement. The purpose of this CERCLA notification requirement is to provide information on potential environmental and health problems associated with facilities that treated, stored, or disposed of hazardous substances. Inclusion in this notification does not constitute an implicit judgment that a problem exists but rather that the potential for a problem exists. The notification is the first step in a process that sorts out which sites pose a threat and determines the relative degree of that threat.

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

___ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☐ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☐ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

John T. Mosher

signature

Mailing address:

Print Name: JOHN T. MOSHER

Address: PO Box 314

MAYPEARL, TX 76064

I am especially concerned about our drinking water well serving all the people in Casa Grande. What effect will the SSC Project have on that water?

Residential Address:

LOT S-14

Rolling Hills at RAY CREEK Roads

CASA GRANDE Ranchito Estates

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

___ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

David H. Buie

signature

Print Name: DAVID H. BUIE (Buster) I'm Gonna Leave.

Address: 214 CHARLOTTE

WAXAHACHIE TX. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Leave our town AND
County ALONE. Go somewhere
Else with this Destructive
Project. If it comes
My town that I WAS
Born And Raised IN.
Superconductor Super LIERS!

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: John David Jensen

Address: 124 Barger Dr.

Waxahachie, Tx. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Wilda Sue Winningham
signature

Print Name: Wilda Sue Winningham

Address: Rt 3 Box 231

Waxahachie, Tx 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul
 ATTENTION: Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 9500 South Cass Avenue
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS Argonne, Illinois 60439
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Susan Lynn Jordan
signature

Print Name: Susan Lynn Jordan

Address: 124 Burger Drive
Wichita, Texas 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Charles D. Timmermann

signature

Print Name: CHARLES D. TIMMERMAN

Address: RT 5 BOX 215

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ .Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

M.S. Jackson
signature

Print Name: M.S. Jackson

Address: Box 1, Box 2

Venus, Tx 76084

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

___ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

____ .Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

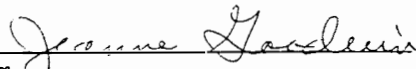
____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: JEANNE GOODWIN

Address: 620 Kaufman
Waxahachie, Tex. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and ~~unknown~~ experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs R.E. Davis
signature

Print Name: Mr. & Mrs. R.E. Davis

Address: Route 4 Box 176

Waxahachie, Tex. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties

Besides the environmental risks, and personal hardships to the people displaced by the construction of this project, it couldn't come at a worse time. When this country has a multi-million dollar deficit, to go billion dollar debt, to go and saddle the taxpayers with another "dollar drain" is unjust. When members of Congress need more money, they vote themselves a pay raise. And we get to pay for that scheme too!

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at S nford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: LINDA R. ROBERTS

Address: 409 LAKE PARK

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

*The Super Collider is unnecessary
You could use this money
to help with the Budget
& not interfere with older
Persons Benefits.*

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Wayne L. Smith
signature

Print Name: Wayne L. Smith

Address: Rt 3 Box 173C

Waxahachie, Texas 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

T.N.R.L.C. 150 10488 T. NATL. RESEARCH LAB. COM.



TEXAS
PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
 4200 Smith School Road • Austin, Texas 78744 • 512-389-4800

COMMISSIONERS

CHUCK NASH
 Chairman San Marcos

GEORGE C. TIM HIXON
 Vice-Chairman
 San Antonio

BOB ARMSTRONG
 Austin

LEE M. BASS
 Ft. Worth

HENRY C. BECK
 Dallas

DELOR CASPARY
 Rockport

JOHN WILSON KELSEY
 Houston

BEATRICE CARR PICKENS
 Dallas

A.R. (TONY) SANCHEZ JR.
 Laredo

1

October 9, 1990

Mr. Mike Smith
 Regulatory Compliance Officer
 Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
 1801 North Hampton Road, Suite 400
 DeSoto, Texas 75115

Dear Mr. Smith:

On September 17, 1990, Dr. Ray C. Telfair II, Environmental Assessment Biologist, Tyler, responded via telephone to Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul, concerning comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement of the Superconducting Super Collider project in Ellis County, Texas. His comments addressed Appendix B: Lists of Vertebrate Biota Occurring in the Site Vicinity, specifically, Tables B.3 (pp. B-12 and B-13) and B.4 (pp. B-18, B-21, B-22, B-24, and B-25). Subsequent to the phone call, in preparation of this letter, another error was found on p. B-12 (Eastern Racer should be Racer). Copies of these pages, with corrections in red pencil, are enclosed for your review/records.

We look forward to further coordination.

Sincerely,

Robert W. (Bob) Spain
 Branch Chief
 Environmental Assessment Branch
 Resource Protection Division

RWS:RCT:wja

RECEIVED

OCT 11 1990

T.N.R.L.C.

ANDREW SANSON
 Executive Director

TABLE B.3 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Scientific Name	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^b	Long-Term Project Impact ^c
Eastern fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	Open upland woodlands, dry prairies near fallen logs and stumps	Ample	+
✓ Slender glass lizard	✓ <i>Cophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Dry grasslands, dry open woods	Moderate	+
*Texas spotted whiptail	<i>Onemidophorus gularis</i>	Semiarid prairie grassland, open bushy areas, washes	Limited	+
*Racerunner	<i>Onemidophorus sexlineatus</i>	Dry sunny areas, open grasslands, open woods, well-drained soils	Ample	+
*Five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	Moist woods with litter, stumps, and fallen logs	Moderate	+
*Broad-headed skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>	Moist woods, open areas with litter and rubble cover	Limited to moderate	+
*Prairie skink	<i>Eumeces septentrionalis</i>	Moist areas with vegetation and loose soil, rocky or gravelly washes	Moderate	+
*Ground skink	<i>Scinella lateralis</i>	Moist woods and wooded grasslands with abundant leaf litter	Ample	+
Blind snake	<i>Leptotyphlops dulcis</i>	Subterranean in loose moist soil; beneath leaf and plant litter; under decaying logs	Moderate	+
*Eastern racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Fields, grasslands, brushy areas, open woods	Ample	+
Ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Damp meadows and woodlands, overgrown fields near water, litter-filled bottoms and gullies	Ample	+
Corn snake	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	Wide variety of habitats	Ample	0
*Rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	Wide variety of habitats	Ample	0

* Not relayed to Brillhard - should have been.

TABLE B.3 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Scientific Name	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^b	Long-Term Project Impact ^c
*Eastern hognose snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>	Open, wooded ^{upland deciduous.} woods or pine woodlands, forest-grasslands near streams or ponds	Limited to moderate	+
Western hognose snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Sandy shortgrass prairies, rocky semideserts, pasture and woodland interfaces	Limited	+
Night snake	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	Sandy or gravelly ground broken by rocky bluffs or overlaid by flat stones and litter	Minimal to limited	0
*Prairie kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	Grasslands, less frequently riparian woodlands	Ample	+
*Common kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>	Beneath litter or debris, damp, grassy pastures	Ample	0
Milk snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Wooded riparian lands, rolling grass prairie hillsides with loose soil and rocks	Limited	P/+
*Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Grasslands, mesquite, savannahs, brushlands	Ample	+
*Plain-bellied water snake	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	Aquatic habitats	Ample	+
Southern water snake	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>	Calm permanent bodies of water	Ample	+
*Diamondback water snake	<i>Nerodia rhombifera</i>	Aquatic habitats	Ample	+
*Rough green snake	<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	Arboreal; leafy trees and shrubs, edges of woods and open areas	Ample	+
*Bullsnake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Open terrain	Ample	0
Graham's crayfish snake	<i>Regina grahamii</i>	Streams, ponds, ditches	Ample	+

TABLE B.4 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Status ^b	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^c	Long-Term Project Impact ^d
*Canvasback	W	Large reservoirs, ponds	Limited to minimal	+
*Redhead	W	Shallow reservoirs, ponds	Ample	+
*Ring-necked duck	W	Wooded ponds, reservoirs, flooded bottomlands	Ample	+
*Lesser scaup	W	Ponds, reservoirs	Ample	+
*White-winged scoter	T	Reservoirs	Limited	0
**Common goldeneye	W	Reservoirs, ponds	Ample	+
**Bufflehead	W	Reservoirs, ponds	Ample	+
**Ruddy duck	W	Marshy reservoirs, ponds	Ample	+
*Hooded merganser	W	Wooded ponds, reservoirs, flooded bottomlands	Ample	P/+
*Common merganser	WV	Reservoirs, ponds	Limited	+
*Black vulture	S,W	Open habitats	Ample	0
*Turkey vulture	S,W	Open habitats	Ample	0
*Osprey	S,W	Reservoirs, rivers, marshes	Ample to moderate	0
*Mississippi kite	T	Open woods near water	Limited	P/+
*Northern harrier	W	Open fields, marshes	Ample	+
*Sharp-shinned hawk	W	Woodlands, shrublands	Limited	P/+
**Cooper's hawk	W	Woodlands	Limited	P/+
*Red-shouldered hawk	S,W	Moist deciduous woods, usually mature	Limited	P
**Broad-winged hawk	W	Large stands of mixed deciduous woods	Limited to minimal	P/+
*Swainson's hawk	T,W	Open plains; nests in trees and shrubs along water courses, wetlands, hedgerows	Ample	+
*Red-tailed hawk	S,W	Open fields, open woods	Ample	+
*Rough-legged hawk	WV	Open fields	Ample	+
**Bald eagle	W	Reservoirs	Ample	0

B. T. 1

B. T. 1

TABLE B.4 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Status ^b	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^c	Long-Term Project Impact ^d
*Whip-poor-will	T	Leafy woodlands	Limited	P/+
*Chimney swift	S	Buildings, open woods	Ample	+
*Ruby-throated hummingbird	S	Woods, parks, gardens	Ample	+
*Black-chinned hummingbird	S	Riparian woods, oaks of canyons and lowlands	Limited	P
*Belted kingfisher	S,W	Streams, reservoirs, ponds	Moderate	P/+
*Red-bellied woodpecker	S,W	Wooded areas	Moderate	+
*Red-headed woodpecker	S,W	Open woods, groves of trees on prairies	Limited	+
*Yellow-bellied sapsucker	W	Wooded habitats	Ample	+
*Ladder-backed woodpecker	S,W	Scrublands, riparian trees, parks	Moderate	P/+
*Downy woodpecker	S,W	Variety of wooded habitat types	Ample	+
*Hairy woodpecker	S,W	Large trees in forests and woodlots	Moderate to limited	+
*Northern flicker	W	Variety of wooded habitats	Ample	+
*Pileated woodpecker	S,W	Tall trees along river bottoms	Minimal	P
*Olive-sided flycatcher	T	Woods	Moderate	P/+
*Eastern wood-pewee	S	Deciduous and mixed woods	Moderate	P/+
*Yellow-bellied flycatcher	T	Woods	Limited	P/+
*Least flycatcher	M	Open woods, orchards, shade trees	Moderate	P/+
*Eastern phoebe	S,W	Near running water and ponds, in trees and at buildings	Ample	+
*Great crested flycatcher	S	Wooded suburban areas, clearings in forests, small woodlots	Ample	+
*Western kingbird	S	Open habitats with perches	Ample	+
*Eastern kingbird	S	Open habitats with perches	Ample	+
*Scissor-tailed flycatcher	S	Open plains with perches	Ample	+
*Horned lark	S,W	Open prairies, pastures, fields	Ample	0
*Purple martin	S	Open habitat types, usually near water	Ample	+

TABLE B.4 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Status ^b	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^c	Long-Term Project Impact ^d
Northern rough-winged swallow	S	Near stream banks, gravel pits, dams, bridges, road cuts	Limited	P/+
*Cliff swallow	T	Open to semiopen land, farms, reservoirs, ponds	Ample	+
*Barn swallow	S	Buildings and structures	Ample	+
*Bluejay	S,W	Variety of habitat types, usually with brush or woodlands	Ample	+
*American crow	S,W	Open and semiopen habitats	Ample	+
*Carolina chickadee	S,W	Forests, forest edges	Ample	+
*Tufted titmouse	S,W	Forests, woodlots	Ample	+
Red-breasted nuthatch	W	Forests, usually coniferous	Limited	0
**White-breasted nuthatch	W	Bottomlands, woodlots, groves	Ample	+
*Brown creeper	S,W	Woodlots, forests	Ample	+
*Carolina wren	S,W	Lower story forests, open woods	Ample	+
*Bewick's wren	S,W	Brushy clearings, scrub woods, suburban areas	Ample	+
*House wren	S,W	Thickets, forest edges	Moderate	+
*Winter wren	W	Streams in woods, floodplain woods	Moderate	P
*Sedge wren	T,W	Grassy marshes, sedgy meadows	Minimal	P/+
Marsh wren	S	Marshes and pond shores	Limited	+
*Golden-crowned kinglet	W	Forests, forest edges, coniferous stands	Moderate	0
*Ruby-crowned kinglet	W	Open woods, shrub areas	Ample	+
*Blue-gray gnatcatcher	S,W	Brushy areas, woods	Moderate	+
*Eastern bluebird	S,W	Open wooded areas, farmlands	Ample	+
*Swainson's thrush	T	River bottoms, shaded woods, residential areas	Limited	P/+
*Hermit thrush	W	Upland woods	Limited	P
*American robin	S,W	Woods, open wooded areas, pastures, fields	Ample	+

B. E. S.

KENDALL HARRISON, JR., 1000 RESEARCH LAB CONEN

TABLE B.4 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Status ^b	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^c	Long-Term Project Impact ^d
*Magnolia warbler	T	Coniferous woods	Limited	0
*Yellow-rumped warbler	W	Varied woods and thickets	Ample	+
*Black-throated green warbler	T	Coniferous trees	Minimal	0
*Blackburnian warbler	T	Mostly coniferous woods	Limited	0
*Yellow-throated warbler	S	Pines, sycamores	Limited	0
*Bay-breasted warbler	T	Mostly coniferous woodlands	Limited	0
*Common yellowthroat	S,W	Adjacent to water and shrub areas with openings	Moderate	+
*Black and white warbler	S	Deciduous woods	Limited	+
*American redstart	T	Second-growth woodlands, small groves	Limited	+
*Ovenbird	T	Leafy deciduous woods, thickets	Limited	+
*Louisiana waterthrush	T	Streams in dense woodlands	Minimal	P
*Kentucky warbler	S,T	Woodland undergrowth	Limited	P/+
*Yellow-breasted chat	S	Shrublands, forest edges, thickets	Ample	+
*Summer tanager	S	Forests	Limited	P
*Northern cardinal	S,W	Brushy areas, woods	Ample	+
*Rose-breasted grosbeak	T	Deciduous woods, orchards, groves, thickets	Limited	+
*Blue grosbeak	S	Shrublands, hedgerows	Moderate to ample	+
*Lazuli bunting	T	Open brush, streamside shrubs	Limited	P/+
*Indigo bunting	S	Open woods, shrublands, forest edges	Ample	+
*Painted bunting	S	Open woods, semiopen habitats	Moderate	+
*Dickcissel	S	Grasslands	Ample	+
*Rufous-sided towhee	W	Forest edges, shrublands	Ample	+
*Cassin's sparrow	S	Short grass in old fields with scattered bushes	Limited	P/+
✓ *Chipping sparrow	W	Woodland, fields, shrublands	Ample	+

B. B. 3

HISNOC BHT HOBRESEJ TJAN IN SE:OT OE, TT 100

TABLE B.4 (Cont'd)

Species ^a	Status ^b	Habitat	Habitat Availability on Site ^c	Long-Term Project Impact ^d
*Clay-colored sparrow	T	Shrub, brushy prairies	Limited	P/+
*Field sparrow	W	Fields	Ample	+
*Vesper sparrow	W	Dry open fields with fruited vegetation	Ample	+
*Lark sparrow	S,W	Open habitats with scattered trees and shrubs	Moderate	+
*Savannah sparrow	W	Moist grasslands, marshes	Moderate	+
*Grasshopper sparrow	S,W	Grasslands, hayfields, prairies	Ample	+
*LeConte's sparrow	W	Thick, damp, grassy areas containing broomsedge and cattails	Limited	P/+
*Fox sparrow	W	Undergrowth in wooded areas	Moderate	P/+
*Lincoln's sparrow	W	Thickets, weedy areas, bushes	Ample	+
*Swamp sparrow	T	Marshy areas with bushes or cattails	Limited	P/+
*Song sparrow	W	Stream banks, brush piles, wet meadows	Moderate	+
*White-throated sparrow	W	Dense undergrowth and brush	Ample	+
*White-crowned sparrow	W	Shrublands with open areas	Moderate	+
*Harris sparrow	W	Hedgerows, edges of woodlots	Ample	+
*Dark-eyed junco	W	Variety of habitat types	Ample	+
*McCown's longspur	W	Open fields with limited vegetation	Moderate	0
*Lapland longspur	W	Fields, prairies	Ample	0
*Smith's longspur	W	Fields, prairies	Ample	0
*Chestnut collared longspur	W	Grasslands	Ample	+
✓ *Bobolink	T	Hayfields, meadows, marshes	Limited Moderate	+
*Red-winged blackbird	S,W	Marshes, wet fields	Moderate	+
*Eastern meadowlark	S,W	Fields, grasslands	Ample	+
*Western meadowlark	S,W	Fields, grasslands	Ample	+
*Yellow-headed blackbird	T	Marshes, fields, open country	Limited	+

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 2500 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

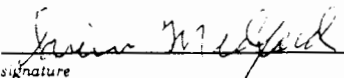
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: IRVIN & ALICE MEDFORD

Address: 300 MONTICELLO

WAXAHATCHIE, TEXAS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 9800 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

Good, I can't argue

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion. *What a York Decision*

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ ☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cleo E. Couch

signature

Print Name: MRS CLEO E COUCH

Address: 1224 S PANORAMA
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75162

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

*Our Nation is on the brink of total bankruptcy
How Can our Government keep making paper money*

at the risk of totally eliminating the middle class people - We are the ones who pay the taxes in every category - We are not eligible for the rich mans loop holes - Don't they ever know when to stop spending?

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: The Honorable A. B. Bell
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ **The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).**

Sincerely,

Mae H. W. Wilson
signature

Print Name: Sylvia Sidney Wilson

Address: RT-1 Box 40-C (Rockett)

Palmer TX. 75152

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

In my opinion money that will be consumed by the S.C. is needed
for:

1. Education - In Texas a large proportion of graduates are functionally illiterate.
2. Mental Health
3. Other social services
4. Housing for homeless & low-income
5. addressing the drug & crime issues

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: _____
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 9500 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☐ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Dorothy Crawford
signature

Print Name: DOROTHY CRAWFORD

Address: 411 BIRD LANE
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

**F. L. (BUDDY) REASONER
432 SHALLOW CREEK DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, TX 76065**

October 3, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
Chicago Operations Office-EMD
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

RE: Comments on Draft Supplemental Environmental
Impact Statement (SEIS) for the (SSC)

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

As I was unable to attend the September Public Hearings, please post for record the following comments.

As a citizen of Ellis County with a residence near the SSC, I have followed the progress and design with direct involvement. Over the past two years, I have made public hearing oral presentations to the DOE and TNRLC in support of the project.

1 | Having requested and reviewed the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, I find it has shortcomings in the areas of impact to small local water co-ops and existing county roads that currently run through the designated campus boundaries. I know these areas can be satisfied to the benefit of all parties concerned and continue my support of the project.

Very truly yours,


F. L. Reasoner

lg

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

ATTENTION: _____

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

 The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

 Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

 ✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

 With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

 ✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

 Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

 ✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

 ✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

 Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

 ✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

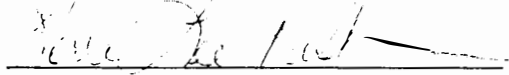
✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

* ✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Tom E. Hall

Address: 5419 Stonewall St. #104

Dallas, Texas 75244

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: _____
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, LHD
 9500 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

_____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

_____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

_____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

_____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

_____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

_____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

_____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

_____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

_____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

_____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

[Signature]
signature

Print Name: [Name]

Address: [Address]
[City, State, Zip]

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

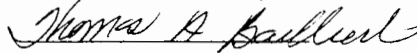
We need to balance
the U.S. Budget &
feed our hungry
people with that
8 to 10 Billion Dollars
Our country is too
broke at this time
for such an undertaking.
Too many other countries
not helping foot the bill

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

ATTENTION:



SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

_____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

_____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

_____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

_____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

_____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

_____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

_____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

_____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

_____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

_____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

_____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

_____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

_____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

_____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

_____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

_____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

_____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

_____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

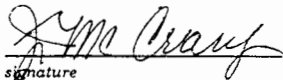
_____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

_____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

_____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: MC CRANG TQ

Address: Box 5 Box 61

Wahatche WA 98165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

FROM ROGER WILLIAMS JR
RTS. Box 70A (Box)
WAXHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

TO: D.O.E. AND ALL INSTRED
FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

1 FOR SOME TIME NOW I HAVE BEEN
TALKING TO PEOPLE FROM THE T.N.R.L.C.
AND HAVE DISCOVERED THEIR SOLE PURPOSE
IS TO NOT FIND ANYTHING WRONG WITH
THE ELLIS COUNTY SSC SITE. ENCLOSED
ARE COPIES OF POLAROID SNAP SHOTS OF
FISURES IN THE AUSTIN CHALK NEAR MIDLOTHIAN
WHEN A PIPE WAS BEING LAID (72" WATER TO
CEDAR CREEK FROM FT. WORTH) YOU MAY VIEW
OR COPPY THE ORIGINALS ANYTIME DURING
BANKERS HOURS AS THE ARE IN A SAFETY
DEPOSIT BOX. IT TOOK 2 2" AND 1 4" PUMP TO
KEEP THE WATER OUT OF THIS DITCH.

PAGE 1 OF 3

2

ELLIS COUNTY WILL SOON BE THE ONLY COUNTY IN TEXAS WITH ZONING AUTHORITY. I HAVE HEARD THAT THE SSC ONLY WANTS THE LAND ZONED 1000 FT. OUTSIDE THE RING- BUT THE T.N.R.L.C. AND ESPECIALLY ED BINGLER WANT THE WHOLE COUNTY ZONED. THESE FOOLS THINK THAT PEOPLE FROM THE SSC ARE GOING TO MOVE HERE AND BUILD HOUSES IN THE 300,000 TO 400,000 DOLLAR RANGE. IT GOES BACK AT LEAST TO BIBLICAL TIMES THAT "DESTROY THE FAMILY UNIT IN YOUR ENEMIES EMPIRE AND IN TIME YOU WILL DESTROY YOUR ENEMIES EMPIRE". PEOPLE ARE SO ~~BOIST~~ BUSY TRYING TO PAY FOR A HOUSE THEY DON'T HAVE TIME TO MAKE A HOME.

ONE OF MY NEIGHBORS TOLD ONE OF THE RELOCATORS "BOZ WAS NOT A TRAILER PARK, IT WAS COMMUNITY WHERE PEOPLE COULD STILL TRUST EACH OTHER."

WE DON'T HAVE A LOT OF FANCY STUFF OUT HERE BUT MOST OF IT IS PAID FOR AND NOT A PART OF THE TEXAS SOL MESS. ENCLOSED ARE SEVERAL WENES PAPER CLIPPINGS.

ONE HIGHLY COMPETENT LAWYER ADVISED ME TO SAY AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE, PEOPLE IN GERMANY KEPT QUIET A FEW YEARS BACK AND WHEN THE WHOLE ~~THING~~ ENDED THEY HAD ABOUT 11 MILLION

PAGE 2

GRAVES TO DIS AND THEIR COUNTRY
WAS BOMBED FLAT.

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED HERE
ARE STRICTLY MY OWN.

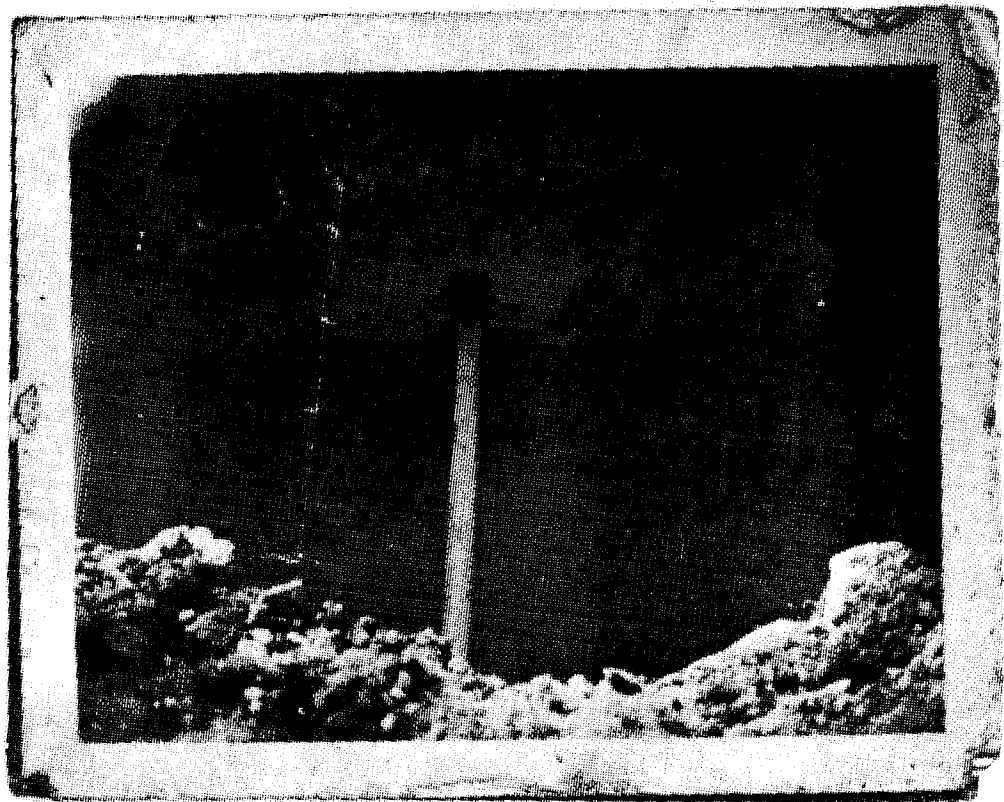
Roger Williams Jr.

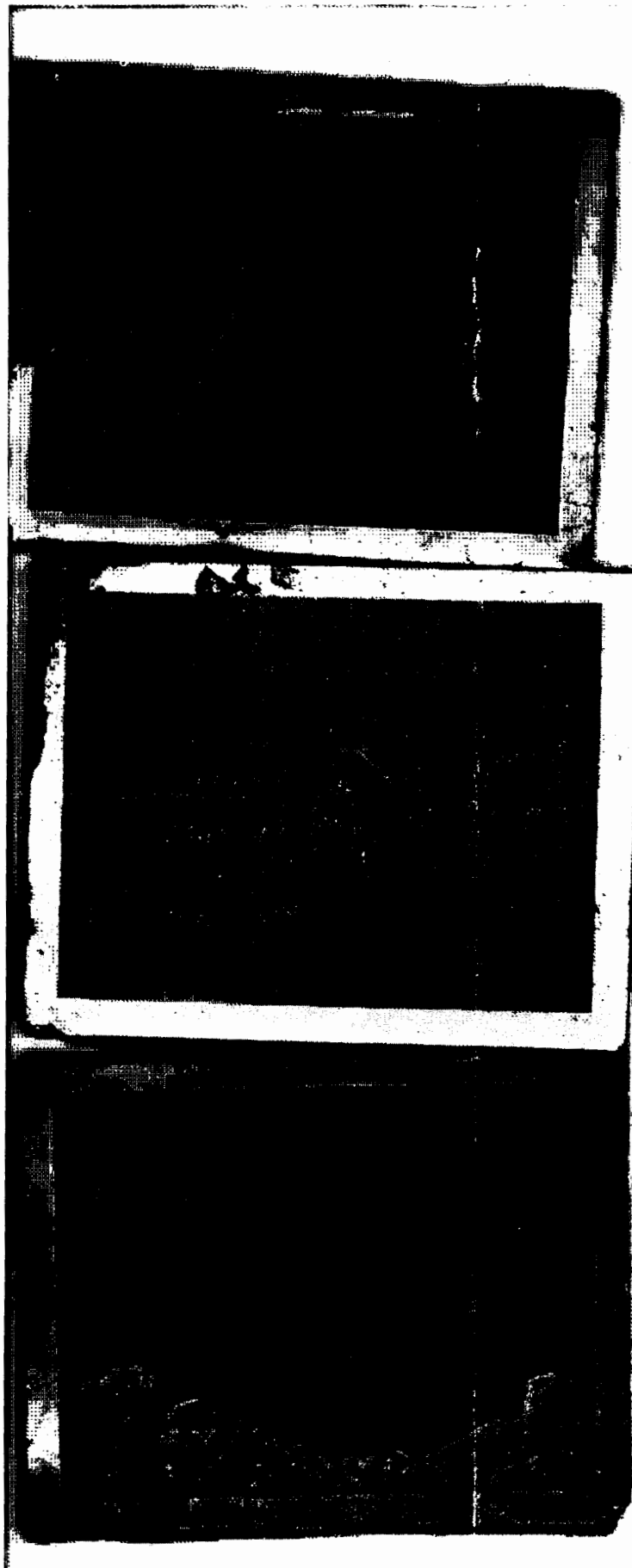
P.S.

PEOPLE IN WAXAHACHIE ARE JUST
WAITING TO DECLAR WAR ON
"THOSE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS",
HAVING SOMEONE INSTALLING SOME LITTLE
GISMO THAT CONTROLS TRILLIONS OF VOLTS
WHO IS MAD AT THE WORLD BECAUSE THEY
HAVE BEEN RIPPED OFF, SOUNDS LIKE A
~~MAKING~~ MAKING OF A DISASTER.

PAGE(3)







PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: _____
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☐ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☐ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☐ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☐ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☐ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☐ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☐ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☐ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

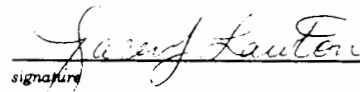
☐ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Karen J. Lauton

Address: 1210 Stone Ct.

Waxahachie Tex 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul
 ATTENTION: _____ U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 9300 South Cass Avenue
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS Argonne, Illinois 60439
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

~~COST~~
✓✓

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

*✓✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

George W. Lawton Jr.
signature

Print Name: GEORGE W. LAWTON, Jr

Address: 1210 Stone Court
Waxahachie, Tx 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Dear Mr. Baillet:

Don't Build the SSC. We do not need it. There are too many unanswered questions about the safety of the SSC. I'm concerned about the radiation and what effect it will have on wildlife, my pets & my family. Again: Don't Build the SSC.

George Lawton

PUBLIC COMMENT

RECEIVED

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: James E Cipriano
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER(SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

OCT 15 1990

U.S. DEPT OF ENERGY
SSC PROJECT OFFICE

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

X The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

X Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

X The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

X With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

X Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

X Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

X Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

X Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

X Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

X "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

(over)

COST

X At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

X Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

X Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

X A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

X Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

X Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

X Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

X Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

X Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

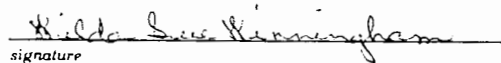
X The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

X Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

X The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

X The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Jack & Sue Winningham
Address: Rt. 3, Box 231, FM 1446
Waxahachie, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 6

1445 ROSS AVENUE SUITE 1200

DALLAS TEXAS 75202-2733

OCT 15 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
SCS-SEIS Project Manager
Chicago Operations Office - EMD
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

In accordance with responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA, the Region 6 Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed your Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the proposed construction and operation of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas.

The SSC would be a state-of-the-art laboratory facility designed to investigate the basic structure of matter through high energy physics and would be the largest scientific instrument ever built.

On November 10, 1988, the Secretary of Energy identified the Texas site as the preferred alternative for the location of the SSC. The DOE published a Final EIS in December 1988, and a Record of Decision was signed that documented DOE's decision to proceed with the SSC and to formally select the site in Ellis County.

In the EIS and the Record of Decision, the DOE committed to prepare a Supplemental EIS prior to construction to provide more indepth analysis of potential environmental impacts. The Supplement provides site-specific analysis relevant to an exact location or footprint of the SSC project facilities.

It is important to note that the SEIS is not a new EIS, but only a Supplement to the earlier study. Where no significant changes to site information have occurred since the 1988 EIS, the Supplement relies on the analysis and assessments present in that earlier document. EPA performed a comprehensive review of this document and identified no significant environmental issues associated with the development of the SSC at the Texas site.

The features of the SSC have not changed substantially since the earlier EIS. The major element of the SSC is still a large oval tunnel, some 54 miles in circumference, within which counter rotating beams of protons will be guided by some 10,000 superconducting magnets. Since the December 1988 EIS, some design details have been modified to maximize SSC performance, accommodate

technical aspects, and to avoid or substantially minimize potential environmental impacts. Evaluation of the SSC design and additional knowledge gained from geological testing have resulted in more precise positioning of the collider footprint, service and campus areas, utility corridors, access roads, and other project features. Overall, the SEIS provides a more comprehensive analysis of the likely impacts to occur from both construction and operation and provides specific mitigation measures to avoid and minimize unavoidable impacts.

The following comments are offered for consideration in preparation of the Final Supplemental EIS.

Air Quality Impact Assessment

1. Although the discussion on page 3-68 of the Draft SEIS accurately describes the methodology recommended by EPA Region 6 for estimating background PM-10 (particulate matter with aerodynamic diameters less than or equal to 10 μm), the results (41.2 ug/m^3 for the 24-hour and 22.1 ug/m^3 for the annual concentration) are different than expected. Conversation between Argonne National Laboratory and the EPA Region 6 Air Programs Branch staff indicated the PM-10 background for Ellis County to be between 10 to 15 ug/m^3 for the 24-hour concentration. We ask that the levels given on page 3-68 for the background concentration be explained in the Final SEIS.

2. In regard to the above PM-10 estimates for background concentration, we ask that DOE have Argonne estimate using dispersion modeling the concentrations due to the background sources listed in Table 3.16 on page 3-70. These should include Chaparral Steel, Gifford Hill Cement, Owens Corning Fiberglass, Texas Industries, City of Waxahachie, Boxcrow Cement, R.W. McKinney and T. Jones and Company and any others appearing on the Texas Point Source Data Base System for the SSC exceeding one gram per second (g/s) emission rate. The impacts from these sources should be evaluated with the SSC contributions and compared to the PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the project affected receptors. This information should be included in the Final SEIS.

3. In the Final SEIS, it would be helpful if Argonne could explain whether it is discounting the modeling results discussed on page 4-54 of the Draft Supplement for "wind erosion" days.

Radiological Impacts

1. Page 4-83 of the Draft SEIS identifies the annual Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE) received by an individual in Texas due to natural background radiation at 360 millirems (mrem). However, Table 4.18 on page 4-85 identifies the CEDE as 100 mrem, and this value is used in the dose comparisons. This discrepancy should be clarified in the Final Supplement.

2. On page 4-89, Table 4.20 identifies the gamma disintegration energy for sodium-22 as 0.92 MeV. Our sources list this energy as 1.27 MeV. This discrepancy and any doses calculated using the 0.92 MeV value should be corrected in the Final Supplement.

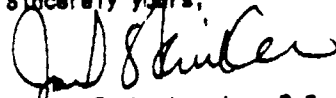
3

We classify your Draft EIS as Lack of Objection (LO). However, we are requesting some additional information in the area of air quality impact assessment for the PM-10 air quality standard to insure that the most accurate analysis is provided in the Final SEIS.

Our classification will be published in the Federal Register according to our responsibility to inform the public of our views on the proposed Federal actions, under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the Draft SEIS. Please send our office five copies of the Final SEIS at the same time it is sent to the Office of Federal activities, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Sincerely yours,



for Robert E. Layton Jr., P.E.
Regional Administrator



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P O BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 11, 1990

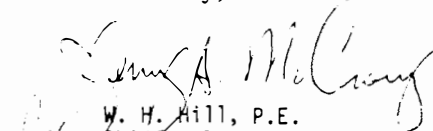
Planning Division

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
SSC-SEIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office - EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieu:

This is in reference to your request for comment on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Superconducting Super Collider. The U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth, has reviewed the document and has nothing further to add than was in our letter dated May 24, 1990 (copy enclosed for ease of reference).

Sincerely,


W. H. Hill, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

10

May 24, 1990

Operations Division
Office Operations Branch

SUBJECT: Project Number 198800278

Thomas A. Baillieul
SSC-SEIS Project Manager
Chicago Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

Thank you for your correspondence of March 20, 1990, following up correspondence from your office of April 29, 1988, and other interim communication, concerning the proposed construction of the Superconducting Supercollider (SSC) in Ellis County, Texas. As we identified in our letter to your office of May 26, 1988, this project has been assigned Project Number 198800278; all future correspondence concerning your project should include the project number. Failure to reference the project number on future correspondence may result in delay.

1 The SSC project has been reviewed in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Under Section 404, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands. Any dredged or fill material placed below the elevation of the ordinary high water mark of a stream or lake, or an adjacent wetland, requires prior Department of the Army authorization in the form of a permit. The Corps responsibility under Section 10 is to regulate any work in, or affecting, navigable waters of the United States.

Based on your submittal, and other information available to us, we have determined that there are no areas on the site that are subject to Department of the Army authority under Section 10. However, areas subject to Department of the Army jurisdiction under Section 404 exist within the project area.

-2-

On April 30, 1990, Presley Hatcher, Jim Townsend, and David Madden, of my staff, visited the project area, including specific sites where surface work is projected to occur. That site visit was conducted with staff of the Department of Energy (DOE) and its consultants, the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC), and other federal and state agencies. Our purpose in attending the site visit was to conduct an investigation for the purpose of a preliminary determination of the limits of waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act in the proposed project area, and to address permitting requirements for the project under Section 404.

Based on the site visit, and our review of other information available to us, we have determined that the extent of our jurisdiction in the project area is generally limited to streams, and associated impoundments, that are part of the surface tributary system, and adjacent and isolated wetlands. Wetlands are found in depressional areas along those streams where hydric soil exists and hydrophytic vegetation is dominant. The only soil that has been classified as hydric by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), within the project area, is Trinity clay, frequently flooded. This soil may be found within the soil survey map unit Trinity clay, frequently flooded (Tc), as well as inclusions within other map units, particularly, Frio silty clay, frequently flooded (Fs).

1
(cont'd)

We have marked the location of streams, and associated impoundments, that would fall within our jurisdiction under Section 404 in yellow on a set of the project area maps (U.S. Geological Survey topographic base maps) that you and the TNRLC provided to us. Department of the Army authorization would be required for the discharge of dredged or fill material below the elevation of the ordinary high water marks of the highlighted streams, or into any impoundments of those streams, including adjacent, or isolated, wetlands.

A preliminary review of the information that you have provided indicates that the construction and operation activities associated with the SSC project may have a relatively minor impact on waters of the United States, and may be authorized under Section 404 by one or more general permits. However, we cannot provide you with a final determination until

-3-

1
(cont'd)

more information is available on the location of project features. Please provide us with preliminary design information when it is available so that we may complete our review of the project. Information that will be needed includes the amount of material (temporary or permanent) to be discharged, the location of all discharges on a suitable map, and plan and profile views of portions of your project that are constructed through areas that may include waters of the United States.

For your information, the Clean Water Act, and the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines for evaluating discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands, set forth a goal of restoring and maintaining existing aquatic resources. In keeping with these requirements, the Corps of Engineers policy in Section 404 permitting is to strive to avoid adverse impacts and offset unavoidable adverse impacts to existing aquatic resources, and for wetlands, to strive to achieve a goal of no overall net loss of values and functions.

It is important to remember that the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines allow permit issuance for only the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative. All practicable alternatives must be evaluated in the process of developing any project which requires an individual Section 404 permit.

Our review of the proposed SSC project, and the planning efforts of the DOE and the TNRLC to date, reveal a strong commitment to avoiding impacts on the natural environment, particularly waters of the United States, to the maximum extent practicable. We commend you for those efforts, and encourage you to continue that commitment throughout the planning, construction, and operation of the project.

Thank you for your interest in our nation's water resources, and for the opportunity to provide input into the planning process for the SSC project. If you have additional

-1-

questions concerning our regulatory program, please contact Mr. Presley Hatcher at the address above or telephone (817)334-3990.

Sincerely,

L. M. Hawkins, Jr.
Chief, Office Operations Branch

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Mike Smith, Texas National Research Laboratory Commission
1301 North Hampton, Suite 252, De Soto, Texas 75115

Mr. Rollin MacRae, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78444

Mr. Robert M. Short, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services, 9A33 Fritz Lanham Building
819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Mr. Jerry Saunders, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202

RECEIVED
PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: _____
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillifgul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
 9800 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

667 1 8 1990
 Received by EMD _____

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

___ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

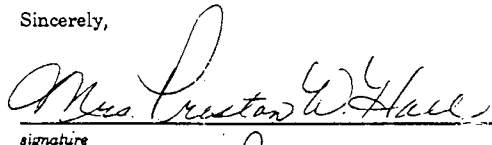
✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Mrs. Preston Hall

Address: RT. 3, Box 135
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

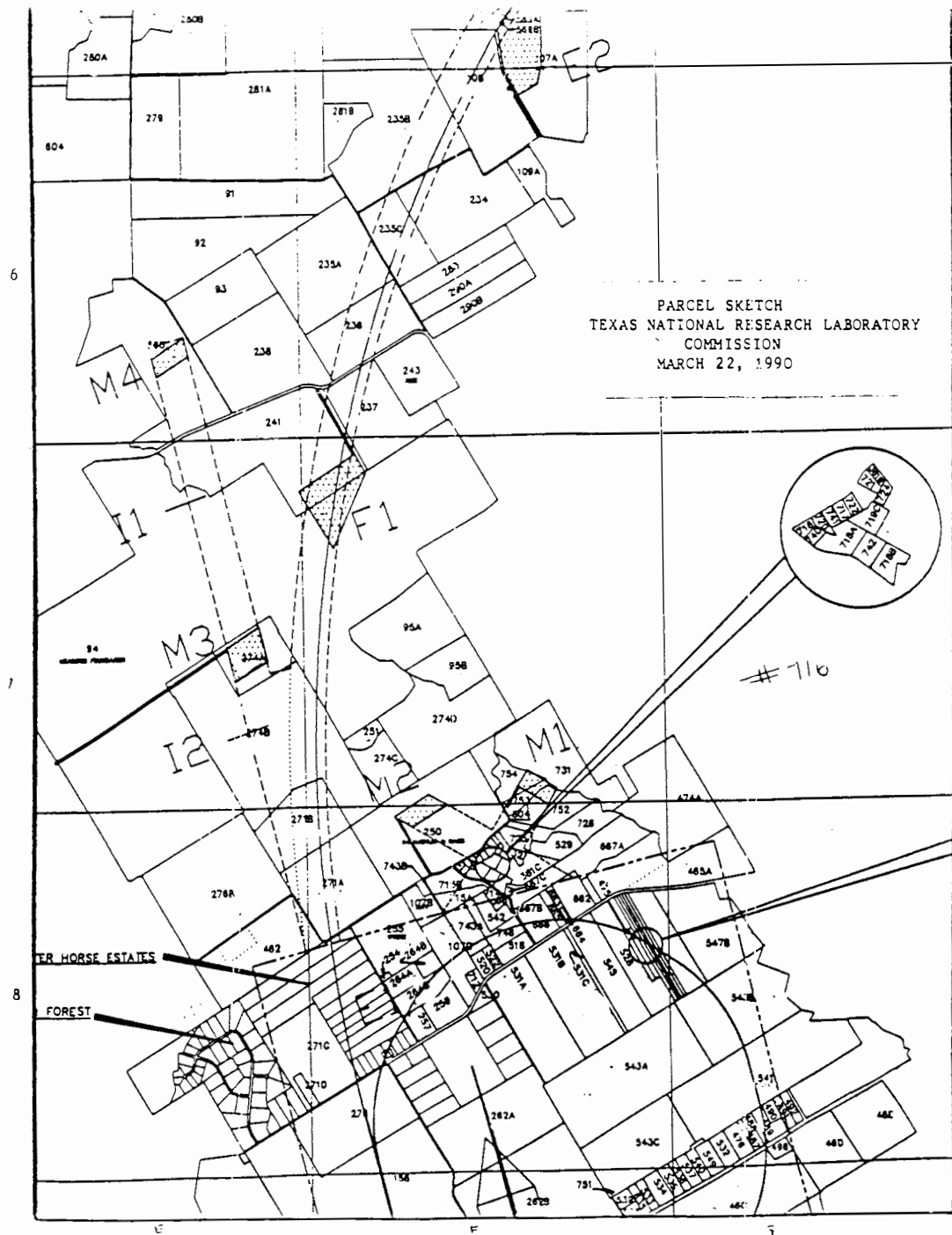
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

1 | OUR PROPERTY IS PARCEL #716 (SEE ENCLOSED MAP). TO DATE THE TNRLC CANNOT OR WILL NOT TELL US IF WE ARE ACTUALLY INCLUDED IN THE DUMPING STATION. THIS IS OUR HOME THEY ARE PLAYING WITH NOT THEIRS. WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED TRUTHFUL ANSWERS TO OUR QUESTIONS. WE COULD NOT POSSIBLY SELL OUR PROPERTY (OVER)

1
(cont'd)

EVEN IF WE WANTED TO. WE HAVE WORKED VERY HARD TO PURCHASE OUR HOME AND TO IMPROVE IT. IF THE TUNNEL GOES UNDER OUR PROPERTY, OR EVEN IF IT JUST COMES CLOSE, WE WON'T BE ABLE TO GIVE OUR HOME AWAY. EVERYONE IS VERY AFRAID OF LIVING ANYWHERE CLOSE TO THE GREAT SSC. IF THEY MUST TUNNEL UNDER US, I FEEL THEY SHOULD BUY OUR HOME OUTRIGHT. I HAVE ASKED THE QUESTION OF THE TNRLC WHAT THE RESTRICTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TUNNEL WILL BE AFTER THEY PURCHASE IT. THEY RESPONDED BY SAYING THEY COULD USE IT FOR ANYTHING THEY WANTED TO AND WE HAD NO CONTROL OVER IT. I ASKED IF THEY COULD EVEN USE IT FOR A NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP. THEY SAID THAT WAS NOT THEIR INTENTIONS BUT, THEY COULD USE IT FOR THAT PURPOSE IF THEY DECIDED TO. I REALLY DON'T THINK IT IS FAIR FOR OUR GREAT GOVERNMENT TO EXPECT US TO LIVE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS.

See Submission 80
for comment identification



PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Thomas A. Baillieu
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

~~COST~~

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Avin Cook
signature

Print Name: AVIN COOK

Address: Rt 3 Box 118

Way TX 75165

I think the S.S.C. should
be stopped! for all the money
above. It is too dangerous of a
risk for experimental.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

ATTENTION: _____

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Betty Jeffcoat
signature

Print Name: BETTY JEFFCOAT

Address: 102 LEWIS ST,

WAXAHACHIE TX, 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: Dept. of Energy
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Dale Cook
signature

Print Name: Dale Cook

Address: Rt 3 Box 118

WAX, TEXAS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ATTENTION: _____
SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul
U.S. Dept. of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

_____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

_____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

_____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

_____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

_____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

_____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

_____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

_____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

_____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

_____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

_____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

_____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

_____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

_____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

_____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

_____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

_____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

_____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

signature

Print Name: DOROTHY B. GRAHAM

Address: 114 RICHMOND DR.

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: _____
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, EHD
 9500 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

_____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

_____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

_____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

_____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

_____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

_____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

_____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

_____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

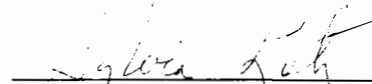
The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name: Sylvia Katz

Address: 4004 LOS ROBLES
PLANO TX 75074

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

*I am totally against
this project. When we
are having trouble
with the budget, we
don't need to be
spending the money
on this. Spend the
money on things you
are certain can be*

See Submission 80
for comment identification

TEXAS NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY COMMISSION

1801 N. Hampton Rd., Suite 400
DeSoto, Texas 75115
Phone: (214) 709-3800
Telefax: (214) 709-5491
1-800-228-3972

October 11, 1990

Thomas A. Baillieul
SSC-SEIS Project Manager
Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

**RE: TNRLC RESPONSE AND COMMENT TO THE DRAFT
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Dear Tom:

Noted below is the TNRLC response and comments to the Draft of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS).

The TNRLC has been pleased with the efforts of the Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, and the SSC Laboratory in the thorough identification and analysis of the environmental impacts of the SSC Project. The members of the Texas State Agency Executive Committee have reviewed the DSEIS and have provided their comments. This process has shown that the impacts on the environment will be minimal, and where there are impacts, mitigative measures will be initiated.

The TNRLC and members of the State Agency Executive Committee stand willing to assist in the development and implementation of the Mitigation Action Plan and will implement independent monitoring programs to ensure that the SSC will be respectful of the environment of the State of Texas.

Sincerely,



Phillip S. Stafford
Associate Director,
Site Development

PSS/vas

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: _____
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillicul
 U.S. Dept. of Energy, FMD
 9500 South Cass Avenue
 Argonne, Illinois 60439

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It cannot be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Pat W - Jessie B. Boyz
signature

Print Name:

Patrick W - Jessie B. Boyz

Address:

116 Chapman Circle
Waxahatchie, Texas 75765

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

use these billions of dollars to balance the national budget.



COMMISSION
ROBERT H. DEDMAN, CHAIRMAN
RAY STOKER, JR.
WAYNE B. DUDDLESTEN

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

P.O. BOX 3067
DALLAS, TEXAS 75221-3067
(214) 320-6100

ENGINEER DIRECTOR
ARNOLD W. OLIVER, P.E.

October 12, 1990

CONTACT

Comments to Superconducting Super Collider's (SSC) Draft
Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

We have reviewed the Draft SEIS and are attaching our comments marked in red. In addition, we offer the following comments:

Page 2-27, Table 2.2

- 1 | 1. There are several roadway improvements, omitted in this table, which have been authorized by Minute Order (M.O.) 86105 dated July 29, 1987 by the State Highway and Public Transportation Commission. A copy of the M.O. is attached, and these should be included in the table.
- 2 | 2. There are other roadway improvements scheduled in Ellis County which are unrelated to the SSC project but will benefit the SSC. These projects are contained in the Department's Project Development Plan (PDP), and a note should be added stating this.
- 3 | 3. Please be aware that the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SDHPT) is currently coordinating with the TNRLC to establish a masterplan of roadway improvements for the entire SSC area. At this time, only a draft transportation plan has been done, and a more comprehensive study is underway. We suggest that a note be added stating that modifications to the table may occur based upon the completion of this study.

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
October 12, 1990
Page 2

Page 4-115, Table 4.30

4

In this table, we note that traffic volumes have been forecasted and converted into design hourly volumes for peak construction and full operation years. As previously mentioned, we are currently coordinating efforts with the TNRLC to finalize a masterplan of roadway improvements for the SSC area. It will be necessary to determine traffic volumes in the design year as a key component in this process. Please add a note that the table may be modified based upon further study.

Sincerely,



FOR

John V. Blain, Jr., P.E.
District Design Engineer

Attachments

TABLE 2.2 Estimated Traffic Flows and Proposed Roadway Improvements

• No Costs Given
• Who Pays for improvements?

Route	Segment	• More Description Needed Type of Improvement	Length (mi)	1988 Average Daily ADT ^a	SSC Added ADT	Construc- tion Year ?
Reconstruction						
F.M. 66	SSC Campus I-35E to 0.1 mi E of Greathouse Branch	Reconstruct ^{from two} to four lanes, divided; additional ROW ^b (100 ft exist); replace bridge at I-35E	4.5 5.4	3,400	3,300	1 ?
Wright Road	I-35E at F.M. 329 to F9 site	Reconstruct ?	1.5	N/A ^c	100	3
Long Branch Road	F.M. 1387 to F2 site	Reconstruct ?	2.0	N/A	100	3
Subtotal			8.58.0			
Upgrading						
Honeysuckle Road	Sardis Road to E2 access road	Upgrade	1.5	N/A	100	3
Bozek Lane	S.H. ^d 34 to E7 access road	Upgrade	0.9	N/A	100	3
Gun Club Road	I-35E to Patrick Road	Replace bridge at North Grove Creek; reconstruct 0.5 mi	0.6	N/A	200	3
Loma Linda/ Pritchett roads	F.M. 813 to E4 site	Upgrade; replace bridge	0.8	N/A	100	3

Route	Segment	Type of Improvement	Length (mi)	1988 Average Daily ADT ^a	SSC Added ADT	Construc- tion Year
Upgrading (Cont'd)						
Holder Road	U.S. 77 to E9 access road	Upgrade and profile improvement at RR crossing	0.8	N/A	100	3
Bethel Road	F.M. 876 to E10 site	Upgrade; culvert crossing; bridge replacement	0.8	N/A	100	3
F.M. 1493	F.M. 876 to end of SDHPT ^e maintenance	Add shoulders	2.2	680	2,000	1
F.M. 876	I-35E ^{at Prong Creek} to F.M. 1493	Replace bridge at Prong Creek	0.1	1,100	2,100	1
F.M. 876	F.M. 1493 ^{at Onion Creek} to Five Points	Replace bridge at Onion Creek	0.1	360	100	3
U.S. 287	At F.M. 878	Revise northbound exit and southbound entrance ramps (geom.)	0.1	N/A	N/A	1
F.M. 878	U.S. 287 to ^{F.M. 813} 145	Replace bridge at Bone Branch, upgrade 1 mi	1 8	2800 2800	850	1
F.M. 1722	F.M. 879 to Turner Road	Profile improvement at RR crossing	2.0	260 460	100	3
Subtotal			11.0			

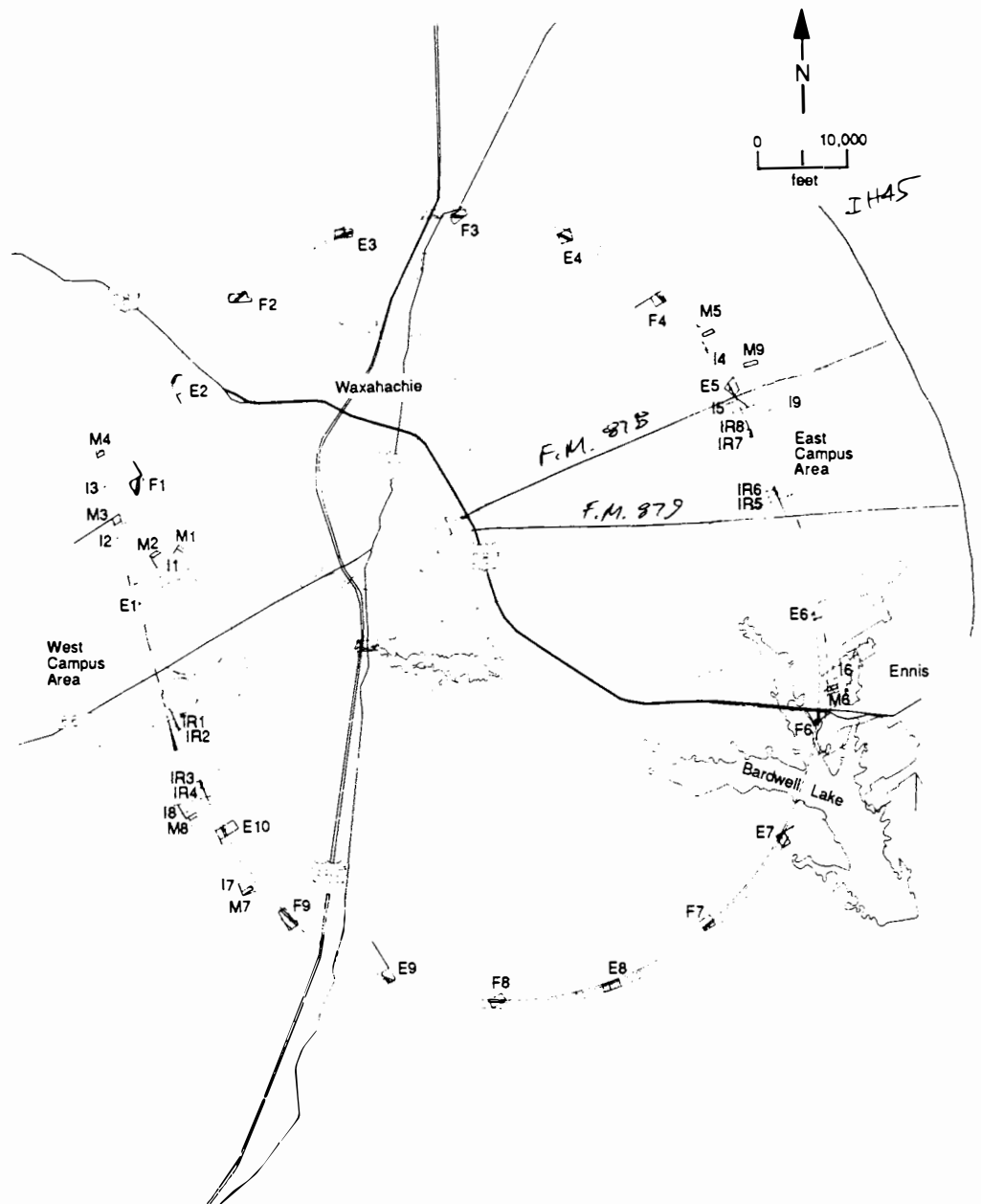


FIGURE 2.11 Existing Major Highways Network in Vicinity of SSC Site

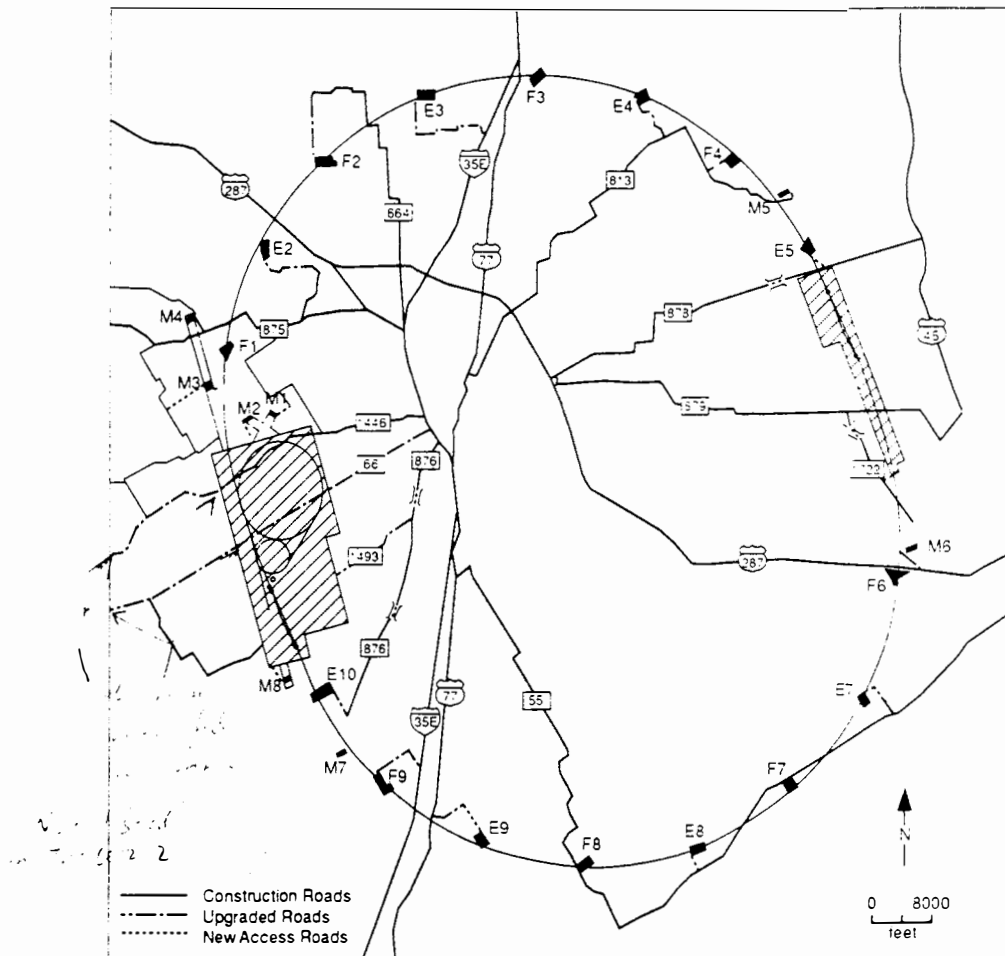


FIGURE 2.12 Proposed Roadway Improvements in Vicinity of SSC Site (Source: Schwitters 1990)

All M.D. improvements not shown.

TABLE 3.19 Measured Preconstruction Environmental L_{90} Sound Level Spectra^a

Surrogate Measurement Location	Residual Sound Level (L_{90}) for Specified Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)									
	31	63	125	250	500	1K	2K	4K	8K	Overall
MD	41	40	32	27	20	14	11	8	6	24
MG	43	42	38	28	26	21	17	17	13	29
MH	45	42	32	24	21	17	13	11	7	24
MJ	41	37	28	22	19	15	15	13	9	23
MM	40	36	28	21	20	16	12	7	7	22
MR	38	36	28	21	18	12	5	4	2	20
MS	43	38	28	25	19	8	3	2	1	21
MW	48	41	34	28	20	16	6	4	3	24
MY	40	36	30	25	20	15	10	7	5	22
MZ	40	38	29	16	16	9	6	5	3	19

^aUnweighted decibels (dB) referenced to 20 micropascals, except for overall values, which are A-weighted decibels (dBA).

3.7.2.5 Traffic Noise Levels

Traffic is expected to increase more (in terms of percentage increase) on three farm-to-market routes than on any other routes in Ellis County because of SSC-related activities. These routes are F.M. 66 between I-35E and the east edge of the west campus, F.M. 876 from I-35E to Five Points, and F.M. 1493 from F.M. 876 to the east edge of the west campus. A Federal Highway Administration model (STAMINA 2.0/BCR, modified in 1985 by the Minnesota Department of Transportation) (Barry and Reagan 1978; FHWA 1982) was used to compute baseline hourly average L_{eq} levels for NSLs selected as typical of those nearest to each highway (Table 3.20). Distances from the road centerline range from 60 to 200 ft, with most at 100 ft. In the computations, no shielding by terrain, vegetation, or structures was assumed. The receptor location was assumed to be 5 ft higher than the centerline of the highway. The computations were based on average daily traffic (ADT) data furnished by the SSCL (1990). The following assumptions were made:

- A one-hour peak traffic period exists in both the morning and the afternoon.
- One-eighth of the ADT for each route occurs during each of the peak periods.

3.9.6 Transportation Systems

The recent rapid growth of the Dallas-Fort Worth region has caused increasing problems with transportation; this growth has begun to overload the region's transportation system and outpace improvements designed to ease congestion. Planned improvements -- including increased passenger rail service, establishment of a regional high-occupancy vehicle system, addition of more than 2,000 freeway lane miles, and nearly 2,500 additional lane miles of arterial improvements -- would help reduce impending highway congestion.

Rural two-lane highways of the Texas farm-to-market system dominate the project area. These roads provide efficient mobility by crossing the rural environment with long stretches lacking traffic control interruptions. They connect rural communities with other rural areas, with larger towns, and with main traffic routes. Major routes linking the SSC project area with Dallas, Fort Worth, and the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW) are Interstate 35E (I-35E), U.S. 67, and U.S. 287. The proposed extension of ~~S.H.~~ 360, which would provide direct access between the project area and DFW, has been stalled by delays in rights-of-way acquisition. *(U.S. 77, I.H. 45)*

Several improvements are planned by the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation to upgrade Ellis County roads; other improvements have been designated by the department specifically to improve transportation to and from construction and operation sites of the SSC. Gross weight limits on routes in the project area are reported to be 80,000 lb on interstates and U.S. highways; 58,420 lb on farm-to-market routes; and 40,000 lb on small, county roads. Bridge limits are generally 28,000 lb per tandem axle, although some bridges are posted for smaller loads.

No significant information regarding air, rail, water, or public transportation has been identified other than what was reported previously in the EIS.

3.9.7 Utilities

3.9.7.1 Electricity

Electrical power is supplied to Ellis and surrounding counties by the Texas Utilities Electric Co. (TU Electric), which has a service territory encompassing much of the northern half of Texas. Total sales for the TU Electric system were 80.7 billion kWh in 1988, an increase of 3.8% over 1987. At the time of the year's peak demand, the net capability of the system was 20.1 million kW, with a reserve margin of 15.2%. Six new generating units in the construction stage are expected to provide an additional 6.4 million kW to meet the projected growth in demand over the next 10 years. A new double circuit 345-kV transmission line planned by TU Electric would traverse the project area approximately south to north between the cities of Waxahachie and Ennis. The new line is scheduled to be in service by 1994. Portions of Ellis County are supplied by the Hill County and Navarro County Electric Cooperatives.

TABLE 4.30 SSC-Related Changes to Road Traffic

What traffic parameters were used to determine ADT \Rightarrow DHV?

Year ?

U.S. 77 ?

Road Segment	Capacity (pcph) ^a	Existing		Peak Construction Year		Full Operation	
		Volume ^b (pcph)	LOS ^c	Volume ^b (pcph)	LOS ^c	Volume ^b (pcph)	LOS ^c
I-35E: I-20 to F.M. 1382	8,000	6,450	D	7,700	E	7,850	E
I-35E: F.M. 1382 to U.S. 77	8,000	3,300	B	4,750	C	4,550	C
I-35E: U.S. 77 to U.S. 287	8,000	2,100	A	3,950	B	3,750	B
I-35E: U.S. 287 to F.M. 66	8,000	1,950	A	5,400	C	4,550	C
I-35E: F.M. 66 to S.R. 34	8,000	1,650	A	1,750	A	1,950	A
I-45: I-20 to F.M. 878	8,000	3,050	B	3,200	B	3,600	B
I-45: F.M. 878 to U.S. 287	8,000	2,350	A	2,500	A	2,800	A
S.R. 342: Lancaster to U.S. 77	2,800	450	B	900	C	1,100	C
U.S. 67: I-20 to F.M. 1382	8,000 OK	3,700	B	4,050	B	4,550	C
U.S. 67: F.M. 1382 to U.S. 287	8,000 OK	1,750	A	2,200	A	2,450	A
U.S. 67: U.S. 287 to Ellis County line	8,000	1,200	A	1,250	A	1,400	A
U.S. 287: Ellis County line to S.R. 67 ^d	4,000 2,800	950	A?	1,800	A	1,500	A
U.S. 287: U.S. 67 to I-35E F.M. 528 (West)	8,000	1,100	A?	2,450	A	2,300	A
U.S. 287: I-35E to F.M. 528 (East)	8,000	1,050	A	1,100	A	1,200	A
U.S. 287: F.M. 528 to I-45 West of	8,000	1,100	A	1,250	A	1,350	A
F.M. 66: I-35E to Maypearl ^e	2,800	250	A	4,150	F	3,200	B
F.M. 663: U.S. 287 to F.M. 875	2,800	350	B	350	B	400	B
F.M. 878: U.S. 287 to I-45	2,800	150	A	150	A	200	A
F.M. 879: F.M. 878 to I-45	2,800	100	A	100	A	100	A

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

THIS County

Page 1 of 8

13

WHEREAS, the State of Texas is a major competitor in the selection by the United States Department of Energy for the site of the superconducting super collider (SSC) which will be the world's largest and most powerful subatomic-particle accelerator; and

WHEREAS, the super collider as a race-track shaped tunnel with a 53-mile circumference accelerator requiring from 11,000 to 16,000 acres of land will be the biggest construction project in the United States since the Panama Canal; and

WHEREAS, the super collider employing about 4,500 temporary employees during construction will be constructed at a cost ranging from \$4.7 to \$6 billion; and

WHEREAS, the super collider with an expected annual operating budget of \$250 million will provide a significant positive economic impact to the Texas economy with a possible annual contribution, when operational, of \$300 million to the local economy; and

WHEREAS, the proposed new federal laboratory housing a 40 trillion volt proton collider for high energy physics research to examine fundamental nature of matter and energy will employ a permanent staff of 2,500 and will accommodate 500 visiting scientists on a daily basis; and

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

ELLIS CountyPage 2 of 8District No. 18

WHEREAS, the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC), as part of Texas State Government, has been authorized to raise through bonding up to \$1 Billion in the Texas proposal effort; and

WHEREAS, the 70th Texas Legislature enacted House Joint Resolution 88 which proposes a constitutional amendment subject to a November 1987 vote to allow the TNRLC to raise \$500 million in general obligation bonds to support the Texas super collider proposal; and

WHEREAS, the construction operations on the super collider site will entail transporting large volumes of materials and the existing roadways on the State Highway System must be capable of accommodating the large volume carried on legally loaded vehicles; and

WHEREAS, the campus and other facilities of the super collider, when operational, will require the surrounding roadway system including those roads on the State Highway System to accommodate traffic volumes of employees and daily visitors; and

WHEREAS, the proposal to the federal government by any state may offer site improvements such as roadways as inducements to their locations; and

STATE OF TEXAS
 REVISED

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

ELLIS County
18
 District No.

Page 3 of 8

WHEREAS, the federal government expects all land for the superconducting super collider to be donated by a state to the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, the "Invitation for Site Proposal (ISP)," promulgated April, 1987, by the United States Department of Energy requires identification within a state's proposal of the improvements to the existing roadway system to support the construction and operation of the super collider at the proposed site; and

WHEREAS, the State of Texas will submit a proposal to the United States Department of Energy for the Dallas-Fort Worth Site in Texas; and

WHEREAS, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation recognizes the impact of this potential project on the traffic needs in the Dallas-Fort Worth Site area and desires to provide adequate transportation facilities for the super collider; and

FD-503 (Rev. 2-66)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

_____ ELLS _____ CountyPage 4 of 8District No. 18

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that as the super collider construction plan and operational requirements become identified, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation shall fully cooperate with the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission and the United States Department of Energy to provide adequate transportation facilities on the State Highway System on a timely basis, and that the following improvements, estimated at this preliminary stage, will be accomplished at no cost to the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission and to the United States Department of Energy for the proposed site in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws and with Department policies and procedures:

Form 500-A
Rev. 2-76

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

ELLIS County

Page 5 of 8 Pages

District No. 18

Dallas-Ft. Worth Site

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Road/ Highway</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Approx. Length</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
1.	Expand FM 66 to 4 Lanes	From IH 35E West to Campus	4.7 Mi.	\$11,470,000
2.	Construct Interchange	FM 66/IH 35E	-	Included in Project 1
3.	Upgrade FM 1772	From 1/2 Mi. on FM 879 West to FM 1772 From Junction FM 879/ FM 1772 South 1-1/2 mi. on FM 1772 to SSC Operational Access Site K-6	2.0 Mi.	\$ 400,000
4.	Upgrade FM 1446	From IH 35E To SSC Campus	4.8 Mi.	\$ 960,000

Form 3-50-1
Rev. 2-76STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

ELLIS CountyPage 6 of 8District No. 18

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Road/ Highway</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>Approx. Length</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
5.	New Location	From FM 66 North to FM 1446	2.1 Mi.	\$ 1,267,000
6.	Improve as necessary - FM 664, FM 875, FM 879, FM 55 and four bridges	Various segments to SSC Construc- tion Access Sites	14.3 Mi.	\$ 3,460,000

Est. Total \$17,557,000

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation will provide for maintenance, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of existing area highways on the State Highway System to accommodate legally loaded vehicles associated with the construction of the superconducting super collider; and

Form 301-A
Rev. 1-76

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINUTE ORDER

ELLIS County
18
District No.

Page 7 of 8

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation shall cooperate to the fullest with the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission in connection with the identification of all parcels under jurisdiction of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation of "stratified fee estate," as described on page 45 of the "Invitation for Site Proposal (ISP)" promulgated April, 1987, by the United States Department of Energy or fee simple title underlying State highway rights of way within the superconducting super collider site, and shall convey, as requested by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, all such parcels of stratified fee estate or fee simple owned by the State of Texas at no cost to the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission or the United States Department of Energy, in accordance with the schedule set forth in the ISP; and

Form 330-B Rev. 5-65

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

ELLIS

County

8

8

Page _____ of _____ Pages

District No. 18

MINUTE ORDER

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the understanding of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation that all designated State highways will be permitted continued operations during and upon completion of construction of the superconducting super collider facility, except as may otherwise be directed by the United States Department of Energy in which event the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation will cooperate with the United States Department of Energy and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission in connection with any required relocation of a State highway at no cost to the United States Department of Energy or the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission.

This Order shall become operative upon the selection by the United States Department of Energy of this proposed Texas site for the superconducting super collider. Upon the selection of the Texas site, the Engineer-Director is directed to proceed in the most feasible and economical manner to accomplish the necessary roadway improvements on the State Highway System as well as to convey the necessary State highway rights of way as requested by the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission and the United States Department of Energy.

Submitted by:

Examined and recommended by:

(Title) Director, Special Projects Office Approved

Deputy Director

Engineer-Director

Approved:

Route _____ Commissioner
 Baton _____ Commissioner
 Blair _____ Commissioner

Minute Number 86105

Date Passed JUL 29 87

Note This form is to be submitted in duplicate.

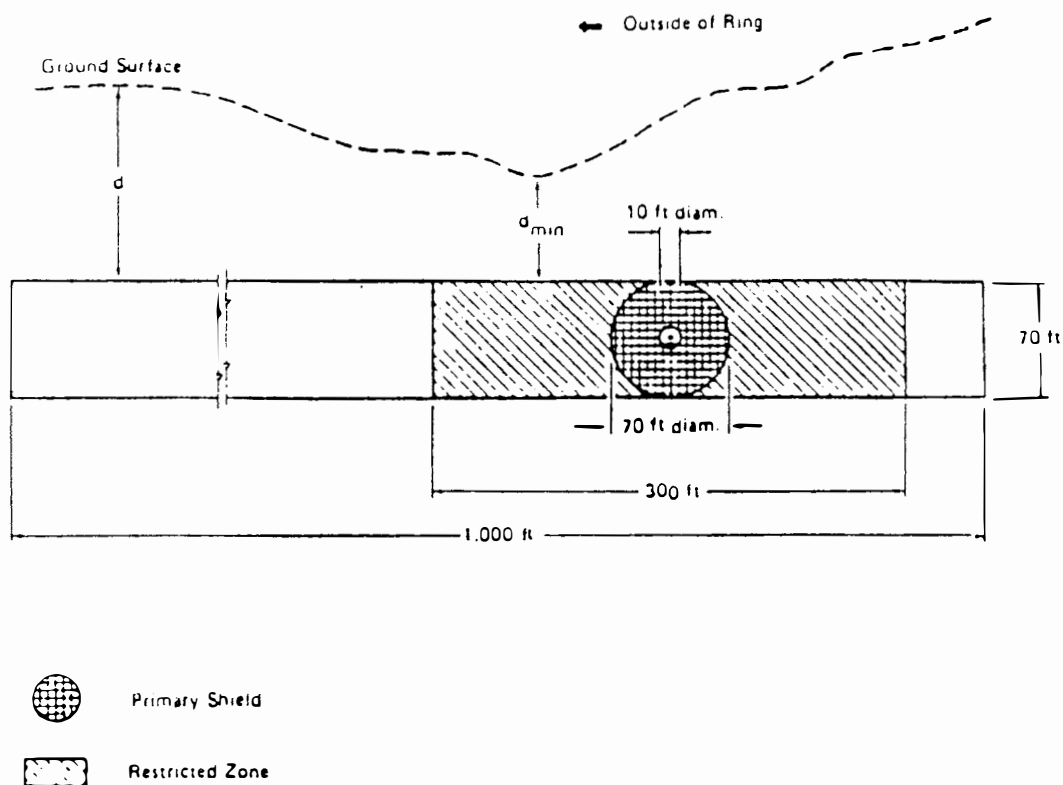


Figure B-1. Cross section of the 70 ft by 1,000 ft collider arc region (Area D). The type of estate required depends on d_{min} , the minimum depth of the arc region. If d_{min} is less than or equal to 15 ft, unconditional fee simple is required. If d_{min} is greater than 15 ft, stratified fee estate is acceptable.

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Susan Schrieffer Simpson
signature

Print Name: Susan Schrieffer Simpson

Address: 214 S Hawkins
Waxahatchie, Tx 75165

I do not & will not
support the building
of the SSC.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Chas. W. Huff

Address: 309 N. Grand

Waxahachie, Tx. - 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

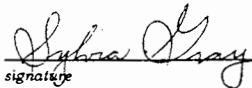
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Sylvia Gray

Address: 309 N. Grand

Waxahachie, Tx. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-4

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Jeanie Shivers
signature

Print Name: JEANIE SHIVERS

Address: 117 BOZE

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO:

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT:

SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE:

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

"PORK BARREL POLITICS"

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

I WAS BORN AND REARED IN
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS AND HAVE BEEN HERE 75 YEARS.

X The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

X Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

XXX The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

XXX With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

X Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

X Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

X Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

XX Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

X Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

XX "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

~~X~~ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

~~XX~~ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

~~X~~ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

~~XXX~~ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

~~XXX~~ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

~~XXX~~ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

~~X~~ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

~~XXX~~ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

~~XXX~~ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

~~XXX~~ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

~~XXX~~ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.
TO STORE RADIO ACTIVE WASTE, SO WE HEAR.

~~XXX~~ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

~~XXXX~~ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Dorothy Pearl McWhorter
signature

Print Name: Dorothy Pearl McWhorter
P.O. Box 233
Waxahachie, TX 75165

Address: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

**GOD WILL NEVER
FORGIVE YOU ALL
IF THIS STUPID STUPID
SUPER COLLIDER BECOMES
A REALITY —
AND NEITHER WILL I !!**

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future.

____ A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

signature

Print Name: JEWEL FULLER

Address: Box 23

Forreston Texas 76041

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

Please don't ruin our little town.

I am against it very strongly

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks

COST

____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Weldon Aday
signature

Print Name: Mr. & Mrs. Weldon Aday

Address: Rt. 5 Box 226

Waxahachie Tex. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☐ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Charles W. Riddle

signature

Print Name: CHARLES W. RIDDE

Address: RT. 1 Box 26

ITALY, TEXAS 76651

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☐ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Dorothy R. Riddle

Address: At. 1 Box 26

ITALEY, TEXAS 76651

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as t ichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Charlotte D. Swinnex

Earl Swinnex

signature

CHARLOTTE D. SWINNEX

Print Name:

EARL SWINNEX

Address:

105 MONTICELLO DR.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Printed by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties

Undertaking this project is a flagrant waste of taxpayers' money. The DOE & the IRLC show no concern & compassion for the citizens of Ellis County. Thank you.

Charlotte Swinnex

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

 At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Harlan Presley
signature

Print Name: HARLAN PRESLEY

Address: Box 15

Forreston, Tex 76044

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

- ☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.
- ☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.
- ☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.
- ☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.
- ☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

- ☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.
- ☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.
- ☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.
- ☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.
- ☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Jack and Dea Smith
signature

Print Name: JACK / DEA SMITH

Address: RT. 7, Box 115

WAXAHACHIE, TX. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

X The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

X Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

X The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

X With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

X Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

X Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

X Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

X Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

X Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

X "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

X At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

X Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

X Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

X A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

X Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

X Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

X Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

X Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

X Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

X The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

X Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

X The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

V The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mitchell West

signature

Print Name: *Mitchell West*

Address: *316 Criddle*

Willsboro Texas 75165

1
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

*It is more important to leave
Medicare alone, not put the S.C.
out completely. We don't want the
S.C. and we don't*

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page J-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental

~~Copy~~ At the beginning, cost ~~was~~ estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. D. Watts
signature

Print Name: Mr. & Mrs. Wm. D. Watts
Route 6 Box 379
Address: Waxahachie, Texas 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

*How a nation paying
the salaries it does to
politicians and the whole
world thinks it can pay
for such an expensive
endeavor that it has
not given a real reason
for doing - I can't
understand.*

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

___ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

_____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

_____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

_____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

_____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

_____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

_____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

_____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

_____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Daniel L. Barnes

signature

Print Name: Daniel L. Barnes

Address: 510 Virginia
Waxahachie, Tx 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

Thank you Phil
Gramm for the
Gramm Rudman Act
and \$12 billion project
that will probably grow
to \$40 billion to
finance your
balanced budget

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO:

10-11-90
Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT:

SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE:

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☐ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

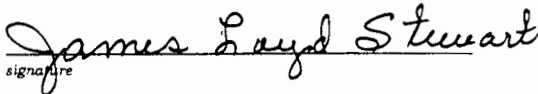
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: _____

Address: _____
James L. Paisy F. Stewart
215 Pensacola Avenue
Waxahatche, TX 75165-2023
Phone 1-214-937-3994

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEU.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☐ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☐ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☐ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☐ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☐ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Deatra Bradshaw

signature

Print Name: DETRA BRADSHAW

Address: ROUTE 3 Box 223
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☐ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.


☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Billy JEFFCOAT

Address: 102 LEWIS

WAXAHACHIE TX, 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

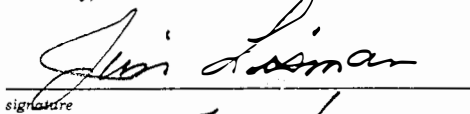
☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name:

Jim Lisman

Address:

RT 3 Box 43
CWAYACHE TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

___ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

___ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

___ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

___ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☐ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Michael D. Brown
signature

Print Name: Michael D. Brown

Address: Box 342

RED OAK, TEXAS 75154

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page J-4

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

 The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

 The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

 Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Ronald & Becky Scoota
signature

Print Name: Ronald & Becky Scoota

Address: 113 Barbara Way
Wauahatchie, TX 75765

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

___ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

___ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

___ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

___ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

___ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

___ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joyce Hicks
signature

Print Name: Joyce Hicks

Address: Rt 1 Box 924

Palmer, TX 75152

Rockett Estates
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

The proposed tunnel is going about 50 feet behind our home. No one can give us any straight answers on radiation levels. I came home one day to find several men walking all over my property. When I asked what they were doing, I was informed they had just finished measuring for the SSC. I NEVER gave my permission for them to trespass on my property. Another time my son was home alone for only 10 minutes and was scared to death to see these same men back again in the back yard.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name: JACK H. + JOYCE WHITT

Address: 1502 Ferris Ave.

Waco, Texas 76765

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

W.M. Booher

signature

Print Name: *W.M. Booher*

Address: *716 WILLIAMS ST
WAXAHACHIE TEXAS 75115*

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

*All you people are
Building is a damn
underground Radioactive
tunnel for the next
20 years & Texas
will double in Ellis
County, our grand
kids will have to pay
for this damn thing
Hale*

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

_____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

_____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

_____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

_____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

_____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

_____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

_____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

_____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

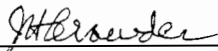
_____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

_____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

_____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: J H CROWDER

Address: PO Box 911
Waynesville, Texas 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Dear Sir.

My thinking this SUPER COLLIDER DEAL WILL NOTHING MORE THAN SOME THING TO GIVE SOMEONE KIN TO OUR CONGRESSMAN OR SENTER A JOE IT--will never be built---with things as they are --The Govt. has no money--it is running on borrowed money now---why PISS away good money when they do not have.

1

They have too many people on the pay roll doing nothing except spending money. Without a doubt this will go down in history as abig mess, will help nobody except elected people.

I plan to vote ^{against} ~~everybody~~ everybody who is rerunning for office---we need to get them all out of office---I m4an to say I am volting AGAINST those who is now in office.

J. Browder
Box 911
Wash. State 75165

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEU.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

___ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

___ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

___ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

___ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mrs. Talmadge Higgins
signature

Print Name: MRS. TALMADGE HIGGINS

Address: 803 BRYSON ST.

WAXAHACHIE, TX. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Please don't build it.

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

1 The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

2 Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

3 The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

4 With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

5 Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

1 Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

2 Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

3 Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

4 Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

5 "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

signature

Print Name: McGinnis

Address: P.O. Box 61

Waxahachie TX

75165
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Earlane C. Simpson
signature

Print Name: Earlane C. Simpson

Address: 1213 W. Main St

Waxahatchie, Tx 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☐ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Selma H. Williams

signature

Print Name: SELMA WILLIAMS

Address: Rt 6 Box 709

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Melanie McElair
signature

Print Name: Melanie McElair

Address: 1104 W. Sharpshire
Waxahachie, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

We own 10 acres in
Boz in which only
a small portion is
being purchased. This is
where we had purchased
the land to live and build.
I feel we couldn't sell it,
being next to an abort station,
nor live there.

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,



signature

Print Name: J. Scarre - W. E. 14

Address: 134 Burkett

Red Oak, TX 75154

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

~~COST~~

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: DAVID BAGMA

Address: Bat 126

Maypearl TX 76064

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

Why don't you
ASK the REAL people
in this county what
they think!! Not just
the people who think
that they will get
rich from this stupid
project. If you have
the guts call a
countywide referendum
on the SSC. You know what
would happen

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☐ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☐ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☐ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☐ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property taxes are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

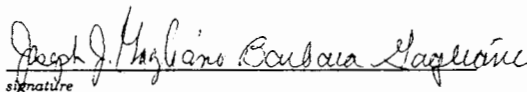
☐ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: Joseph BARBARA MAGLIANO

Address: Rt 1 Box 11

WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

____ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

____ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

____ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

____ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

____ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND AQUISITION

____ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

____ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

____ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

____ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

____ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

_____ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

_____ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

_____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

_____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

_____ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

_____ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

_____ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

_____ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

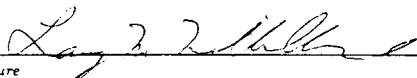
_____ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

_____ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

_____ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

_____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: LARRY M. MILHOLLAND

Address: RT 5 BOX 175
WAXAHACHIE TEXAS 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☒ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☒ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Verna Bryson
signature

Print Name: VERNA BRYSON

Address: P.O. Box 522

WAXAHACHIE, TEX. 75765

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Harris V. Lowry

signature

Print Name: HARRIS V. LOWRY

Address: PL 6 Box 204
WAXAHACH, TX 75165

*The majority of
people in this
Co. do not want this!*

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Sunday, October 7, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3-A

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

X The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

X Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

X The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

X With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

X Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

X Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

X Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

X Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

X Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

X "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

X At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

X Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

X Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

X A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

X Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

X Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

X Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

X Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

X Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

X The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

X Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

X The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

X The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Ross Crawford Jr
signature

Print Name: ROSS CRAWFORD, JR

Address: WAXAHACHIE, TX. 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☐ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☐ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☐ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☐ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☐ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☐ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☐ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

☐ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☐ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☐ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

☐ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☐ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

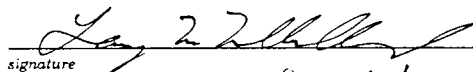
☐ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☐ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: LARRY M. PHIL HOLLAND

Address: RT 5 BOX 175.

WAXAHACHIE TX 75165

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

____ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date. *I don't know*

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

____ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific). *I don't know.*

Sincerely,

Jennie Tucker
signature

Print Name: JENNIE TUCKER

Address: 1700 Alexander Drive

Watahachie, Tx 75165

*There is too little
evidence that the
project is worth
the cost.*

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

Thursday, October 11, 1990 WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT Page 3

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U.S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS

DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

MESSAGE:

**CLIP OUT THIS
FORM. CHECK
YOUR CONCERNS
AND MAIL TO
MR. THOMAS A.
BAILLIEUL.**

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☐ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☐ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

COST

☒ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

☒ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

_____ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

☒ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

☒ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

☒ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

_____ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

☒ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

☒ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

☒ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

☒ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

☒ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

☒ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,


signature

Print Name: _____

Address: _____
MS. M. McMULLAN
507 ZADWELL DRIVE
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS 75165

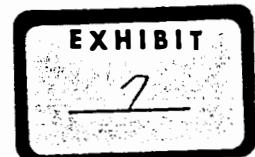
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK:

Paid for by Ellis County Land Owners Assoc. & Other Interested Parties.

See Submission 80
for comment identification

EXHIBIT

1 WE REQUEST A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT AS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED AT THE HANFORD, WASHINGTON SITE (Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order), WHEREBY DOE ESTABLISHES A FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT TEAM OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL, WHO WOULD BE SELECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF ELLIS COUNTY, WITH THE APPROVAL OF DOE, AND WHO WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE CITIZENS AS WELL AS DOE.



Melvin H. Hunter
2229 Mayfair Dr.
Ennis, Texas 75119

September 17, 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
U. S. Department of Energy, EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

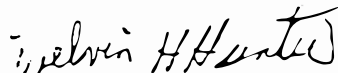
Dear Mr. Baillieul,

I, Melvin Hunter, am a member of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce. I am excited about the Superconducting Super Collider project and the impact it will have on our city.

However, I am very concerned with having safe access to the East Campus, where the experimental halls will be housed. I know your team has studied the issue and are considering making improvements to Ebenezer Road from FM 879 to FM 878 and improvements to the condemned bridges at Bone Branch and Cottonwood Creek. These improvements are necessary for public safety, environmental protection, project access and future economic development.

I feel very strongly that these improvements are critical to this project and commend you for your consideration of these improvements. I hope you will continue to give these improvements strong consideration. The business community is behind you.

Sincerely,



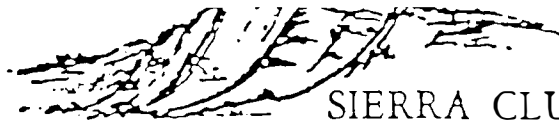
Melvin H. Hunter

I have attended 3 meetings, including one with Congressman Barton.

A lot of the same questions were asked at each meeting and different answers were given each time. The only answer they gave that they agreed on, was to try to convince us there was no danger. The people living in this disposal area don't believe this. We have reports that say there is a danger. Some of us have small children that will have to grow up on this land. What about their future health and their unborn families? Are they going to be normal, healthy babies? I'm sure they thought there would be no ill effects from Agent Orange and some of their other projects. Can you give us a better guarantee than this? As the old saying goes, "IT is too late to pray when the devil comes!"



Matthew Bryant
Rt. 3 Box 222A
Waxahachie, TX. 75165



SIERRA CLUB - Tennessee Chapter

10 May 1983.

Honorable Bart Gordon
Representative, Fifth District of Tennessee
1517 Longworth Bldg.
Independence and South Capitol St., S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20515.

Dear Representative Gordon:

The following letter contains questions and comments about environmental problems that would result from the construction of a Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in middle Tennessee. It is written on behalf of the Tennessee Chapter of the Sierra Club. The questions raised have yet to be addressed by local governments, the State of Tennessee, or by the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE).

To refresh your memory, I was in a group that met with you in your Murfreesboro office on 5 March 1983. At the end of the meeting you volunteered to find answers to questions we had about the SSC. I understand other members in that group submitted questions to you some time ago.

The four environmental issues about which we are most concerned at present are the following: growth impacts on the area; irradiation of the public and the environment; disposition of the excavated limestone; and absence of a decommissioning plan. Each is dealt with below.

1. Growth impacts resulting from the SSC in Tennessee. The magnitude of the problem can be sensed by considering the influx of SSC work forces. The numbers were found in the State's brochure "The SSC for Tennessee." Initially a construction work force of 4,500, many with families, will invade the area. This will be followed in 6 years by a permanent work force of 3,000, most with families. This may involve a total of 10,000 new citizens in all. Many families of the new work force (1,000? 3,000?) will require new homes. Also, more than 100 families who now reside in homes located over the SSC will lose them and must find new ones.

We are told by local planners that many parts of the infrastructure, including waste disposal sites, sewerage systems, roads, schools, etc., are largely overburdened in many areas. The planners also complain of overloads. It is very expensive to upgrade and maintain the current infrastructure. It is even more expensive to expand it in an environmentally sound way so as to avoid damage to local ecosystems, and to maintain open spaces, clean air and clean water. It is of interest that the State, in its brochure, has stated that "Open Spaces Will NOT Be Destroyed." However, we have yet to find, in any of the documents, information detailing who will pay for the expanded infrastructure while preserving a clean open-spaced environment.

Questions on growth impacts of the SSC. 1. Who will plan and who will pay for expanding, in an environmentally sound way, the new infrastructures necessitated by the construction of the SSC? 2. Will the local communities be expected to realize



Recyclable

"Not blind opposition to progress, but opposition to blind progress"

1
(cont'd)

2.
enough funds in additional revenues to provide for the expansion? 3. Will the State be willing to underwrite an environmentally sound expansion of infrastructure? The State has already agreed to buy 16,000 acres of surface and subsurface rights and give them to DOE. 4. Or will DOE pay?

Comments. The Sierra Club believes that the growth impacts on local communities and the environment, due to SSC, must be addressed and commitments made for funding solutions before the SSC is accepted by the State. With proper planning and funding the usual loss of open spaces and wildlife, characteristic of unplanned and under-funded development, can be mitigated if not avoided completely.

2. Irradiation of the public and the environment. Both DOE and the State of Tennessee have stated categorically that the SSC will be radiologically safe. As proof, both cite the exemplary radiological record of the Fermilab in Illinois. Fermilab is said to be much like what the SSC is to be in that both will have accelerators which accelerate protons and produce the same products after interacting with targets, beam abort dumps, or various ring components. The products are intense beams of subatomic particles, mainly neutrons and mesons as well as radioactive atoms, also called activation products or radionuclides. All are, or produce, ionizing radiations. In order to understand how Fermilab and SSC could be as safe as touted, the following publications were read: "Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1986," Baker, Samuel I., May 1, 1987 (Fermilab 87/58, 1104.100, UC-41); "An Introduction to Radiation Protection for the Superconducting Super Collider," Metropolis, Katherine (Ed.), November 10, 1987, SSC-SR-1027.

2
General information from the reports. Several pieces of general information gleaned from the above reports, seem pertinent. They are the following. First, the composition of the intense beams of ionizing radiations and the radionuclides produced are identified and said to be identical. The amounts and intensities will differ at the two accelerators. Secondly, a comparison of the topography of the two sites indicates that the relationship between citizens and the site topography will be markedly different at the two. For example, at Fermilab most, if not all, of the citizens live outside the site boundary. They come close to interaction areas only when they visit or go to work at that site. At the SSC, citizens will be able to live over or adjacent to interaction areas. Of most concern, for radiological safety, would be SSC areas I and H which appear to contain beam abort dumps, intense particle beams, and ventilation shafts for dispersing radioactive gases. Thirdly, continuous individual monitoring of the dose of ionizing radiation received by citizens living around the Fermilab site was not done - even for those people living on the down-beam end of the muon (mu meson) beam. Many monitors and monitoring strategies were reported but none for any off-site individual. Rather, the very low dose of ionizing radiation reported was an averaged dose to citizens at site boundary calculated by assuming the main source of radioactivity was airborne, was propelled by wind of an average 10.4 mile per hour speed, and provided only external body irradiation. The variable nature of wind, weather, and individual location is excluded in such a calculation. Fourthly, Fermilab dispose of radionuclides into air, surface waters and soil. The methods being used now at Fermilab were state of the art in 1940, that is, at the beginning of the nuclear age.

It is also clear from these two reports that there are three potential avenues by which the public and other living things may be irradiated both during the operation and following the final shutdown of the SSC. Irradiation may be by way of a. intense ionizing rays, b. airborne radionuclides, and c. soluble or waterborne radionuclides. Background, comments and questions about each follow.

a. Ionizing rays. There are two categories here. In the first, intense beams composed mainly of neutrons and muons are produced when the proton beams smash into

the beam abort dumps or into solid targets, such as may be used in future experiments at the SSC. The second category is residual (or fixed source) radiation consisting mainly of gamma rays and given off by "activated accelerator components and shielding, mainly iron and concrete."

Consider the first category. There should be at least two beam abort dumps at the SSC, one for each beam of non-collided protons. Neutrons and muons emanating from these dumps would fan out under the I regions. Such neutrons and muons are very energetic and very penetrating. For example, at Fermilab the muons were detected at the site boundary which appears to be about three miles from the target source. The beams at SSC should be even more penetrating in that the protons will be accelerated to 20 TeV whereas those at Fermilab have a maximum energy of 1 TeV. Further, the neutrons and muons will be scattered in all directions by the media through which they move. Whether soil and water, as at Fermilab, or limestone, soil and water, as at the Tennessee SSC site, one would expect some of the ricocheting particles in the beam to penetrate the surface and consequently penetrate and cause ionizations in any living thing on the surface that might be in their path. The citizen-topography relationship at SSC is such that residents above or adjacent to the SSC, especially in the I and H areas, may be receiving extra ionizing radiation any time the SSC is in operation. At Fermilab, no one appears to live above the beams with the possible exception of off-site citizens.

In the second category, residual ionizing radiation, resulting from activation products, will be coming from SSC components such as beam pipes, magnets, detectors, cement, rocks, cryostats, etc. The radiation of concern will be energetic and very penetrating gamma rays. The half lives of the activation products range from 54 days for beryllium-7 to 5.3 years for cobalt-60. Thus, accelerator components will be producing ionizing radiations, dangerous to the public, for many years - even after accelerator operations cease. Danger from residual ionizing rays would be found both above and below ground. Defective and discarded accelerator components would be found in surface storage sites. At Fermilab the storage area, called the boneyard, is located at the site boundary and is used to store defective radioactive accelerator components. It was found necessary to add additional shielding at the boneyard to reduce irradiation of people off site. Underground at the SSC, radioactive components will be found in and around the beam tunnel walls, beam abort dumps, and in all beam components in the tunnels. Because of the intimate association of area residents and the SSC, both during operation and years after shutdown, the problem of preventing access of residents to residual radiation, either above or below ground, may be a difficult one to solve.

2
(cont'd)

Questions on ionizing rays. 1. What will be the individual doses of ionizing radiation to residents that live above or adjacent to the intense beams of neutrons and mesons originating from the beam abort dumps and/or targets (I and H areas)? 2. Will each individual resident in these areas be monitored continuously (such as by special film badges) for exposure to scattered neutrons, muons and their products? 3. Will above ground storage of discarded radioactive accelerator components occur at SSC? If so, for how long? How will above ground storage be managed so as to guarantee no public access to it? 4. How will access of public to underground radioactive components of the SSC, via any of thirty-odd surface access shafts, be guaranteed both during operation and after conclusion of all experiments at SSC?

b. Airborne radionuclides. Carbon-11 (^{11}C) and tritium (^3H) are reported to be the major airborne radionuclides at Fermilab. ^{11}C is said to contribute the largest source of off-site ionizing radiation.

^{11}C originates in the air around the beam dump and target as a result of transmutation of air atoms (^{14}N ?). The air atoms are actually bombarded by secondary subnuclear

particles that leave the vacuum tight containers surrounding the beam dump and target, ^3H arises by transmutations that occur throughout the system but the airborne ^3H is said to come from two sources. The first is from epoxy resins. They release ^3H during heating at the high temperatures used to debond (separate) defective magnets from their beam pipes. Debonding is done at the boneyard. The second source is from the evaporation of closed loop cooling water contaminated with ^3H . Tritium contaminated water was not evaporated in CY 1986. The molecular forms of the airborne radionuclides are not given.

The amounts of airborne radioactivity released at Fermilab were as follows. In CY 1986 . . . "A total of 3.4 curies of carbon-11 were released compared to 150 curies from the Nutcrino Area Stack in CY 1985." The smaller amount in 1986 was because the accelerator was in operation less than a month that year. Airborne ^3H was .003 for 1986 and not given for CY 1985. All ^3H released was said to be from debonding in CY 1986.

The calculated annual site boundary dose for ^{11}C was .0007 mrem for CY 1986 and 1.5 mrem for CY 1985. The dose due to ^3H was not given for either year but was termed "negligible." The reported doses for ^{11}C were calculated with the aid of a computer program AIRDOSE-EPA. Using amounts of ^{11}C determined from stack monitoring, the program assumes a gaussian plume diffusion model with neutral wind conditions and an average wind speed of 10.4 miles per hour. Radiological damage is assumed to be due to external body irradiation by the ^{11}C gamma ray. Dosage is given in mrem and is the annual dose an individual living at the site boundary would receive under the assumed conditions.

2
(cont'd)

Clearly, the doses given are hypothetical. It is unlikely that few people living in the area have received the dose calculated for a given year. This is because in real life weather is variable and may change dramatically the dose a real individual receives. In real life, one experiences wide variations in weather such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversion, rain, etc. Each can change the concentration of and/or exposure time to the radionuclide thereby changing the dose. For example, with high wind speed the exposure time would be reduced, turbulence could reduce the concentration, and thereby the dose would be small. On the other hand, in a temperature inversion the wind speed would remain low, the ^{11}C in the ground-hugging cloud would remain concentrated, and individuals living in areas encompassed by the cloud could be exposed for long periods. Such individuals could receive very large doses of ionizing radiation under such conditions. Thus, in real life one would not expect a single average dose as calculated by AIRDOSE-EPA. Due to the vicissitudes of weather, as indicated above, one would expect people living around the accelerator area to receive doses ranging from zero to many times the average dose calculated by Fermilab personnel. Therefore, the only way to decide the actual doses received is to monitor continuously a large number of people that live in the area. There is no indication that Fermilab has actually monitored continuously any off site individual, or group of individuals, at risk of exposure to airborne ^{11}C from the accelerator.

The site boundary dose calculated by Fermilab may be too low. The dose of ^{11}C depends on whether the individual receives only gamma rays externally or both the positron and gamma rays internally. Externally positrons would not contribute to body irradiation. Internally, the positron would cause many more ionizations in body tissues than the gamma ray. The molecular form of ^{11}C was not given. However, ^{11}C when just transmuted is very reactive and should react with the nearest atom. The most numerous atoms present are nitrogen and oxygen. If, for example, carbon monoxide and/or cyanide are major molecular groups formed, they would form stable complexes with hemoglobin on entering the lungs. Such complexes are known to have physiological half lives much longer than the radionuclide. If ^{11}C is an internal irradiator, the Fermilab calculated dose is too low by several fold.

Questions about airborne radionuclides. 1. What are the locations of the stacks that will vent ^{14}C compounds into the air at SSC? 2. What will be the molecular forms of ^{14}C and ^3H released into the air at SSC? 3. Will ^3H be released during debonding at SSC? 4. Will water contaminated with ^3H be evaporated into the air at SSC? If so, where and how much? 5. Have groups of individuals living off site and at risk been monitored continuously at Fermilab? If so, what are the results? 6. Will individuals who live on or near the SSC site be monitored individually and continuously for their exposure to airborne radionuclides? If so, how? If not, why not? 7. If individuals living on or adjacent to SSC are found to be receiving large doses of radiation from airborne radionuclides, how will County, State, or DOE resolve the problem? 8. The best environmental solution to the problem of releasing airborne radionuclides would be to prevent their release. Will DOE pursue this solution? If not, why not?

Comment on airborne radionuclides. DOE's assurance of the safety of citizens that live off site at Fermilab is based on a low average annual site boundary dose which was calculated using a computer program (AIRDOSE-EPA). At least two of the assumptions on which the program is based guarantee a low dose calculation. As indicated above, the assumptions are probably incorrect. Further, the applicability of the calculated dose to the real world is unclear. The calculated dose is no substitute for knowledge of the actual doses received by individuals in the area as determined by continuous individual monitoring. The unfortunate result is this. Without such individual monitoring there is no way to determine whether Fermilab was operated safely in the past or if individuals will be able to live safely on or near the SSC.

2
(cont'd)

c. Water borne radionuclides. It is convenient to identify two categories here. They are the contained radionuclides which accumulate in closed loop recirculating systems and uncontained radionuclides that may be leached from the rocks or soil in which they are formed.

The contained radionuclides found in water used to cool beam components, including beam dumps and targets, were identified as tritium, beryllium-7, sodium-22, calcium-45, manganese-54, and cobalt-60. During circulation the water passes over ion exchange resins which remove all of the above radionuclides except tritium. Presumably the molecular form of tritium in the contained water is as tritiated water. At Fermilab, the resins are regenerated and the radioactive effluent is pumped to an on site land dump called a "clay tile field." The effluent percolates through the soil. The report indicated the personnel assumed a strong chemical affinity of the soil for the radionuclides. It should be noted that this is the same assumption made by early AEC (now DOE) landfill operators (such as at Oak Ridge, Tennessee) and by commercial radioactive waste landfill operators (such as at Maxey Flats, Kentucky). In all such facilities leaching has occurred and continues. It was not recorded whether the contained tritiated water was ever fed into surface waters or put in the land dump. It was, as indicated above, evaporated into the air.

Uncontained radionuclides were found in water sumps, underdrains, and in soil around vent stacks. They were in particularly high concentration in the water under a beam abort dump. The radionuclides identified were ^3H and ^{22}Na . They were assumed to have been leached by water percolating through the activated soil. To reduce the amounts of radionuclides, the radioactive water was pumped from the sumps and drains into surface waters. Concentrations were said to be "below DOE Concentration Guides for release to surface waters." One wonders why only the abort dump itself was designed to be water tight but the volume of soil around it, that becomes transmuted, was not. Prevention of leaching would seem to be the prudent thing to do from the point of view of environmental safety.

In the DOE Scoping meeting of 12 February 1988, it was pointed out by DOE officials that the contained tritiated water would be used to make cement in which other low level radioactive waste would be embedded. The resulting solid waste would be transported to an authorized low level waste storage facility. Methods for disposing of uncontained radioactive water or of radionuclides trapped on ion exchange resins, at SSC, were not discussed.

2
(cont'd)

Questions on water borne radionuclides. 1. Will the resin be used only once at SSC and then shipped to an approved low level radioactive waste storage facility - rather than land-dumping the radioactive effluent on site as now done at Fermilab? If not, why not? 2. Will the design of the beam dumps, targets, intense ray areas, and vent stacks be such at SSC that water leaching of radionuclides can be prevented? If so, how? That is, what is the design? If not, why not? 3. Will all water contaminated with tritium, both contained and uncontained, be disposed of by incorporating it into cement as now planned for contained water? What percent of the tritium incorporated into the cement will be lost by evaporation or leakage? Proof?

Comments on release of radionuclides into the environment. Writers of both reports are quick to point out that the radionuclides, once released into the environment, do not exceed standards for air and water. The standards referred to are the maximum permissible doses or maximum permissible releases which the nuclear and medical industries or research institutions should not exceed. It must be emphasized that the standards are not to be interpreted as safe doses or safe releases. H. J. Muller, winner of a Nobel prize for his discovery that ionizing radiations (medical X-rays) induce mutations in living organisms, was the first to realize that there is no safe dose of ionizing radiation. Even the lowest dose has the potential to induce a mutation. This truth remains as valid today as when Muller first identified it. Therefore, the Sierra Club believes the laxities demonstrated at Fermilab, such as dumping radionuclides into air, land and water and the permitting of activated atoms to leach from soil or rock, should not be permitted at SSC. As a general principle, the responsible behavior is to avoid the introduction of any excess radioactivity into the environment.

3

3. Excavated limestone gravel. We calculate the excavation of tunnels for the accelerator rings will produce at least 1.3 million cubic yards of dolomitic limestone gravel. Various interaction rooms as well as thirty-odd access and ventilation shafts will increase that volume. The State has recognized that the twenty-odd heaps of gravel around the main ring will be an eyesore. The State has said it would make them as inconspicuous as possible, such as, putting them in convenient ravines.

We note this type of broken limestone is dusty when dry and leaches or sheds particulate debris when wet. The carbonates in this type of limestone yield slightly alkaline runoff. If there are appreciable nutrients in the limestone, such as phosphate, eutrophication of area streams and reservoirs could be increased. Drainage to three main rivers of the area (Duck, Harpeth, and Stones) occurs from the area encompassed by the main ring of the SSC. There may be increased siltation in these drainages. As yet, there is no indication that any attempt will be made to contain the dust and the leaching by Counties, State, or DOE.

4

Questions about the excavated limestone. 1. If not contained, how much damage will the leachate do to aquatic wildlife in the drainage areas due to increased alkalinity, turbidity, and siltation? 2. If not contained, what nutrients will be leached from the limestone gravel and in what concentrations? How can will these nutrients exacerbate eutrophication already present in streams and reservoirs in the drainage area? 3. Will Counties, State, or DOE attempt to contain the heaps of limestone gravel? If so, how will containment be accomplished?

4. Decommissioning the SSC. DOE's answer to the question of how the SSC will be decommissioned, as found in "Questions and Answers to SSC Invitation for Site Proposal", was that decommissioning would be dealt with later.

Decommissioning the SSC, or taking it out of active service, will involve more than locking the doors and walking away. Walking away is not possible because parts of the SSC will become dangerously radioactive with use and will remain dangerous for many years. Radiation hazards found above ground may include defective magnets, beanpipes, etc, in the storage areas, and radioactive land dumps. Hazards below ground would include ring components, abort dumps, cement walls, rocks around the rings, water in the sumps, etc. Two radionuclides of long term concern would be cobalt-60 with a half life of 5.3 years and tritium with a half life of 12.3 years. Even after 50 years cobalt-60 would be producing about 1 % as much gamma radiation. Thus, many areas would remain dangerous for extended human exposure. Tritium, which will be produced in large amounts, will still be producing about 1 % of its original radioactivity at 120 years. Inside the human body, the radiation from tritium is an effective mutagen and carcinogen.

5

Because the basic problem of coping with the residual radioactivity is the same for nuclear reactors and the SSC, it is likely that decommissioning of the SSC will be similar to that of nuclear reactors. In both the question is how to prevent public access to the residual radioactivity. Documented decommissioning of two civilian reactors involved taking them apart and moving all of the radioactive pieces and materials to a federal site where they were stored on a tarmac and covered with dirt or were placed in a landfill. In effect, this type of decommissioning is a complete decontamination of the reactor site at the expense of the federal site. A second type considered by DOE has been entombment. The reactor would be filled and covered with concrete so as to make access to the radioactivity by the public difficult. The radioactivity would be allowed to decay for the centuries needed. A third type of decommissioning considered was long term institutional security surveillance. Admission to the sites would be prevented by an active cadre of security guards. Long term monitoring of the site would be required in types two and three and possibly type one. Each of the above methods could be used at SSC. The SSC would impose special problems not encountered with reactors. All types of decommissioning would be expensive.

Questions on decommissioning the SSC. 1. What is DOE's plan for decommissioning the SSC? 2. What impacts will the decommissioning have on citizens and communities in the SSC area? 3. How will the decommissioning be financed? Who will foot the bill?

Comments on SSC decommissioning. After the SSC stops performing experiments there may be long term health and safety effects on area citizens. There may be unanticipated financial demands on Counties and State. Therefore, it is essential that DOE's detailed decommissioning plans be available for all to study before the SSC is finally accepted by the State. Without a firm plan for study, a deliberate balancing of benefits against costs cannot be made.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Jack Neff
2116 Westwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

SCAN

super collider accountability network ■ seis document

ADDENDUM TO SEIS COMMENT LETTER BY CLAIRE PIERCE/ 11 OCTOBER 1990

TO: T. BAILLIEUL, DOE, ARGONNE, ILLINOIS
FROM: CLAIRE PIERCE, PALMER, TEXAS
DATE: 15 OCTOBER 1990
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL DATA REGARDING ITEM 3,
LACK OF EIS/SEIS NOTIFICATION IN PALMER, TEXAS.

ADDITIONAL DATA

MAJOR NEWSPAPERS IN PALMER, TEXAS:

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

AVAILABLE: HOME DELIVERY AND AT LEAST 5 PUBLIC NEWS STANDS

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

AVAILABLE: HOME DELIVERY AND AT LEAST 5 PUBLIC NEWS STANDS

MINOR NEWSPAPERS IN PALMER, TEXAS

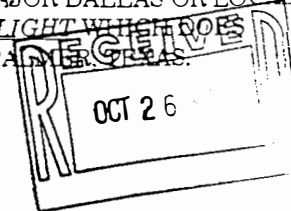
ELLIS COUNTY NEWS (MERGED WITH FORMER THE PALMER WRESTLER)

MAJOR FEATURES: PALMER SOCIAL NEWS, PALMER SCHOOL LUNCH
MENUS. AN ESTABLISHED PALMER WEEKLY PAPER: SUBSCRIPTION BY
MAIL FROM AN ENNIS PUBLISHER

WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT

HAS BEEN AVAILABLE IN PALMER, TEXAS FOR JUST A FEW MONTHS,
AVAILABLE FROM STAND INSIDE OF H RJO'S MARKET.
THIS PAPER DOESN'T COVER LOCAL PALMER NEWS ITEMS (FEW
EXCEPTIONS). SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL TO PEOPLE USUALLY WITH
WAXAHACHIE FAMILY TIES.

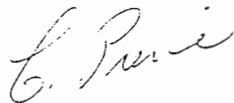
PRIOR SSC HEARING NOTICES FOR SCOPING AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT HEARING NOTICES WERE NOT CARRIED IN ANY MAJOR DALLAS OR LOCAL
PALMER PAPER AS I OBSERVED. THE WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT WHICH DOES
CARRY THIS INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY DID NOT SERVE PALMER, TEXAS.



1
(cont'd)

SEIS NOTIFICATION IN PALMER. I OBSERVED NO NOTIFICATION OF HEARINGS IN THE TWO DALLAS MAJOR PAPERS OR THE MAJOR PALMER SOCIAL NEWS PAPER, THE ELLIS COUNTY NEWS. I ADMIT I ONLY GENERALLY REVIEWED THE PAPERS INSTEAD OF SPENDING HOURS READING EVERY SINGLE LINE OF PRINT. SO IT IS POSSIBLE YOU COULD PROVE ME WRONG; BUT I DON'T THINK SO. INSTEAD, I OBSERVED, SEIS HEARING NOTICES WERE ONLY PRESENTED IN THE WAXAHACHIE DAILY LIGHT AS REGULAR NEWS ARTICLES. IF ANY ONE IN PALMER, WAS INTERESTED IN OBTAINING SEIS HEARING INFORMATION, THEY WOULD HAVE HAD TO GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO HARJO'S MARKET ON THE RIGHT DAY IN PALMER, TEXAS TO PICK UP ONE OF THE APPROXIMATELY 1 TO 2 DOZEN COPIES AVAILABLE FROM A RACK INSIDE THE STORE. EVEN IF ALL NEWSPAPERS SOLD OUT ON THE DAY THAT A SEIS NOTICE APPEARED, ONLY APPROXIMATELY TWO DOZEN PEOPLE WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PURCHASE THE PAPER AND READ ABOUT IT. THIS IS A SHARP CONTRAST WITH THE CIRCULATION OF THE TWO DALLAS PAPERS THAT ARE DELIVERED TO MOST DOOR STEPS IN PALMER AND AVAILABLE FROM ALL THE MAJOR NEWS STANDS IN TOWN. FORMAL SEIS HEARING NOTICES SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE TWO MAJOR DALLAS PAPERS AS WELL AS THE MAJOR FORT WORTH PAPER. WHY WAS THIS NOT DONE?

YOU, THE DOE/TNRLC AND YOUR AFFILIATED CONTRACTORS, HAVE ESSENTIALLY EXCLUDED THE VAST MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IN PALMER, TEXAS ON A ROUTINE BASIS FROM THE WHOLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROCESS BY NOT GIVING THEM NOTICE OF SSC HEARINGS AND SSC RELATED NEWS ITEMS. THIS SHOWS COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY AND IT HAS NOT BEEN RIGHT. AND IT MAKES YOUR WHOLE EIS PROCESS INVALID.



Claire Ann Pierce
Flying Cloud Ranch
Route 1, Box 583A
Palmer, Texas 75152

11 October 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieu
U.S. Dept. of Energy-EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439



Dear Mr. Baillieu,

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENT

FIRST ITEM

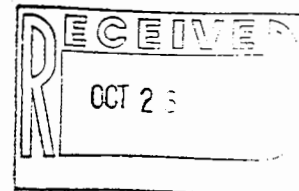
January 28, 1989 there appeared a brief article in The Dallas Morning News on page 3A which stated the following:

"REPORT DISPUTES COST TO MAKE TRITIUM"

Washington - The chronic difficulties in producing tritium for the nation's nuclear arsenal could be solved for about a third the cost of the tritium proposal being backed by the Energy Department, according to an executive report prepared for the department. Spending \$2.3 billion to build the world's most powerful linear accelerator would ensure an adequate supply of the perishable gas, according to the report completed this month by a team of physicists and engineers from two national laboratories in New York and New Mexico and a nuclear weapons plant in Washington state."

The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) now tells us that a linear accelerator is proposed for future addition to the Super Collider. I wish you would tell myself and the public (1) exactly how much radioactive material (fully identified by name, associated characteristics and quantified by amount) will be produced by the Super Collider as presented in the SEIS and with proposed modifications such as the proposed linear accelerator. And (2) what will be the full and complete history of expected disposition of all of this radioactive material? Please include all intermediate usages and handling stages. Will any of the radioactive material produced by the SSC or with proposed additions be utilized by our nuclear weapons industry or any other party?

I comment here that the SSC should not be allowed to be constructed because you have not been open and above board with your intended uses for this facility as indicated by your putting off information regarding your proposed additions to the SSC. Nor do you probably know fully yourself all of the intended uses for this SSC complex. A research facility should not be placed in the middle of a populated county since you can not guarantee the safety of local residents; and because the Department of Energy has a long record of putting scientific interests above the safety of local communities. This is not fair or acceptable to the people of Ellis County.



SECOND ITEM

5

With this letter I also challenge the validity of the SEIS because it is a non-technical publication and primarily presents "your interpretations" and offers little independent analysis of technical data regarding the Environmental Impact of the construction of a Super Collider in Ellis County.

THIRD ITEM

I also challenge the validity of your total Environmental Impact proceedings because you have not given adequate public notice of environmental impact hearings to the people of Ellis County. The major newspapers read and delivered in this area are the Dallas Morning News and the Dallas Times Herald. It has been rare to see any comment regarding public hearings in these papers except for the few comments regarding hearings occurring as news items on the actual date or most commonly the day after the hearings. Instead you have given press releases to the Waxahachie Daily Light and the Ennis local papers, minor local community social type papers. These papers do not offer delivery service (except by mail) to the people most affected by SSC on or near the actual collider footprint. I do admit that in the past few months they have put a few more newstands in the outlying county areas; but this is only recently and not throughout this whole EIS process.

6

My residence is in the Palmer area on the SSC proposed footprint (site). I personally subscribe by mail (unlike the vast majority of my neighbors) to the Waxahachie Daily Light just for the purpose of getting SSC news. I have missed hearings because it takes 1 to 3 days for me to receive my subscription by mail. Whereas I have the two major Dallas papers delivered to my house daily. I am similar to most people in the Palmer area in that I prefer the major Dallas papers as my primary news source. The Dallas papers are our main public source of published news in Ellis County.

Only in the past few months has our local Palmer market begun to sell the Waxahachie paper in our area. Palmer is the proposed area for the major East Campus facility and yet you have failed to notify the public here, like elsewhere on the SSC site (footprint) areas, of your SSC hearings and intentions. I therefore challenge the validity of your whole Environmental Impact Hearing process because you have failed to adequately notify the public in Palmer and elsewhere in Ellis County of your hearings and intentions throughout this total SSC proposal stage and environmental impact hearing process.

Also if this is supposed to be a regional and national project as our Texas politicians have advertised why haven't public notice hearings been posted in the Dallas papers? Please tell me. To date, I believe it is because the Texas SSC people want the Dallas community to remain ignorant and not learn about the Super collider and its inherent problems. In this way you have suppressed opposition.

I would also like to note that for the first time with this SEIS did I see a notice of hearings in the Red Oak Rambler paper; but it was not done in a timely manner as it came out on the date of the hearings. It was also not a formal notice. Instead you relied on the Red Oak paper picking it up as a press release item. I object because this was not a formal notification done in a timely manner. Also it is not like any of what I am saying is news to the Texas National Research Laboratory (TNRLC). I personally told Phil Stafford of the

6
(cont'd)

TNRLC last Fall at a public meeting that you were not giving sufficient notice to the people in Palmer and elsewhere on the footprint. He said he would definitely look into it; but apparently the policy of inadequate notification is preferred and has remained in place.

FOURTH ITEM

7

The current geological and hydrological studies are not being done by independent parties. The University of Texas group in particular is strongly politically tied to the State of Texas and Mr. Ed Bingler, the executive director of the TNRLC and former head of the Bureau of Economic Geology associated with the Univ. of Texas. For this reason they should be considered invalid until redone by an independent agency, preferably out-of-state and not politically linked to the state of Texas.

FIFTH ITEM

8

We have been told you are closing down all wells within a 300 foot band over the SSC tunnel for radiation safety and your dubious and newly stated reason of "integrity of the tunnel". We have been asking one particular question regarding the footprint restrictions for almost 3 years. How do you plan to shut down natural springs oozing and bubbling out of the ground over the tunnel in the interests of radiation safety? We have such springs on our property over the proposed SSC tunnel. Please reply. It is way overdue that you give us an answer on this issue.

CONCLUSION

I could go on for hours about the negligence, misrepresentation and inconsistencies in the way the Environmental Impact process has been carried out in Ellis County. However due to my limited time, I simply conclude that the SSC Environmental Impact process for the above reasons and others has been a sham and that in itself should make it null and void and disallow the SSC's construction in Ellis County.

Sincerely,



Claire Ann Pierce
Route 1, Box 58M
Palmer, Texas 75152

Submission number 225 was inadvertently assigned to the preceding attachment to Submission 224.

Submission number 226 was inadvertently assigned to a communication from the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory to the Chicago Operations Office of the Department of Energy.

10/12/91

Handwritten only
The Emerald Energy
College Station, TX.
77843

Mr. Thomas A. Ralston
U.S. Dept. of Energy EMD
9800 S. Caro Ave.
Aurora, Ill.
60459

Dear Sir:

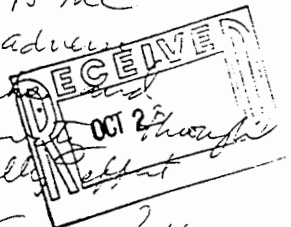
I am angry and disillusioned with
the the Dept. of Energy and others
in control of the Super Collider
project and the problems associated
with it

The problems as I see them (too numerous
to mention them all) will cause

great social and environmental
risks to the community and to Texas
as a whole. I am especially
concerned about the quality of life
of the people of Ellis County and
the neighboring counties as they live
downstream or adjacent to the
experimental tunnel. The adverse
effects to springs + creeks and
migration of radioactive
the water may eventually pollute
all of us.

(Please Respond)

Sincerely, Emerald Energy



PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: *St. Petersburg*
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990
 MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

✓ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

✓ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

✓ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

✓ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

✓ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

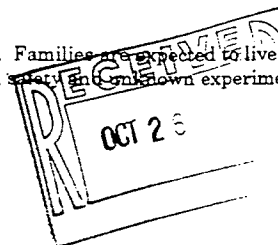
✓ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

✓ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk. .

✓ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property with out excessive losses.

✓ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

✓ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.



COST

✓ At the beginning, cost was estimated to be 4.4 billion; now it is said to be between 7.8 billion and 11.7 billion.

✓ Rapid and unnatural growth of required amenities such as roads, schools, etc. expected to be financed by local taxpayers, while SSC land property tax dollars are being depleted from tax rolls.

✓ Ellis, Tarrant and Dallas Counties are expected to pay for the land, when other parts of the state and nation are benefiting much more than Ellis County and probably Tarrant County also.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

✓ A thorough geologic study was not done before the decision was made on SSC site selection. Misrepresentation and disregard for presence of shallow ground water aquifers and stability of geologic formations in Ellis County. No complete hydrological study to date.

✓ Radioactive contamination of soil and ground water from SSC operation. Probable migration of subsurface radioactivity by water through fractured rock pathways in the Austin chalk. Potential chemical spills can also cause extensive contamination such as trichloroethylene spill at Stanford accelerator.

✓ Adverse environmental effects to local springs and creeks from tunneling and excavation of fractured rock system. It appears that we are not protected under Texas law for loss of groundwater resources caused by actions of a thoughtless neighbor.

✓ Disregard for recent studies demonstrating the dangers of low level ionizing radiation.

✓ Construction noise and air pollution during and after the construction period.

✓ Increased environmental risk from low level radioactive waste that will be stored on SSC grounds and periodically transported over local roads.

✓ The possibility of producing mixed hazardous waste, which will be stored above ground on the SSC site.

✓ Indefinite answers about what will become of the tunnel after it no longer is used for research.

✓ The ability of the DOE to convert the SSC facility to more dangerous uses as it sees fit in the future. A fixed target accelerator scheduled for future addition will greatly increase radioactivity production.

✓ The Department of Energy has been unable to safely manage the majority of its other facilities in the United States. It can not be trusted to manage the Super Collider facility without independent oversight (general and scientific).

Sincerely,

Mary M. [Signature]
signature

Print Name: MARY M. [Signature]

Address: 141 Park [Signature]

FAIRFAX TX 75152
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE AND ON BACK

See Submission 80
for comment identification

PUBLIC COMMENT

TO: OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
 ATTENTION: James F. Cipriano
 SUBJECT: SUPER COLLIDER (SSC) PROBLEMS
 DATE: SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1990

RECEIVED
 OCT 12 1990
 U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
 SSC PROJECT OFFICE

MESSAGE:

Many Ellis County residents and tax payers affected by the Super Collider be they landowners or neighbors to the project are very disturbed and angry about the treatment received from the TNRLC, DOE, and their SSC contractors. Many have been intimidated, belittled, ridiculed and generally treated in a disrespectful manner. I personally question the validity of the SSC project for the following reasons which I have checked below.

GENERAL

☒ The Dept. of Energy (DOE) and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) have not been truthful. They have withheld information and given continual misleading statements.

☒ Promises and taxation plans made by Texas officials were not made public until after the bond election and after the Texas site was chosen.

☒ The quality of life presently available in Ellis County will be severely diminished.

☒ With few exceptions, local and area news media have neglected or refused any adverse statements or questions about the SSC. Notice of public meetings primarily occur in local papers that don't service the majority of Ellis County residents who subscribe to regional Dallas/Ft. Worth newspapers. Normal channels for public information do not exist.

☒ Loss of voting and land use rights in new SSC zoning controlled area

LAND ACQUISITION

☒ Land acquisition representatives have not fulfilled their promised obligations to families being relocated.

☒ Land is being purchased prior to completion of the Federal Environmental Studies that are required to commit Federal Funds for SSC construction. This puts Ellis County property and tax money at undue risk.

☒ Property values on or close to the SSC have been adversely affected. "Subsurface rights" compensation plans have not been released. There are no provisions to compensate neighboring properties for increased environmental risks and property devaluation. Many landowners that want to escape the SSC experimental area can not sell their property without excessive losses.

☒ Even though site-specific designs have been released, no one can tell us where and how much more land will be required for electrical and natural gas easements.

☒ "Subsurface rights" only will be purchased in non-facility locations. Families are expected to live directly over or adjacent to experimental SSC tunnel and accept increased health, safety and unknown experimental risks.

REGISTERED
 OCT 2 8

See Submission 80
 for comment identification

Signature page for Submission 229 is missing.

SCAN

super collider accountability network ■ *seis document* ■ *october 1990*
comments:

October 4, 1990

James F. Cipriano
SSC Project Office
U.S. Dept. of Energy
2350 Beckleymeade, Mail Stop 1080
Dallas, Texas 75237

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1990
U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY
SSC PROJECT OFFICE

Dear Mr. Cipriano:

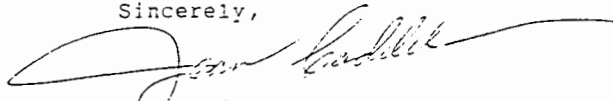
See
Submission
144

Enclosed find complete copy of the letter from which I took my comments on September 19, 1990 in Waxahachie, Texas. Also find two enclosures, which are included to illustrate the primary reason for our concern.

We are sending a copy to Mr. Baillieul to be submitted as our written comment regarding the SEIS Document, and several others whom we thought might be interested, in particular Sect. James B. Watkins.

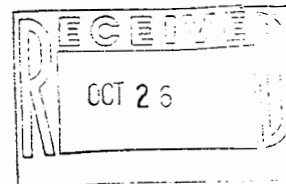
We appreciate your help thus far, and hope some type of agreement can be reached which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Sincerely,



Jean Caddel

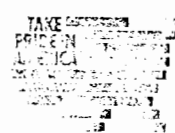
Enclosure



Enclosures to Submission **230** are duplicates of enclosures to Submission 144.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ER 90/792

NOV 2 1990

Mr. Thomas A. Baillieul
SSC-SEIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
Chicago Operations Office—EMD
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

Dear Mr. Baillieul:

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the draft supplement to the final environmental impact statement for the Superconducting Super Collider, Ellis County, Texas, and has the following comments.

General

The Department of Energy (DOE) and Texas National Research Laboratory Commission (TNRLC) are to be commended for their efforts to ensure that fish and wildlife resources receive equal consideration during the planning and development phases of the Superconducting Super Collider project. The Department of the Interior commends the commitment in the draft supplement that all activities at this site will be consistent with the intent of E.O. 11990. That commitment states that "sufficient wetlands will be developed and/or restored to meet or exceed 150 percent replacement of impacted wetlands."

Our U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) appreciates the cooperative attitude of DOE and TNRLC during the planning of this project. Our Service is committed to assisting DOE, TNRLC, and/or their agents in the continued planning and implementation of the fish and wildlife management aspects of the project.

Migratory Waterfowl

During meetings between our Service, DOE, and TNRLC, the management potential of the cooling ponds, primarily for migratory waterfowl was discussed. The Service stressed the seasonal importance of water ponds with water level control capabilities, and believes that such ponds would be successful in attracting and holding migratory waterfowl if the basins can be alternately flooded and drained seasonally. Water level control would allow the ponds (or portions thereof) to be drained during May through September to allow seeding of mudflats for forage production. The ponds can then be flooded the remainder of the year to attract waterfowl. Because of thermal loading of the cooling ponds, additional ponds or multi-tiered ponds, should be utilized. These should be physically separated by a dam and a closeable drain pipe.

The separation of high temperature waters from the waterfowl portion of the pond appears to be indicated in Figure 4.5 (page 4-16). However, there apparently is no inlet into the upper pond to allow for flooding if rainfall is inadequate. This capability is

Received by EMD NOV 08 1990

1
(cont'd)

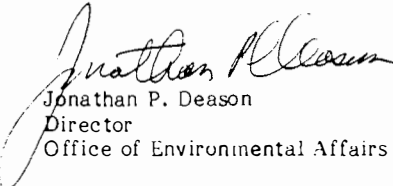
essential if the goal of "no net loss of wetlands" is to be met and for the ponds to function as they are designed.

Our Service's previous discussions with DOE and TNRLC have also indicated that freshwater wells would be installed to guarantee a dependable cooling water supply. Such freshwater wells would indicate DOE's commitment to protect these wetlands. The final statement should solidify this commitment by ensuring a dependable freshwater supply for these waterfowl ponds.

For technical assistance on fish and wildlife matters, you may contact the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arlington, Texas, at 817-885-7830 or FTS 334-7830.

We hope these comments will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,



Jonathan P. Deason
Director
Office of Environmental Affairs