



Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR)



Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 2 of 3: Chapters 5-8

July 2003

Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Final Environmental Impact Statement



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Missile Defense Agency

COVER SHEET FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE (GMD) EXTENDED TEST RANGE (ETR)

- a. Lead Agency: Missile Defense Organization
- b. Preparing Agency: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
- c. Cooperating Agencies: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation
- d. Proposed Action: Provide operationally realistic testing for GMD ETR.
- e. Affected Jurisdictions: Kodiak Launch Complex, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB), Santa Barbara County, California; Reagan Test Site, United States Army Kwajalein Atoll; Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, Kauai, Hawaii; Eareckson Air Station, Shemya Island, Alaska; Midway Atoll; King Salmon, Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska; Cordova, Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Pillar Mountain, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; Pashagshak Point, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska; Homer, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska; Adak, Adak Island, Alaska; Pillar Point, San Mateo County, California; Wake Island, Oceania Atoll; Bremerton, Kitsap County, Washington; Pearl Harbor, Honolulu County, Hawaii; Port Hueneme/San Nicolas Island, Ventura County, California; Naval Station Everett, Snohomish County, Washington; Valdez, Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska; Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County, California; Clear Air Force Station, Denali Borough, Alaska
- f. Inquiries on this document may be directed to: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott), 106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805, by e-mail at gmdetreis@smdc.army.mil, or by phone at 1-800-823-8823.
- g. Designation: Final Environmental Impact Statement
- h. Distribution/Availability: DISTRIBUTION A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
- i. Abstract: The Missile Defense Agency is proposing to develop the capability to conduct more realistic interceptor flight tests in support of GMD. The extension of the existing GMD test range would increase the realism of GMD testing by using multiple engagement scenarios, trajectories, geometries, distances, and speeds of target and interceptors that closely resemble those in which an operational system would be required to provide an effective defense. Extended range testing would include pre-launch activities, launch of targets and Ground-Based Interceptors from a number of widely separated locations, and missile intercepts over the Pacific Ocean. Target missiles would be launched from Vandenberg AFB, Kodiak Launch Complex, Pacific Missile Range Facility, Reagan Test Site (RTS), or from mobile platforms in the western Pacific Ocean. Interceptor missiles would be launched from Vandenberg AFB, Kodiak Launch Complex, or RTS. Dual target and interceptor missile launches would occur in some scenarios. Existing, modified, or new launch facilities and infrastructure would support these launch activities at the various locations.

Missile acquisition and tracking would be provided by existing test range sensors, ship-borne sensors, a Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar, and a mobile sensor (TPS-X) positioned at Vandenberg AFB, Kodiak Launch Complex, or RTS; and existing/upgraded radars at Beale AFB, California, Clear Air Force Station, and Eareckson Air Station, Alaska. In-Flight Interceptor Communications Data Terminals would be constructed near the proposed Ground-Based Interceptor launch sites. Commercial satellite communications terminals would be constructed at launch locations that do not have fiber optic communications links.

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5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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Government Preparers

Julia Hudson Elliott, Environmental Protection Specialist

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

M.A., 1976, Mathematics/Science Education, Michigan State University

B.A., 1971, Secondary Education, Michigan State University

Years of Experience: 24

David Hasley, Environmental Engineer

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

B.S., 1984, Mechanical Engineering, University of Texas, Arlington

Years of Experience: 17

Sharon G. Mitchell, Environmental Engineer, Environmental Division,

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

B.S.E., 1991, Industrial and Systems Engineering, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Years of Experience: 12

Michon L. Washington, Senior Environmental Specialist

Federal Aviation Administration. Office of Commercial Space Transportation

M.S., 1996, Environmental Management and Technology, University of Maryland– University College

B.S., 1986, Environmental Science, University of Maryland-Eastern Shore

Years of Experience: 14

Contractor Preparers

Ryan Boomsma, Planner, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 2000, Landscape Architecture, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Years of Experience: 3

Karen Brandt, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.A., 1975, San Diego State University

Years of Experience: 27

Harry Bryson, Senior Environmental Scientist, EDAW, Inc.

M.S., 1984, Environmental Engineering, University of Tennessee–Knoxville

M.S., 1979, Biology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana

B.S., 1981, Engineering Physics, University of Tennessee–Knoxville

B.S., 1971, Life Sciences, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado

Jonathan D. Call, Geographic Information Systems Analyst, EDAW, Inc.

M.S., 2003, Environmental Geoscience/Geographic Information Systems, Mississippi State University

B.S., 2001, Social Studies Education, Mississippi State University

Years of Experience: 1

Matthew M. Estes, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

M.S., 2000, Environmental Management, Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama B.S., 1991, Environmental Science, University of California, Riverside

Years of Experience: 11

Sue M. Estes, Private Consultant

M.A., 1988, Public and Private Management, Birmingham-Southern College, Alabama B.S., 1977, Business, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

Years of Experience: 12

Mark R. Farman, Resource Planner/Policy Analyst, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1982, Environmental Policy Analysis & Planning, University of California, Davis Years of Experience: 20

Seon Farris, Environmental Engineer, Teledyne Solutions, Inc.

M.S.E., in progress, Environmental Engineering, University of Alabama in Huntsville B.S., 1993, Chemical Engineering, Auburn University

Years of Experience: 7

Amy Fenton-McEniry, Technical Editor, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1988, Biology, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Years of Experience: 14

David G. Fuller, Senior Systems Engineer, Teledyne Solutions, Inc.

Ph.D., in progress, Environmental Engineering, Kennedy–Western University

M.S., 1980, Environmental Science, Pittsburg State University (Kansas)

B.S., 1978, Biology, Missouri Southern State College

Years of Experience: 22

Whitney Hedges, Technical Editor, EDAW, Inc.

B.A., English, 2003, Birmingham-Southern College

Years of Experience: 1

Jonathan Henson, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 2000, Environmental Science, Auburn University

Years of Experience: 2

Alia Hokuki, Associate Environmental Planner, EDAW, Inc.

M.A., 1996, Urban and Regional Planning, University of California, Irvine

Brittnea Horton, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 2001, Geography and Biology, University of North Alabama

Years of Experience: 2

Mark Hubbs, Environmental Analyst, Teledyne Solutions, Inc.

M.A., 2003 (pending), Archaeology, University of Leicester, UK

M.S., 2000, Environmental Management, Samford University

B.A., 1981, History, Henderson State University

Years of Experience: 13

Jeral Jones, Geographic Information Systems Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1995, Management Information Systems, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Years of Experience: 8

Rachel Y. Jordan, Environmental Scientist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1972, Biology, Christopher Newport College, Virginia

Years of Experience: 16

Edd V. Joy, Senior Environmental Planner, EDAW, Inc.

B.A., 1974, Geography, California State University, Northridge

Years of Experience: 30

Ron Keglovits, Environmental Management Analyst, Teledyne Solutions Inc.

M.A., 1982, Management, Webster College

B.A., 1976, Business Management, St. Martin's College

Years of Experience: 15

Brandon Krause, Technical Illustrator, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., in progress, Electrical Engineering, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Years of Experience: 3

Joseph B. Kriz, Senior Systems Analyst, Teledyne Solutions, Inc.

B.A., Geoenvironmental Studies, Shippensburg University

B.S., Biology, Shippensburg University

Years of Experience: 19

David L. McIntyre, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

M.A., 2000, Geography, San Diego State University

M.S., 1997, Environmental Management, National University, San Diego

B.S., 1990, History, United States Naval Academy

Years of Experience: 3

Rickie D. Moon, Senior Systems Engineer, Teledyne Solutions, Inc.

M.S., 1997, Environmental Management, Samford University

B.S., 1977, Chemistry and Mathematics, Samford University

Wesley S. Norris, Senior Environmental Planner, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1976, Geology, Northern Arizona University

Years of Experience: 26

LaDonna M. Sawyer, CHMM, Director Environmental Planning, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1982, Community Health/Chemistry

Years of Experience: 18

Steven Scott, Geologist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1973, Geology, California State University, San Diego

Years of Experience: 30

William Sims, Geographic Information Services Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1993, Geography, University of North Alabama

Years of Experience: 10

Rebecca White, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 2000, Civil/Environmental Engineer, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Years of Experience: 3

James (Jim) E. Zielinski, Environmental Specialist, EDAW, Inc.

B.S., 1984, Biology, University of Alabama in Birmingham

6.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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A-weighted Sound Level—a number representing the sound level which is frequency-weighted according to a prescribed frequency response established by the American National Standards Institute (S1.4-19711) and accounts for the response of the human ear

Adjacent Band—all frequencies that are within approximately 5 percent of the operating frequency of the interfering transmitter

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation—a 19-member body appointed, in part, by the President of the United States to advise the President and Congress and to coordinate the actions of Federal agencies on matters relating to historic preservation, to comment on the effects of such actions on historic and archaeological cultural resources, and to perform other duties as required by law (Public Law 89-655; 16 U.S. Code 470)

Aeronautical Chart—a map used in air navigation containing all or part of the following: topographic features, hazards and obstructions, navigation aids, navigation routes, designated airspace, and airports

Aesthetic—a pleasing appearance, effect, or quality that allows appreciation of character-defining features, such as of the landscape

Aggregate—materials such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete or alone as railroad ballast or graded fill

Air Basin—a region within which the air quality is determined by the meteorology and emissions within it with minimal influence on and impact by contiguous regions

Air Defense Identification Zone—the area of airspace over land or water, extending upward from the surface, within which the ready identification, the location, and the control of aircraft are required in the interest of national security

Air Quality Control Region—a contiguous geographic area designated by the Federal government in which communities share a common air pollution status

Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC)—a facility established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft operating on Instrument Flight Rules flight plans within controlled airspace and principally during the en route phase of flight. When equipment capabilities and controller workload permit, certain advisory/assistance services may be provided to aircraft operating under Visual Flight Rules.

Air Shed—a volume of air with boundaries chosen to facilitate determination of pollutant inflow and outflow

Air Traffic Control—a service operated by appropriate authority to promote the safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of air traffic

Airspace—the space lying above the earth or above a certain land or water area (such as the Gulf of Mexico); the space lying above a nation and coming under its jurisdiction

Airspace, Controlled—airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to Instrument Flight Rules flights and to Visual Flight Rules flights in accordance with the airspace classification. Controlled airspace is divided into five classes, dependent upon location, use, and degree of control: Class A, B, C, D, and E.

Airspace, **Special Use**—airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon non-participating aircraft

Airspace, Uncontrolled—uncontrolled airspace, or Class G airspace, has no specific definition but generally refers to airspace not otherwise designated and operations below 365.7 meters (1,200 feet) above ground level. No air traffic control service to either Instrument Flight Rules or Visual Flight Rules aircraft is provided other than possible traffic advisories when the air traffic control workload permits and radio communications can be established.

Airway—Class E airspace established in the form of a corridor, the centerline of which is defined by radio navigational aids

Alkaline—basic, having a pH greater than 7

Alluvium—general term for deposits made by streams on river beds, flood plains, and alluvial fans

Ambient Air—that portion of the encompassing atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access

Ambient Air Quality Standards—standards established on a state or Federal level that define the limits for airborne concentrations of designated "criteria" pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, ozone, and lead) to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and to protect public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)—serves as a consensus standard developed by representatives of industry, scientific communities, physicians, Government Agencies, and the public

Amplitude—the maximum departure of the value of a sound wave from the average value

Anadromous—going from salt water to fresh water or up rivers to spawn

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)—the total volume passing a point or segment of a highway facility in both directions for 1 year divided by the number of days in the year

Aquifer—the water-bearing portion of subsurface earth material that yields or is capable of yielding useful quantities of water to wells

Archaeology—a scientific approach to the study of human ecology, cultural history, and cultural process

Area of Potential Effect—the geographic area within which direct and indirect impacts generated by the Proposed Action and alternatives could reasonably be expected to occur and thus cause a change in historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural qualities possessed by the property

Asbestos—a carcinogenic substance formerly used widely as an insulation material by the construction industry; often found in older buildings

Asbestos-containing Material (ACM)—any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos

Association—a group that forms together because of similar environmental requirements

Attainment Area—an air quality control region that has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the appropriate state air quality agency as having ambient air quality levels as good as or better than the standards set forth by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as defined in the Clean Air Act. A single geographic area may have acceptable levels of one criteria air pollutant, but unacceptable levels of another; thus, an area can be in attainment and non-attainment status simultaneously.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT)—the total volume of traffic passing a given point or segment of a roadway in both directions divided by a set number of days

Ballistic Missile—any missile that does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated

Bedrock—the solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface

Benthic—associated with the bottom of a body of water

Bifaces—stone tools that have been flaked on both sides

Biological Resources—a collective term for native or naturalized vegetation, wildlife, and the habitats in which they occur

Booster—an auxiliary or initial propulsion system that travels with a missile or aircraft and that may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered; may consist of one or more units

Boreal—pertaining to the north

Borough—civil division of the State of Alaska corresponding to a county in most other states

Candidate Species—a species of plant or animal for which there is sufficient information to indicate biological vulnerability and threat, and for which proposing to list as "threatened" or "endangered" is or may be appropriate

Capacity—the maximum rate of flow at which vehicles can be reasonably expected to traverse a point or uniform segment of a lane or roadway during a specified time period under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions

Carbon Monoxide—a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete fossil-fuel combustion; it is one of the six pollutants for which there is a national ambient standard (see Criteria Pollutants)

Census Tract—small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county that are delineated for all metropolitan areas and other densely populated counties

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—a group of inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals (such as Freon) used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, or insulation or as solvents or aerosol propellants

Colluvium—a general term applied to loose deposits, usually at the foot of a slope or cliff and brought there chiefly by gravity; includes talus and cliff debris

Continental United States—the United States and its territorial waters between Mexico and Canada, but excluding overseas states; often abbreviated CONUS

Control Area (CTA)—a controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth

Controlled Airspace—an airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to Instrument Flight Rules flights and to Visual Flight Rules flights in accordance with the airspace classification

Controlled Environment—areas that may be occupied by personnel who accept potential exposure to radiation as a contingency of employment or duties, by individuals who knowingly enter areas where such levels of radiation are to be expected, and by personnel passing through such areas

Controlled Firing Area (CFA)—airspace wherein activities are conducted under conditions so controlled as to eliminate hazards to non-participating aircraft and to ensure the safety of persons and property on the ground

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)—established by the National Environmental Policy Act, the CEQ consists of three members appointed by the President. A CEQ regulation (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508, as of July 1, 1986) describes the process for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, including preparation of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, and the timing and extent of public participation.

Criteria Pollutants—pollutants identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (required by the Clean Air Act to set air quality standards for common and widespread pollutants); also established under state ambient air quality standards. There are standards in effect for six criteria pollutants: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead.

Cultural Resources—prehistoric and/or historic sites, structures, districts, artifacts, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered of importance to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason

Cumulative Impact—the impact of the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Decibel (dB)—a unit of measurement on a logarithmic scale which describes the magnitude of a particular quantity of sound pressure or power with respect to a standard reference value; the accepted standard unit for the measurement of sound

Degradation—the process by which a system will no longer deliver acceptable performance

Department of Defense Flight Information Publication (DOD FLIP)—a publication produced by the Defense Mapping Agency which is used for flight planning, en route, and terminal operations

Dewater—to remove water, such as in sewage processing

Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)—equipment on-board aircraft that transmits paired pulses at a specific spacing, which are received at a ground station. The station's transponder then transmits paired pulses back to the aircraft at the same pulse spacing but on a different frequency. The time required for the round trip of this signal exchange is measured in the airborne distance measuring equipment unit and is translated into distance from the aircraft to the ground station.

Drainage Basin—watershed

Drive-to-Work Area—the area within which it would be reasonably expected that personnel would commute to the site of the proposed action. This region may vary in size considerably from place to place, depending on the quality of roads, the level of traffic congestion and the local availability of similar quality jobs.

Easement—a right of privilege (agreement) that a person or organization may have over another's property; an interest in land owned by another that entitles the holder of the easement to a specific limited use

Effluent—an outflowing branch of a main stream or lake; waste material (such as smoke, liquid industrial refuse, or sewage) discharged into the environment

Electroexplosive Device (EED)—a single unit, device, or subassembly in which electrical energy is used to initiate an enclosed explosive, propellant, or pyrotechnic material

Electromagnetic Interference—electromagnetic radiation that disrupts electronic and electrical systems

Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR)—waves of energy with both electric and magnetic components at right angles to one another

Emission Inventory—a listing, by source, of the amount of air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere of a community

Encroachment—the placement of an unauthorized structure or facility on someone's property or the unauthorized use of property

Endangered Species—a plant or animal species that is threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

En Route Airway—a low altitude (below 5,486 meters [18,000 feet] mean sea level) airway based on a center line that extends from one navigational aid or intersection to another navigational aid (or through several navigational aids and intersections) specified for that airway

Environmental Justice—an identification of potential disproportionately high and adverse impacts on low-income and/or minority populations that may result from proposed Federal actions (required by Executive Order 12898)

Erosion—the wearing away of a land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents

Estuary—a water passage where the tide meets a river current; an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; characterized by brackish water

Explosive Class 1.1—explosives that have a mass explosion hazard (one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously)

Explosive Class 1.3—explosives that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard, or both, but not a mass explosion hazard

Explosive Class 1.4—explosives that present a minor explosion hazard with no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range expected

Explosive Safety Quantity-Distance (ESQD)—the quantity of explosive material and distance separation relationships providing defined types of protection based on levels of risk considered acceptable

Flight Information Region (FIR)—an airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided. Flight information service is provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights, and alerting service is provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid and to assist such organizations as required.

Flight Level—a level of constant atmospheric pressure related to a reference datum of 76 centimeters (29.92 inches) of mercury stated in three digits that represent hundreds of feet. For example, flight level 250 represents a barometric altimeter indication of 7,620 meters (25,000 feet); flight level 255 represents an indication of 7,772 meters (25,500 feet).

Flood Hazard Zones—typically lowland areas bordering streams or rivers onto which overflow is most likely to spread at flood stage

Floodplain—the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood prone areas of offshore islands; includes, at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (100-year floodplain)

Fluvial—of or pertaining to rivers; of or produced by the action of a river or stream

Fly-by-Wire—aircraft that rely completely on electrical wires to relay flight commands instead of the usual cables and linkage controls

Friable—easily crumbled or reduced to powder

Fugitive Dust—any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of man. Fugitive dust may include emissions from haul roads, wind erosion of exposed soil surfaces, and other activities in which soil is either removed or redistributed

Glacial Till—unstratified drift, deposited by a glacier without reworking by meltwater, and consisting of a mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders ranging widely in size and shape

Great Circle Route—the shortest course between two points on the surface of a sphere. Great circle routes, which require constantly changing headings, are most useful beyond the equatorial regions and for distances greater than several hundred miles. Long-distance air traffic uses great circle routes routinely, saving time and fuel. Navigational radio signals also follow great circle paths.

Groundwater—water within the earth that supplies wells and springs; specifically, water in the zone of saturation where all openings in rocks and soil are filled, the upper surface of which forms the water table

Grub—to clear by digging up roots and stumps

Habitat—the area or type of environment in which an species or ecological community normally occurs

Harmonically Related Band—harmonically related receivers and sub-harmonically related transmitters. Harmonic frequencies include those frequencies that are integer multiples of the operating frequencies of the interfering transmitter. Subharmonic frequencies are those frequencies that are simple fractions of the operating frequencies of the interfering transmitter.

Hazardous Material—a substance that can cause, because of its physical or chemical properties, an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of individuals, property, or the environment

Hazardous Waste—a waste, or combination of wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed

Hertz (Hz)—the standard radio equivalent of frequency in cycles per second of an electromagnetic wave. Kilohertz (kHz) is a frequency of 1,000 cycles per second. Megahertz (MHz) is a frequency of 1 million cycles per second.

High Energy Radiation Area—an area charted on visual aeronautical charts for radar systems that emit energy that could be hazardous to certain aircraft instrument systems. These areas required to be charted by the Federal Aviation Administration shall be shown on sectionals, terminal air charts, and world aeronautical charts with the "sawtooth" symbol. Aircraft flight through the area is not subject to restrictions.

High Power Effects—interference in electronic devices produced by very high power emitters which has not been predictable by the classical analysis processes; i.e., processes that predict antenna-coupled, case-coupled, spurious and intermodulation responses

Historic Properties—under the National Historic Preservation Act, these are properties of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture, and worthy of preservation

Hydrocarbons—any of a vast family of compounds containing hydrogen and carbon, including fossil fuels

IFR Military Training Routes (IR)—training routes mutually developed by the Department of Defense and the Federal Aviation Administration to provide for military operational and training

requirements that cannot be met under the terms of FAR 91.117 (Aircraft Speed). Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration has issued a waiver to the Department of Defense to permit operation of an aircraft below 3,048 meters (10,000 feet) mean sea level in excess of 463 kilometers per hour (250 knots) indicated airspeed along Department of Defense/Federal Aviation Administration mutually developed and published Instrument Flight Rules routes.

Impacts (effects)—an assessment of the meaning of changes in all attributes being studied for a given resource; an aggregation of all the adverse effects, usually measured using a qualitative and nominally subjective technique. In this Environmental Impact Statement, as well as in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, the word impact is used synonymously with the word effect.

Impervious Surface—an external part or layer whose impermeability does not allow entrance or passage of water

In-band—all frequencies that are within the operating frequency of the interfering transmitter

Infrastructure—the system of public works of a country, state, or region, such as utilities or communication systems; physical support systems and basic installations needed to operate a particular area or facility

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)—rules governing the procedures for conducting instrument flight; also a term used by pilots and controllers to indicate type of flight plan

Inversion—an increase of temperature with height through a layer of air; usually associated with stable (but stagnant) air conditions

lonizing Radiation—particles or photons that have sufficient energy to produce direct ionization in their passage through a substance. X-rays, gamma rays, and cosmic rays are forms of ionizing radiation.

Jet Routes—a route designed to serve aircraft operating from 5,486 meters (18,000 feet) up to and including flight level 450, referred to as J routes with numbering to identify the designated route

Lead—a heavy metal which can accumulate in the body and cause a variety of negative effects; one of the six pollutants for which there is a national ambient air quality standard (see Criteria Pollutants)

Lead-based Paint—paint on surfaces with lead in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter as measured by X-ray fluorescence detector, or 0.5 percent lead by weight

Level of Service—describes operational conditions within a traffic stream and how they are perceived by motorists and/or passengers; a monitor of highway congestion that takes into account the average annual daily traffic, the specified road segment's number of lanes, peak hour volume by direction, and the estimated peak hour capacity by a roadway's functional classification, area type, and signal spacing

Littoral—species found in tide pools and near-shore surge channels

Maritime—of, relating to, or bordering on the sea

Material Safety Data Sheet—presents information, required under the Occupational Safety and Health Act Standards, on a chemical's physical properties, health effects, and use precautions

Maximum Permissible Exposure Level (MPEL)—as established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, exposure standards set at a level where apparent injury from ionizing radiation during a normal lifetime is unlikely

Mesosphere—the third highest layer in our atmosphere, occupying the region 50 to 80 kilometers (31 to 50 miles) above the Earth's surface, above the troposphere and stratosphere, and below the thermosphere, the coldest layer of the atmosphere

Metamorphic—rock derived from preexisting igneous rock changed by temperature, stress, chemical environment or any combination of these factors

Migratory Birds—avians characterized by their practice of passing, usually periodically, from one region or climate to another

Military Operations Area—an airspace assignment of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established outside Class A areas (formerly Positive Control Areas) to separate certain military activities from Instrument Flight Rules traffic and to identify for Visual Flight Rules traffic where these activities are conducted

Military Training Routes (MTR)—airspace of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established for the conduct of military flight training at airspeeds in excess of 250 knots

Minority—minority populations, as reported by the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, includes Black, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, or other

Mitigation—a method or action to reduce or eliminate severity of environmental impacts.

Mobile Sources—any movable source that emits any regulated air pollutant

Mortality—the number of deaths in a given time or place

National Airspace System—the common network of U.S. airspace; air navigation facilities, equipment and services, airports or landing areas; aeronautical charts, information and services; rules, regulations and procedures, technical information, and manpower and material. Included are system components shared jointly with the military.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)—as set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 109 of the Clean Air Act, nationwide standards for limiting concentrations of certain widespread airborne pollutants to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and to protect public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility and materials (secondary standards). Currently, six pollutants are regulated: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide (see Criteria Pollutants).

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)—Public Law 91-190, passed by Congress in 1969. The Act established a national policy designed to encourage consideration of the influences of human activities, such as population growth, high-density urbanization, or industrial development, on the natural environment. The National Environmental Policy Act procedures require that environmental information be made available to the public before decisions are made. Information contained in the National Environmental Policy Act documents must focus on the relevant issues in order to facilitate the decision-making process.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register)—a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects important in American history, architecture, archaeology, and

culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Section 2 (b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and Section 101 (a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Native Americans—used in a collective sense to refer to individuals, bands, or tribes who trace their ancestry to indigenous populations of North America prior to Euro-American contact

Native Species—plants or animals living or growing naturally in a given region and often referred to as indigenous

Navigable Airspace—airspace at or above the minimum flight altitudes prescribed in the Federal Aviation Regulations including airspace needed for safe takeoff and landing

Navigational Aid—any visual or electronic device, airborne or on the surface, which provides point-to-point guidance information or position data to aircraft in flight

Nitrogen Dioxide—gas formed primarily from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place at high temperatures

Nitrogen Oxides—gases formed primarily by fuel combustion

Non-attainment Area—an area that has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the appropriate state air quality agency as exceeding one or more of the national or state ambient air quality standards

Non-directional Radio Beacon (NDB)—an L/MF or UHF radio beacon transmitting non-directional signals whereby the pilot of an aircraft equipped with direction finding equipment can determine the aircraft's bearing to or from the radio beacon and "home" on or track to or from the station

Non-ionizing Radiation—electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths whose corresponding photon energy is not high enough to ionize an absorbing molecule. All radio frequency, infrared, visible, and near ultraviolet radiation are non-ionizing.

Nonpoint Source—type of pollution originating from a combination of sources

Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)—a notice containing information, not known sufficiently in advance to publicize by other means, the establishment, condition, or change in any component (facility, service, or procedure of, or hazard in the National Airspace System), the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations

Out-of-Band—those frequencies that are not in-band, adjacent-band, or harmonically related band frequencies

Ozone—a compound consisting of three oxygen atoms

Ozone-depleting Substances—a group of chemicals that are inert under most conditions but within the stratosphere react catalytically to reduce ozone to oxygen

Paleontology—the study of life in the past geologic time, based on fossil plants and animals

Palustrine Emergent—small, shallow, permanent, or intermittent water bodies dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, and emergent mosses or lichens

Particulate Matter—particles small enough to be airborne, such as dust or smoke (see Criteria Pollutants)

Peak-Hour Volume (PHV)—the hourly volume during the maximum volume hour of the day

Pelagic—of the ocean waters

Per Capita—per unit of population; by or for each person

Permafrost—permanently frozen subsoil, for a minimum of 2 years, occurring in perennially frigid areas

Permeability—a quality that enables water to penetrate

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)—that exposure level expressed in electric field, magnetic field, or plane wave power density to which an individual may be exposed and which, under conditions of exposure, will not cause detectable bodily injury in light of present medical knowledge

Pesticide—any substance, organic, or inorganic, used to destroy or inhibit the action of plant or animal pests; the term thus includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, miticides, fumigants, and repellents. All pesticides are toxic to humans to a greater or lesser degree. Pesticides vary in biodegradability.

Photochemically Reactive—substances whose chemical reactions are initiated by sunlight

Physiographic Province—a region of which all parts are similar in geologic structure and climate and which has had a unified geomorphic history

Phytoplankton—single-celled marine plants that are found for at least part of their lives in the water column (pelagic), although a few species live on the sea floor (benthic)

Pinniped—having finlike feet or flippers, such as a seal or walrus

PM-10—particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter

Point Source—a distinct and identifiable source, such as a sewer or industrial outfall pipe, from which a pollutant is discharged

Population Density—the average number of individuals per unit of space

Positive Controlled Area—airspace designated in Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Part 71 within which there is positive control of aircraft; also referred to as Class A airspace

Power Density—the amount of power per unit area in a radio frequency field, usually expressed in milliwatts per square centimeter

Prehistoric— Literally, "before history," or before the advent of written records. In the old world writing first occurred about 5400 years ago (the Sumerians). Generally, in North America and the Pacific region, the prehistoric era ended when European explorers and mariners made written accounts of what they encountered. This time will vary from place to place.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration—the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program, created by the Clean Air Act, consists of two parts: requirements for best available control technology on major new or modified sources and compliance with an air quality increment system

Prime Farmland—environmentally significant agricultural lands protected from irreversible conversion to other uses by the Farmlands Protection Policy Act

Prohibited Area—airspace designated under FAR Part 73 within which no person may operate an aircraft without the permission of the using agency

Radar—a radio device or system for locating an object by means of radio waves reflected from the object and received, observed, and analyzed by the receiving part of the device in such a way that characteristics (such as distance and direction) of the object may be determined

Region of Influence (ROI)—the geographical region that would be expected to be affected in some way by the Proposed Action and alternatives

Relative Humidity—the ratio of the amount of water vapor actually present in the air to the greatest amount possible at the same temperature

Relief—the difference in elevation between the tops of hills and the bottoms of valleys

Restricted Area—airspace designated under Federal Aviation Administration Regulation Part 73, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Most restricted areas are designated joint use, and Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules operations in the area may be authorized by the controlling air traffic control facility when it is not being utilized by the using agency. Restricted areas are depicted on en route charts.

Rookery—breeding place or colony of gregarious birds or animals

Runoff—the portion of precipitation on land that ultimately reaches water bodies

Scoping—a process initiated early during preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement to identify the scope of issues to be addressed, including the significant issues related to the Proposed Action. During scoping, input is solicited from affected agencies as well as the interested public.

Seine—a large net with sinkers on one edge and floats on the other, which hangs vertically in the water and is used to enclose fish when its ends are pulled together or are drawn ashore

Sensitive Habitat—habitat that is susceptible to damage from intrusive actions

Sensitive Receptor—an organism or population of organisms sensitive to alterations of some environmental factor (such as air quality or sound waves)

Shrink-Swell Potential—the volume change of a particular soil with changes in moisture content

Slow Routes—slow speed, low altitude training routes used for military air operations at or below 457 meters (1,500 feet) at airspeeds of 463 kilometers per hour (250 knots) or less

Soil Complex—a mapping unit consisting of two or more recognized taxonomic units used in detailed soil studies and classifications

Solid Waste—municipal waste products and construction and demolition materials; includes non-recyclable materials with the exception of yard waste

Specific Absorption Rate—the time rate at which radio frequency energy is absorbed per unit mass of material, usually measured in watts per kilogram (W/kg)

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)—the official within each state, authorized by the state at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as liaison for purposes of implementing the National Historic Preservation Act

Stationary Source—any building, structure, facility, installation, or other fixed source that emits any regulated air pollutant

Stratosphere—the second major layer of the atmosphere that lies above the troposphere in which temperatures rise with increasing altitude

Subsistence—the traditional harvesting of natural resources for food, clothing, fuel, transportation, construction, art, crafts, sharing, and customary trade

Substrate—the layer of soil beneath the surface soil; the base upon which an organism lives

Sulfur Dioxide—a toxic gas that is produced when fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, are burned

Thermal Distress/Damage—the process by which heat generated in the body causes harm to cell tissue

Thermosphere—the outer layer or region of the atmosphere which is first exposed to the sun's radiation and so is first heated by the sun

Threatened Species—a plant or animal species likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future

Topography—the configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features

Traditional Native Resources—prehistoric sites and artifacts, historic areas of occupation and events, historic and contemporary sacred areas, material used to produce implements and sacred objects, hunting and gathering areas, and other botanical, biological, and geographical resources of importance to contemporary American Indian groups

Transient—remaining a short time in a particular area

Troposphere—the lowest layer of the atmosphere, the layer where most of the world's weather takes place

Turbid—the condition of being thick, cloudy, or opaque as if with roiled sediment; muddy

Uncontrolled Environment—areas where personnel would not expect to encounter higher levels of radiation such as living quarters, workplaces, and public access areas

Understory—a foliage layer occurring beneath and shaded by the main canopy of a forest

Unstratified—sediments deposited with an absence of layering

Upland—an area of land of higher elevation

Vista—a distant view through or along an avenue or opening

Visual Flight Rules—rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions. It is also used by pilots and controllers to indicate a type of flight plan.

VFR Military Training Routes (IR)—training routes developed by the Department of Defense to provide for military operational and training requirements that cannot be met under the terms of FAR 91.117 (Aircraft Speed). Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration has issued a waiver to the Department of Defense to permit operation of an aircraft below 3,048 meters (10,000 feet) mean sea level in excess of 463 kilometers per hour (250 knots) indicated airspeed along Department of Defense developed and published Instrument Flight Rules routes.

Volatile Organic Compound—one of a group of chemicals that react in the atmosphere with nitrogen oxides in the presence of heat and sunlight

Volcaniclastic—containing volcanic material

Wastewater—water that has been previously utilized; sewage

Water Table—the upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water

Wetlands—those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. This classification includes swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Yearly Average Day-Night Sound Level—utilized in evaluating long-term environmental impacts from noise; annual mean of the day-night sound level

Zooplankton—single and multi-celled animals that live passively or semi-passively in the water column

Zoning—the division of a municipality (or county) into districts for the purpose of regulating land use, types of buildings, required yards, necessary off-street parking, and other prerequisites to development. Zones are generally shown on a map, and the text of the zoning ordinance specifies requirements for each zoning category.

7.0 Public Scoping Process

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7.0 PUBLIC SCOPING PROCESS

Summary of the Public Scoping Process

The CEQ Regulations implementing the NEPA require an open process for determining the scope of issues related to the Proposed Action and its alternatives. Comments and questions received, as a result of this process, assist the DoD in identifying potential concerns and environmental impacts to the human and natural environment.

The GMD ETR EIS public scoping period began on 28 March 2002, when the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the *Federal Register*. The scoping comment period was originally scheduled to end on 10 May 2002, but was extended to 20 May 2002 in response to public request. Subsequently, inclusion of the SBX in the EIS analysis extended scoping and the comment period even further, through 20 December 2002.

A number of methods were used to inform the public about the GMD ETR Program and of the locations of the scheduled scoping meetings. These included:

- The Notice of Intent announcement in the Federal Register
- Paid advertisements in local and regional newspapers

Public scoping meetings were held at the locations listed in table 7-1. During these public scoping meetings, attendees were invited to ask questions and make comments to the program representatives at each meeting. In addition, written comments were received from the public and regulatory agencies at the scoping meeting, and by letter and e-mail during the extended comment period. Comments received from the public and agencies pertaining to specific resource areas and locations were considered, and more detailed analysis provided in the EIS. Those comments received from the public concerning DoD policy and program issues are outside the scope of what is required to be analyzed in an EIS.

Table 7-1: Scoping Meeting Locations and Dates

Meeting Location	Date
Kodiak, Alaska—Kodiak High School	16 April 2002
Anchorage, Alaska—Egan Convention Center	18 April 2002
Lompoc, California—Town Hall Council Chambers	25 April 2002
Honolulu, Hawaii—Best Western Hotel	18 September 2002
Seattle, Washington—Hilton Conference Center	17 October 2002
Oxnard, California—Public Library	22 October 2002
Port of Valdez—Valdez Civic Center	19 November 2002
Port Adak—Bob Reeves High School	5 December 2002

Native Village Meetings

A series of village coordination meetings was held on Kodiak Island in June and July 2002 in partial fulfillment of a pledge from the GMD Program Office to reach out to Native residents to explain the Proposed Action at KLC. The team visited the Villages of Akhiok, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, Afognak, Kodiak, and Larsen Bay.

Several generic issues were raised, including the following:

- The environmental consequences of flying rockets from KLC
- The request from the Village of Old Harbor for a fallout shelter
- Job opportunities associated with the Proposed Action
- Most village attendees expressed feelings of patriotism and support for what was being planned

Agency Meetings

An agency meeting was held in the offices of the Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination in Anchorage in April 2002 to provide an overview of the Proposed Action to the represented agencies and to solicit input on the EIS. Agencies represented at this meeting included the USFWS, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Some of the comments from the agencies are listed below:

- The USFWS recommended that an alternative site to the current proposed launch site at KLC should also be considered, if possible, because this ridge area is a sensitive area and there are public use concerns.
- The agencies requested more detailed information regarding the Proposed Action and alternatives.
- A trip with the agencies to the proposed construction site at Kodiak was suggested and agreed upon for the near future.
- A trip to Kodiak was conducted in May of 2002. The USFWS was the only agency in attendance. After reviewing the proposed KLC sites, the concern over the ridge area noted during the meeting was lessened.

An additional agency meeting was held in the offices of the Alaska Division of Governmental Coordination Offices in Anchorage in November 2002 to provide additional information regarding the potential siting of the SBX at Adak or the Port of Valdez, and to solicit input on the Coordinating Draft EIS. Agencies represented included the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Some of the comments from the agencies are listed below:

- Migratory bird site adjacent to Valdez is an Aquatic Resource of National Importance. Air quality is a potential concern.
- Valdez Narrows is closed when a tanker is passing through.

- An Alaska Department of Natural Resources permit will be required for all actions within 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) of the shore. This would include barge landing sites and mooring sites. Mooring sites would also require a Section 10 Permit.
- Need to add SOPs for debris recovery in case of an accident at KLC. This is the highest probability for perchlorate contamination.

An agency meeting was also held in Honolulu in September 2002 with representatives from the USFWS and the FAA. This meeting centered primarily on the potential siting of the SBX at Pearl Harbor. Some of the comments from the agencies included:

- Questions from the FAA on the proposed operation of the radar and the effects of radiological hazards and interference with air traffic at the Honolulu International Airport.
- Questions from the USFWS mainly concerning the effects of the radar on bird populations.

Results of Public Scoping Meetings

The public scoping meetings used an information/exhibit format with a formal presentation on the GMD Program Overview and the Environmental Analysis Process. A sampling of some of the comments expressed by the public included:

- Concern about the chemicals in the air and the harm that they will do to the environment
- Concern about the pristine fisheries and wilderness, and belief that a thorough investigation of the effects of launch activities should occur in the EIS
- Concern that the EIS could ever fully address all the short- and long-term impacts around KLC
- Concern about the expansion of KLC, since the facility is located in a seismically active area
- Concern about putting valuable resources of Kodiak Island at risk due to toxic substances integral to missile launch operations
- Concern with the hazardous materials that are released in the explosion of a rocket, in flight, on the pad, or in a launch silo. The EIS should address the effects of all potential rocket fuels and payloads
- Concern about the safety of the Proposed Action
- Concern about the health hazards from radars such as the X-band
- Concern that mobile telemetry radars will not be limited to the roads and will be taken into sensitive areas and damage will occur to the land
- Concern that GMD is expensive and will require cuts in funding for human services
- Opposes the U.S. Government's plan for continuing research and development of the Missile Defense Program
- A desire that additional work be done on measuring the cumulative impacts to the environment

■ Concern that the Narrow Cape road on Kodiak Island will be closed

Table 7-2 summarizes the number of comments received from the public at the scoping meetings, and from other sources, for each resource category.

Table 7-2: Number of Comments by Resource Area and Location

Resource Area	Kodiak, AK	Anchorage, AK	Lompoc, CA	Honolulu, HI	Seattle, WA	Oxnard, CA	Valdez, AK	Adak, AK	Other	Total
Air Quality	3		1						1	5
Airspace Use		1	1						1	3
Biological Resources	3	2	3							8
Cultural Resources		1								1
EIS Process	20	14	1						1	36
Environmental Justice										0
Geology and Soils	10	2								12
Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste	14	4	1				1			20
Health and Safety	14	7	3				2		5	31
Land Use and Aesthetics	6	6								12
Noise		2								2
Policy	5	6							205	216
Program	14	20	3	2		6	8	3	80	136
Socioeconomics	1	5	1			2	2		12	23
Subsistence	8	3								11
Transportation	4	2					3			9
Utilities										0
Water Resources	6		2							8
Other	6	17	2				1	4	2	32
TOTAL	114	92	18	2	0	8	17	7	307	565

Note: No comments were received at the Seattle scoping meeting

Summary of Comments By Category

S-T-0003-3

S T W ####	= oral comm = written cor = sequential i ich they were re	ceived	
7.1	AIR QUAL	ITY	
	Concerned ab	oout the chemicals in t	he air and the harm that it will do to the environment
S-T-00)16-1	S-W-0019-2	
	What are the	impacts on the air afte	r repeated launches at KLC?
S-W-0	036-9		
	What will be the	he effect of a launch p	ad failure on the air?
S-W-0	036-14		
	Do rocket exh marine enviro		effects on the local terrestrial, fresh water and
S-W-0	124-2		
7.2	AIRSPACE	į.	
	Concerned ab		impacts that will occur in space and will they be
S-T-00	005-9	S-W-0107-3	S-W-0120-9
7.3	BIOLOGIC	AL RESOURCES	
		•	es and wilderness and believes a thorough activities should occur in the EIS.

S-W-0100-6

	Concerned ab	out the effects of a rocket going into the ocean and how impacts are
S-T-00	10-5	
	Conduct wetla	and delineations within the footprint of the proposed alternatives.
S-W-0	035-2	
	and wetland re	rect, indirect, and cumulative impacts of each alternative to fish, wildlife esources. The scope of this assessment should include impacts related to , construction activities, and long-term operation of the facility.
S-W-0	035-3	
	Vandenberg is	s located in a sensitive marine area.
S-W-0	121-1	
		use solid propellants for fuel. The burning of solid propellants creates s, which are toxic to plant growth as well as causing acid rain and damage ayer.
S-W-0	121-4	
		eing done on the plankton bloom since it starts in February and the waters ar the shores?
S-W-0	124-3	
7.4	CULTURA	L RESOURCES
	Concerned ab	out the cultural resources.
S-T-00	03-4	
7.5	ENVIRON	MENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS
		at the EIS address rather than no alternatives, see other alternative other nterceptor; such as sea-based locations as opposed to land-based.
S-T-00	01-4	
		eve that an EIS for the GMD Extended Test Range could ever fully address and long-term impacts around KLC.
S-W-0	002-5	S-W-0095-4

	Expressed concern over the need for scoping meetings in two villages, Old Harbor and Akhiok, also Juneau, Fairbanks. Additional meetings should be held in Kodiak and Anchorage, Alaska.							
S-T-00 S-W-0		S-T-0008-10	S-W-0060-3	S-W-0080-12				
	Complete a w	orst impact commi	tment, no more incr	rementalism.				
S-W-00	006-3	S-T-0006-2	S-T-0010-4					
	How can you do an EIS when the program is not complete?							
S-T-00	04-1							
	Concerned over the scoping meeting format.							
S-W-00	005-1							
	Concerned that	at DoD is exempt f	rom environmental	laws.				
S-T-00	06-1							
	What will the	cumulative environ	mental impacts be	on the total program?				
S-T-00	10-3	S-W-0036-4	S-W-0080-11					
	Concerned that	at DoD has a confl	ict of interest doing	the EIS.				
S-W-00	008-1	S-W-010-2						
	Concerned ab time to evalua		for the EIS to be co	mpleted, does not allow for enough				
S-W-00	008-2	S-W-010-1	S-W-0036-1	S-W-0124-6				
	Need to do an	EIS on the effects	s of war.					
S-W-00	028-5							
	Feels that con the EIS.	nments received fr	om other environme	ental documents should be added to				
S-W-00	036-5							

	Need to explain how you will obtain the exemption to the Marine Mammal Protection Act with regards to the endangered Steller's sea lion, whale species, and depleted harbor seal populations, when fishermen cannot.					
S-W-0	036-6					
		at the scoping meeting nent on the GMD Exter	in Kodiak did not give the public a chance to nded Test Range.			
S-W-0	060-1	S-W-0100-1				
			een the GMD Validation of Operational Concept and why there was no public notice in the newspapers			
S-W-0	075-1					
			nt period to allow for a full 30 days after the scoping racked and people are not being given a chance to			
S-W-0	080-1	S-W-0102-1	S-W-0122-1			
	Would like a p	ublic repository in And	horage for GMD documents.			
S-W-0	090-1					
	Office of Envir	onmental Quality Con	ne Draft EIS need to be sent to the State of Hawaii trol and to the University of Hawaii Environmental since no scoping meetings are planned in Hawaii.			
S-W-0	110-3					
	will have enormal southern California sensitive terre	mous and substantive ornia region, including strial marine ecosystety. Very little informati	for California was held in Lompoc, since this project direct and cumulative adverse effects on the criteria and hazardous air pollutants, disruption of ms and further disrupt the social fabric of Santa on was provided about the project, depriving the so-			
S-W-0	119-1					
	Pollution Prevention	ention Plan, Emergend	Ground Water Protection Plan, Storm Water by Plan for the KLC launch pad, Storm Water Plan, esticide use, Expeditious Recovery Plan of flight test rdous materials.			
S-W-0	120-4					

	Would like to know if a compliance review has been done, and if so where can it be reviewed.						
S-W-0	126-2						
	The EIS needs to assess the Sea-Based Midcourse Defense or intercept tests of any system against targets launched more than 1,200 kilometers from the Pacific Missile Range Facility.						
S-W-0	127-2						
7.6	ENVIRON	MENTAL JUSTICE	Ē				
	No comments	were received for this	s resource area.				
7.7	GEOLOGY	AND SOILS					
		at the expansion of KL eismically unstable are		eavor since the facility is			
S-W-00 S-W-00	002-6 020-4	S-W-0004-2 S-W-0095-5	S-T-0002-3 S-W-0100-4	S-T-0003-1			
	What are the i	impacts on the soil aft	er repeated launches a	at KLC?			
S-W-0	036-8						
	What will be the	ne effect of a launch p	ad failure on the soil?				
S-W-0	036-13						
		up-to-date seismic st ther infrastructure exp		arrow Cape area on Kodiak			
S-W-0	080-2	S-W-0122-4	S-W-0124-5				
7.8	HAZARDO MANAGEN		AND HAZARDOU	S WASTES			
		oout putting valuable re tegral to missile launc	esources of Kodiak Isla h operations.	and at risk due to toxic			
S-W-0	002-4						
	Want the gove	ernment to pledge to r	never use nuclear mate	erials in Kodiak.			
S-W-0	006-2						

	If nuclear tips the EIS.	are used in the future,	will they be studied?	They need to be addressed in
S-T-00 S-W-0		S-T-0004-4	S-W-0100-3	S-W-0122-3
	Concerned the Pentagon.	at MDA will place nucl	ear tips on interceptors	s at Fort Greely and not tell the
S-T-00	05-2	S-T-0005-4		
		at the potential of expe		cause of their nature, impacts
S-W-0	020-3			
		I types of Hypergolic Mic materials being pro		
S-W-0 S-W-0		S-W-0120-3	S-W-0120-8	S-W-0120-13
	flight, on the p		. Also feels that the El	n the explosion of a rocket, in S should address this area yloads.
S-W-0	124-4			
		fueling systems will be nd other hazardous liqu		ent accident spills or leaks of
S-W-0	120-11			
		ld address responsibili ssociated with KLC.	ities and clean-up plan	s for any hazardous materials
S-W-0	126-3			
	which includes Resources wo	s all lands offshore to to buld like the EIS to add aterials that may fall or	the 3-mile territorial lim fress the responsibility	idelands and submerged land, hit. Department of Natural for removal of any debris or submerged lands as the result
S-W-0	126-5			

	Concerned ab	out debris from launch	nes at Vandenberg AFI	3.		
S-T-00	25-3					
	Need to provid	de information on refue	eling in Valdez.			
S-T-00	27-4					
7.9	HEALTH AND SAFETY					
	Concerned ab	out the potential disas	trous effects and dang	er.		
	003-1 050-1		S-W-011-2 S-W-0065-4	S-T-0015-3 S-W-0125-2		
	Concerned the	e population will have	to move or will the laur	nch affect their normal lives.		
S-T-00	003-7					
	☐ Is the actual launch building secure?					
S-W-0	11-1					
	Concerned wi	th safety for residents	of Akhiok and Old Har	bor, need to provide shelters.		
S-W-0	12-1					
	Concerned ab	out risking health and	safety with every toxic	rocket launch.		
S-T-00	15-1	S-W-0095-3				
		zards from radars sucl sites for the radars for		be included in the EIS and		
	076-3 120-6	S-W-0080-9 S-W-0120-15	S-W-0080-13	S-W-0120-5		
	Concerned ab information.	out the 9 November 2	001 missile accident ir	Kodiak and would like more		
S-W-0	076-4					
		ster stages and payloa		ne Strategic Target System osed launch vehicles to be		
S-W-0	N8N-4					

u	Kodiak Island, Warning Zone	, because the whole s e, and any SW launche	rajectory over 220 degrees SW down the east side of south end of Kodiak Island will be within 70 nm es will jeopardize the safety of Kodiak Island accident, fallout or contaminates.
S-W-0	080-5	S-W-0120-1	S-W-0122-7
	Expressed the are non-existe		environmentally safe and healthy nuclear weapons
S-W-0	088-1		
	objects. Feels	s that Airborne laser a	smitters that are being used to track the targeted and other missile systems are unsafe and have lat the effects on migrating birds?
S-W-0	106-1	S-W-0120-10	
		ld include an Impact F r flight exclusion zone	Risk Analysis for all populated villages which are
S-W-0	120-12		
		oast of California as b	unched, war is simulated, other nations may perceiv eing at war with them, and highly likely a target for
S-W-0	121-5		
	Will the SBX b	pe required to meet th	e same standards as other ships?
S-T-00)27-6		
	Need to addre	ess security requireme	ents while in the Port of Valdez.
S-T-00)27-8		
		s to contain a detailed or than 280 degrees.	d analysis of the safety aspects of launches at
S-W-0	0127-3		
			the reliability of the target and interceptor rockets in de a discussion of failures in launches.
S-W-0	127-4		

		uate possible impacts associa ing those related to public sat	ted with radar operation while the platform is fety and health.	;
S-W-0	128-4			
7.10	LAND USE	AND AESTHETICS		
			een involved in the program and what the aced there before and during launches.	
S-T-00	007-2	S-T-0007-4	S-T-0007-5	
		at mobile telemetry radars wi reas and damage will occur to	Il not be limited to the roads and will be taker of the land.	n
S-W-0	09-1			
	and lightly de	veloped area would be harme	ent is that Kodiak is an essentially undisturbe ed by the proposed large-scale development. nore traffic, noise, detraction from scenery, e	
S-W-0	020-5	S-W-0126-1		
	How will you p		public of the potential loss of their land due to)
S-W-0	036-16			
		ll Kodiak Island regions and c proposed short or long-term	ommunities, which will be potentially impacte GMD activities.	эd
S-W-0	080-6			
	Narrow Cape have settled of	vicinity to check for rocket/mi	one on the surrounding land areas in the issile contaminates and pollutants, which mape is a populated area for hunting, hiking, ar	
S-W-0	120-2			
		nding the GMD program to Ala n to the land, air and waters.	aska will cause further pollution and	
S-W-0	120-16			
		oout the rapid erosion of the s en from Bear Paw Ranch.	and due to the removal of beach sand that	
S-P-00	002-1			

	The EIS should address the long term use of or removal of any facilities constructed at KLC.
S-W-0	126-2
7.11	NOISE
	Concerned that the noise will bother wildlife and individuals seeking a wilderness experience.
S-W-00	09-2
	Need to study the impact of sound on the gray whales, mother and calves included, all the endangered and non-endangered species in the launch area.
S-W-00	036-7
7.12	POLICY
	Does not believe that the putting of nuclear tips on interceptors is a wise given our commitment to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty as well as the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.
S-W-00 S-W-0	
	Feel that this current political climate does not justify expanding the military.
S-W-00	019-5
	Concerned that Donald Rumsfield exempted the MDA from normal Pentagon weapons oversight.
S-T-00	05-1
□ S-T-00	Concerned that MDA is exempt from reporting to the Pentagon on time lines and costs and from the testing and oversight office overseeing their test. 05-3
	Does MDA complete environmental studies for sites in other countries?
S-T-00	05-10

☐ Instead of expanding missile program, the United States should accept the proposal from Canada, China and Russia to negotiate a Space Weapons Ban.

S-W-0023-6	S-W-0044-5	S-W-0067-5	S-W-0072-5
S-W-0073-3	S-W-0074-5	S-W-0084-2	S-W-0085-5
S-W-0087-5	S-W-0091-5	S-W-0108-2	S-W-0109-2
S_W_0112_5	S_\M_0117_5	S_\W_0118_5	

Concerned that the decision-maker, Secretary of Defense is not an environmental expert.

S-W-0008-3

☐ GMD will encourage a new arms race and move it into outer space.

S-W-0015-2	S-W-0017-1	S-W-0018-3
S-W-0022-1	S-W-0023-4	S-W-0023-5
S-W-0025-3	S-W-0026-3	S-W-0027-3
S-W-0029-3	S-W-0030-3	S-W-0031-1
S-W-0036-3	S-W-0039-3	S-W-0042-2
S-W-0044-2	S-W-0044-4	S-W-0045-3
S-W-0051-3	S-W-0053-1	S-W-0055-3
S-W-0057-1	S-W-0063-3	S-W-0064-3
S-W-0066-3	S-W-0067-4	S-W-0069-2
S-W-0071-3	S-W-0072-4	S-W-0073-2
S-W-0078-3	S-W-0081-3	S-W-0085-4
S-W-0087-4	S-W-0091-4	S-W-0093-3
S-W-0097-3	S-W-0099-3	S-W-0101-2
S-W-0104-4	S-W-0107-1	S-W-0111-3
S-W-0113-3	S-W-0114-2	S-W-0115-3
S-W-0118-4		
	S-W-0022-1 S-W-0025-3 S-W-0029-3 S-W-0036-3 S-W-0051-3 S-W-0057-1 S-W-0066-3 S-W-0071-3 S-W-0078-3 S-W-0087-4 S-W-0097-3 S-W-0113-3	S-W-0022-1 S-W-0023-4 S-W-0025-3 S-W-0026-3 S-W-0029-3 S-W-0030-3 S-W-0036-3 S-W-0044-4 S-W-0051-3 S-W-0053-1 S-W-0057-1 S-W-0063-3 S-W-0066-3 S-W-0067-4 S-W-0071-3 S-W-0072-4 S-W-0078-3 S-W-0081-3 S-W-0087-4 S-W-0091-4 S-W-0097-3 S-W-0099-3 S-W-0113-3 S-W-0114-2

GMD is expensive and it will require cuts in funding for human services for a non-existent threat.

S-W-0014-3	S-W-0015-3	S-W-0016-1	S-W-0016-3
S-W-0017-2	S-W-0018-1	S-W-0019-3	S-W-0021-1
S-W-0023-1	S-W-0023-2	S-W-0024-1	S-W-0025-1
S-W-0026-1	S-W-0027-1	S-W-0028-2	S-W-0029-4
S-W-0030-1	S-W-0031-3	S-W-0033-1	S-W-0034-1
S-W-0039-1	S-W-0042-1	S-W-0043-1	S-W-0043-4
S-W-0044-3	S-W-0045-1	S-W-0046-1	S-W-0047-1
S-W-0049-1	S-W-0051-1	S-W-0053-3	S-W-0054-2
S-W-0055-1	S-W-0056-1	S-W-0057-2	S-W-0058-1
S-W-0061-1	S-W-0062-2	S-W-0063-1	S-W-0064-4
S-W-0065-1	S-W-0066-1	S-W-0067-1	S-W-0069-1
S-W-0070-1	S-W-0071-1	S-W-0072-1	S-W-0074-1
S-W-0078-1	S-W-0079-3	S-W-0081-1	S-W-0083-2
S-W-0084-1	S-W-0085-1	S-W-0086-1	S-W-0087-1
S-W-0089-1	S-W-0091-1	S-W-0093-1	S-W-0094-2

S-W-0096-1 S-W-0101-1 S-W-0112-1 S-W-0118-1	S-W-0097-1 S-W-0103-1 S-W-0113-4	S-W-0098-3 S-W-0107-2 S-W-0115-1	S-W-0099-1 S-W-0111-2 S-W-0117-1		
☐ Feels that the	e United States has no	business trying to con	trol and dominate the globe.		
S-W-0014-4 S-W-0018-4 S-W-0026-4 S-W-0031-4 S-W-0044-1 S-W-0063-4 S-W-0078-4 S-W-0093-4	S-W-0015-4 S-W-0021-4 S-W-0027-4 S-W-0033-4 S-W-0045-4 S-W-0065-3 S-W-0079-4 S-W-0097-4	S-W-0016-2 S-W-0024-4 S-W-0028-4 S-W-0039-4 S-W-0049-4 S-W-0066-4 S-W-0081-4 S-W-0104-2	S-W-0017-3 S-W-0025-4 S-W-0030-4 S-W-0041-3 S-W-0056-4 S-W-0071-4 S-W-0085-6 S-W-0115-4		
South Korea	Feels we would be wise to befriend North Korea by encouraging their reunification with South Korea and by offering trade agreements. Treating them like an enemy will surely make them behave like an enemy.				
S-W-0039-6					
Concerned that the U.S. defense budget is larger than all the other countries combined. Need to use this budget for educational and environmental area.					
S-W-0040-1					
Feels that deployment missile defense would be an offensive military move and provoke the enemy. There is legitimate concern about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.					
S-W-0042-4 S-W-0085-3 S-W-0117-3	S-W-0067-3 S-W-0087-3 S-W-0118-3	S-W-0072-3 S-W-0091-3	S-W-0074-3 S-W-0112-3		
Provide information about launching interceptors from missile silos in Kodiak and how the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty will be violated if this is done.					
S-W-0080-15					
Concerned that the defense policy should be based on short-term concerns, not long-term considerations that would lead the U.S. to have such systems. Who has the power to launch a war against the United States (China), feels that the United States is trying to consolidate its hold on global power.					

S-W-0098-2

Feels that we should build peaceful relationships with people of the globe. Defense of one's homeland is a legitimate goal, but should evaluate the effectiveness and worth of the cost. S-W-0098-4 S-W-0114-1 S-W-0115-6 The expense to the U.S. taxpayer is not justifiable for this type of research and development with regard to the level of protection it might give the United States against terrorism. S-W-0002-2 S-W-0039-2 S-W-0052-1 S-W-0073-1 S-W-0098-1 S-W-0113-1 S-W-0115-5 Are air-launched and sea-launched targets with ranges greater than 500 kilometers prohibited by the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty? S-W-0126-1 S-W-0127-5 7.13 PROGRAM Feels that no real threat exists, the military seems to be creating enemies to justify this program. S-W-0018-2 S-W-0021-2 S-W-0023-3 S-W-0024-2 S-W-0025-2 S-W-0026-2 S-W-0027-2 S-W-0028-1 S-W-0029-2 S-W-0030-2 S-W-0031-2 S-W-0033-2 S-W-0036-2 S-W-0043-2 S-W-0045-2 S-W-0048-1 S-W-0049-2 S-W-0053-2 S-W-0054-1 S-W-0055-2 S-W-0056-2 S-W-0062-1 S-W-0063-2 S-W-0064-2 S-W-0066-2 S-W-0067-2 S-W-0070-2 S-W-0071-2 S-W-0072-2 S-W-0074-2 S-W-0078-2 S-W-0079-2 S-W-0081-2 S-W-0083-1 S-W-0085-2 S-W-0086-2 S-W-0087-2 S-W-0091-2 S-W-0093-2 S-W-0094-1 S-W-0104-3 S-W-0097-2 S-W-0099-2 S-W-0109-1 S-W-0111-1 S-W-0112-2 S-W-0115-2 S-W-0117-2 S-W-0118-2 Oppose the missiles in KLC. S-W-0004-4 S-T-0002-2 S-W0013-1 S-W-0120-17 Opposes the U.S. Government's plan for continuing research and development of the Missile Defense Program. S-W-0002-1 S-W-0002-8 S-T-0010-1 S-T-0011-1 S-W-0038-1 S-W-0015-1 S-T-0005-15 S-W-0014-1 S-W-0059-1 S-W-0068-1 S-W-0079-1 S-W-0080-16 S-W-0082-1 S-W-0095-1 S-W-0105-1 S-W-0108-1

S-W-0116-1

S-W-0109-3

	Show that the	program will work, cor	ncerned that this is an	impractical idea.
	006-4 005-13 046-3	S-T-0008-4 S-T-0005-14 S-W-0048-2	S-T-0008-7 S-W-0019-4 S-W-0064-1	S-T-0009-1 S-W-0029-1 S-W-0120-14
		th launching 20 Scud r Alaska Fairbanks and h		
S-T-00	07-3			
	Concerned ab		an X-Band Radar will	be placed at Poker Flats to
S-T-00	07-7			
		out the inevitable prob and human population		k, such as landscapes,
S-T-00	003-5			
	Doesn't trust t	he MDA agency, or the	e U.S. Army in Alaska.	
S-T-00 S-T-00		S-T-0005-7	S-T-0008-1	
	Would like mo	re information on the t	ype of launch vehicle	or kill vehicle that will be used.
S-T-00)14-1			
	Concerned that	at the X-Band radar wi	II come to Vandenberg	AFB.
S-T-00	16-3			
				on EISs and other type of testing for years and
S-T-00	18-1			
		n-makers will weigh th		s program and find there is not e losses.
S-W-0	002-7	S-W-0095-6		
	Wants details	of possible nuclear tip	ped missiles.	
S-W-0	004-1	S-T-0010-7		

			Greely, since it is not supposed to be part of the ne building of silos, and other construction is going on.
S-T-00	05-8		
	Concerned that of the cold on		rs should not be put in Alaska just to test the effects
S-T-00	05-11		
	Suggested not	t firing from Vandenbe	rg AFB or Kwajalein but from different locations.
S-W-00	032 -1		
			ructure, including possible routes for fiber optic links Greely should be included in the Test Bed EIS.
S-W-00	037-1	S-W-0080-14	
	Concerned that		e Defense System were carried out it would make
S-W-00	041-1	S-W-0058-4	
	Feels that miss	sile defense is detrime	ental to the environment.
S-W-00	042-3	S-W-0121-8	
		EIS at the last minute	r Kodiak, and concerned that Kodiak will be thrown and that no additional scoping meetings are going to
S-W-00	060-4	S-W-0076-1	S-W-0124-1
	proposed local concerning the	tions) in the Extended	ses of the GMD Extended Test Range (and all Test Range EIS for Kodiak and Vandenberg, ions will work in correlation in testing phases of the rth Pacific.
S-W-00	075-2		
		are going to be launch cluded in an EIS.	ned from Fort Greely over Alaska, that information
S-W-00	075-3		

	Suggested the	EIS should include in	formation on the radars at KLC and also at Sheyma
S-W-00	076-2		
	Battle Manage Communication launch silos, te control facilities missile Hyperg	ement Command and (on System Data Termir elemetry facility, launcl s, alterations to existin golic Fuel and Oxidizer	ssed in detail in the Draft EIS: installation of test Control capability with In-Flight Interceptor hals, Defense Satellite Communication System, two halos chiller facilities, alterations to existing launching missile assembly building, booster storage area, Storage Building, Diesel Transfer Point and er and communication lines.
S-W-00	077-1	S-W-0080-10	
			ue testing missile defense. It helps create jobs and ck from terrorist-harboring nations.
S-W-00	092-1		
		in Hawaii and that wo	cilities and other sensors, communications, and uld be used in any GMD tests. X-Band radars need
S-W-0	110-1		
	analyzed impa system agains	ict of tests of the Navy it targets launched mo	ses of missile defense tests near Hawaii have not Theater-Wide system or intercept tests of any re than 1,200 kilometers from the Pacific Missile night be part of GMD testing need to be examined in
S-W-0	110-2		
		petter job notifying peo of Environmental Qual	ple in Hawaii. Need to send notices to the State of ity Control.
S-T-00	19-1	S-W-0127-6	
	Supports locat	ting the program at Na	val Base Ventura.
S-T-00 S-T-00 S-W-0	23-1	S-T-0021-1 S-T-0026-1 S-W-0131-1	S-T-0022-1 S-W-0129-1 S-W-0132-1
		out the lack of informa ension of comment per	tion to evaluate about the program in Oxnard and iod.
S-T-00	24-1	S-T-0025-1	

	Need to notify	local agencies includi	ng Channel Beach area.
S-T-00	25-2	S-W-0134-1	
	Will there be a	a meeting in Adak?	
S-T-00	27-1		
			nsors, communications, and other facilities in Hawaii ong with other missile defense testing planned near
S-W-0	127-1		
	Support of the	siting of the SBX in E	verett, Washington and would like more information.
S-W-0	128-1		
	Would like info	ormation on the Notice	of Intent sent to the Beacon Foundation.
S-W-0	133-1	S-W-0135-1	
7.14	SOCIOECO	DNOMICS	
	Comments ex	pressing need to emp	loy local contractors to assist in preparing the EIS.
S-T-00	01-2		
	Concerned that	at the program will hav	ve adverse effects on tourism.
S-T-00	12-2	S-W-0122-5	
	Would like to I the cumulative	_	economic and social impact will be measured and
S-T-00	110-2	S-T-0010-8	S-W-0046-2
	Would like to I	nave the majority of w	ork at Vandenberg AFB.
S-T-00	114-2		
		oout the social impact on see of the project.	of possibility becoming a target for terrorist attack on

	The military bu	udget benefits only the	military/industrial com	plex.
S-W-00 S-W-00 S-W-00	055-4	S-W-0041-2 S-W-0056-5 S-W-0103-3`	S-W-0048-3 S-W-0058-2 S-W-0111-4	S-W-0051-2 S-W-0094-4
	Program would	d have a positive econ	omic benefit to Ventur	a County.
S-T-00 S-W-0		S-T-0022-2	S-W-0129-2	
	Need to evalue Snohomish Ri	ate possible impacts to ver Channel.	recreational commerc	cial boat traffic in the
S-W-0	128-3			
	Need to evaluate board commen		ened security measure	es that might impede ship-
S-W-0	128-5			
7.15	SUBSISTE	NCE		
	Suggested tes	ting subsistence food	at KLC (berries, fish, e	tc) for contaminants.
S-W-0	006-1	S-W-0020-1	S-W-0036-11	
	Concerned ho	w the launches will aff	ect subsistence and co	ommercial fishing and hunting.
S-T-00 S-W-0		S-T-0008-9 S-W-0121-2	S-T-0012-1 S-W-0122-6	S-W-0080-8
		compensate the public of KLC, major fishing gr		nd at Narrow Cape and the cation?
S-W-0	036-17			
7.16	TRANSPO	RTATION		
	Concerned that	at the Narrow Cape roa	ad will be closed.	
S-W-0	004-3			
	Concerned ho	w the missiles will be t	ransported between F	ort Greely and Kodiak.
S-T-00	08-8	S-W-0036-12		

	Will missiles be moved after testing?
S-W-0	11-3
	Potential environmental and human impact (damage) due to human error in the transportation of propellants and other toxic materials along the road system should be included in the EIS.
S-W-0	100-5 S-P-0002-2
	Need to cover navigation or transportation into the Port of Valdez in the EIS.
S-T-00	27-2
	Wanted to know if there would be a helicopter pad on the SBX?
S-T-00	27-3
	Need to discuss types of escort services required for the SBX in the Port of Valdez.
S-T-00	27-5
	Need to provide information of the possible impact to ship navigation, berthing and maneuvering in the Port of Everett.
S-W-0	128-2
7.17	UTILITIES
	No comments were received for this resource area.
7.18	WATER RESOURCES
	Concerned about the toxics that go into the water, they are hazardous to fishermen, surfers, anyone who goes into the water.
S-T-00	15-2
	Concerned about the drinking water standards from test done on the western complex of Vandenberg AFB.
S-T-00	16-2
	Conduct a thorough evaluation of alternatives pursuant to the Clean Water Guidelines.
S-W-0	035-1

	What are the impacts on the frepeated launches at KLC.	resh water and near s	hore marine environment after
S-W-0	036-10		
	What will be the effect of a lau	unch pad failure on the	e water (both fresh and marine)?
S-W-0	036-15		
	Would like to know if pesticide hazards to local waters.	es will be used at Kodi	ak Test Bed Facility and the potential
S-W-0	077-2		
			torm Water Pollution Prevention Plan d wildlife in the Narrow Cape area.
S-W-0	080-7		
	The EIS should address the p	projects needs for and	sources of gravel or water resources.
S-W-0	126-4		
7.19	OTHER		
	Concerned about the credibili	ty of AADC.	
S-T-00	001-1		
	Does not believe the informat	ion that Vandenberg A	AFB supplies to the public.
S-T-00	017-1		
	Requested a copy of all comm	nents and who gave th	nem.
S-W-0	007-1		
	Concerned about the past mil cleanups.	litary not cleaning up, a	and not providing information on
S-T-00	002-1 S-T-0002-4	S-T-0008-2	S-T-0008-5
	Concerned about the bad wea	ather affecting the laur	nches.
S-T-00	003-2		

	Would like to r	neet with the contractors to discuss the Alaskan Environment.	
S-T-00	03-6	S-T-0009-2	
	Concerned that organizations.	at the subcontractors are part or subsidiaries of defense industry	
S-T-0004-3			
		out the plan to place 200 interceptors at Fort Greely and to be effective issile, it would have to have a multi-megaton nuclear explosive on the tip tor.	
S-T-0005-6			
	Concerned ab	out the roles of the universities in the EIS Process.	
S-T-00	07-1	S-T-0007-6	
	Concerned ab	out the Scud missile program in Alaska.	
S-T-0010-6			
		out the psychological aspect of the potential threat of becoming more a e of the program.	
S-T-00	11-3	S-T-0013-1	
		at the recent EA has already issued a Finding of No Significant Impact, g to review the comments.	
S-T-00	04-5		
	Feels the current ecological monitoring program is inadequate because it fails to include samples from control sites away from the proposed launch area. Before, after, control, impact method would be the standard protocol.		
S-W-0	020-2		
	Concept did no Intent for GME to be held prio Kodiak will be done which inc	at the EA for Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Validation of Operational of provide program details for Kodiak and Fort Greely. Feels the Notice of Dextended Test Range is the same program. Thought that a meeting was r to a Notice of Intent for EIS. Want to know if a separate "on-site" EIS for performed, as was promised in the lawsuit. Feels that any EIS being cludes part of Alaska as part of a Defense Test Bed should include Kodiak, and Fort Greely.	

S-W-0060-2

	Feels that the community was duped by KLC, since they were told that there would not be any military applications and that the whole process of an EIS was scrapped because of one U.S. Senator who had the authority to change protocol. No one from the original meetings attended the scoping meeting. Does not know who or what to believe.		
S-W-0100-2			
	The Draft EIS should include all Department of Energy programs, which will be tested at KLC.		
S-W-0120-7			
	Proximity to Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and Chevron Oil Refinery creates hazards for military activity at Vandenberg.		
S-W-0121-6			
	Clean up of bases exceeds all the money in the work; clean up of missile launches over the ocean is incalculable.		
S-W-0121-7			
	Concerned that launches from Earth and building in space will negatively impact our environment to the point that the "protection" afforded by this system will be negated by the effect on our biosystem.		
S-W-0123-1			
	Called to verify number.		
S-P-00	001		
	Need to address if the SBX will be moored or anchored in port.		
S-T-0027-7			