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9.0 Public Review Comments and Responses

9.0 PUBLIC REVIEW COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Chapter 9 of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) presents the comments and responses to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS and the Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR) Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS made during their respective public comment periods. Section 9.1 provides the public review comments and responses to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS and Section 9.2 to the UEWR Supplement.

9.1 NMD DEPLOYMENT DRAFT EIS COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

The *National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement* public review and comment period began on October 1, 1999 with publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Federal Register*. The initial public comment period ended on November 15, 1999; however, at the request from the public the comment period was extended to January 19, 2000. Some comments were received after the ending date but were included in the review comments.

Copies of the Draft EIS were made available for public review at several locations within the region of influence of the proposed NMD program listed below. In addition, a copy of the Draft EIS was made available for public review on the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's NMD web site.

Alaska

- Alaska Resource Library and Information Services, Anchorage
- Alaska State Library, Anchorage
- Anderson School Library, Anderson
- Delta Junction Library, Delta Junction
- Fairbanks North Star Borough Public Library, Fairbanks
- University of Alaska, Alaska Consortium Library, Anchorage
- University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, Fairbanks
- A. Holmes Johnson Memorial Library, Kodiak

North Dakota

- Cavalier County Library, Langdon

- Cavalier Public Library, Cavalier
- Grand Forks Library, Grand Forks
- North Dakota State University Libraries, Fargo
- University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

The following methods were used to notify the public of upcoming public hearing meetings:

- NOA announcement in the *Federal Register*
- Paid advertisements placed in local newspapers
- Media releases to newspapers, radio, and television

Seven public hearings on the Draft EIS were held between October 26 and November 9, 1999. Table 9.1-1 lists the locations and dates of these meetings.

Table 9.1-1: Public Hearing Locations, Dates, and Actual Times

Meeting Location	Date	Time	Attendees
Langdon Activity Center, 516 10 th Avenue, Langdon, North Dakota	October 26	6:00–8:00 p.m.	156
Civic Auditorium, 615 1 st Avenue North, Grand Forks, North Dakota	October 27	6:00–8:00 p.m.	39
Carlson Community Activity Center, 2010 2 nd Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska	November 1	6:00–9:00 p.m.	128
Anderson School, 116 West 1 st Street, Anderson, Alaska	November 2	7:00–9:00 p.m.	61
Delta High School, School Road, Delta Junction, Alaska	November 3	6:00–8:00 p.m.	200
West Coast International Inn, 3333 West International Airport Road Anchorage, Alaska	November 4	6:00–8:00 p.m.	71
Days Inn, 2000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia	November 9	6:00–8:00 p.m.	24

During the initial hour of each public hearing, an informal information session was held to encourage the public to talk with project leaders and view exhibits. During this time, the public was encouraged to sign in at the registration desk, to complete a speaker's card if they wanted to make a statement at the public hearing, and to complete an address form if they wanted to receive a copy of the Final EIS or its Executive Summary. A log of public and agency attendees was maintained for each hearing, although registration was not required. Fact sheets summarizing the NMD program were made available to all attendees. Copies of the comparison of alternatives environmental impact table

were also made available to the public. Other handouts included a public hearing brochure, which provided instructions on how to be heard and how to get more information, written comment forms, and cards for commentor registration and document requests.

Following the information hour, the public was invited to attend the Public Hearing. The moderator began the formal presentation by explaining the format of the meeting, which included:

- Mr. Lewis Michaelson—Introduction
- Colonel Larry Bramlitt—National Missile Defense Program Office, described the NMD Program, proposed action and alternatives, and decision to be made
- Mr. David Hasley—U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, presented the findings of the Draft EIS
- Public Comment Session
- Mr. Michaelson—Closing Remarks

A transcript of the full text of each public hearing is included in section 9.1.3.

Public comments on the Draft EIS were received in several different ways. Public hearing attendees were invited to make formal statements, which were recorded by a court reporter at each meeting. A total of 87 individuals spoke at the public hearings, and their comments were documented in seven recorded transcripts. A list of the individuals who spoke at the public hearings, designated P-T-001 through P-T-087, and copies of the transcripts are included in section 9.1.3.1.

Written comments on the Draft EIS were received in various formats over the course of the public comment period. Initially, some prepared information was submitted to the moderator by speakers during each public hearing. In addition, written comment forms that were made available during registration were either returned at the conclusion of the public hearings or forwarded by mail. Finally, some individuals and several Federal, state, and local agencies submitted letters of comment. In these three forms, 110 written comments were received from individuals representing themselves or private and public organizations. A list of the individuals, including their organization or agency affiliation where applicable, and copies of their transmittals are included in section 9.1.1. Written comments are designated P-W-001 through P-W-110.

In addition to transcript and written comments, the public was encouraged to e-mail comments to a mailbox designated for receipt of public comments: nmdeis@smdc.army.mil or through the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's NMD web site. A total of 60 e-mails were received during the public comment. A list of the individuals who sent e-

mails and copies of the documents received are included in section 9.1.2.1. E-mail documents are designated P-E-001 through P-E-060.

Every transcript, written letter/comment, and e-mail was reviewed as it was received. Each document was assigned a unique number and then was carefully reviewed to identify the environmental resource area and specific topic of individual comments and issues that were presented. Each of these identified issues was highlighted and numbered sequentially. For example, if the tenth speaker presented in a transcript document (P-T-010) provided comments on seven separate topics, those comments were numbered P-T-010.1 through P-T-010.7.

The process of responding to comments required reaching a thorough understanding of the issues being presented and then determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the majority of comments received on the Draft EIS were declarative statements not requiring a direct response, but which did need to be noted in the context of overall public review. Most of the comments received were related to program issues such as treaty, system cost, potential threat, and system effectiveness. These general program-related comments are outside the scope of this EIS and required no revision to the EIS and no direct response, except to note the comments for the record (e.g., comment noted). Other comments identified corrections or new information that was directly included in the text of the Final EIS and noted below.

Some of comments posed questions about the methodologies, analyses, and conclusions for various environmental resource impacts and mitigations presented in the Draft EIS. For each of these comments, a specific response was prepared—occasionally requiring the acquisition of new data and the preparation of additional analyses. New information and analysis supporting or changing the conclusions of the Draft EIS were incorporated into the text of the Final EIS.

Section 9.1 of the Final EIS presents reproductions of all the original documents that were received during the public hearing comment period for the NMD Deployment Draft EIS and provides direct responses to issues included in those documents. The organization of section 9.1 provides a separate comment/response section for each of the three types of comment documents:

- 9.1.1 Written Comment Documents—Deployment EIS
 - 9.1.1.1 Written Comments
 - 9.1.1.2 Response to Written Comments
- 9.1.2 E-Mail Comment Documents—Deployment EIS
 - 9.1.2.1 E-Mail Comments
 - 9.1.2.2 Response to E-Mail Comments—Deployment EIS

9.1.3 Transcript Comment Documents

9.1.3.1 Transcript Comments

9.1.3.2 Response to Transcript Comments

The first table in each section provides an index of the names and assigned identification numbers of individuals who submitted comments on the Draft EIS. To follow comments and responses for a specific individual, find their commentor number (e.g., P-W-042, P-E-003, P-T-021) in the appropriate document list; locate their document with sequentially numbered comments; and, use the comment numbers to identify corresponding responses in the response table.

All documents and comments that were received during the public review period for the Draft EIS were treated equally regardless of the form or commentor. Each comment was carefully documented, thoroughly read and evaluated, and provided with a response. The National Environmental Policy Act requires the analysis of all reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Action. In accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidelines, this EIS includes sufficient analysis to inform the public and decisionmakers of potential environmental impacts resulting from the preferred action and alternatives and to assist in the decisionmaking process.

9.1.1 WRITTEN COMMENT DOCUMENTS—NMD DEPLOYMENT DRAFT EIS

Individuals who commented on the Draft EIS in written form are listed in table 9.1.1-1 along with their respective commentor identification number. This number can be used to find the written document that was submitted and to locate the corresponding table on which responses to each comment are provided.

9.1.1.1 Written Comments

Exhibit 9.1.1-1 presents reproductions of the written comment documents that were received in response to the Draft EIS. Comment documents are identified by commentor ID number, and each statement or question that was categorized as addressing a separate environmental issue is designated with a sequential comment number.

9.1.1.2 Response to Written Comments

Table 9.1.1-2 presents the responses to comments to the Draft EIS that were received in written form. Responses to specific comments can be found by locating the corresponding commentor ID number and sequential comment number identifiers.

Table 9.1.1–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Documents)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Barbara J. Warner	P-W-001
Larry Petri	P-W-002
N/A	P-W-003
Duane Otto – Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative	P-W-004
Senator Kent Conrad	P-W-005
Representative Earl Pomeroy	P-W-006
Representative Robert Nowatzki	P-W-007
Senator Kent Conrad	P-W-008
Kathryn Becker	P-W-009
Hal Gershman	P-W-010
Andy Warwick	P-W-011
Rick Solie	P-W-012
Carolyn Gray	P-W-013
Gary Hutchinson	P-W-014
David Williams	P-W-015
Wally Powers – North Star Borough Economic Development Commission	P-W-016
Don Gray	P-W-017
Bonnie Williams – North Star Borough Assembly	P-W-018
Seth Yerrington	P-W-019
Brad White	P-W-020
Jeff Cook	P-W-021
Richard Napoleone – Mayor of Anderson	P-W-022
Scott Miller	P-W-023
Alfred Preston	P-W-024
Donna Gardino	P-W-025
Diana Farrar	P-W-026
Rick Johnson – Delta Junction City Council	P-W-027
Julie Welch	P-W-028
Russell Bowdre	P-W-029

**Table 9.1.1–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
D. Darla	P-W-030
P.R. Miller	P-W-031
Soren Wuerth	P-W-032
Senator Loren Leman	P-W-033
N/A	P-W-034
Senator Tim Kelly	P-W-035
Fred Wood	P-W-036
Richard Judge	P-W-037
Roy Gilbertson – Mayor Delta Junction	P-W-038
Dennis Schlotfeldt – Denali Transportation, Inc.	P-W-039
Sid Childens	P-W-040
Daniel H. Dinwoodie	P-W-041
John Lyle	P-W-042
Sue Walker	P-W-043
Gilbert McIntyre	P-W-044
Ross Coen	P-W-045
Michael N. Friborg	P-W-046
David Loer – Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.	P-W-047
Donna J. Gardino	P-W-048
Dan Beck - Delta/Greely Schools	P-W-049
Robert L. Bright – Community and Economic Development City of Valdez, Alaska	P-W-050
James Manidakos Jr. – SRI International	P-W-051
Paul Knopp – Deltana Community Corporation	P-W-052
Duane L. Otto – Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	P-W-053
Senator Robin Taylor	P-W-054
Senator Loren Leman	P-W-055
Karen Button	P-W-056
Robert H. Tilly, P.E.	P-W-057

**Table 9.1.1–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Francis J. Schwindt – North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Health Section	P-W-058
Scott Vaughn	P-W-059
Jeffery J. Creamer	P-W-060
George H. Dufman – Town of Sandwich	P-W-061
Michael Jones	P-W-062
Janmarie Amend	P-W-063
Kirk Hage	P-W-064
Dale H. Young, Jr. – Tok Chamber of Commerce	P-W-065
Judith Schlebecker	P-W-066
Bruce K. Gagnon – Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space	P-W-067
Jeanne L. Hanson – National Marine Fisheries Service	P-W-068
Physicians for Social Responsibility	P-W-069
Ryan Schuetze	P-W-070
Diana Farrar	P-W-071
Bill Sheffield – Alaska Railroad Corporation	P-W-072
Mike Milligan	P-W-073
Governor Tony Knowles –State of Alaska	P-W-074
Arjun Makhijani – Institute for Energy and Environmental Research	P-W-075
Christopher Paine, David Adelman – Natural Resources Defense Council	P-W-076
Gabriel Scott – Cascadia Wildlands Project	P-W-077
Charley Walton	P-W-078
Pete Hallgren – City of Delta Junction	P-W-079
Anne Hanley	P-W-080
Ron Rafson	P-W-081

**Table 9.1.1–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Richard H. Loring, Sandra Lee Tompkins, Kathleen Nickerson Hardy – Town of Sandwich, Board of Health	P-W-082
Dan O’Neill – Fairbanks Daily News-Miner	P-W-083
Peter Schlesinger	P-W-084
Richard and Sharon Judge – Selectman, Town of Sandwich – Cape Cod Coalition To Decommission PAVE PAWS	P-W-085
Tape	P-W-086
Miriam Paguin	P-W-087
Richard Heacock – Alaska IMPACT	P-W-088
Alice Slater – Global Resource Action Center for the Environment	P-W-089
Kerynn Fisher	P-W-090
Celia Hunter	P-W-091
Sean McGuire	P-W-092
Clinton Li... (unreadable)	P-W-093
Kevin Maxwell	P-W-094
Bill Fuller	P-W-095
Sally Andersen	P-W-096
Leila Rytterski	P-W-097
Amy Marsh	P-W-098
Paul Greli	P-W-099
Laurel Drews	P-W-100
Nancy Fresco	P-W-101
Gerry Wood	P-W-102
Stu Pecler	P-W-103
Larry Landry	P-W-104
Bob Dubois	P-W-105
Cynthia Cody – U.S. EPA	P-W-106
William R. Taylor – U.S. Department of the Interior	P-W-107
William Theuer	P-W-108
Richard Hugus	P-W-109
Anthony Verderese	P-W-110

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-001

2
P-W-001

If attendance is not possible, you may forward comments by mail to:

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
ATTENTION: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

National Missile Defense:
Forging America's Shield

Sincerely,

Willie B. Nance, Jr.
WILLIE B. NANCE, JR.
Major General, USA
NMD Program Manager

Oct. 6, 1999

Dear Major General Nance:

Since I am unable to attend any meetings here are my comments on the DEIS for the National Missile Defense deployment. I favor the no-action alternative. Already too much has been spent on defense that would have been better spent on projects that would promote peace such as agriculture, reforestation, education and health care. Instead of increasing our

1

COMMENT NUMBER

*national debt by additional defense spending we need to cut it.
Thank you.
Sincerely
Barbara B. Warner*

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents

P-W-002

Comment Sheet

for the

**National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10-26-99

What is the time cycle
on this plan?? 1 week
1 year
5 years
10 years
20 years
20 plus years

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Larry Petri
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-002

1

P-W-003

Comment Sheet

for the

**National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10-26-99

Does this plan have any
thing to do with the most
modern missiles that are now
being taken out of use??
these systems are not the
same - true.

thanks

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: _____
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-003

1

COPY P-W-004

CAVALIER RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

October 26, 1999

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
 P O Box 1500
 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: National Missile Defense Deployment

Greetings

Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CREC) has provided reliable electric service to the thirty Minuteman III missile launch sites and one launch control center since their original installation in 1964 thru the present time when the sites are beginning to be "imploded".

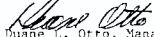
CREC thru Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. our wholesale electric supplier has provided electric service to the ABM-MSR site at Nekoma, ND from the time it was under construction in 1970 until it was scheduled for dis-mantling in 1976 and we continue to provide three phase service to the MSR Site following removal of the substation at the 115 KV line that terminates at the MSR Site. We have also provided three phase service to the RSL-1 at Hampden and RSL-2 at Dresden during construction and during operations up to the time the sites were disconnected.

The 115 KV line remains intact to the MSR site at Nekoma.

The RSL Site: one is less than one mile from the existing 115 KV line that goes from Devils Lake to Langdon.

This 115 KV line from Langdon to Devils Lake has weathered many storms and since it is basically located in a northeast to southwest direction it has withstood adverse weather very reliably. This line should provide a very reliable source of bulk power to the MSR site and RSL 1.

CREC is ready and available to provide reliable electric service to the MSR, RSL 1 and RSL 2 as is necessary for construction and operation of these sites with minimal additional investment.

Yours truly
 Cavalier Rural Electric Coop., Inc

 Duane L. Otto, Manager

"One of the Minnkota Power Systems -- We Put Value on the Line"

COMMENT NUMBER
 P-W-004

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P-W-005

Comment Sheet
*for the
 National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10-26-99
See attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:	Commentor:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Name: <u>Kent Conrad</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
 P-W-005

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

Senator Kent Conrad

Statement in Support of National Missile Defense

October 26, 1999

BMDO Field Hearing
Langdon, North Dakota

I regret that the Senate's schedule does not permit me to attend this evening's hearing in person, and have asked my staff to read this statement expressing my strong support for deployment of National Missile Defense (NMD) in North Dakota.

Earlier today in Washington I met with the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), Lt. Gen. Ron Kadish, to communicate again my belief that we need to be prepared before we are surprised by the "rogue state" ICBM threat, such as from North Korean, Iran, and Iraq. I have been pleased to organize visits to Washington by North Dakota community leaders in recent weeks, and would like to thank each of you here this evening for taking the time to inform the BMDO representatives of your support for NMD. Community support is an important part of the equation.

North Dakota also brings other vital assets to the table. We are the only treaty-compliant deployment site under the ABM Treaty. Here in northeastern North Dakota, we have existing infrastructure and active Air Force installations that can help support an NMD system. North Dakota also offers excellent over-the-pole protection against missile attack, which is why our state hosted the Safeguard ABM system in the 1970s. North Dakota has experience with missile defense, and would welcome NMD deployment. Finally, the draft Environmental Impact Statement has found no major concerns with deploying NMD in the Flickertail State.

Despite these assets, North Dakota faces an uphill fight on NMD. The ABM Treaty is under fire. And, because a North Dakota site cannot reliably defend the western ends of the Aleutian and Hawaiian Island chains against an attack from nearby North Korea, the Administration has proposed a single site in Alaska. The State Department has said that

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discussions with Moscow regarding a second site will be left to a later date.

As I recently told the President and his national security advisor, Sandy Berger, a single site in Alaska is simply not adequate to meet our nation's NMD needs. We need sites in both Alaska and North Dakota. We should be talking with the Russians at the outset about the changes to the treaty necessary for two sites.

Based on briefings I have received, it is reasonable to expect that the ICBM threat will evolve during the coming decade and render a single site in Alaska incapable of providing reliable defensive coverage for all 50 states. In the event of a rogue state attack on our country involving more than a half-dozen warheads, or use of moderately sophisticated warhead technology, I am informed that the United States could be adequately defended only with sites in both Alaska and North Dakota.

As I discussed with Gen. Kadish today, a single site in Alaska also could not provide the shoot-look-shoot capability provided by a North Dakota site in the event of a strike against Washington, D.C. from the Middle East. Unfortunately, this is a growing danger. The National Intelligence Estimate released by the CIA on September 9 indicated that it is entirely possible that Iran or Iraq could have ICBMs capable of hitting the United States by the end of the coming decade. To protect our country — from the Aleutians to the Florida Keys — we need two sites at the outset.

A second site also greatly enhances system survivability. With only one NMD site, our nation could be rendered defenseless by a single attack or natural disaster that destroys our NMD site. A second site provides a vital back-up. It is also worth noting that a North Dakota installation — situated in a geologically stable region here at the center of the continent — would be less vulnerable to attack or earthquake damage than one in Alaska.

Furthermore, deploying at two sites would provide valuable economies of scale and growth potential.

For these three reasons — defensive coverage, survivability, and economies of scale — I believe it would be in our nation's interest to pursue an initial NMD deployment at two sites: North Dakota and Alaska.

At the very least, ABM Treaty negotiations ought to be delayed until the advantages of two sites have been carefully studied in accordance with my amendment to the fiscal year 2000 Defense authorization bill. This amendment was recently signed into law.

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I have also told the President that the Administration's apparent course of pursuing ABM Treaty amendments in stages will only make the negotiation process more hazardous. Two rounds of ABM Treaty negotiations would provide the Russians additional opportunities to extract concessions on other arms control fronts.

Finally, making a second site contingent upon completion of a second round of negotiations with the Russians is ill-advised in light of the three to five years of lead time needed for military construction and system deployment before an NMD site can be fully operational. Even a few years delay before or during negotiations regarding a second site, when added to system construction lead-time, could leave our country without the two-site capability it needs when a more advanced threat materializes in coming decade. The time to begin diplomatic work on a two-site deployment is now.

Deploying NMD in Alaska may well be necessary to counter the emerging North Korean missile threat to that state. However, having studied this issue in depth throughout my career in the Senate, it is my conviction that a single site in Alaska is simply not adequate to defend our country against the full range of threats it likely will face in the coming decade. We need sites in both North Dakota and Alaska at the outset.

I would again like to thank all those in attendance for being here tonight, and BMDO personnel for visiting our state again. I will continue to fight for NMD for North Dakota and the nation in the Senate, and would urge community members to contact me with their comments and suggestions on this important matter.

Again, thank you for allowing me to share with you my support for NMD.

Comment Sheet

for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10/26/99

See attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:	Commentor:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson	Name: <i>Rep Earl Pomeroy</i>
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command	Street Address: _____
PO Box 1500	City, State: _____
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Zip Code: _____

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE EARL POMEROY
BEFORE THE
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
LANGDON, NORTH DAKOTA
OCTOBER 26, 1999

Colonel Bramlitt and distinguished officials from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, welcome to North Dakota. We appreciate your being here today to hear our testimony on the draft environmental impact statement in preparation for the deployment of a national missile defense (NMD) system. You have an incredibly important task and we thank you for this opportunity to participate in the process.

Before I discuss the environmental impacts of NMD deployment in North Dakota, I would like to say a word about the level of support in this community for the United States military. Northeastern North Dakota has a proud history of hosting missions that are essential to our nation's security. From the air refueling wing and the former Minuteman mission at Grand Forks Air Force base, to the Cavalier Air Station, to the ABM site at Nekoma, northeastern North Dakota has always welcomed the military with open arms. We are here this evening to say that we want to be your host for a national missile defense system.

With respect to the environmental analysis, the draft environmental impact statement rightly concludes that there are no significant hurdles to overcome with respect to deployment in North Dakota. As the report states, NMD deployment in North Dakota would have no impact on threatened or endangered species. Likewise, once construction of the NMD system is complete, there should be little soil erosion from operation of the site. Regarding health and safety, the report notes that, in the unlikely event of a mishap, the danger to health and safety is greater in North Dakota than Alaska because the North Dakota site, although sparsely populated, is more densely populated than Alaska. It should be noted, however, that the absolute threat to health and safety of NMD deployment in North Dakota is extremely low.

As you further evaluate where to deploy a national missile defense system, the question of coverage must be considered. A single-site NMD system deployed in North Dakota provides coverage of all 50 states against a North Korean missile attack, with the exception of the western most uninhabited islands of Hawaii and the far western reaches of Aleutian Islands of Alaska. Importantly, a North Dakota site provides enhanced "shoot-look-shoot" capability for the entire continental United States with the possible exception of the Pacific Northwest — meaning that we could fire an interceptor, see if it hit the target, and then fire another interceptor if necessary. Alaska, on the other hand, provides "shoot-look-shoot" capability only against U.S. territory west of the Mississippi River, leaving salvo coverage of the densely populated eastern United States. In sum, if only one site is chosen, the level of coverage favors North Dakota. In the alternative, a two-site architecture of North Dakota and Alaska would provide far better coverage than either site alone.

In summary, I want to thank you again for taking the time to come to North Dakota.

COMMENT
NUMBER

1

2

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-007

P-W-007

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10/26/99

A good meeting
for North Dakota site makes
the most sense to defend our
East Coast from the Middle East

1

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor: STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Name: KEL GIBERT-SHERTZER
Street Address:
City, State:
Zip Code:

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-008

P-W-008

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 10-27-99

See Attached - Minor Revisions from
Previous Comments

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Sen. Kent Conrad</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT
NUMBER

Senator Kent Conrad

Statement in Support of National Missile Defense

October 27, 1999

BMDO Field Hearing
Grand Forks, North Dakota

I regret that the Senate's schedule does not permit me to attend this evening's hearing in person, and have asked my staff to read this statement expressing my strong support for deployment of National Missile Defense (NMD) in North Dakota.

Yesterday in Washington the North Dakota Congressional delegation and community leaders from Grand Forks met with the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), Lt. Gen. Ron Kadish, and the former BMDO Director, Gen. Lester L. Lyles, now Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force. During this meeting, I communicated again my belief that we need to be prepared before we are surprised by the "rogue state" ICBM threat, such as from North Korea, Iran, and Iraq.

I have been pleased to organize visits to Washington by several groups of North Dakota community leaders in recent weeks, and would like to thank each of you here this evening for taking the time to inform the BMDO representatives of your support for NMD. Community support is an important part of the equation.

North Dakota also brings other vital assets to the table. We are the only treaty-compliant deployment site under the ABM Treaty. Here in northeastern North Dakota, we have existing infrastructure and active Air Force installations, including Grand Forks AFB, that can help support an NMD system. North Dakota also offers excellent over-the-pole protection against missile attack, which is why our state hosted the Safeguard ABM system in the 1970s. North Dakota has experience with missile defense, and would welcome NMD deployment. Finally, the draft Environmental Impact Statement has found no major concerns with deploying NMD in North Dakota.

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 2</p> <p>Despite these assets, North Dakota faces an uphill fight on NMD. The ABM Treaty is under fire. And, because a North Dakota site cannot reliably defend the western ends of the Aleutian and Hawaiian Island chains against an attack from nearby North Korea, the Administration has proposed a single site in Alaska. The State Department has also said that negotiations with Moscow regarding a second site will be left to a later date.</p> <p>As I recently told the President and his national security advisor, Sandy Berger, a single site in Alaska is simply not adequate to meet our nation's NMD needs. We need sites in both Alaska and North Dakota. We should be talking with the Russians at the outset about the changes to the treaty necessary for two sites.</p> <p>Based on briefings I have received, it is reasonable to expect that the ICBM threat will evolve sufficiently during the coming decade to render a single site in Alaska incapable of providing reliable defensive coverage for all 50 states. In the event of a rogue state attack on our country involving more than a half-dozen warheads, or use of moderately sophisticated warhead technology, I am informed that the United States could be adequately defended only with sites in both Alaska and North Dakota.</p> <p>As I discussed with Gen. Kadish, a single site in Alaska also could not provide the shoot-look-shoot capability provided by a North Dakota site in the event of a strike against Washington, D.C. from the Middle East. Unfortunately, this is a growing danger. The National Intelligence Estimate released by the CIA on September 9 indicated that it is entirely possible that Iran or Iraq could have ICBMs capable of hitting the United States by the end of the coming decade. To protect our country — from the Aleutians to the Florida Keys — we need two sites at the outset.</p> <p>A second site also greatly enhances system survivability. With only one NMD site, our nation could be rendered defenseless by a single attack or natural disaster that destroys our NMD site. A second site provides a militarily vital back-up. It is also worth noting that a North Dakota installation — situated in a geologically stable region here at the center of the continent — would be less vulnerable to attack or earthquake damage than one in Alaska.</p> <p>Furthermore, deploying at two sites would provide valuable economies of scale and growth potential.</p> <p>For these three reasons — defensive coverage, survivability, and economies of scale — I believe it would be in our nation's interest to pursue an initial NMD deployment at two sites: North Dakota and Alaska.</p> <p style="text-align: left;">OCT 27 '99 08:17</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PAGE. 03</p>	2	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 3</p> <p>At the very least, ABM Treaty negotiations ought to be delayed until the advantages of two sites have been carefully studied in accordance with my amendment to the fiscal year 2000 Defense authorization bill. This amendment was recently signed into law.</p> <p>I have also told the President that the Administration's apparent course of pursuing ABM Treaty amendments in two stages will only make the negotiation process more hazardous. Two rounds of ABM Treaty negotiations would provide the Russians additional opportunities to extract concessions on other arms control fronts.</p> <p>Finally, making a second site contingent upon completion of a second round of negotiations with the Russians is ill-advised in light of the three to five years of lead time needed for military construction and system deployment before an NMD site can be fully operational. Even a few years delay before or during negotiations regarding a second site, when added to system construction lead-time, could leave our country without the two-site capability it needs when a more advanced threat materializes in coming decade. The time to begin diplomatic work on a two-site deployment is now.</p> <p>Deploying NMD in Alaska may well be necessary to counter the emerging North Korean missile threat to that state. However, having studied this issue in depth throughout my career in the Senate, it is my conviction that a single site in Alaska is simply not adequate to defend our country against the full range of threats it likely will face in the coming decade. We need sites in both North Dakota and Alaska at the outset.</p> <p>I would again like to thank all those in attendance for being here tonight, and BMDO personnel for visiting our state again. I will continue to fight for NMD for North Dakota and the nation in the Senate, and would urge community members to contact me with their comments and suggestions on this important matter.</p> <p>Again, thank you for allowing me to share with you my support for NMD.</p> <p style="text-align: left;">OCT 27 '99 08:18</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PAGE. 04</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-009

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-009

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: Oct 27, 1999

Good Evening,

I couldn't leave tonight without voicing a dissenting opinion. As a resident of Grand Forks, North Dakota I am very concerned about the promotion and encouragement of the NMD Deployment here. My reasons are not technical (cost benefit compared to AIC, range of interception, ABM treaty rights, or environmental degradation or injustice) rather, my reasons are all about life - viable healthy life. Currently the state of N.D. is imploding all of its missile silos and it is the best military action

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Kathryn S. Becker
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

to occur here pre WWII. We don't need any more missile activity. We need to implode our own thinking that believes ~~we~~ major states are soon to attack and

1

PRIVACY ADVISORY

Information is solicited so that an administrative record can be created which identifies those members of the general public who participated in, or provided comments regarding this program. The information provided will be used only as follows and for no other purpose:

1. To signify an individual's desire to make a statement during the public comment part of the meeting or to request copies of the document.
2. To publish the comments of specified individuals in the project report. If published, and if the report is released to the public, only the name of the individual along with his or her comment, will be disclosed.
3. To compile a possible mailing list for other projects in which the individual may have an interest.

(cont)
this is the way to continue the cold war. I urge you to consider the promotion of health and peace that will prosper in the abolition of all nuclear and missile material. Thank you for coming to Grand Forks.

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-010

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 07 OCT 99

See
attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Hal Gershman

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-010

Harold A. "Hal" Gershman

October 27, 1999

Ballistic Missile Defense Organization

I am a Grand Forks businessperson and would like to thank you for taking the time to come to Grand Forks, North Dakota for the EIS Hearing.

Being that Grand Forks, North Dakota is home to the Grand Forks Air Force Base, and was the base for a Minuteman Missile Wing, I believe that the environmental impacts of a missile defense system would be negligible. We have already supported missiles in our environment and continue to support the Grand Forks Air Force Base.

I would like to take this opportunity, however, to encourage the BMDO to strongly consider two sites for deployment of the National Missile Defense System. It appears to me after my trip to and briefing in Washington, D.C. (October 25-26) that Alaska alone will not offer the "shoot, look, shoot" protection for the east coast that a North Dakota site would offer. I understand that the Grand Forks, North Dakota site would not completely cover the entire 50 states since the outer Aleutian Islands in Alaska and the most westerly uninhabited islands of Hawaii are not covered. Therefore, two sites not only give us "shoot, look, shoot" capability on both coasts but also gives us complete coverage of all 50 states.

The United States administration is now negotiating to change the ABM Treaty to accommodate one site and will negotiate a second site at a later date; this according to Steve Anderson of the National Security Council. I believe this is a mistake. As you know the Russians have no appetite to change the treaty at this point. My sense is that if they do agree to a change that they will have absolutely no appetite to renegotiate at a later date for a second site for missile defense. Therefore, I encourage your offices to encourage the administration to change focus and negotiate two sites concurrently; Alaska and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A one-site missile defense system has a cost figure of \$10.5 billion. To add a second system would probably cost an additional \$2-2.5 billion since the bulk of the radar would already be established under the first defense system. For that reason it seems to me that the additional costs warrant having two sites for better coverage against a missile attack by a rogue nation such as North Korea from the west or Libya, Iran, or Iraq from the east.

PRESIDENT
HAPPY HARRY'S BOTTLE SHOPS, INC.
ROADKING INNS, INC.
GERSHMAN REAL ESTATE, INC.

COMMENT NUMBER

1

2

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

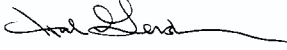
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>October 27, 1999 Page 2</p> <p>I want to congratulate your office for a successful intercept on October 2 and wish you luck with the forthcoming tests.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Hal Gershman</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-011</p> <p>I'm Andy Warwick. I'm a 56 year resident of Fairbanks. I served in the Legislature for four years, Commissioner of the Dept. of Administration for two years, and nine years on the local school board. I'm a practicing CPA, and I'm also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the water and sewer utility serving Fairbanks.</p> <p>My guess is most of the people you will hear tonight will be in support of this project. The truth is, the land in Alaska is controlled mostly by government. As a consequence, there is very little opportunity for private development. So when a project such as this comes along, we usually stumble over each other in support of it. We've made economic commitments to Fairbanks because Fairbanks is a good place to raise a family, and we like the lifestyle.</p> <p>Fairbanks and the military have always gotten along well together. This is probably a product of 1) our financial dependence on the military, and 2) the fact that many of the military personnel who retire remain in Fairbanks. We have build modern schools on Ft. Wainwright and Eielson. There are numerous liaison committees functioning between Fairbanks and the military. We've used their ski hill for our alpine ski races, their runway for drag races and naturally many of us enjoy playing golf on the excellent Chena Bend Golf Course on Wainwright.</p> <p>So if one of the criteria for this project to be built in the interior of Alaska is for the civilian and military communities to be compatible, we pass that test, for the military and civilian communities are very much intertwined.</p> <p>Thank you, Andy Warwick</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-012

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 01 NOV 99

See Attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>RICK SOLIE</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-012

	Period Ending		31-Oct-99		31	
	Patient Days	ADC	YTD	Month	YTD No./Beds	% Capacity
ICU	232	2415	7.48	7.94	13	57.57%
Nursery	300	2982	9.68	9.81	16	60.48%
Peds	109	1376	3.52	4.53	12	29.30%
OB	242	2500	7.81	8.22	18	43.37%
Medical 2S	466	5654	15.03	18.60	28	53.69%
2SMH	241	2377	7.77	7.82	9	86.88%
Surgical 3W	475	4946	15.32	16.27	28	54.72%
Total	2065	22250	66.61	73.19	135	54.22%

Note: 11 Mental Health beds to be added, November 1999

	Actual	Available	
Surgery minutes - 1998*	552638	651168	84.87%

* Note: we have 15% excess surgical capacity with six surgery suites. However, we have an application in to the State to add one more surgery suite, which will increase excess surgical capacity to 23%.

ER registrations - 1998	23961	36500	65.65%
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* Note: The 36500 capacity is based on an average of 100 ER patients per day. However This could be more or less, and depends largely on the staffing in the ER, especially number of ER docs available.

FBAS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
RICK SOLIE

COMMENT NUMBER
1

P-W-013

Comment Sheet

for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/1/99

Have you considered the effect of ^{long periods of} extreme cold on missile operation? Also, what precautions ^{will be taken} to minimize earthquake effects on missile ⁱⁿ silos?

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Catalyn Gray</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____
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COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-013

1

2

P-W-014

Comment Sheet

for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/1/99

I'm in favor of development of the NMD in the State of Alaska. Alaska has a history of working well with the military and I'm certain our State will again be a great partner with the US military in developing this important security system.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Garry Hutcherson</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____
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COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-014

1

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-015

Comment Sheet

for the

**National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-1-99

THIS IS EXCELLENT AND
DESPERATELY NEEDED. ALASKA
IS THE BEST PLACE FOR
THIS SYSTEM.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>DAVID L. WILLIAMS</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-015

1

P-W-016

Comment Sheet

for the

**National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-1-99

RAN OUT OF TIME AND WAS UNABLE
TO EXPRESS ALL MY POINTS & RESPONSE
TO THE DRAFT EIS

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Wally Powers</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-016

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Good Evening Gentlemen and Welcome to Fairbanks.</p> <p>I am Wally Powers, Economic Development Director for the Fairbanks North Star Borough's Economic Development Commission.</p> <p>I would like to address the socioeconomic impacts of the possible location of the National Missile Defense System in Alaska emphasizing the impact on economic development opportunities. I wish to also address the opportunity cost of a "No Action Alternative" or <u>not locating the defense system in Alaska</u>. You have already heard <u>from</u> many speakers regarding the ability and willingness of Alaska to support the project if it is approved. If a "No Action Alternative" or Alaska is not selected <u>there will be an opportunity cost in terms of economic development</u>.</p> <p>I am not promoting one location in Alaska over another. However, for obvious reasons, Ft. Greely would experience a greater adverse impact from not being selected. Ft. Greely's Reduction in Force related to the Base Realignment and Closure will begin this July with the elimination of 54 civilian positions. Fifty-five more positions are scheduled for elimination in 2001. The Missile Defense Deployment may not provide relief for those being RIF'd but it would help fill the void in the community created by the base closure. <u>Deployment at Ft. Greely would add momentum to Delta Junction's ability to attract new industry to utilize the surplus property productively.</u> The 800 bed medium security prison plan would use only a portion of the existing facilities. <u>It will take time to utilize the rest of the facilities without some economic stimulus such as the National Missile Defense project.</u> In the interim, Delta Junction and the businesses and infrastructure that supported Ft. Greely will be adversely affected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>		<p><u>Economic development will slow for the entire length of the economic food chain.</u></p> <p>However, a decision to proceed with the Proposed Action and deployment of the Missile Defense system in Alaska will offer numerous economic development opportunities throughout the state.</p> <p>The University of Alaska, Fairbanks has been a space grant university since 1991. The University owns & operates Poker Flat Research Range that has been operated by UAF's Geophysical Institute since 1968. Poker Flat operations are funded under contract with NASA and is the world's only scientific rocket launching facility owned by a university. UAF also has Cray super computing technology available for research and analysis and extensive researching capabilities. Placement of the NMD in the Interior would add momentum to growth and diversification of Alaska's growing technology base.</p> <p>Establishment of more high tech applications attracts complementary service industries needed to meet the rapidly changing environment. Rapid technological change and high security demands expeditious delivery of parts and equipment. Alaska's strategic location and highly developed air transportation infrastructure would thrive in a high technology usage area. The NMD would add to this base of technological users and encourage growth in our logistical service industry.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Alaska's population growth is lagging slightly behind the rest of the U.S. <u>Of greater concern</u> is that we are witnessing the loss of our younger work force between the ages of 20 and 34. <u>While the population of Alaska grew 13 percent since 1990 there was a decline of 20 percent in this age group during the same period.</u> This has been attributed to the declining number of high paying jobs in Alaska and greater opportunities in the Lower 48. Development of an economy that demands a greater level of professional skill would help curtail this brain drain from the state. Alaska needs more diversification, and the NMD system would provide a positive contribution to stem this trend. We cannot afford to let our labor pool evaporate</p> <p>It has been suggested that the bulk of the benefit of constructing the National Missile Defense system would not remain in Alaska. To quote a recent article "...the megabucks will head south to defense contractors in the states, like Boeing and Lockheed-Martin, who will build the hardware and write the computer programs". I would not argue that point extensively but I would say that it's implied conclusion is much too simplistic. This is not a single phase project. It is complex, multi-phase, and would progress over several years with various levels of technical requirements. The defense contractors and prime contractors for the primary product will have many needs that can be met by Alaskan subcontractors. Local contractors have developed and proven their ability to provide complex project management. This will create opportunities for new associations and partnerships that may serve as a springboard for contracts in other venues. Likewise, small business and DBE set-asides afford new opportunities and experience for sub contractors to develop their Statement of Qualifications. I perceive active participation by Alaskan's throughout construction and that their participation would lead</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>	3	<p>to contracts for post construction services. I know federal procurement practices promote opportunities for small business development and I'm sure this project will be consistent with other federal projects.</p> <p>In summary I would just like to state that Alaska is perceived by many to be out of the mainstream and are not aware of its growing capabilities. However, the military and airline industry has recognized the strategic benefits of our location. <u>We need to use that recognition as leverage to attract the attention of other industries to our great state.</u></p> <p>We have much to offer in terms of opportunity and quality of life. You know from personal experience that many military personnel chose to stay or return to Alaska after completing their term of service. They like it here and are a resource available to Alaska and their previous employer.</p> <p>We just want you to know that we appreciate the fact the military recognizes Alaska's strategic benefit. We also want you to know that we also recognize the strategic benefit of the military being located in Alaska. It's a symbiotic and synergistic relationship that we truly want to foster.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-017

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: Nov. 1, 1999

Expenditures to implement the NMD five elements, particularly installation in Alaska of GBI's, BMD2 facilities and the fiber optic cable line, and the U.S.W.R. will enhance the Alaskan domestic economy with federal resources originating outside the state. While the primary mission of the NMD may be superfluous for likely strategic threats, the remote possibility that it might be useful for national defense is supplanted by the certainty that expenditures of this expected magnitude should benefit our state's citizenry, as contractors, subcontractors, laborers or merchants. How much of the Total Cost is expected to be spent in Alaska?

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Don Gray</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____
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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-017

1

P-W-018

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-1-99

Yes to system

Yes to Alaska

We need to be properly defended - ALL of the United States

Bonnie Williams
Member Fairbanks Booth
Star Borough Assembly

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Bonnie Williams</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____
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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-018

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Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-019

Comment Sheet

*for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/1/99

I AM A 30YR. ALASKA RESIDENT AND A PRACTICING ARCHITECT AND PLANNER. I FAVOR SELECTION OF INTERIOR ALASKA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM. I PARTICULARLY FAVOR SELECTION OF THOSE SITES WITH EXISTING RAIL SERVICE BECAUSE USE OF RAIL TRANSPORT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION EFFORT WOULD MINIMIZE IMPACT ON THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM. SECONDARILY, USE OF THE RAIL SYSTEM WOULD PROVIDE COST SAVINGS WHEN COMPARED TO HIGHWAY TRANSPORT FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.

I ALSO BELIEVE ALASKA OFFERS A SUPERIOR STRATEGIC (CONT BELOW)

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: SETH W. YERRINGTON, AIA
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

LOCATION FOR THE SYSTEM CONSIDERING THE MOST LIKELY SITES OF AN ATTACK.

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-019

1

P-W-020

Comment Sheet

*for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-1-99

At the Forbants, many people discussed the availability of workers for the project. Yet none discussed the source of materials to actually construct the facility. With no developed steel, electronic, chemical or software industries, the economy will not prosper as much as it could.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Bred White
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-020

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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-021

P-W-021

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/1/99

Alaska is the best location for NMD.

- ① Alaska location maximizes deployment.
- ② Alaska has outstanding infrastructure.
- ③ Utilities & transportation are excellent in Alaska.
 - * QUEST power
 - * Williams & Petro star refineries
 - * Fiber optic installed in state
 - * Highways & railroad facilities are good
- ④ Alaska & Hawaii are protected.
- ⑤ Fort Greely, Clear AFB, Fort Wainwright & ...

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Jess Cook
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-022

P-W-022

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 02 NOV 99

See attached

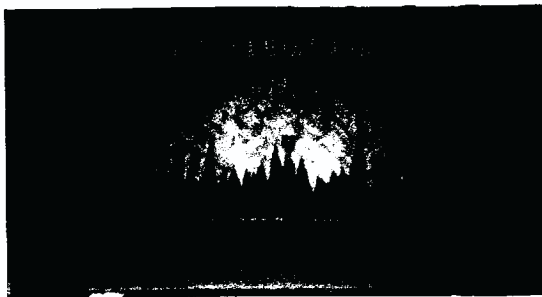
Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Richard V. Napoleone
Street Address: _____
City, State: Anderson, AK
Zip Code: _____

Major Anders

Anderson, Yes!

**Why locate
National Missile Defense
at
Clear Air Station, Alaska?**



Based on facts obtained from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement published in September 1999 by National Missile Defense Team Joint Program Office, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command; and from documentation provided in the City of Anderson's Land Use Plan and from City of Anderson Resolution 99-07 in support of Clear AFS as a site for elements of the proposed National Missile Defense System.

COMMENT
NUMBER

COMMENT
NUMBER

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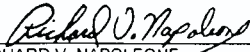
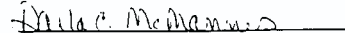
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<div> </div> <div> <p>CITY OF ANDERSON RESOLUTION 99-07</p> </div> <div> <p>A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF ANDERSON IN SUPPORT OF CLEAR AFS AS A SITE FOR ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, Clear AFS is an integral part of the lives of most of the residents here and actually lies, in part within the municipal boundaries of the City of Anderson, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, the Anderson City Council and residents of Anderson believe in the concept of the need for a National Defense program, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, Clear AFS reservation encompasses approximately 12,000 acres, of which, only about 10% are currently being utilized for current station mission and activities, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, the transportation infrastructure related to Clear AFS includes a spur of the Alaska Railroad, the George Parks Highway, and a 4000 foot asphalt paved runway which could easily be extended and widened as necessary, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, the communication infrastructure related to Clear AFS includes the White Alice Sire, a relatively unused fiber optic cable running between Fairbanks and Anchorage along the Alaska Railroad right-of-way, and the existing communication system in use for Clear's current mission, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, Clear AFS has modernized 22.5 megawatt coal fired power plant currently in use, with the main supplier (Usibelli Coal Mine) a scant 25 miles away by rail, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, the Alaska Power Intertie system actually crosses a portion of the Clear AFS reservation and would thus be easily available for connection to the Clear power grid, if deemed necessary, and</p> </div> <div> <p>WHEREAS, the Clear AFS is underlain primarily by one of the largest gravel deposits in the world, providing for relative seismic stability, and</p> </div>		<div> <p>WHEREAS, because of the Alaska Range mountain drainage and the gravel base, the area around and including Clear AFS boasts almost unlimited amounts of extremely high quality water.</p> </div> <div> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The residents and the City Council members of Anderson strongly encourage careful consideration of Clear AFS as a site for one or more elements of the proposed National Missile Defense System.</p> </div> <div> <p>PASSED AND APPROVED BY A DULY CONSTITUTED QUORUM OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF ANDERSON, ALASKA THIS 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1999.</p> </div> <div> <p> RICHARD V. NAPOLEONE Mayor</p> </div> <div> <p>A.T.T.E.S.T</p> </div> <div> <p> Darja C. McMannes, City Clerk</p> </div>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

Anderson, Yes!

Why locate National Missile Defense at Clear Air Station, Alaska?

Good Gravel, Yes!

The Clear Air Force Station is underlain primarily by one of the largest gravel deposits in the world, providing for relative seismic stability.

Industrial uses of the land in Anderson, a community developed for complementing Clear Air Force Station, is limited to a gravel pit operated by the City of Anderson.

Gravel from the pit, located to the south of the developed town site, is sold to local and regional users when other private sources are not available and generates revenue for the city.

"The gravel barrens located on Clear AS may be considered as unusual communities since they do not normally occur in central Alaska. While possessing unique plants, there is no evidence that gravel barrens provide critical habitat for wildlife," according to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, published in September 1999 by National Missile Defense Team Joint Program Office, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command.

The sedimentary wedge is primarily composed of sandy gravel and is estimated to exceed several hundred feet.

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COMMENT
NUMBER

1

Anderson, Yes!

Why locate National Missile Defense at Clear Air Station, Alaska?

Land Quality, Yes!

Less than 10% of Clear AS are wetlands, most of which occur along the channel of the Nenana River, according to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The statement adds that minimal impacts are expected to the area's vegetation, wildlife, and threatened or endangered species.

The Water, Yes, Yes!

The Alaska Range mountain drainage and the gravel base, the area around and including Clear Air Force Station boasts almost unlimited amounts of extremely high quality water.

The Impact Statement cites that there would be no change to water resources in the region.

Yes, the Air is Good!

"It would be within the base's air quality ROI. All other areas within the ROI are Class II for PSD determination Purposes," says the Impact Statement, referring to regional air quality.

Radon levels were found to be well below the current U.S. EPA guidelines according to the Impact Statement.

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COMMENT
NUMBER

2

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">Anderson, Yes!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Why locate National Missile Defense at Clear Air Station, Alaska?</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Transportation & Accessibility, Yes!</p> <p>The close proximity of the George Parks Highway, an air strip, and the river and rail transportation modes are some of the Anderson areas economic assets.</p> <p>The transportation infrastructure related to Clear Air Force Station includes a spur of the Alaska Railroad, the Parks Highway, and a 4000 foot asphalt paved runway which could easily be extended and widened as necessary.</p> <p>The Alaska Railroad passes through the municipality, intersecting the highway access road about one mile southeast of the tow. All unloading spurs are located on Clear Air Station to receive coal from Healy for use at the Clear power plant.</p> <p>Currently there is no rail freight or passenger service to Anderson, even though the train can be flagged down to pick up passengers. Freight is off-loaded in Fairbanks and trucked down the highway for delivery.</p> <p>There is a 4,00 foot, 150 feet wide surfaced airstrip with heated parking available five miles south of town. It is owned by the State of Alaska. Airport improvements were made in 1995 for resurfacing, installation of electricity and radio controlled runway lights. The airport is utilized by private aircraft and is available for commercial air operations.</p> <p>Although there are four modes of transportation, all located in close proximity to one another, only the Parks Highway is utilized for movement of goods and services to Anderson.</p> <p>The other modes are either undeveloped or play a very minor role in the transportation and communication sector of the economy. However, future economic conditions may result in the city gaining a unique competitive advantage for being a major transportation center in the region.</p> <p>The city is located six miles by access road from the highway, an easy, scenic 80 mile drive south of Fairbanks, and 282 miles north of Anchorage. The distance to points north of the highway could be cut by ten miles if a more direct access road were built across wetlands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-6-</p>	<p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anderson, Yes!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Why locate National Missile Defense at Clear Air Station, Alaska?</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Area, Yes!</p> <p>Clear AS is an integral part of the lives of most of the residents in the Anderson area and actually lies, in part, within the municipal boundaries of the City of Anderson.</p> <p>The municipal boundaries encompass approximately 44 square miles, nine of which are restricted to military use. The developed portion of the city of Anderson occupies less than a one-half square mile area six miles north of the Clear AS.</p> <p>Base operations would continue to provide economic benefits according to the Impact Statement. Construction and operations, direct and indirect employment, and materials expenditures would provide economic benefit to surrounding communities retail sales and tax base, it adds. There also would be no impact on public services, according to the Impact Statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Locate the National Missile Defense at Clear Air Station near</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANDERSON, ALASKA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-7-</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

Why live in Anderson ?

Excerpts from an Essay Written in 1999 by Anne Paul, resident since 1978

Living in Anderson is an experience - a slice of Alaskan life that can offer the unbounded freedom to contribute to the community or the excuse to be swept along by events both local and global.

Why do I live in Anderson?

It is living in a community where everyone knows and cares about everyone else. The streets are safe and quiet, and I can send my children on errands to help them develop independence.

Life here is being able to picnic by the river- to build a cooking/ camp fire - to set off fireworks.



It is the freedom to ride a snow machine or an ATV or a motor cycle or a bicycle on trails with common sense and ability as regulators



It is having neighbors, but not too close and being independent

It is having an occasional moose and her offspring wander into the yard and maybe sample the broccoli.

It is hearing the stories about "a bear on the edge of town". It reminds me that we are living pretty close to nature. It is gardening and having an abundance of produce to give away.



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COMMENT NUMBER

4

Why live in Anderson ?



We have a good school in Anderson, where all the children are well known by the teachers, everyone can participate, and no one falls between the cracks. We are represented well by our young people. Youth often bring back a variety of trophies, athletic, academic championship and sportsmanship.

At school ball games, the Grizzlies always put on a good show, at concerts the young musicians continually show improvement, theatrical performances are always entertaining. School functions are times for socializing with neighbors whether or not they have children attending the school.



I like living in a community where former residents return to visit old friends and see how things have changed. For eleven years, the whole community has come out to welcome both visitors to our state and our Alaskan neighbors to the annual summer Bluegrass and Country Music Festival.

I like being able to be a leader in community and to attend social affairs when I think I have something to offer - and being a follower when there are others with greater inclination and ability.

I like our lighted streets that are paved enough to avoid potholes and dust. I like having a beautiful park and open space for walking and picnicking and gathering with friends and neighbors.

I like having taxes be just enough to provide those community amenities. I like having no property taxes to threaten my home ownership.

COMMENT NUMBER

Why live in Anderson ?

Anderson has the best water anywhere around.

I like having technology available when I want or need it - cable TV
- reliable power and telephone service - access to the internet.

Fairbanks, the nearest city to the North of us, is close enough to drive to just about any time I want

- to shop, to eat out,
- to enjoy cultural events.



I like being able to drive South a few miles to Denali National Park - and enjoy the seasonal treats the area has to offer.



I like living in a small town where there's not constant pressure to go - to hurry up - to participate. Life goes a little slower. I like not having to wait in line at the post office.

Living in Anderson means living in a community that is diverse - a place where my children learned to interact with people of all intellectual and social levels on a day to day basis. It is living in a community that accepts that people are not all alike in their gifts and their aspirations - that as much as we sometimes might like to impose our will on others, we wouldn't like them to impose theirs on us.



COMMENT NUMBER

Why live in Anderson ?

How does one cope with living in a small town?

Living in Anderson is easier if you plan ahead. Shopping for necessities is not a task to be undertaken daily in rural Alaska. Once a week is about as often I ever get to shop for groceries, and there are times in the winter that I only get to Fairbanks once in a month. Having a well-stocked pantry and freezer is a great help.

An Anderson resident needs to be more independent than someone who lives in a larger community. Being willing and able to trouble shoot and make minor repairs is a real advantage. Residents often help each other out - most have talents and equipment they can share.

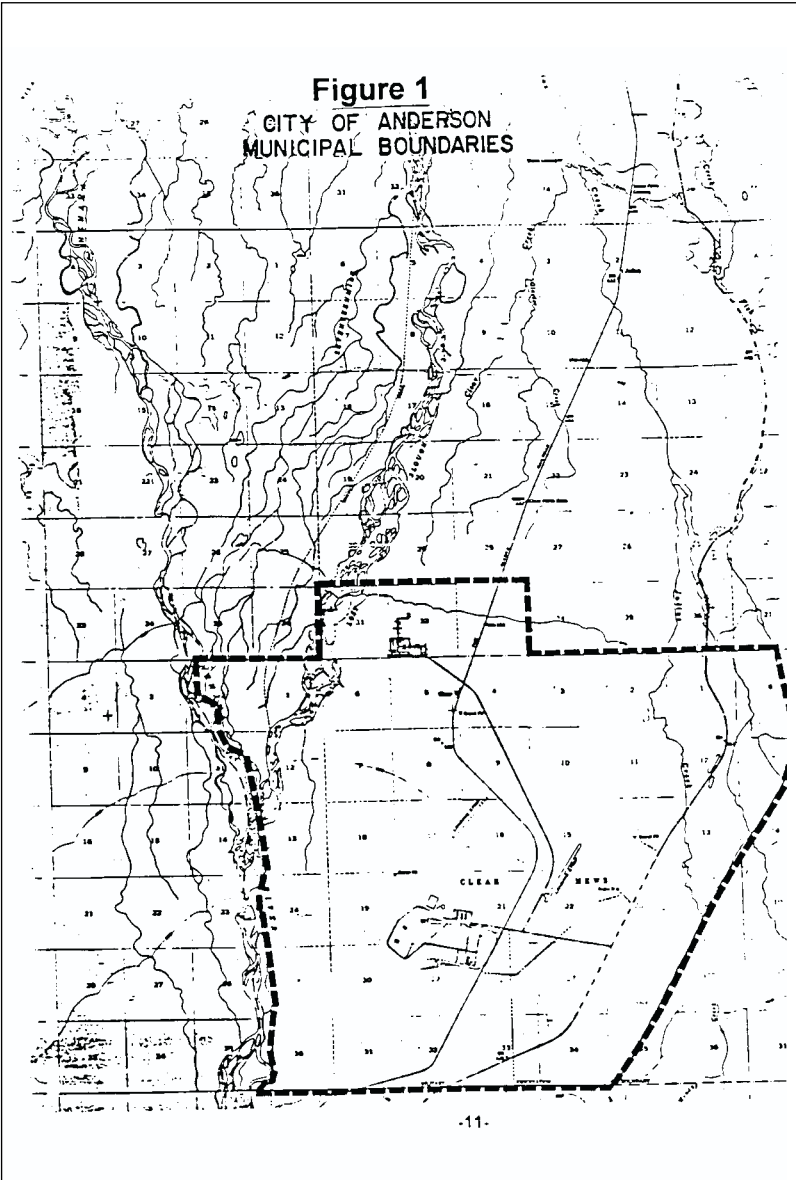
It just requires a little more independence, a little more effort at organization, and a willingness to provide for your own entertainment. Small town living is not for everyone, though for me, the advantages of raising a family in Anderson have far outweighed the disadvantages.

Anderson is a neighborhood. Our neighbors are rich and poor, educated and uneducated, religious and atheist, healthy and sick, energetic and lazy, pompous and humble, old and young, and we are all the better for the variety. Our kids can walk to school. We know each other by name and reputation. We help each other in times of crisis. We allow each the independence and privacy he seeks.



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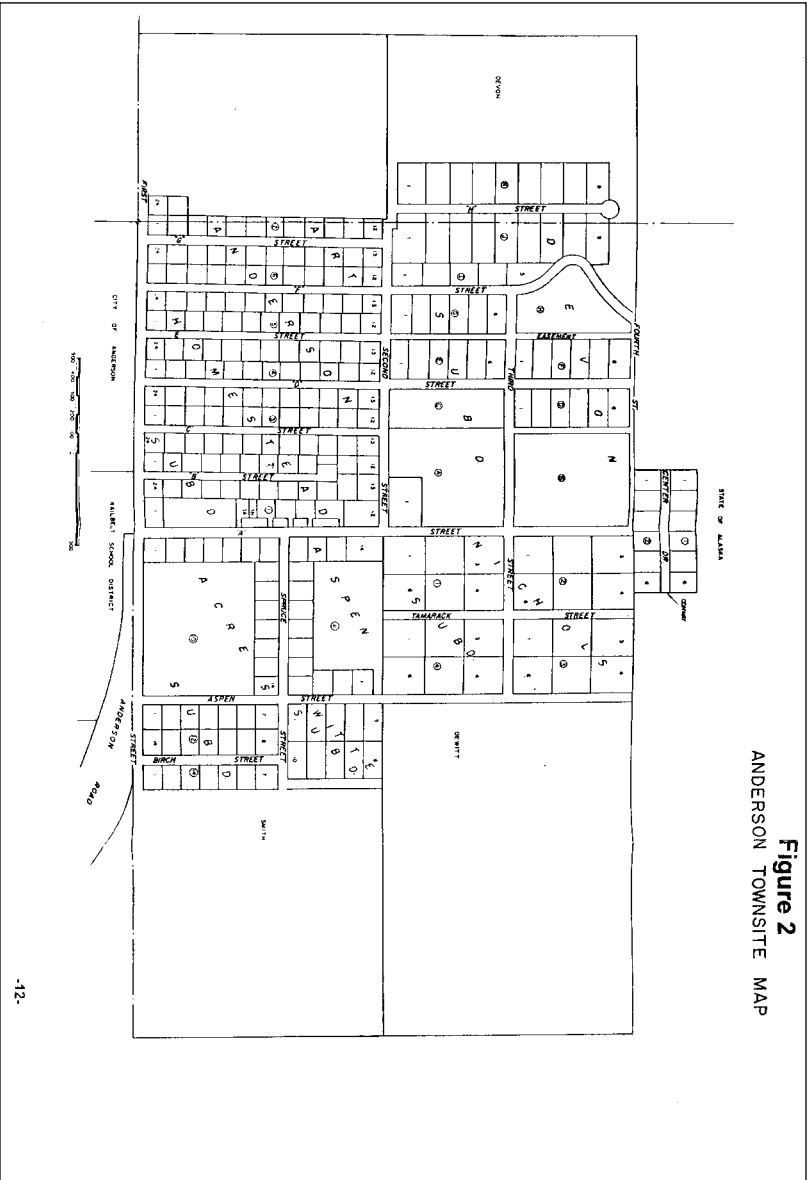


Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-023

P-W-023

Comment Sheet

for the

*National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: NOV 3-99

I favor the location
of the NMD in Delta. Delta
needs the jobs + its a good
fit for this remote area
with along military presence
+ influence on the community

Please place form in the drop
box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Scott R mill

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

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COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-024

P-W-024

Comment Sheet

for the

*National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 3 Nov 99

We were a rather quiet group. It's the
politicians that need to do the talking -
with the Russians. We're ready to
start construction.

1

Please place form in the drop
box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Alfred Preston

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

P-W-025	<p>Comment Sheet for the <i>National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment</i> <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</i></p> <p>Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Date: <u>11/3/99</u></p> <p><u>Thanks for Keeping US INFORMED.</u></p> <p>Delta</p> <p><u>I believe the NMD Program</u> <u>is veeey compatible w/ DELTA'S future.</u> <u>Together There are many mutual benefits</u> <u>to be realized by deploying the program here -</u> <u>share use of the airfield, UTILITIES AND</u> <u>QUALITY OF LIFE INFRASTRUCTURES are all potential</u> <u>benefits whose COSTS can BE shared.</u></p>
<p>Please place form in the drop box or mail to:</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p>	<p>Commentor:</p> <p>Name: <u>Donna GoEDINO</u></p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City, State: _____</p> <p>Zip Code: _____</p>

<p>COMMENT NUMBER</p> <p>P-W-025</p>	<p>1</p>
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P-W-026	<p>Comment Sheet for the <i>National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment</i> <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</i></p> <p>Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Date: <u>NOV 3, 1999</u></p> <p><u>As you must understand the city of Delta</u> <u>is considering a prison re-use for Ft. Greely. My</u> <u>concern is that if, as your organization has said</u> <u>you can co-exist with a prison anchor tenant, can the</u> <u>town of Delta? The number of people in just your operation</u> <u>alone would impact this community the problem areas</u> <u>I see are housing, entertainment, education facilities</u> <u>I support your mission but feel it is critical</u> <u>for you to make a commitment and not try to</u> <u>co-exist with a prison.</u></p>
<p>Please place form in the drop box or mail to:</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p>	<p>Commentor:</p> <p>Name: <u>Diann'Kassie' FARRAR</u></p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City, State: _____</p> <p>Zip Code: _____</p>

<p>COMMENT NUMBER</p> <p>P-W-026</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>
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Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-027

Rick Johnson
Council Member,
Delta Junction City Council

NMD Joint Program Office of the BMDO
SMDC - EN - V
Ms. Julia Hudson
US Army - Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
35807 - 3801

Dear Sirs,

As an elected official, I would like to express our community's gratitude for your consideration of Fort Greely as a potential site for our nation's Ballistic Missile Defense System.

Your visit to our community is not by mistake. Your mission in seeking the best possible site for the system is not without historical precedence. Since the dawn of modern warfare, Alaska has played a strategic role in the defense of the North American continent. And it will, forever continue to do so.

The Delta/Greely area specifically has had a long-term relationship with the armed services of our country. Due to early military telegraph communications, to supporting lend lease, to building the Alaska highway, to testing the latest in cold weather military equipment, the heritage of the majority of Delta residents lie in our state's military history. Whether retired or active, military and civilian service personnel, along with their families, have historically made up the majority of our population. We understand the nature of your mission and the vast majority of us supported it.

The recent realignment of Fort Greely is only the latest in our long history of cyclical military spending. As missions have changed so too has our community. In the event Fort Greely is chosen as the site of the BMDO, you can count on our community once again to support our nation's military mission. Our community, as will the rest of the interior of Alaska, and the state as a whole, can and will, provide for your mission's needs while building and operating this system.

Once again, thank you. We look forward to your decision, and ultimately the opportunity to becoming the home of our nation's Ballistic Missile Defense System.

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-027

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P-W-028

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 3 Nov 99

I favor depicting our nation with up-to-date technology & defence systems. I favor placing a BMDO site in Alaska & at Fort Greely. I've seen development within Alaska without major environmental problems. I expect that BMDO will eliminate & prevent environmental incidents from recurring. I am concerned about possible threats from across the Pacific Ocean or Arctic Ocean.

1

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Julie Welch
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-028

P-W-031

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 3/4/99

- REF EIS. THE SE FARMERS GROUP DISTRICT IS A VERY POOR REPRESENTATION OF REALITY. IT COVERS NORTH ALA, SOUTH ALA, PART OF MISSISSIPPI, AND IS ONLY ONE OF A REPRESENTATION OF REALITY. SHOULD USE THE CREEK DISTRICT 10 AND 15. REALITY IS AROUND 2000-3500 PEOPLE THAT ARE TOTALLY LEFT OUT OF THE EIS.

- THE THE LONG HORIZON RANGE MISSILE HAS A 12K-14K SPEED AND A RANGE OF 1500 MILES.
- GUNTON SAYS HE'S MADE UP HIS MIND TO GO?
- TAKES TWO YEARS TO DEVELOP A MISSILE FROM SCRATCH.
- WHAT IS THE HARBORING COSTS

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: P.R. Miller
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

(P.R.)

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-031

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2

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- THE "CREDIT" OF A MISSILE DATE TO REQUIRE HARBORING IS A "GREAT DECEPTION."
- MAYBE THE REAL PROBLEM ON GREENE ISLAND HAVE BEEN REFINISHED. HEAVY EVENTS AT EUMENIADOF COULD USE REFINANCING'S TIME IS COST FOR INFORMATION INTO TUNESWOLF.

PRIVACY ADVISORY

Information is solicited so that an administrative record can be created which identifies those members of the general public who participated in, or provided comments regarding this program. The information provided will be used only as follows and for no other purpose:

1. To signify an individual's desire to make a statement during the public comment part of the meeting or to request copies of the document.
2. To publish the comments of specified individuals in the project report. If published, and if the report is released to the public, only the name of the individual along with his or her comment, will be disclosed.
3. To compile a possible mailing list for other projects in which the individual may have an interest.

COMMENT NUMBER

4

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-032

P-W-032

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 11/4/99

POOR PUBLIC PROCESS!

PROBLEMS: • LITTLE & INEFFECTIVE
PUBLIC NOTICE OF

• NO DEIS AVAILABLE AT
HEARING ON DEIS

• POOR LOCATION - OUT OF
THE, UNCOMMON

RECOMMENDATIONS:

• ANOTHER HEARING, WELL
PUBLICISED, AT POPULAR
MEETING LOCATION

• EXTEND PUBLIC COMMENT
PERIOD DEADLINE

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor: PERIOD DEADLINE
Name: SOREN LUERTH
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-033

P-W-033

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 11/4/99
See attached crits.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor: AIC State Legislature
Name: Sen Loren Leman
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good evening, I'm Senator Loren Leman. I am honored to represent the District G in west Anchorage which includes Elmendorf Airforce Base. I appreciate this opportunity to say a few words about Alaska's potential role in the Ballistic Missile Defense Program. As an, elected official, engineer, and Alaska resident this issue concerns me deeply on professional, public policy and personal levels. • Of the many factors addressed in the draft environmental impact statement, I'll briefly mention two: wetlands and the potential, however unlikely, of a chemical propellant leak. • Last month I toured the Clear Air Station and Fort Greely sites under consideration. As an environmental engineer, I paid close attention to the wetlands and groundwater issues. • My observations lead me to believe that Fort Greely is exceptionally well suited for a Ground Based Interceptor <p>Senator Loren Leman page #1 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	1	<p>installation. The water table more than 175 feet deep, no wetlands would be disturbed, and this summer's wildfire has conveniently killed nearly every tree within miles. You might say that nature is leading the way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, there are no roads or buildings within the range of a potential chemical vapor leak. • In contrast, a spill at the Grand Forks North Dakota location could potentially endanger users of, and I quote, "three commercial buildings, two churches, one residence and portions of US Highway 2" Volume 1, Executive Summary page es 15. • From a number of perspectives, I believe that Alaska, and probably Fort Greely, stands out as being the best choice for the environment and for the nation. • An important component of any public program is local support. While in Delta Junction I participated in a public <p>Senator Loren Leman page #2 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	2

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>meeting that included the discussion of the issue and was impressed by the active involvement of the community. Nearly one hundred area residents voiced their enthusiasm for an installation at Fort Greely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is understandable. With the recent post closure, the community is in need of the jobs and economic development this program would bring. Fort Greely and the Ballistic Missile Defense Program are a good match. • Noise concerns and archeological remains are important and worthy of our careful consideration. However, there is a larger question in the background; one that will profoundly affect the way Americans view the success of a Ballistic Missile Defense System. • That is, which Americans should be protected? All, or some? <p>Senator Loren Leman page #3 Ballistic Missile Defense <small>11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</small></p>	<p>3</p> <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the Department of Defense choose a site in the lower 48, both Alaska and Hawaii may be left vulnerable to a nuclear attack by a rogue nation. • It is important to note that Alaska and Hawaii were precisely the areas attacked by Japanese forces in World War II. Both states support military installations that are critical to our first line of defense in the Pacific theater. • Both states are geographically isolated and dangerously proximate to potential launch sites. • Clearly, when the United States is threatened in the Pacific, it is Alaska and Hawaii that offer a potential aggressor the most tempting targets. • Leaving these states undefended from a missile attack runs counter to our traditional military strategy in the Pacific and, in my view, would call into question the mission of the entire system. <p>Senator Loren Leman page #4 Ballistic Missile Defense <small>11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</small></p>	<p>5</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-034

Comment Sheet

*for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

1 Date: _____
*It seems that the EIS doesn't
address or include EO on the part of the*

2 *Will this system, based in AF be
able to respond to threats from the
East, South, or NE North pole
threat.*

3 *If this action breaks or voids
SALT/SALT II or any other agreements to that
this would be a very bad direction for
for us.*

- An Alaska installation is the only alternative that would truly protect our first line of defense and safeguard all Americans from nuclear terrorism.
- Thank you for listening to Alaskans.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: _____
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT
NUMBER

2

Alaska's work force is highly skilled, experienced, and can get the job done.

All of us who worked on the Alaska Pipe Line really have only one thing to say to you: "Stand back and let us get to work."

COMMENT
NUMBER

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

1999

Source
CSHJR 8(MLV) am S

Legislative
Resolve No.
1



Relating to a national ballistic missile defense system.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the collapse of the Soviet Union has rendered obsolete the treaty constraints and diplomatic understandings that limited the development and deployment of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems during the Cold War; and

WHEREAS the world has consequently witnessed during this decade an unprecedented proliferation of sophisticated military technology, including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and ballistic missiles; and

WHEREAS the United States has recognized that it currently has no means of protecting persons living in all 50 states from attack by these new threats and has initiated a program to develop and deploy a national ballistic missile defense system; and

WHEREAS four locations in Alaska are currently being considered as sites for deployment of the intercept vehicles for this system; and

WHEREAS each of these locations provides the unmatched military value of a strategic location from which persons living in all 50 states can be defended as required by the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS, throughout Alaska's history as a territory and a state, Alaska's citizens

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-037

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 09 NOV 99

see attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Richard Judge</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT
NUMBER

TOWN OF SANDWICH
THE OLDEST TOWN ON CAPE COD
130 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 02563
TELEPHONE 508-888-4910
FAX 508-888-8655



Signature
BOARD OF
SELECTMEN

TOWN
ADMINISTRATOR

November 5, 1999

F. Whitten Peters
Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon Building
Room 4E871
Washington, DC 20330

Re: Request for Environmental Impact Statement for Cape Cod PAVE PAWS

Dear Secretary Peters:

The Town of Sandwich Board of Selectmen voted unanimously at its November 4, 1999 meeting to request that the United States Air Force file a full, site specific Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. This request is for the complete existing facility, not just the technical upgrades being proposed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

The Selectmen and many local residents are concerned about several issues at the facility, particularly how normal operations affect public health and safety. In the interest of providing citizens with the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS, the Board believes an Environmental Impact Statement will help clarify exactly how the facility operates and address the public's concerns. The Board recognizes the importance of Cape Cod PAVE PAWS for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure that the health and safety of local residents are also protected.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,
George H. Dunham
George H. Dunham
Town Administrator

cc: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Federal and State Legislative Delegation
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Board of Health

1


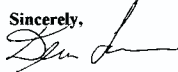
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-038</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DELTA JUNCTION ALASKA</p> <hr/> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Welcome to the Friendly Frontier</h2> <hr/> <p>With a long history of a military relationship at Fort Greely, the community of Delta Junction hopes to continue that spirit of cooperation with the National Missile Defense Organization.</p> <p>Delta's roots with the military began with the lend-lease program during World War II where aircraft was shuttled from the United States to Russia in support of Russian aviators. Today, the tradition of teamwork to optimize Fort Greely has created new opportunities for the Delta region including seeking joint use of Allen Army Airfield.</p> <p>Located at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson Highways, Delta Junction remains a primary transportation corridor for the State of Alaska. To enhance the transportation system, the Alaska Railroad will build a spur to Fort Greely if needed. Offering a wide variety of recreational opportunities from hiking to world class hunting and fishing, Delta Junction is truly an outdoor paradise. With the scenic backdrop of Mt. Hayes, Mt. Deborah, Mt. Moffit, Mt. Shand and Mt. Hess, Delta Junction is further blessed with the Delta River, Tanana River, the Clearwater River and Quartz Lake.</p> <p>Pride, character and respect are qualities promoted in our youth activities. Established programs in State Champion High School Hockey, State Champion Youth Hockey, Softball, Little League, Soccer, Bowling, Swimming, Basketball, Volleyball, State Champion Rifle Team, Youth Court and other activities give our kids the chance to excel. In fact, very supportive of the youth, the community helped to send the Girls Softball Team to the National Finals in Alabama last year.</p>	<p>P-W-038</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>The Delta/Greely School District boasts a first class Cyber School and recently was awarded a 3 million dollar grant to address the needs of our students. Local colleges permit residents to seek an associate's degree and further their education at the University of Alaska.</p> <p>Although located in a wilderness paradise, Delta Junction offers medical, dental and other health care services to the community. Reliable electrical and power services are provided by Golden Valley Electric Association. In the past, military personnel have purchased homes in the area and we currently have a substantial number of retired military individuals in the community.</p> <p>Delta Junction enjoys a rural atmosphere, with agricultural entities supplying fresh milk, barley, carrots, potatoes and other goods. Each summer, the Deltana Fair hosts numerous events and competitions from the mud drag races, 4-H, quilting and blue ribbon pies.</p> <p>The City of Delta Junction welcomes the National Missile Defense Organization to our home, we hope it will become your home too.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CITY OF DELTA JUNCTION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">MAYOR ROY GILBERTSON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">LIST OF COMMENTS RECEIVED BY SMDC AS ATTACHMENTS TO COMMENT # P-W-038</p> <p><i>Agenda; Allen Army Airfield Master Plan, 3 November 1999.</i></p> <p><i>Cityscapes Promotions, undated. Delta Junction Alaska; Adventure Map and Business Directory.</i></p> <p><i>Crystal Lake Productions, 1999. Visitors Guide Delta Junction.</i></p> <p><i>Delta Chamber of Commerce, undated. Delta Junction Alaska; A Few words about the Alaska Range, End of the Alaska Highway, Buffalo Center, Delta Junction, Alaska Farming, and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.</i></p> <p><i>Delta Chamber of Commerce, undated. Delta Junction the Friendly Frontier at the End of the Alaska Highway.</i></p> <p><i>Double Diamond Services, Delta Junction, Alaska for Sumitomo/Teck, 1998. Delta Junction Business Directory, 21 June.</i></p> <p><i>University of Alaska Small Business Development Center, First National Bank of Anchorage, Alaska Journal of Commerce, 1999. Alaska Small Business Resource Guide.</i></p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-039</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Denali Transportation, Inc.</p> <p>November 2, 1999</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms Julia Hudson US Army Space & Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p> <p>Re: National Missile Defense Deployment Public Hearings, Fairbanks, Alaska</p> <p>I writing to submit testimony in favor of this very necessary defense project and encourage your staff to recommend locating this system in interior Alaska.</p> <p>As a Board member of the Alaska Movers Association representing the moving and storage industry in interior Alaska I can assure you that we have adequate facilities, equipment and manpower to handle all moving and storage services that could be required for a project of this magnitude.</p> <p>Between the Fairbanks agencies we share over 200,000 square feet of warehouse storage space, 150 units of power equipment and over 200 professionally trained packers, movers and warehouse personnel. Almost every major national moving and storage van line carrier is represented in Fairbanks. In the event your project is located in our area all of your personnel that require relocation to interior Alaska will be delighted with the modern, professional services that are available.</p> <p>We in the moving and storage industry enjoy an excellent relationship with our military guests in the state. Most military families who relocate here are surprised at the level of professionalism. In fact a large number have commented that the moving services they received in Fairbanks from the various local agents is the best they have ever experienced during their long careers in the US Air Force and/or the US Army.</p> <p>Thank you and your staff very much for all the time and effort devoted to coming to Fairbanks and disseminating information and taking public comment regarding the proposed missile deployment. I was very impressed with the exhibits presented and very glad I attended and had many of my questions answered.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Dennis Schlotfeldt Vice President</p>	<p>P-W-039</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-040

P-W-040

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: 11-3-99

I am a 45yr resident of Alaska. I favor a missile defense system based in interior Alaska. I am concern about Alaska hire for both construction + operation. The operation of the Clear EW station pretty well shows that Dept of defense can operate in an environmentally sound fashion.

I believe the "treaty" with the USSR is a non-issue since USSR does not exist any longer. A fragment of the former USSR does exist, it is Russia but Russia is not the USSR. In any event the safety of the American Pe including Alaskans need this system.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Sid Childens
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-041

P-W-041

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Date: Nov. 3 1999

I would like to register my opposition to the NMD deployment in Alaska. This would jeopardize the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty with Russia, the techology is there to send up decoys with any missile, there are other defects in this plan, I won't list here. I realize the politicians and various so called leaders of the communities of the interior of Alaska are falling all over themselves for the jobs and money. I consider our national defense a much more serious matter. We are very vulnerable to a more likely terrorist attack. In short I consider NMD plan as more government pork for Alaska not national Defense

1

2

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Daniel H Dinwoodie
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

HW 11/4/99
P-W-042

Dear Ms. Hudson,

For the record, as an Alaskan resident of 20 years, I do NOT approve of a missile defense system being built in Alaska or in N. Dakota. With 20% of America's children classified as at or below the poverty level, we have no business spending \$ Billions on a questionable system which may not even work; a system which violates intl treaties; a system which will destroy our credibility worldwide; a system which will give us a false sense of security and may start another arms race.

No doubt the powers that be (inc govt, business and many people) want this system developed and I have no doubt it will become a reality, unfortunately. I think its morally wrong, and economically not justified.

Please add my voice to "the record", for what it's worth.

John Lyle

Sincerely, JLN

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-042

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Sue Walker

P-W-043

November 4, 1999

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
ATTENTION: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear U.S. Army and Missile Defense Command:

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) examines the environmental impacts of the potential deployment of a land-based National Missile Defense (NMD) system. The EIS is incomplete, because it does not consider specific locations where the In-Flight Interceptor Communications System (IFICS) Data Terminals could be deployed. There could be 14 of these locations, yet the public is not given even one location. The public can not fully participate in the EIS process, because the generic information is not adequate to the public process. A Supplemental DEIS should be issued with this information.

The EIS is also inadequate, because operational (wartime) launches from the Ground Based Interceptor (GBI) site are not evaluated in the EIS. "The purpose of the NMD program is defense of the United States against a threat of a limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation." [es-1] Therefore, actual operational use of the GBI should be analyzed in a Supplemental DEIS. The National Environmental Protection Act requires the impacts of a project to be evaluated.

Four out of five locations for the GBI would have unacceptable impacts to wetlands. This includes filling, draining, trenching and run off to the wetlands. The Federal government should be protecting our nation's natural resources and not destroying them.

The X-Band Radar's electromagnetic radiation levels would be below prescribed health based standards. However, many credible scientists have called the present standards into question for being too high. The Federal government should do a thorough study on the electromagnetic radiation standard for human health before any deployment.

The Fiber Optic Cable could interfere with community harvesters attempting to feed their families. The EIS acknowledges on ES-25 that, "...harvesters may be required to increase their effort by spending longer time to harvest and traveling to other areas." It further admits that this "...may increase the risk to harvesters," and cost them more to feed their families. The federal government should be helping its citizens especially those who rely on subsistence methods. Nothing should be done that causes local people more effort and cost in putting food on the table for their families.

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-043

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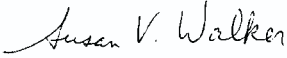
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER		
<p>Part of the NMD system is the Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR). This component is not evaluated in the present DEIS. It should go through its own EIS process. The NMD's DEIS is inadequate without this thorough analysis of the (UEWR).</p> <p>The United States would be a lot safer if it did not change the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The proposed alternative should not be deployed.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Susan V. Walker</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-044</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment Sheet <i>for the</i> National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</p> <p>Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Date: <u>10/9/99</u></p> <p><u>near Ft. Hudson</u></p> <p><u>I'm writing on behalf of the Missile Defense System being placed in Interior Alaska both sites being considered Ft. Greely & Clear, have modern infrastructures & excellent transportation systems. Eber & the other communities of Interior Alaska are home to many thousands of skilled craft workers who would be happy to take on the challenge of building this great project</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 </td> <td> Commentor: Name: <u>Robert McIntyre</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ </td> </tr> </table>	Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Robert McIntyre</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____	<p>P-W-044</p> <p>1</p>
Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>Robert McIntyre</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____				

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

ROSS COEN P-W-045

November 4, 1999

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear SMDC-EN-V,

Please accept these comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment.

Unfortunately, I have been unable to procure a copy of the DEIS, but I assume that one of the alternatives considered is the "No Action" alternative. I urge you to select it.

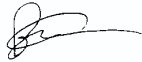
The military has a long and sordid history of pollution in Alaska and I want no more of it. I've no doubt that you have in mind certain "remediation" procedures or "mitigation" plans for reducing pollution and minimizing the environmental impact of this system. But the best remediation and mitigation procedures are quite simply *to not build the system at all.*

Those are my comments on the DEIS. Now we will move into the "conscientious objection" portion of my letter.

The rationale for deployment of this system has been explained to me as follows: the United States needs to protect itself against so-called "rogue nations." A few weeks ago, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. And now the U.S. is embarking on a missile defense system that will no doubt lead to arms escalation worldwide and is contrary to the 1972 ABM treaty with the former Soviet Union – the cornerstone of nuclear disarmament. I would suggest that *the United States is the rogue nation here.*

Finally, in the public hearing held in Fairbanks, Alaska on Monday, November 1, 1999, there was a TV monitor with approximately two minutes of footage being replayed over and over. The footage was of a test of this NMD system held in October 1999. It was my understanding that the purpose of the hearing was to solicit public input on the DEIS – something that had nothing to do with footage of the test or its results. The hearing was to evaluate the potential environmental impacts if the system is deployed. Instead, the public was offered a slick commercial that showed that the system actually works (at least in one test). If the test had been a dismal failure would the video have been shown? I believe it was unconscionable to employ this heavy-handed tactic in order to build support for the system, especially when the purpose of the hearing was to examine an entirely different topic (the DEIS).

Sincerely,



Ross Coen

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-045

P-W-046

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/4/99

Dear MS. HUDSON:

1 I am writing on behalf of the
missile defense system being placed
in Interior Alaska.

2 It is my understanding that if
the system was located in North Dakota,
it would not protect Alaska or Hawaii.

3 I feel that this would be a serious
mistake due to the strategic location
of these states. After all factors are taken
into account Alaska is the best location
for the system.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:	Commentor:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Name: <u>Michael N Friberg</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-046

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER		
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-047</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment Sheet for the <i>National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment</i> <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</i></p> <p>Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Date: <u>November 5, 1999</u></p> <p><u>As President & CEO of Minnesota Power Cooperative Inc. the wholesale power supplier in eastern North Dakota, I have been authorized to write in our strong support for placement of a NMD facility in northeastern North Dakota. Our Cooperative has facilities - generation and transmission - in place near all proposed site locations. Minnesota, Nodak Electric Cooperative and Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative stand ready and able to furnish low cost electricity to your facilities if located in North Dakota.</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Commentor: Name: <u>David Loer</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ </td> </tr> </table>	Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>David Loer</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____	<p>P-W-047</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-048</p> <p>Comment Sheet for NMD Deployment EIS: November 5, 1999</p> <p>Overall, it appears that NMD deployment would have minimal environmental impacts and thus a rather benign effect on the Delta region. This makes it a rather "clean" industry for the area; one compatible with its environment and one I support.</p> <p>However, my concerns stem from the possible deployment of both NMD and other base reuse options. If a prison is developed on the base in addition to NMD (and we have repeatedly been told the two are not mutually exclusive), I believe the influx of this number of people will negatively impact the environment and tax the existing limited infrastructure of the City. For example, housing is limited in the area and the community would need time and funds to develop additional infrastructure to adequately support both projects. Additional services such as fire, police protection, landfill and septic sludge systems would need to be developed as well.</p> <p>The City has been working hard to develop a base reuse but I believe only one of the "large, anchor tenant" type projects is necessary or <i>wanted</i> to be consistent with the vision of Delta in 10 -20 years. Additional business development can occur as a result of the "anchor tenant's presence" as indicated in the EIS and preliminary plans for prison development. But, we cannot sacrifice quality of life issues for economic development. Thus, if in a perfect world with clear choices and no timing conflicts, I believe NMD deployment is environmentally and economically the preferred "anchor tenant" for Fort Greely. It is cleaner and better meets the value and vision I see for Delta/Greely in the long-term. It is far less controversial, provides better paying employment opportunities, makes excellent use of one of our greatest assets (extensive raw, uninhabited land) and does not saddle the City with extensive asbestos and lead-based paint cleanup necessary to convert the cantonment area to a prison area.</p> <p>In my opinion, to minimize environmental impacts, only one large project should be developed at Ft. Greely and my preference is the deployment of NMD. The sooner the City can know that this is to occur, the sooner they can begin planning and upgrading necessary infrastructure to meet the demands of the project and cease work on the less attractive alternative reuse option of a private prison which may have negative environmental effects that have yet to be quantified.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity.</p> <p>Commentator: Donna J. Gardino <i>DJ Gardino</i></p>	<p>P-W-048</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor: Name: <u>David Loer</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____				

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-049

P-W-049

Comment Sheet for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS.

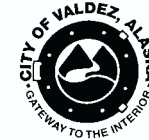
Date: 11/5/99

JUST A COUPLE OF THOUGHTS AFTER THE EIA HEARING... THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT COAL FIELD LOCATED SOUTH OF FT GREELY... THIS MAY PROVE TO BE A GREAT ALTERNATIVE TO OIL... RE-TOOLING THE POWER PLANT TO COAL COULD MAKE SENSE...

Form with fields for Name, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code, and a section for the commenter's name and title.

1

2



P-W-050

Community and Economic Development

November 5, 1999

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: National Missile Defense EIS Comments

Dear Ms. Hudson:

The City of Valdez is very supportive of the location of Delta Junction, Alaska (Fort Greely) for the National Missile Defense System. We feel this location is by far the best for the program.

In addition, the Fort Greely site offers already in place infrastructure and therefore low site development costs. Easy and cost effective shipping of components to Fort Greely is readily available from Valdez, the northern most ice free port to interior Alaska, and then up the Richardson Highway, a distance of only 250 miles.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this important project.

Sincerely,

Signature of Robert L. Bright, Director

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-050

1


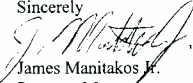
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-051</p>  <p>November 5, 1999</p> <p>U.S Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attention: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson:</p> <p>I have carefully reviewed the <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement</i> (EIS) for National Missile Defense Deployment, September 1999, and offer the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Draft EIS cites the American National Standards Institute / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) C95.1 1992 standard for human exposure to electromagnetic radiation (EMR). That standard has been updated by the C95.1 1999 standard recently issued by ANSI/IEEE. The updated standard should be used for the EIS analysis. 2. The calculation in §4.3.4.7 of the Draft EIS of maximum permissible exposure (MPE) to EMR in uncontrolled environments is incorrect. The Draft EIS states that the MPE is 6.33 mW/cm². The proper calculation is given below: $\text{Frequency (mHz)} / 1,500 = \text{MPE (mW/cm}^2\text{)}$ <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> $8,000 / 1,500 = 5.33 \text{ mW/cm}^2.$ <p>This change will affect the safe distance reported in the EIS.</p> 3. The Draft EIS analysis of EMR is limited to exposure of the public in areas outside the secure zone around the radars. An analysis of occupational exposure of workers within the controlled area should be included. The correct MPE for controlled environments (see Table 1 of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1999 standard) should be used in that analysis. 4. The Draft EIS analysis fails to examine the health and safety implications of exposure to peak-power levels. The ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1999 standard (and the earlier C95.1 1992 standard) includes MPEs for peak-power exposure in §4.1, Table 1, footnote (g) and §4.1, Table 2, footnote (g). The rationale for peak-power MPEs is explained in §6.9 of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1999 standard. The expected peak level of EMR <p>SRI International</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-W-051</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>emitted by the X-band radar should be calculated and compared to the peak-power MPEs given in the ANSI/IEEE standard.</p> <p>5. The first full paragraph on page 4-348 of the Draft EIS (§4.3.4.7) states that additive exposure to RFR emitted by the proposed X-band radar and other emitters may exceed the appropriate MPE, but this is not a concern because the MPE incorporates a safety factor. This is not a correct interpretation of the ANSI/IEEE standards. The proper method for analyzing exposure to EMR from multiple sources is given in Annex D of the ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1999 standard and should be used to analyze additive exposure to EMR.</p> <p>I request that the Draft EIS be recirculated for public review and comment after it is revised to eliminate the inaccuracies and omissions noted above. Thank you for providing a copy of the Draft EIS and considering these comments.</p> <p>Sincerely,  James Manidakos Jr. Program Manager SRI International</p> <p>Cc: NMD file</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-052

COMMENT
NUMBER

DELTA COMMUNITY CORPORATION

P-W-052

October 23, 1999

U. S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attention: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Ms. Hudson:

As President of Deltana Community Corporation (DCC) in Delta, Alaska, I am writing to advise you of our board's unanimous support for placing the Ballistic Missile Defense Program at Fort Greely, Alaska. I have attached a resolution of such support.

DCC is a non-profit community corporation that represents more than 70% of the Delta Junction area. The Board of DCC is elected by those living outside the City of Delta Junction and includes the residents of Fort Greely. In the absence of any local government (no borough, county or other local government), DCC provides community services to the Delta area by facilitating state and federal programs and providing a voice for the majority of those living in the area.

We believe this program is an excellent use of one of our greatest assets. The vast undeveloped land mass and rural location lends itself to minimizing environmental impacts. Health and safety risks are minimal as well. A recent large wildland fire in the area will minimize future risk from fire for the BMD project. An upgrade and resurfacing of Allen Army Airfield would be consistent with future uses as defined by the draft Allen Army Airfield Joint Use Master Plan. Visual sensitivity to the project is very low. There would be no land use conflicts. The socioeconomic base of the area will greatly improve especially in light of the realignment of Fort Greely.

We hope that the BMD project will be deployed at Fort Greely, Alaska. Thank you for your consideration. If you have any questions, please contact me at 907/895-4150 or email me at dcc@knix.net.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul E Knopp - President

Paul Knopp, President
Deltana Community Corporation

1

RESOLUTION

Community of Delta Junction

Entity Name: Deltana Community Corporation

Resolution #99-08

Whereas Deltana Community Corporation provides community services to the residents of the Delta area (unorganized), including but not limited to: community facilities, trails, bridges and roads; and

Whereas Deltana Community Corporation receives and administers State, Federal and Private grant funds for the benefit of all Delta Area residents; and

Whereas Deltana Community Corporation provides a voice for local residents in the community; and

Whereas the business of Deltana Community Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors, which shall exercise all powers of the corporation; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Deltana Community Corporation unanimously supports placing the Ballistic Missile Defense Program at Fort Greely, Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors this 14th day of October, 1999

By: *Paul E Knopp* (Signed)

Paul E Knopp President Name and Title

Attest: *Donna J Goedino* (Signed)

Donna J Goedino - Administrator Name and Title

P-W-053

CAVALIER RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

October 26, 1999

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: National Missile Defense Deployment

Greetings

Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CREC) has provided reliable electric service to the thirty Minuteman III missile launch sites and one launch control center since their original installation in 1964 thru the present time when the sites are beginning to be "imploded".

CREC thru Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. our wholesale electric supplier has provided electric service to the ARM-MSR site at Nekoma, ND from the time it was under construction in 1970 until it was scheduled for dis-mantling in 1976 and we continue to provide three phase service to the MSR Site following removal of the substation at the 115 KV line that terminates at the MSR Site. We have also provided three phase service to the RSL-1 at Hampden and RSL-2 at Dresden during construction and during operations up to the time the sites were disconnected.

The 115 KV line remains intact to the MSR site at Nekoma.

The RSL Site: one is less than one mile from the existing 115 KV line that goes from Devils Lake to Langdon.

This 115 KV line from Langdon to Devils Lake has weathered many storms and since it is basically located in a northeast to southwest direction it has withstood adverse weather very reliably. This line should provide a very reliable source of bulk power to the MSR site and RSL 1.

CREC is ready and available to provide reliable electric service to the MSR, RSL 1 and RSL 2 as is necessary for construction and operation of these sites with minimal additional investment.

Yours truly
Cavalier Rural Electric Coop., Inc
Duane L. Otto
Duane L. Otto, Manager

"One of the Minnkota Power Systems -- We Put Value on the Line"

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-053

1

P-W-054

Comment Sheet

for the

*National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 04 Nov 99

See attachment

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Sentor Robin Taylor</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: <u>Anchorage, AK</u>
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-054

September 8, 1997

ALASKA'S MISSILE DEFENSE APPEAL: A MODEL FOR OTHER STATES

Baker Spring
Senior Policy Analyst

Common sense would dictate that any national missile defense (NMD) system developed for the United States should be designed to protect all U.S. territory against missile attack. The Clinton Administration, however, has proposed an NMD development and deployment plan that most likely will leave a large portion of the United States vulnerable to missile strikes.

The Administration's proposed NMD system is not likely to provide full coverage to U.S. territory because it is being designed in a way that conforms to the restrictions of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Last May, therefore, legislators in Alaska—alarmed at the prospect of being left vulnerable—adopted a resolution asking the federal government to provide Alaska with protection against such attacks on an equal basis with all other states.¹

Legislators from Florida, Arkansas, or Utah might be tempted to assume that only Alaska and Hawaii, being geographically isolated from the contiguous 48 states, would be outside the protective umbrella of the Clinton NMD system. Such an assumption, in most cases, would be wrong. Because of the requirements of the ABM Treaty, many other states also are likely to be left vulnerable. As a result, other state legislatures should be prepared to follow Alaska's lead and adopt a similar resolution to help make sure that their states will be protected on an equal basis with all other states. While such resolutions do not have legal force over the federal government, they do carry much weight in reminding distant Washington policymakers of their responsibilities to the states. The Alaska resolution, which could serve as a model, demands that the federal government:

¹ Senate Joint Resolution 30, "Defense of Alaska from Nuclear Attack." The Alaska Senate adopted the resolution on May 6, while the Alaska House adopted it on May 11.

Note: Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to influence the passage of any bill before Congress.

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NUMBER

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- **Provide** protection against missile attack to all the people of the United States on an equal basis.
- **Include** Alaska and Hawaii, and not just the 48 contiguous states, in all future assessments of the threat posed to the United States from missile attack.
- **Take** the necessary steps—including deployment of a missile defense system—to ensure that Alaska is protected against the threats posed by foreign aggressors.
- **Recognize** that the security of Alaska takes precedence over any international treaty or obligation.
- **Hold** public hearings in Alaska to help the people of that state appreciate the extent of their vulnerability.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE PLAN

The NMD development and deployment plan now being implemented by the Clinton Administration includes a three-year development program that would allow a deployment decision by the year 2000 or sometime thereafter. A missile defense system could be deployed three years after this decision is made. Because of these three-year intervals, the Clinton proposal is frequently referred to as the "three-plus-three" plan. Significantly, however, the plan contains no explicit commitment to deploy an NMD system. Moreover, any system that is deployed almost certainly will leave vast portions of U.S. territory unprotected against missile strikes because of the Administration's determination to observe the requirements of the ABM Treaty, which imposes severe restrictions on what sort of NMD system the United States may develop and deploy.

The NMD system envisioned by the Clinton Administration is ground-based—the only kind allowed by the ABM Treaty. It would include up to 100 interceptors and would likely be located at Grand Forks, North Dakota, which the United States designated under the treaty and a 1974 protocol as its single ABM deployment site. The question that remains for Alaska, Hawaii, and a potential host of other states is whether such a system will be able to protect their territory. The answer provided by the Clinton Administration plan is that they will not be protected because the ABM Treaty specifically bars the deployment of an NMD system capable of providing coverage to all of the territory of the United States.

Alaska's understandable concern. The Alaska legislature's concern about Alaska's ongoing vulnerability to missile attack was prompted by a November 1995 intelligence community report on the missile threat that excluded threats to Alaska and Hawaii from consideration. The intelligence community prepared this report, known as a national intelligence estimate (NIE), at the behest of the Clinton Administration.² The NIE determined that the U.S. would not face a missile threat from any Third World state for at least 15 years. Excluding Alaska and Hawaii from the estimate served to bypass an earlier assessment by then-Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch that territories in these two states

² For a summary version of the NIE, called the "President's Summary," see "Do We Need a Missile Defense System?" *The Washington Times*, May 14, 1996, p. A15. The intelligence community includes the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the intelligence arms of the military services, and other smaller agencies.

2

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>could be subject to attack by a North Korean missile, the <i>Taepo Dong 2</i>, by the end of this decade.³</p> <p>The Clinton Administration's attempts to downplay the missile threat and to uphold the ABM Treaty convinced Alaska's legislators that it had set out on a path that would leave Alaskan territory vulnerable to the <i>Taepo Dong 2</i>. The first problem has to do with timing. Under the Administration's deployment plan, even if it provided coverage to Alaska, the United States would not be able to deploy an NMD system until after the estimated North Korean threat to Alaska materialized. But the question of timing is actually the less important of the problems posed by the Administration's NMD plan: The lack of coverage of the fully deployed system should be of even greater concern. Limits on the coverage of the deployed NMD system, as required by the ABM Treaty, will result in permanent vulnerability.</p> <p>THE ABM TREATY OBSTACLE</p> <p>With the Clinton Administration embarked on its three-plus-three plan, political leaders in Alaska and other states still need to be concerned that it is prepared to leave their territories permanently vulnerable to missile strikes. This concern arises even as the Administration prepares to provide protection to other portions of U.S. territory. The reason for this unwise approach can be found in the Administration's infatuation with the ABM Treaty. Article I of the ABM Treaty commits the U.S. "not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such a defense, and not to deploy ABM systems for defense of an individual region except as provided for in Article III of this Treaty."</p> <p>Article III of the ABM Treaty, as amended by a 1974 protocol, allows the deployment of a single site of up to 100 ground-based interceptors at the national capital area or a field of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). Under the treaty, the United States designated its site as the ICBM field in North Dakota. The United States constructed such a system in the 1970s, but mothballed it shortly after it became operational.</p> <p>The Clinton Administration's three-plus-three plan is designed to deploy a more technologically advanced system at the North Dakota site, but under the requirements of Article I, this system's defensive coverage cannot extend beyond the region where the ICBMs are deployed. As a result, the Administration's requirement that the deployment be "treaty compliant" means that virtually all U.S. territory outside the northern portions of the Midwest will remain vulnerable to missile attack under the three-plus-three plan.</p> <p>The Clinton Administration, moreover, continues to mislead the American people about its plans. The Administration has directed the program manager of the NMD system, Brigadier General Joseph Cosumano, to design a ground-based system that, despite the restrictions of the ABM Treaty, can meet the demanding technological task of providing protection to all 50 states. General Cosumano has acknowledged, however, that the Clinton Administration has made no commitment to him that it will relax the strictures of Article I and allow the deployment of a system capable of protecting all U.S. territory.⁴ Thus, the Administration is instructing the military to design an NMD system that its own policy toward the ABM Treaty will bar it from deploying. The only alternatives will be (1) to</p> <p>³ Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, <i>Military Implications of the Chemical Weapons Convention</i> (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994), p. 81.</p> <p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>deploy a system that leaves the territories of the vast majority of states vulnerable to missile strikes or (2) to deploy no NMD system at all.</p> <p>Better options for NMD foreclosed. The Administration's adherence to the ABM Treaty also requires the rejection of development and deployment options that are less risky technically and could provide full coverage to the territories of all 50 states against small-scale missile strikes. One such option is to upgrade the Navy's Theater-Wide ("Upper Tier") system for countering shorter-range missiles that pose a threat to U.S. allies and forces in the field to give it the capability to provide a defense of U.S. territory against long-range missiles. Since the interceptors would be deployed on AEGIS cruisers that patrol the world's oceans, this system would protect against missiles launched from North Korea, North Africa, and the Middle East. The system could even be used to defend against small-scale launches aimed at the Midwest if interceptors were deployed on a barge in the Great Lakes or on launching pads in North Dakota.⁵</p> <p>The Clinton Administration is all but certain to oppose the Upper Tier option, which would cost only about \$3 billion (compared to some \$10 billion for the Administration's NMD plan), on the grounds that the system is incompatible with Article I, Article V, and Article VI of the ABM Treaty. Article I prohibits the deployment of a missile defense system that is capable of defending either the entire territory of the U.S. or any region of the country outside the ICBM field in the Midwest. Article V prohibits the development, testing, and deployment of a sea-based ABM system. Article VI prohibits giving systems for defending against shorter-range missiles, like the Navy Upper Tier system, the ability to counter the long-range missiles that threaten U.S. territory.</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>Recognizing that the ABM Treaty poses an insurmountable obstacle to providing adequate missile protection for Alaska, the state's legislators passed a resolution reminding the federal government of its obligation to protect all 50 states. The resolution states explicitly that Alaska's safety and security take priority over any international treaty or obligation. Further, it expresses the view that the President should take whatever action is required to ensure that Alaska is defended against limited missile attack. By implication, this provision asks the federal government to modify or jettison the ABM Treaty.</p> <p>Given the present situation, other state legislatures would be well-advised to use Alaska's resolution as a model for similar resolutions demanding that the federal government provide their states with protection against missile attack. As long as the ABM Treaty obstacle remains, there is little prospect that the federal government will field an effective NMD system that provides protection to all U.S. territory.</p> <p>⁴ Brigadier General Joseph Cosumano, "Ballistic Missile Defense: Its Role in Counter-Proliferation, Arms Control and Deterrence," remarks before Fifth Annual Congressional National Security Policy Breakfast Seminar, sponsored by National Defense University Foundation and American Defense Preparedness Association, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1997.</p> <p>⁵ For a detailed description of the "Upper Tier" option, see Missile Defense Study Team, <i>Defending America: A Near- and Long-Term Plan to Deploy Missile Defenses</i> (Washington, D.C.: The Heritage Foundation, 1995).</p> <p>4</p>	<p></p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

**APPENDIX
SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION**

BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BY REQUEST

Introduced: 5/2/97
Referred: Judiciary

A RESOLUTION

Relating to the defense of Alaska from offensive nuclear attack.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS Alaska is the 49th state to enter the federal union of the United States of America and is entitled to all of the rights, privileges, and obligations that the union affords and requires; and

WHEREAS Alaska possesses natural resources, including energy, mineral, and human resources, vital to the prosperity and national security of the United States; and

WHEREAS the people of Alaska are conscious of the state's remote northern location and proximity to Northeast Asia and the Eurasian land mass, and of how that unique location places the state in a more vulnerable position than other states with regard to missiles that could be launched in Asia and Europe; and

WHEREAS the people of Alaska recognize the changing nature of the international political structure and the evolution and proliferation of missile delivery systems and weapons of mass destruction as foreign states seek the military means to deter the power of the United States in international affairs; and

WHEREAS there is a growing threat to Alaska by potential aggressors in these nations and in rogue nations that are seeking nuclear weapons capability and that have sponsored international terrorism; and

WHEREAS a National Intelligence Estimate to assess missile threats to the United States left Alaska and Hawaii out of the assessment and estimate; and

WHEREAS one of the primary reasons for joining the Union of the United States of America was to gain security for the people of Alaska and for the common regulation of foreign affairs on the basis of an equitable membership in the United States federation; and

WHEREAS the United States plans to field a national missile defense, perhaps as early as 2003; this national missile defense plan will provide only a fragile defense for Alaska, the state most likely to be threatened by new missile powers that are emerging in North-east Asia;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Legislature respectfully requires the President of the United States to take all actions necessary, within the considerable limits of the resources of the United States, to protect on an equal basis all peoples and resources of

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NUMBER

this great Union from threat of missile attack regardless of the physical location of the member state; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that Alaska be included in every National Intelligence Estimate conducted by the United States joint intelligence agencies; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the President of the United States to include Alaska and Hawaii, not just the contiguous 48 states, in every National Intelligence Estimate of missile threat to the United States; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States government to take necessary measures to ensure that Alaska is protected against foreseeable threats, nuclear and otherwise, posed by foreign aggressors, including deployment of a ballistic missile defense system to protect Alaska; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature conveys to the President of the United States expectations that Alaska's safety and security take priority over any international treaty or obligation and that the President take whatever action is necessary to ensure that Alaska can be defended against limited missile attacks with the same degree of assurance as that provided to all other states; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that the appropriate Congressional committees hold hearings in Alaska that include defense experts and administration officials to help Alaskans understand their risks, their level of security, and Alaska's vulnerability.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States; the Honorable Al Gore, Jr., Vice President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Ted Stevens, Chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations; the Honorable Bob Livingston, Chair of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations; the Honorable Strom Thurmond, Chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services; the Honorable Floyd Spence, Chair of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on National Security; and to the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senator, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

HERITAGE STUDIES ON LINE

Heritage Foundation studies are available electronically at several online locations: On the Internet, The Heritage Foundation's home page on the World Wide Web is www.heritage.org. Bookmark this site and visit it daily for the latest information.

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>installation. The water table^{is} more than 175 feet deep, no wetlands would be disturbed, and this summer's wildfire has conveniently killed nearly every tree within miles. You might say that nature is leading the way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, there are no roads or buildings within the range of a potential chemical vapor leak. • In contrast, a spill at the Grand Forks, North Dakota location could potentially endanger users of, and I quote, "three commercial buildings, two churches, one residence and portions of US Highway 2" Volume 1, Executive Summary page es 15. • From a number of perspectives, I believe that Alaska, and probably Fort Greely, stands out as being the best choice for the environment and for the nation. • An important component of any public program is local support. While in Delta Junction I participated in a public <p>Senator Loren Leman page #2 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>meeting that included the discussion of the issue and was impressed by the active involvement of the community.</p> <p>Nearly one hundred area residents voiced their enthusiasm for an installation at Fort Greely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is understandable. With the recent post closure, the community is in need of the jobs and economic development this program would bring. Fort Greely and the Ballistic Missile Defense Program are a good match. • Noise concerns and archeological remains are important and worthy of our careful consideration. However, there is a larger question in the background; one that will profoundly affect the way Americans view the success of a Ballistic Missile Defense System. • That is, which Americans should be protected? All, or some? <p>Senator Loren Leman page #3 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	<p>3</p> <p>4</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the Department of Defense choose a site in the lower 48, both Alaska and Hawaii may be left vulnerable to a nuclear attack by a rogue nation. • It is important to note that Alaska and Hawaii were precisely the areas attacked by Japanese forces in World War II. Both states support military installations that are critical to our first line of defense in the Pacific theater. • Both states are geographically isolated and dangerously proximate to potential launch sites. • Clearly, when the United States is threatened in the Pacific, it is Alaska and Hawaii that offer a potential aggressor the most tempting targets. • Leaving these states undefended from a missile attack runs counter to our traditional military strategy in the Pacific and, in my view, would call into question the mission of the entire system. <p>Senator Loren Leman page #4 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	<p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Alaska installation is the only alternative that would truly protect our first line of defense and safeguard <u>all</u> Americans from nuclear terrorism. • Thank you for listening to Alaskans. <p>Senator Loren Leman page #5 Ballistic Missile Defense 11/04/99 - 2:49 PM</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-056

Comment Sheet for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 04/November/99

See Attachment

Form with fields for Name, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code, and Commenter information.

COMMENT NUMBER P-W-056

Comment Sheet for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Handwritten comment: because of Alaska's geographic position. Unlike Senator Taylor, I... My name is Karen Button. My life now I am from Alaska... This will increase, not decrease, our national security & the security of Alaska's people.

Handwritten comment: The DOD could increase provide economic ben... The economic benefits would be greater if the DOD employed local people to clean up military toxic sites

Form with fields for Name, Street Address, City, State, Zip Code, and Commenter information.

COMMENT NUMBER

1 2 3

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-057

P-W-057

Comment Sheet for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: Nov. 4, 1999

Clear AS will be an ideal site for the NMD elements. Soil conditions will support facilities required, water source is excellent and about 160' below the ground surface, railroad siding is existing as well as an airport and highway transportation system. Clear AS has a water and sewer system in place from the temporary camp location. The sewer treatment tank, may need to be improved depending on the population increase. Clear AS is in a remote location, away from large population centers, is well suited for minimum cost construction at an established military site. Recommend Clear AS be selected.

1

Form with fields for Commentor Name (Robert H. Tilly, P.E.), Street Address, City, State, and Zip Code.

1. Request a copy of the Final EIS be sent to;

1. Violation of Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty. This ~~is not~~ increases, not decreases our national security. 2. Not signing the Comp. Test Ban Treaty, then proposing this Ballistic Missile site can only serve to jeopardize the security of the ~~country~~ ^{United States} by sending the wrong message to nuclear-capable countries. It is a violation of the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty. In addition, Alaska ~~would be a target~~ ^{would be a target} & its people at risk. 3. This program will further degrade Alaska's environment. The military has a long history of using AK & its people as a testing site. There are ~~over~~ ^{over} nearly 700 former or active military sites ~~polluting~~ ^{polluting} AK's land & waters, which AK's people, esp. those who live a subsistence way of life are ~~impacted~~ ^{impacted}. The 1st Chief of Galena has told me that people there have ~~been advised not to plant~~ ^{been advised not to plant} their food on ~~the~~ ^{the} land for ~~planting~~ ^{planting} food because the soils are so polluted by ~~past~~ ^{past} military activities that ~~polluted~~ ^{polluted} the area. The Dept of Defense is not cleaning up Galena's toxic soil, its residents are thru ~~an~~ ^{an} grant they applied for. This is just one example. IF the DOD wants to develop any new military sites in AK, they must clean up ~~the~~ ^{the} messes they have left behind. 3. The 10.5 billion, BILLION dollars ~~is~~ ^{is} allocated to this illegal & unsafe project ~~could feed~~ ^{could feed} ~~house~~ ^{house} millions. This proposal is an instrument of death, ~~rather than~~ ^{rather than} ~~an~~ ^{an} instrument of life.

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH P-W-058
Environmental Health Section

Location: 1200 Missouri Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58504-5264

Fax #: 701-328-5200

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

November 4, 1999

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attention: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Referenced is your letter dated September 22, 1999 requesting comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the National Missile Defense deployment.

The Department's Divisions of Environmental Engineering, Water Quality and Waste Management have reviewed the DEIS. We have two comments:

1. On page 3-20, the sulfur oxides standards indicated in the table are applicable to coal conversion facilities. The sulfur oxides standards applicable to other facilities are:

Annual	60 μ g/m ³ (0.023 ppm)
24-hour	260 μ g/m ³ (0.099 ppm)
1-hour	715 μ g/m ³ (0.273 ppm)

2. Also on page 3-20, there are no North Dakota ambient air quality standards for reduced sulfur and ammonia.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at 701-328-5150.

Sincerely,

Francis J. Schwindt, Chief
Environmental Health Section

FJS:JLB:cc

Environmental Health Section Chief's Office 701-328-5150	Environmental Engineering 701-328-5188	Municipal Facilities 701-328-5211	Waste Management 701-328-5166	Water Quality 701-328-5210
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Printed on recycled paper.

COMMENT
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COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-059

P-W-059

SMDC-EN-V, Ms Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defence Command
Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3081

Dear Ms. Hudson,

I am writing on behalf of the Missile Defense System being placed in Interior Alaska.

It is my understanding that if the system was located in North Dakota, it would not protect either Alaska or Hawaii even though both of these states have a large military presence. I feel that this would be a serious mistake due to the strategic location these states occupy. I feel that when all the factors are taken into account, interior Alaska will become the best possible location for the system.

Sincerely,

Scott Vaughn

1

P-W-060

Comment Sheet for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: Nov 5, 1999

I feel that the NMD should be based in Alaska in that there is not currently a good defense for the US oil resources in the Pacific Northwest and also it would be a much needed boost to the local economy.

<p>Please place form in the drop box or mail to:</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p>	<p>Commentor:</p> <p>Name: <u>Jeffrey J. Creamer</u></p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City, State: _____</p> <p>Zip Code: _____</p>
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COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-060

1

TOWN OF SANDWICH
THE OLDEST TOWN ON CAPE COD

130 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 02563
TELEPHONE 508-888-4910
FAX 508-888-8655



BOARD OF SELECTMEN

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

November 5, 1999

P-W-061

F. Whitten Peters
Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon Building
Room 4E871
Washington, DC 20330

Re: Request for Environmental Impact Statement for Cape Cod PAVE PAWS

Dear Secretary Peters:

The Town of Sandwich Board of Selectmen voted unanimously at its November 4, 1999 meeting to request that the United States Air Force file a full, site specific Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. This request is for the complete existing facility, not just the technical upgrades being proposed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

The Selectmen and many local residents are concerned about several issues at the facility, particularly how normal operations affect public health and safety. In the interest of providing citizens with the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS, the Board believes an Environmental Impact Statement will help clarify exactly how the facility operates and address the public's concerns. The Board recognizes the importance of Cape Cod PAVE PAWS for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure that the health and safety of local residents are also protected.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,
George H. Dunham
George H. Dunham
Town Administrator

cc: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command ✓
Federal and State Legislative Delegation
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Board of Health

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-061

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Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">7 Nov. 1999</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTENTION: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-W-062</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson:</p> <p>Here are my comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement for National Missile Defense Deployment, which I received on 20 Oct. 1999. The draft EIS does not address in detail the two items I raised in my letter to you dated 27 Nov. 1998. The first item concerns ABM Treaty restrictions. The draft EIS mentions on page 2-53 that the ABM Treaty requires that main NMD elements be within a 150-kilometer radius of the former ICBM field near Grand Forks AFB. It also asserts that the sites being considered in North Dakota are within the allowed area. However, it does not explicitly state whether NMD deployment at these sites complies with the ABM Treaty now that ICBM's are no longer deployed there. The EIS should also clearly state -- both in the Executive Summary and in section 1.6 -- that the sites being considered in Alaska do not comply with the ABM Treaty.</p> <p>The other item I raised during the scoping process concerns sites being considered for expansion following the initial deployment. The 17 Nov. 1998 Notice of Intent stated that the Proposed Action was "an initial GBI missile field of 20 missiles" at one location in Alaska or in North Dakota. However, section 2.2.1.1 of the draft EIS indicates that the Proposed Action is up to 100 GBI silos at one site in either Alaska or North Dakota or up to 100 silos at one Alaska site plus up to 100 silos at one North Dakota site. The Ballistic Missile Defense Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) noted on page 1-6 that other sites might be added to the initial site and in particular that interceptor sites could be located in Alaska and Hawaii. As I noted in my comments on this PEIS (see pages 8-15 and 8-16), an article in the 8 March 1992 Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser indicated that seven sites were being considered. (The locations given in this article were Grand Forks in North Dakota, Alaska, Hawaii, California, Arizona-New Mexico border, Florida, and New York.) Section 2.5 of the EIS should give a complete list of sites which have been identified, explain in detail why only sites in Alaska and North Dakota were selected for the Proposed Action, and state what additional environmental analyses would be done if other sites are selected for expansion of the initial NMD system.</p> <p>My other comments concern health and safety issues associated with GBI transportation. There is more than the usual uncertainty about the impacts of an accident involving a GBI because, as noted in section 2.2.1.1, final GBI designs have not been completed. The discussion of possible accidents associated with air transportation of GBI's on page 4-159 needs much more detail. The assertion that an accident involving an aircraft transporting a GBI "would have no greater risk than any other commercial or military aircraft cargo flight" is hard to believe and is not supported by any detailed analysis. In fact, it is noted in the previous paragraph that up to two GBI's would be transported per aircraft. The EIS should examine -- in at least as much detail as the analysis of an accident involving ground transportation -- the impacts of an accident involving an aircraft containing two GBI's.</p>	<p>P-W-062</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">a</p> <p>The draft EIS states on page 4-165 that the ESQD's for GBI's at either site on Clear AS would fall within the base boundary. This statement seems to be inconsistent with Fig. 2.4.1-1, which shows the base boundary within about 100 meters of the east corner of site B. This 100-meter distance is much less than ESQD of 479 meters given on page 4-162. Fig. 2.4.1-1 also shows Alaska Railroad tracks going within about 100 meters of site B and a potential housing site that seems to be within the south corner of site B. Section 4.3.1.6.1.1 should contain a figure showing silo locations with ESQD circles for site B.</p> <p>The draft EIS states on page 4-173 that the ESQD's for GBI deployment at Grand Forks AFB would fall within the base boundary. However, Fig. 2.4.1-4 shows that parts of the borders of both potential GBI sites are the base boundary. In addition, the south border of the Weapons Storage Area potential GBI site is within about 100 meters of U.S. highway 2 and, within about 300 meters of the west border of this site, is Eielson St. and several unidentified structures. Section 4.3.1.6.2.1 should contain figures showing silo locations with ESQD circles for both sites.</p> <p>On page 4-175, the draft EIS acknowledges that the ESQD's for GBI deployment would exceed the base boundaries on the Missile Site Radar. This seems to be confirmed by Fig. 2.4.1-5 although the explanation key for this figure does not indicate how the base boundary is denoted. Section 4.3.1.6.2.2 should contain a figure showing silo locations with ESQD circles for the potential GBI site.</p> <p>Please send me a copy of the final EIS at the address below.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Michael Jones</i> Michael Jones Dept. of Physics & Astronomy Univ. of Hawaii</p>	<p>4</p> <p>5</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER P-W-063		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">8 November 1999</p> <p>ATMDC - EA-7, John Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P. O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35897 3801</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-W-063</p> <p style="text-align: center;">re: NMD deployment</p> <p>Dear Mr. Hudson:</p> <p>Peace and grace. I am responding to the publication of announcement of public hearing for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for deployment of an NMD system in the Washington Times here Thursday.</p> <p>Since Senator Helms sponsored related legislation in March of this year, I have researched the 1972-to-present security assessments of ABM and none are favorable. 1972 being the year of the first of two Antiballistic Missile Treaty programs, it is appropriate beginning date for a framework of review. At the time of the initiative, as a defensive strategy ABM was criticized by then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. As an alternative to defense programs of reduction and cooperative technology transfer which were chosen instead, ABM defense strategies pose additional risk and likelihood of initiation of foreign offensive weapon programs which were detrimental and of effect unverifiable at the time. The Department of Defense in the years since has analyzed ABM strategy in respective relation to four offices and adjunct advancement by Defense Information Systems Agency reports reported none or negligible advances in terms of technology or reliability. The upgrade of universal U.S. military C³ this year in software in support of decision and situational control command does not configure for reconnaissance and remote command of the kind required for an NMD deployment to be without risk.</p> <p>Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency comment and report on</p>	1	<p>international ballistic and target technology schematics and nuclear power ballistic missile capability advances by the National Security Council, the National Resources Defense Council and the Institute for Science and International Security should be made before deployment plans proceed. Greenpeace (Washington, D.C., U.S.) is preparing a comment to contribute as well and one would ask this veritable source as well inform a final NMD public hearing, unless at this point you may yourself close it.</p> <p>The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is illegal in my estimate and liable for suit should program development other than reduction ensue, based upon law and treaty, and World Court 1976 ruling concerning illegality of nuclear weaponry, including nuclear power ballistic missile defense systems.</p> <p>Important reasons to end the program are: CENDI software is subordinate in capacitance to expert relations software of others, for example, available in the UK; personnel are in responsible positions for the purpose of representing an aspect of equalitarian participation in the armed forces intelligence, space and missile ranks, while expertise may be lacking and experience nil; and the quality and character of risk originally intended to deter or prevent by ABM defense strategy is not current, if ever real, or actual. Public apologies by Energy department staff and the recognition of several implicated by making unsubstantiated charges of security violation and risk allegedly posed by China in 1999 further contest the notion. Increasing emphasis by world environmental strategists on changing climates and impact of technologies have rather introduced the organization of regional energy development and telecommunications and satellite technical programs in design for international globalization of security and the betterment of mankind.</p> <p>From your office may come incisive recommendations that the ABM model be superseded at once given new current capabilities and DOE direction.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Best wishes, Ganmarie Amend</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
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China 'not a threat'

Former President George Bush says China poses no threat to the United States if relations between the two are handled well.

Asked on "Fox News Sunday" if China is a threat, Mr. Bush — who served as ambassador to China in the 1970s — replied with a firm "no."

"It's a threat if we mishandle the relationship, but it's not a threat," Mr. Bush said.

"China is not seeking hegemony. I see no evidence, and I'd like one person who's a critic of China on the Republican right or the Democratic left to tell me why they think they're seeking hegemony," he added.

• Greg Pierce can be reached at 202/636-3285 or by e-mail at pierce@twtnmail.com.

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-064

Comment Sheet

P-W-064

*for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-8-99

Dear Ms. Hudson
I am writing on behalf of the Missile Defense System
being placed at Fort Greely, AK. As you may already know,
Fort Greely has a substantial infra-structure in place. It
is also adjacent to Delta Junction, Alaska, a pleasant town
of about 700 people. With Fort Greely set to close,
it would be an economic benefit to the region. I know
that there many skilled and qualified construction workers
in the area. Also Delta Junction would provide a quality
environment to attract dedicated workers, both during
and following construction

1

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

\$MDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor: Kirk Hage

Name: Kirk Hage

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____


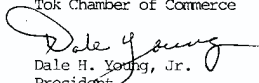

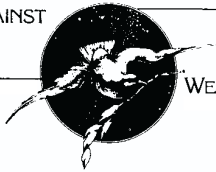
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<div style="text-align: right;">P-W-065</div>  <p>TOK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE "Main Street Alaska"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">November 8, 1999</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807-3801</p> <p>REF: Nat'l. Missile Defense sites/Ak. Ft. Greely and/or Clear A.F.B.</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>The Tok Chamber of Commerce would like to take this opportunity to express our support for Missile Defense site to be situated here in Interior Alaska. We are quite concerned that if said site is located in the lower-48, Alaska and Hawaii are left unprotected, as we understand it. Given our natural resources that could eventually be very important to the lower-48 if it were to come to war, it seems to be the only reasonable site to pick.</p> <p>We have been told that it will be very expensive, no matter the site, but given the alternative, what choice is there than to build such a system, there is nothing wrong with the old motto, even in this day and age, of "BE PREPARED" !</p> <p>Our membership of thirty-six local businesses strongly urge you to choose Alaska as the site for this program.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours truly, Tok Chamber of Commerce  Dale H. Young, Jr. President</p> <p>DHY/bj cc: file</p>	1	<div style="text-align: right;">P-W-066</div> <p style="text-align: right;">November 9, 1999</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson et al:</p> <p>I am a concerned citizen of Sandwich, MA who would like to request a full, site-specific Environmental Impact Statement for the existing PAVE PAWS at MMR, not limited to the upgrades. Although PAVE PAWS has been in operation 20 years, there has never been enough research on the effects of the microwave radiation output on human health. As you may or may not know, Cape Cod has a very high incidence of cancer and has a growing population. In my view, a full Environmental Impact Statement is a necessity. Please pass this letter to anyone involved in the decision making process for PAVE PAWS. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Judith Schlebecker</p>	1

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)



November 10, 1999

Ms Julia Hudson
 U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command
 Attn: SMDC-EN-V
 PO Box 1500
 Huntsville, Al. 35807

Dear Ms Hudson:

Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.

We have the following comments:

- 1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.
- 2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.
- 3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.
- 4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs,

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cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.

5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.

6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.

7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.

I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.

In peace,

Bruce K. Gagnon
 Coordinator

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
222 W. 7th Avenue, #43
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7577

P-W-068

November 10, 1999

Ms. Julia Hudson
SMDC-EN-V
U.S. Army Space and Missile
Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Dear Ms. Hudson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the National Missile Defense Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement dated September 1999. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are offering comments on the portions of the project may occur in Alaska.

Project Description

The proposed NMD system would be a fixed, land-based detection system capable of responding to limited strategic ballistic missile threats to the United States. The NMD system would consist of five elements:

Battle Management, Command, Control, and Communications, which includes the Battle Management, Command and Control (VMC2), the communication lines, and the In-Fight Interceptor Communications System (IFICS) Data Terminal as subelements

Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI)

X-Band Radar (XBR)

Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR)

Space-based detection system

Locations in Alaska that might be affected by the project include Clear Air Station (AS), Fort Greely, Yukon Training Area (Fort Wainwright), Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), and Eareckson AS. The Alaska option would also include a fiber optic from Whittier or Seward out along the Aleutian Islands to Eareckson AS (Shemya Island). In addition, a redundant fiber optic cable may be required.

General Comments

NMFS is responsible for living marine resources including marine fish, anadromous fish, marine



HISTORY

The Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space (GN) was founded in 1992. The GN is governed by a Board of Directors that is elected at its general membership meetings.

Since its 1992 founding the GN has met each year in order to bring together activists who are concerned about the creation of a new organization that would serve as a clearing-house for space issues and act as a spark to ignite public education and organizing in order to build an international citizens movement. The 1997-99 contest (Lesson Campaign) has been the most visible, successful effort by the GN.

Supported by active local affiliates, the GN is now ensuring that the nuclearization and weaponization of space is not only a global issue, but also a local one. The GN is active in both organizations and individuals. Donations to the GN are tax-deductible.

Past membership meetings of the GN have been held in Washington, DC; Colorado; New Mexico; Florida; England; and Germany.



CALENDAR

- January 21, 2000 - Project Vigil at 17th Annual Symposium on Space Nuclear Power & Proliferation in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- April 14-17, 2000 - Star Wars Revisited: An International Conference on Proliferating Arms Race in Space and the Implications for the Future of the Planet, 1989-1991 and membership meeting.
- October 7, 2000 - International Day of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space (local actions)

CONCERNS

The arms race is moving into space. The US Space Command has publicly stated that it intends "to control space in order to protect US interests and investments."

During the Korean Gulf War the US became convinced that winner controls space will be able to project force in and out of the Balkans. By using current satellite technologies the US is able to identify and target any "enemy" that it wishes. Through this "control" the US intends to "dominate" the Earth and beyond.

Domination

Present international space law speaks against the notion of US space control. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 affirms the peaceful purposes of outer space and forbids weapons of mass destruction from being deployed in space.

This same space law also declares that all interplanetary travel and use of outer space shall be for the benefit of all Mankind and that it explores other planetary bodies, they are finding rich resources. The US is now creating ways to circumvent international space law in order to "regulate" these planetary bodies.

Nuclear

The Columbus mythology is often invoked to describe our "finalist destiny" in space. In order to ensure that the Pentagon maintains its current space military superiority, Space Command is now developing new technologies, like the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) and Anti-Satellite Weapons (ASW).

Nuclear power becomes a key ingredient for space colonization. The US is now developing nuclear reactors as a key power source for interplanetary missions. Nuclear rockets are envisioned for trips to Mars and nuclear powered mining colonies are planned for the Moon and Mars.

New discoveries in highly efficient solar cells for deep space missions could replace nuclear power as the primary power source for the enormous amounts of energy that will be required for space weapons.

Bad Seed

As we move into the 21st century, will we allow the US and other nations to militarize space? Will we allow the expansion and environmental contamination into space? How do our best chance in history to organize a global call to resist the nuclearization and weaponization of space. The most make space for peace. Please pin with us!

OBJECTIVES & DEMANDS

- Apply space technology to social and environmental needs here on Earth
 - Explore alternative technology paths for space power and propulsion
 - Solve problems on planet Earth instead of creating new imbalances and conflicts in space
 - Prevent confrontation; embrace international cooperation in space
 - Ban space weapons and space military installations by national and international laws
 - Avoid overused, costly and risky space projects
 - Ban the use of nuclear power in space
 - Encourage and foster global democratic debate about space exploration and colonization
 - Strengthen existing international space laws that call for collective use of critical forces
- Please circulate these objectives and demands in your community and give us feedback about them.

RESOURCES

- Read Karl Grossman's book, *The Wrong Stuff*, that documents the NASA, DOE, and DoD role in promoting the nuclearization and weaponization of space. It is a must read for anyone interested in the US space program. Knowledgeable about US plans for space. Send \$13 (includes \$10 to GN, PO Box 00083, Gainesville, FL 32607)
- Get one of our new bumperstickers for your car. Order either *No Weapons in Space or Keep Space for Peace* by getting both. Send \$1 each plus a self-addressed stamped envelope to the GN today. Get 12 for \$10.
- Order one of our new *Space Organizers*. *Factets* and we will send you a complete set of 40 force documents, news clips, and other useful articles. Only you pay for shipping. Send \$5 (includes \$3 to the GN).
- We have gathered extensive files on arms key issues in regard to the nuclearization and weaponization of space. Contact us if you need specific information about particular topics.

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)


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<p>mammals and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).</p> <p>Impacts to anadromous fish and EFH in freshwater streams can occur during spawning, incubation and juvenile life stages. Impacts during construction and operation of facilities, or installation of cable across streams can be caused by sedimentation of spawning grounds, removal of riparian vegetation, filling wetlands, altering hydrology, hazardous waste, and stormwater input.</p> <p>Impacts to marine fish and EFH could be caused by installation of the fiber optic cable. The 2,232 mile long cable installation has the potential to impact shellfish, finfish, nearshore and offshore submerged aquatic vegetation, shellfish beds, and the benthic community. There is a possibility of fishery gear (longline, pot, trawl, etc.) snagging the cable resulting in loss of gear or damage to the cable.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>The Affected Environment section did not include anadromous and resident fish occurrence in the site descriptions. This is needed to properly analyze impacts to fisheries from construction, operation of facilities, installing cable and cumulative impacts. Please include complete anadromous fish usage for inland sites in the Affected Environment section. The Environmental Consequences section should include potential impacts to anadromous fish and habitat and avoidance or mitigation measures to avoid these impacts.</p> <p>To assist in our final review, please incorporate the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) assessment (submitted to NMFS on May 25, 1999) in the final EIS. The EFH assessment section should be clearly labeled. Please expand the document to include potential affects to anadromous fish in freshwater habitats, and mitigation measures, as noted in the above paragraph. The mitigation section for marine waters should also be expanded before we make our final recommendations.</p> <p>Preliminary bottom survey results and potential routes should be shared and discussed with NMFS and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. Placement of the cable should avoid to the greatest extent practicable, sensitive habitat areas such as submerged aquatic vegetation and scallop beds.</p> <p>In order to determine what habitats the cable is crossing and assess the effect upon those habitats, NMFS recommends the cable laying operation is filmed at the point of cable contact, or plow insertion at the bottom substrate. In order to identify species of flora and/or fauna the camera should record color pictures, have enough light to discern details, and be aimed so that items in front of the plow can be identified. The video should be recorded with the time, depth and location burned into a corner of the film. A copy of the video should be sent to NMFS. The information will be useful in determining habitats affected and potential impacts for the second redundant line, if installed.</p> <p>Mitigation for fishing activities should include timing to avoid areas where fishing openers are occurring. Coordination should be done with the North Pacific Fisheries Council.</p> <p>In order to minimize impacts to nearshore habitat, cable landfalls should be directionally bored,</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>avoiding trenching in beach fringes, intertidal, and sublittoral zones. The exact boring distance would be determined by a site specific survey when final locations are determined.</p> <p>In order to minimize impacts to stream and riparian areas, cable crossings across anadromous streams should be directionally bored, with no surface disturbance within 100 feet of ordinary high water on each side of the stream.</p> <p>Page 3-49, Paragraph 4 Kelp and Eelgrass. Please add: Eelgrass beds also provide food and rearing habitat for juvenile groundfish and salmon.</p> <p>Page 3-79, Paragraph 3 Add: Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) includes all life history stages of each managed species and includes those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.</p> <p>Page 3-103, Paragraph 4 Please replace the paragraph with the following:</p> <p>There are five stocks of beluga whales in Alaska. Of these, four are western Bering Sea stocks and one is the Cook Inlet stock. The Cook Inlet stock is distributed throughout upper Cook Inlet in the spring and summer and is thought to be distributed in lower Cook Inlet and the northern Gulf of Alaska during the fall and winter.</p> <p>The Cook Inlet beluga whale stock is presently listed as a candidate species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). On March 3, 1999, NMFS was petitioned under the ESA to list the Cook Inlet beluga whale stock as endangered. NMFS will issue an ESA determination by April 2000. On October 19, 1999, NMFS proposed to designate the Cook Inlet beluga whale stock as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The four beluga whale stocks in the Bering Sea are neither listed under the ESA nor being reviewed to be designated as a depleted, threatened, or endangered species.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We look forward to working with you as the project progresses. Please contact Daniel J. Vos of the NMFS staff at 907-271-5006 if you have any questions.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Jeanne L. Hanson Field Office Supervisor Habitat Conservation Division</p> <p>cc: USFWS, EPA, ADGC, ADFG, ADEC - Anchorage ADEC, ADFG, USFWS - Fairbanks Applicant</p>	<p>4</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-069

Written Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on National Missile Defense Deployment

November 12, 1999

President Clinton has announced he will decide whether to deploy a national missile defense in June or July 2000. According to the President, that decision will be based on four factors: the readiness of the technology, the impact on arms control and relations with Russia, the cost effectiveness, and the threat. On each of these counts, the case for deployment is weak at best.

1. The technology is unproven, and cannot be shown to be reliable or effective by next summer's scheduled decision.
2. Unless Russia agrees to modify it, deployment would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, a move that could unravel the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime and substantially increase the nuclear threat to the United States.
3. The cost of the system is unclear and likely to spiral upwards far beyond the \$10.5 billion the Clinton Administration has budgeted over the next five years. The system cannot be shown to be effective and reliable under the current budget and deployment schedule.
4. The low-risk threat cited as justification for deployment, particularly North Korea's small and untested long-range missile arsenal, does not warrant the damage U.S. missile defense deployment would wreak on relations with Russia and China.

Each of these factors is reviewed below in more detail.

1. *The readiness of the technology: Unproven by next summer, and by 2005*

By next June, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization will have conducted only three intercept tests of the proposed national missile defense system. Nineteen such tests are scheduled before the first limited system is scheduled to go online, in late 2005. The first intercept attempt, on October 2, hit its target. However, this was only a test of the "kill vehicle," the last component that destroys the incoming warhead. The booster rocket, the radars, and the integrated management system were not tested. In fact, only one of the first three tests will involve the complete system, and all three will use surrogate parts, not the actual components.

So few tests cannot show the system to be reliable and effective by next summer's scheduled deployment decision. Even by 2005, when the system is scheduled to finish its initial deployment, the additional tests cannot prove this highly complex system to be reliable against real-world threats. For example, the Patriot, adopted from an anti-aircraft missile system, achieved a perfect test record, hitting its target in all 17 of its intercept attempts. However, when used in the field during the Gulf War, it failed dramatically.

2. *The effect on arms control: Increasing nuclear dangers*

The Clinton Administration is currently discussing with Russia modifications to the ABM Treaty that would allow the U.S. to deploy a "limited" national missile defense. Both Clinton Administration and Russian officials have repeatedly stated that the ABM Treaty remains the "cornerstone of strategic

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stability." To date, Russia has opposed all changes to the ABM Treaty and declared that U.S. withdrawal from it or insistence on changes would end the START process that is reducing strategic nuclear arsenals. This would leave Russia with 6,000 warheads that could hit the United States, many ready for launch within 15 minutes of a decision to attack. China already perceives that U.S. efforts to build a missile defense are intended to weaken the Chinese deterrent. China's current arsenal is around 20 long-range, single warhead missiles. However, it is in a slow modernization program to build longer-range missiles with multiple warheads. China would likely react to U.S. deployment of a missile defense by increasing the both the size of its arsenal and the pace of its improvements. Evidence of China's response to U.S. talk of abrogating the ABM Treaty is already developing, with Reuters reporting on October 25 that China recently added \$9.7 billion to its defense budget to improve its nuclear arsenal.

3. *Cost Effectiveness: Unsubstantiated*

In January 1999, the Clinton Administration added \$6.6 billion for procurement to its five year plans for national missile defense, creating a \$10.5 billion total budget. However, most estimates expect even the small initial system envisioned in that budget would cost far more. The General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost \$18 to \$28 billion to deploy a small system. This merely adds to the over \$60 billion spent since President Ronald Reagan launched his Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983, money that has not lead to the deployment of a single effective system. It will take far more testing, and substantially increased budgets, to deploy a system that can be shown to be reliable and effective.

4. *The Threat: Does not warrant rushed early deployment*

The proposed national missile defense system is being developed in an attempt to respond to the potential threat from so-called rogue states, specifically North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. North Korea, which has of these three by far the most advanced capability, recently agreed to halt its missile flight test program while negotiating with the United States. It has not tested a missile capable of hitting the United States with a nuclear warhead.

On Iran, experts are divided on whether it will be able to field a missile that could threaten the U.S. within the next decade. Iraq is under severe international sanctions that effectively hinder it from developing any new missiles. Neither country would be able to field an intercontinental missile if the decision to deploy is delayed until the missile defense technology is shown to be effective.

Conclusion

Postponing the decision to deploy a national missile defense is an extremely low-risk course of action. Put simply, deploying a national missile defense MAY slightly reduce the low risk of a catastrophic attack on the U.S. carried out by a very few nuclear-armed missiles. That is true IF it proves capable of effectively intercepting incoming warheads. However, it WILL increase the risk of massive attack carried out with hundreds or thousands of such missiles that will destroy the United States entirely, along with much of the globe.

Position Support


The following organizations are strongly opposed to the proposed deployment of a national missile defense and therefore submit these comments jointly.

Jeffrey R. Richardson
Executive Director
Alaska Center for the Environment

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Pamela Miller Program Director Alaska Community Action on Toxics</p> <p>Jenefer Ellingston Director DC Statehood Green Party</p> <p>Alice Slater Executive Director Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE)</p> <p>John Burroughs Executive Director Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy</p> <p>James E. Vann Co-Chair of National Committee for Independent Political Action Oakland Tenants Union</p> <p>Kathy Thornton, RSM National Coordinator NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby</p> <p>Gordon Clark Executive Director Peace Action</p> <p>Mavis Belisle Director The Peace Farm</p> <p>Marion Hancock Coordinator The Peace Foundation, New Zealand</p> <p>Carol Jahnkow Executive Director Peace Resource Center of San Diego</p> <p>Robert K. Musil, Ph.D. Executive Director Physicians for Social Responsibility</p> <p>Jonathan Parfrey Executive Director Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles</p>		<p>James K. Wyerman Executive Director 20/20 Vision</p> <p>Lee Vander Laan Executive Director Veterans for Peace</p> <p>Jacqueline Cabasso Executive Director Western States Legal Foundation</p> <p>Susan Shaer Executive Director Women's Action for New Directions</p> <p>Megan Hutching National Secretary Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Aotearoa</p> <p>Edith Vilistrigo National Legislative Director Women's Strike for Peace</p> <p><i>For questions regarding this group statement, please contact Stephen Young of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers or Joan Wade of the Disarmament Clearinghouse</i></p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-070</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11/12/99</p> <p>SM DC-EN-V JULIA HUDSON U.S. ARMY SPACE & MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND POB 1500 HUNTSVILLE, ALA 35807-3801</p> <p>HUDSON,</p> <p>I AM WRITING TO VOICE MY EXTREME DISCONTENT WITH THE PROPOSED MISSILE BASE IN ALASKA. BETTER SAID, I OPPOSE IT'S CONSTRUCTION ANYWHERE. 10.5 BILLION DOLLARS IS QUITE A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH COULD BE SPENT IN FAR BETTER WAYS THAN PERPETUATING VIOLENCE & FEAR ACROSS THE WORLD.</p> <p>I QUESTION THE INTEGRITY OF A NATION THAT PLAYS A "DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO" ROLE IN WORLD, AS WELL AS DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.</p> <p>THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME MISUNDERSTANDING ON WHETHER OR NOT THIS MONEY PIT WOULD VIOLATE THE 1972 ABM TREATY. WE'VE BOMBARDED COUNTRIES WITH WEAPONS OF DESTRUCTION FOR FAR LESS.</p> <p>I DEMAND, AS A CITIZEN OF ALASKA, THAT THE U.S. EXIT THE STATE, TAKING ITS POLLUTION, CORRUPTION, WEAPONS, AND PERSONNEL WITH IT. YOU ARE DOING NO GOOD HERE.</p> <p>AND KEEP YOUR MISSILE BASES OUT!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FOR A FREE ALASKA, RYAN SCHUETZLE</p>	<p>P-W-070</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-071</p> <p>November 8, 1999</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807 Attn: Ms. Julia Hudson</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson,</p> <p>At a recent meeting in Delta Junction your organization was seeking public input into their draft environmental impact statement. I did not speak at that meeting but did submit a written comment. It is my wish to expand on that comment. Please understand that this is my opinion as an individual.</p> <p>While I support our governments placing a missile defense system on the site at Ft. Greely I do have grave concerns. Chief among them is your organizations continuing position that a prison re-use is compatible with also placing a missile defense base here. Were the projects ten years apart they could be possible. Coming as they will within two years of each other our community cannot bear the influx of that number of people and their needs. The prison footprint contains many of the recreational facilities that support the current base population. Those businesses may be duplicated downtown in time. That will not help the prison construction crews, prison employees, or any of your people. While Delta has been a great place to live I do not fool myself that we are short in some areas. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing-even utilizing base housing with both projects there will simply not be enough housing. 2. Educational facilities-both projects will tax or over tax existing facilities. 3. Medical-we have a very small clinic here that handles local medical needs and needs from as far away as Tok. Again a system that will be over taxed. 4. Recreational-Without the prison footprint our community boasts no theatre, bowling alley, wood shop, or frame shop. We do have a very small workout salon and a library. <p>I realize that a decision will not be made on the final deployment of this system until next June/July. It would help our community greatly if you could do two things. One would be to commit to building the missile site at Ft. Greely as soon as possible. The other would be to immediately take the clear and reasonable position that a prison re-use is just NOT compatible with the missile defense site. Our community is being torn apart by divisive factions and uncertainty. Thank you for your attention.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Diana "Kassie" Farrar</p>	<p>P-W-071</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>


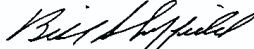
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<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-072</p> <p>ALASKA RAILROAD CORPORATION</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Executive Offices</p> <p>November 10, 1999</p> <p>SMDC EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson:</p> <p>We wholeheartedly support the development of a national missile deployment system for the United States and would welcome such a site within Alaska. Additionally, we at the Alaska Railroad are prepared to provide whatever support we can to achieve this goal.</p> <p>The purpose of this letter is two fold. The first is to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding the National Missile Defense Deployment and the second is to provide background on the capabilities of the Alaska Railroad.</p> <p>I would like to correct the record as it relates to Chapter 3.12, Transportation, in the draft EIS. The map on page 3-351, Figure 3.12-1 does not show the Alaska Railroad rail line extension from Fairbanks to Eielson AFB. The rail line was constructed in the 1940's for the specific purpose of providing logistical support of transporting materials and equipment for that military installation. The Railroad has been providing the transportation of coal for power generation and heat to Eielson AFB since the extension of the line.</p> <p>In the Conference Report for Appropriations for the Defense Department which was passed by Congress this past October 1999 (copy attached), a provision was included which directs the Corps of Engineers to study the feasibility of realigning that portion of the rail line from Fairbanks to North Pole to improve the overall safety and efficiency of the rail corridor. Should that rail realignment occur, it would eliminate 26 rail/highway crossings.</p> <p>As to the background of the Alaska Railroad, it was constructed by the U.S. Government in the early 1900's and is now owned by the State of Alaska. It is operated as an independent corporation, managed by a seven member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor of Alaska. We operate year round freight and passenger services and have rail right of way onto the properties of Clear AFB, Fort Wainwright and Eielson AFB within the interior of Alaska, in addition to rail access onto Elmendorf AFB and Fort</p>	<p>P-W-072</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Richardson in Anchorage. We own and operate two deep water, ice free ports year round in both Seward and Whittier. Freight from the lower 48 states is transported via rail barge from Seattle and Prince Rupert, B.C. and off-loaded at our port in Whittier.</p> <p>The Alaska Railroad has a long history of providing support to the Department of Defense for military logistics. During WW II, the Department of Defense assumed control and operation of the Alaska Railroad for the war effort. The Railroad owns and operates the major transportation corridor through the major population centers of Alaska which extends from the Ports of Seward and Whittier in south central Alaska through the city of Anchorage and the military bases of Elmendorf and Fort Richardson to the interior of the State connecting the military installations of Clear AFB, near Nenana and Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks and Eielson AFB in North Pole.</p> <p>Should the Department of Defense choose Fort Greely as a missile deployment site, extension of the rail line from Eielson AFB to that site would be approximately 80 miles. Extension of a rail line to Fort Greely would provide additional transportation options to the military for movement of equipment and materials and ultimately enhance military logistics. Refined fuel products from the Williams North Pole Refinery and military equipment and materials could be shipped directly to the site via rail line.</p> <p>Additionally, fiber optic cable traverses our entire rail corridor from Fairbanks to Seward and connects with the submarine cable to the lower 48 states and the orient. Extension of the fiber optic line along the rail route to a site at Fort Greely could also be accomplished.</p> <p>The Railroad continues to provide logistical support to the military on a routine basis by moving equipment and materials for military exercises on a regular basis. In addition we have been providing the transportation of coal to Clear AFB, Eielson AFB and Fort Wainwright for a number of years.</p> <p>Other benefits for a missile site in Alaska would improve the economic stability of some of these smaller cities and spur resource development for those areas that have large mineral deposits.</p> <p>We appreciate the opportunity to respond and if additional information is required or you have questions relating to the information I have provided on the Railroad, please do not hesitate to contact me directly. I can be reached at 907/265-2403.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>  <p>Governor Bill Sheffield President & Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Enclosure</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

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ARMY CONTROL PROGRAMS

The conferees have agreed to reduce funding for certain arms control activities in the Army and the Air Force. If additional funds prove necessary to meet emergent requirements stemming from future international terrorism, the conferees expect to sponsor legislation to increase the funding for such activities. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation subject to normal, prior approval reprogramming procedures.

COMBATING TERRORISM

Within the operation and maintenance appropriations, the conferees have provided significant resources for anti-terrorism activities of the Department. The conferees expect to submit the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committee a report which describes the use of all funds appropriated for combating terrorism activities.

HONESTY/STEAD AIR FORCE BASE

It has been more than seven years since the devastation of Homestead Air Force Base by Hurricane Andrew. The region was further impacted by the subsequent decision of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to close and realign the installation in 1993. The impact with respect to the delay in redeveloping the area. This region is also experiencing extremely high unemployment rates far above the national average. The conferees recognize these adverse economic conditions and urge the Air Force to expediently complete requisite environmental studies, prior to facilitating the development of the installation. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation that will benefit the local economy.

DOD WORKERS SAFETY ENHANCEMENT

The conferees are frustrated by the Department's poor record on safety and worker incident rates. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation to improve the safety record of the Department. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation to improve the safety record of the Department. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation to improve the safety record of the Department.

RAILROAD SAFETY STUDY

The conferees direct the Corps of Engineers to study the feasibility of realigning the railroad tracks between Fort Wainwright and Reliance Air Force Base to improve the overall safety and efficiency of the installation. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation on Appropriations no later than June 15, 2000.

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING

The conferees understand that there are many qualified minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and small businesses that are interested in advertising on Departmental web pages, which can assist the Department in its recruiting efforts.

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using print, electronic, and the radio media. The conferees believe these firms can provide valuable advertising opportunities. The conferees expect to sponsor legislation to increase the use of these qualified businesses in the initiation, design and placement of its advertising in the print, radio and electronic media.

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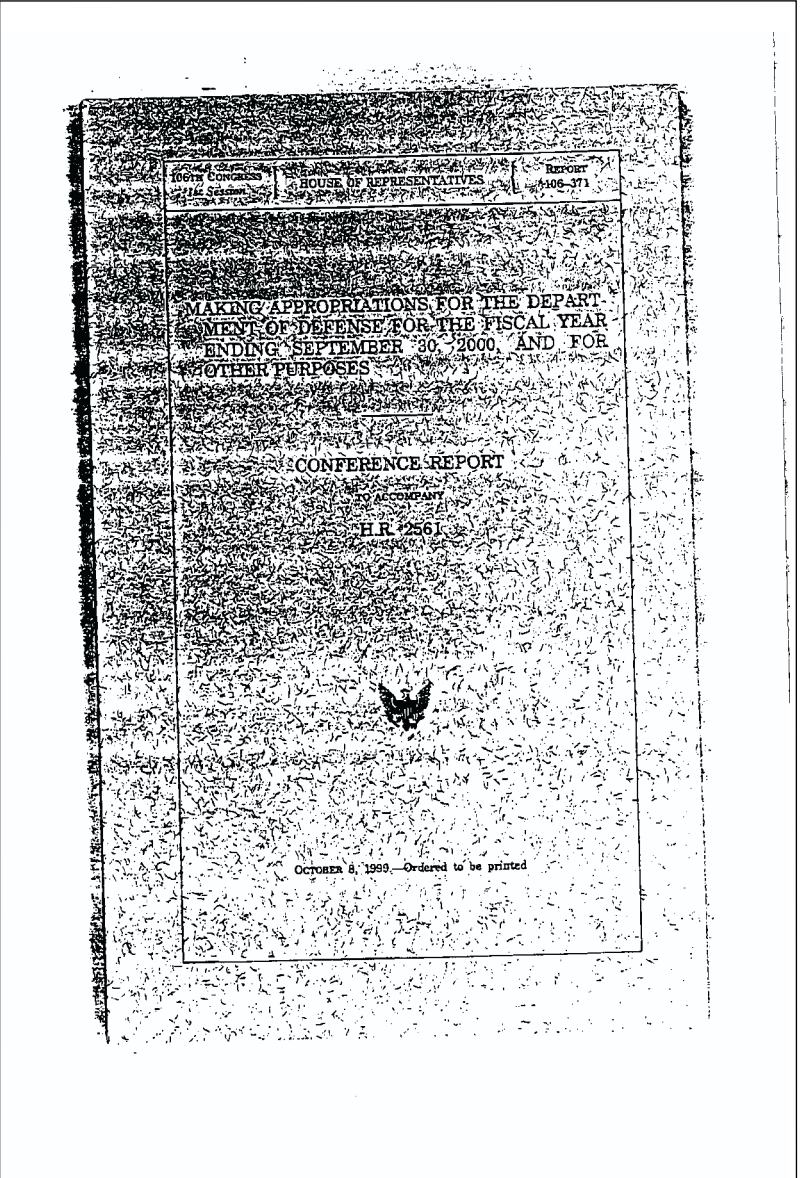


Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)


	<p>COMMENT NUMBER</p> <p>P-W-073</p>		<p>COMMENT NUMBER</p> <p>P-W-074</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-073</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mike Milligan</p> <p style="text-align: right;">November 14, 1999</p> <p>Ms. Julia Hudson SMDC-EN-V U.S. ARMY Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801 256-955-4822 fax 955-5074</p> <p>Re: National Missile Defense Draft EIS</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson,</p> <p>As a resident of Kodiak, I'm concerned over the limited reference given to Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 in the NMD DEIS.</p> <p>Being one of the largest islands in the United States has meant that Kodiak has always had a maritime culture and economy. Various commercial fishing interests have had both positive and negative impacts from commercial fishing in the Russian Far East.</p> <p>Positive impacts have been characterized by either purchases, (early 1980's) or access to Russian fishing grounds by Kodiak fishing vessels. These arrangements have been tenuous at best.</p> <p>Negative impacts although varied have mainly been from Russian crab and salmon being dumped on Japanese markets that Kodiak is highly dependent on.</p> <p>Given the great discomfort that the Russian government has been expressing over the NMD impacts to the 1972 ABM, I think that it's safe to say that the NMD can easily have measurable negative impacts on the Kodiak economy. These could be either from punitive policies from the Russian government, or from unintentional impacts from commerce going elsewhere. ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO COASTAL ALASKA DUE TO RUSSIAN DISCOMFORT OVER THE 1972 ABM TREATY NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE DRAFT EIS.</p> <p>I also feel that the strategic importance of Alaskan communities such as Kodiak, (which has a secondary antenna field for the Western Pacific Theatre) goes up a notch or two with the dismantling of the 1972 ABM Treaty. I would defer, at this time, to your judgement as to whether or not the NMD EIS should address such complicated issues.</p> <p>I must also convey to you that the document is very readable, and easy to use even for a layperson such as myself. I also appreciate the speed with which the document was sent to me.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely, <i>Mike Milligan</i> Mike Milligan</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-074</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>TONY KNOWLES GOVERNOR</p> </div> <div>  </div> <div> <p>P.O. Box 110001 Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001 (907) 465-3500 Fax (907) 465-3532</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">STATE OF ALASKA OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR JUNEAU</p> <p style="text-align: center;">November 15, 1999</p> <p>Ms. Julia Hudson SMDC - EN - V U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, AL 35805</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson:</p> <p>This letter provides my comments on the siting Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed National Missile Defense (NMD) System.</p> <p>The citizens of the State of Alaska appreciated the public hearings you conducted in Fairbanks, Delta Junction, Anderson, and Anchorage. Keeping Alaskans apprised of likely benefits—as well as the environmental effects—of the NMD project will ensure a stronger final product and a stronger project. Your DEIS illustrates the environmental "footprint" of this system will be minimal and primarily on existing military reservations.</p> <p>We recognize President Clinton will decide if and how to continue development and deployment of the NMD system. His decision depends on the outcome of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty negotiation, updated threat and vulnerability analysis, overall system cost, and technological and operational test and evaluation results. A decision to continue deployment will be accompanied by a decision on where to site the NMD system—Alaska or North Dakota. While strict ABM treaty compliance could eliminate Alaska as the deployment site for the time being, we believe Alaska is the optimum location technically and is the only deployment site that can protect all 50 states.</p> <p>Once again, Alaska enthusiastically supports the construction of the project at any of the sites under consideration. We offer full support for the existing infrastructure at Eielson AFB, Clear Air Station, Ft. Greely, and Eareckson Air Station on Shemya Island. In addition, I recognize the benefits to both Alaska and the nation of collateral mission applications. Our location, coupled with emerging technologies and commercial applications in imagery, satellite management, launch, and telecommunications, creates the opportunity for Alaska to become a technological hub of excellence for a fast-growing commercial sector.</p> <p>I have taken several steps to ensure that Alaska is ready for the NMD mission. I have directed Alaska National Guard Adjutant General Oates to serve as our primary liaison with the Department of Defense on this project. Since January of this year, the Alaska Department of</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

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Ms. Julia Hudson SMDC - EN - V
November 15, 1999
Page 2

Military and Veterans Affairs has substantially increased manpower investments in National Missile Defense planning as well as coordination with state and federal agencies.

General Oates has assigned his Senior Army Advisor, Colonel Scott Marcy, to be his lead planner to integrate Department of Defense and U.S. Army National Missile Defense programs for Alaska. This will help to maintain awareness for Alaska and to provide the Alaska perspective on development, deployment, and operational matters.

Finally, I applaud your outreach efforts and urge your continued dialogue. I thank your NMD program office and the Corps of Engineers Alaska District for exercising Alaska preferences in full force, and planning recent business opportunity fairs in Anchorage and Fairbanks. This event gave potential Alaska contractors a chance to meet with the lead systems integrator and major contractors to look at the requirements and timelines to bid work.

I am enclosing technical comments from our state agencies for your use in developing a Final National Environmental Policy Act document. Thank you again for this opportunity for Alaska to comment. Please contact Project Analyst Rex Blazer of the Division of Governmental Coordination (907) 465-8791 or Adjutant General Oates at (907) 428-6003, if we may be of any further assistance as this project develops.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate
The Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senate
The Honorable Don Young, U.S. House of Representatives
Michele Brown, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation
Adjutant General Phillip E. Oates, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Joseph Perkins, Commissioner, Dept of Transportation and Public Facilities
Frank Rue, Commissioner, Department of Fish and Game
Deborah Sedwick, Commissioner, Dept of Community and Economic Development
John Shively, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

COMMENT
NUMBER

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
DIVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

SOUTH-CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE
3601 "C" STREET, SUITE 370
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5930
PH: (907) 269-7470/FAX: (907) 561-6134

CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 110030
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0030
PH: (907) 465-3562/FAX: (907) 465-3075

PIPELINE COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
411 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2343
PH: (907) 271-4317/FAX: (907) 272-0690

November 15, 1999

Ms. Julia Hudson SMDC - EN - V
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville AL 35805

SUBJECT: STATE OF ALASKA TECHNICAL COMMENTS - NATIONAL
MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Dear Ms. Hudson:

The Office of the Governor, Division of Governmental Coordination (DGC) is currently coordinating the State's review of your Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for potential future deployment of a National Missile Defense System (NMD) in Alaska.

On January 15, 1999, we submitted scoping comments to you which included information on potential State of Alaska permitting requirements for the NMD system. We wish to reiterate the information in that letter and incorporate it by reference herein.

Except for a brief statement in Appendix G (Consistency Determination required by ACMP), the DEIS does not include a section regarding permits required by State agencies. In the FEIS, we suggest the use of a table or figure that depicts the types of State of Alaska permits needed by agency and the project timetable for the activity to which the authorization applies.

In addition, DGC has developed the following additional technical clarifications and comments based on comments from various State agencies as indicated:


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<p>NMD DEIS 2 November 15, 1999</p> <p><u>Alaska Coastal Management Program/Coastal Zone Management Act</u></p> <p>Activities and associated State approvals for sites within Alaska's coastal zone would also be reviewed according to state procedures for consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act/Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). In particular, NMD elements at Eareckson Air Station on Shemya Island, and the location of redundant fiber-optic cable lines -- both on- and off-shore within the coastal zone -- will require separate consistency review coordinated through this office. We are working with your office to determine whether sufficient information for these consistency reviews will be available to include full documentation in the final NEPA document, or in a subsequent stand-alone document. We anticipate conducting those reviews as more site-specific information becomes available.</p> <p><u>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</u></p> <p>To reiterate scoping comments, the following DEC authorizations may be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination in any contaminated site clean-up 2. Air Quality construction permit 3. Air Quality operating permits Storm Water General Permit 4. Engineered plans must be reviewed and approved for waste water disposal system 5. Dewatering of the site during construction requires authorization under a statewide general permit 6. Disposal of solid waste (municipal, industrial, construction or demolition) may require either a general or site specific permit 7. Engineered plans must be reviewed and approved for drinking water systems 8. Food service permit 9. Installation of underground fuel storage tanks requires Department notification, registration, and installation by a certified tank installer 10. An oil discharge contingency plan (AS 46.04.030) and proof of financial responsibility (AS 46.04.040) is required for storage of more than 10,000 barrels 11. An oil storage facility of more than 10,000 barrels is required to meet federal SPCC requirements <p><u>Alaska Department of Natural Resources</u></p> <p>The DEIS confirms that the major NMD facility sites are all on federal land and do not require land leases from the State. Siting of ancillary and support activities, including</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>	<p>NMD DEIS 3 November 15, 1999</p> <p>remote data terminal sites, fiber optic communications/data cables, and possibly, gravel sources for site and access route construction, have not yet been determined by DOD. Any of these facilities proposed to be located on state land would require DNR authorization. In scoping, we informed you that DNR would process rights-of-way, leases, or materials sale contracts, as applicable, for these various activities. To clarify the information provided in the scoping letter, please note the following information:</p> <p>Materials contracts would be processed for gravel sites. Rights-of-way would be processed when DOD requires a right to cross state land but a full ownership interest in the land is not necessary. When something more than a revocable Right-of-Way permit is needed, DNR would process a lease application from DOD to dispose of state interest to DOD. While both Rights-of-Way and lease disposals are subject to public notice, comment and review, a disposal would require a more specific determination process. DOD may wish to consider this when evaluating sites for ancillary facilities, land management interests, and permitting/construction schedules.</p> <p>Additionally, any proposed use of state water will require either a Temporary Water Use Permit or a Water Right depending on the volume and duration of the proposed water use.</p> <p><u>Alaska Department of Fish and Game</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If additional fiber optic cable line is necessary on the mainland of Alaska, Fish Habitat Permits from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (DFG) may be required. A review of the proposed route of that aspect of the project will determine if Fish Habitat Permits are needed. Directional drilling may be requested if the proposed route involves crossing anadromous fish streams. 2. In Section 3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. 3.4.1 Alaska installations. 3.4.1.1 Clear AS - Biological Resources. Wildlife. The ADF&G would like to see the following sentence added and noted in this section: <i>The Nenana River, which runs the entire length of the western boundary of Clear AS, is a designated anadromous fish streams Chinook Chum, and Coho salmon, as well as many species of resident fish use this waterway.</i> 3. Subsistence: The ADF&G Subsistence Division generally concurs with this DEIS assessment that the project will not significantly impact subsistence uses in the affected geographic areas. The Division recommends that Department of Defense work with the division to fully inform affected subsistence communities- on an ongoing basis - about activities associated with this project that might occur nearby, or in areas communities 	<p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>NMD DEIS 4 November 15, 1999</p> <p>use for harvesting resources. We also recommend that the descriptive sections on subsistence in Volume I be rewritten to more accurately portray historic subsistence patterns among the interior Athabaskans along the middle and lower Tanana River. Specifically, DFG recommends the following clarifications for the Subsistence Section of the DEIS:</p> <p>Volume I</p> <p>Page 3-427, Subsistence 2nd paragraph: In order to be factually accurate, the second sentence should be rewritten to read, "However, in 1989, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural preference in state statute was unconstitutional." The fourth sentence should specify that subsistence hunting on federal public lands under the federal subsistence regulations is permitted in the two places noted.</p> <p>Pages 3-427 to 3-428, Subsistence Areas: This brief section should be more specific in order to accurately portray the historical subsistence economies of Athabaskan Indians who resided near what is now the Clear Air Station, Eielson Air Force Base, the Yukon Training Area, and Fort Greely.</p> <p>Page 3-429, Eielson AFB: The meaning of the first sentence of this section is unclear. What was eliminated by historic development in the region? Did you mean development of the Chena Band or of its historic range? This statement also appears in Section 3.16.5, Yukon Training Area. Also, to whom are the fishing, hunting, and trapping permits issued that are listed in the second paragraph?</p> <p>Page 3-430, Fort Greely: If "the native village of Dot Lake" is going to be described, first paragraph on this page should also acknowledge the other Dot Lake community that consists primarily of non-Native households living nearby along the Alaska Highway.</p> <p>The final sentence of the third paragraph states that "employment opportunities in and around the Fort Greely area seems to infer that "those communities" have little dependence on subsistence harvesting. To which communities is reference being made?</p> <p>Volume 2</p> <p>Sections 4.2.15, 4.3.1.14, 4.3.3. 11. and 4.3.4.15. Environmental Consequences: Subsistence.</p> <p>Some reviewers might question whether mere reference to ANILCA Section 810 evaluations for the same or similar geographic locations in other military EIS documents is sufficient, or if more detailed analyses should be presented in this plan.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p>	<p>NMD DEIS 5 November 15, 1999</p> <p>Section 4.2.15.4 mistakenly refers to Dry Creek as a "native village."</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment at this point in the NEPA process. We look forward to working with you on a successful FEIS and associated reviews for the NMD project. If there is any assistance you require as you pursue siting considerations in Alaska for the NMD system, or if you have any questions regarding our comments, please contact me at 907-465-8791.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Rex Blazer Project Analyst</p> <p>enclosure</p> <p>cc: Distribution</p>	<p>14</p>


	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>NMD DEIS 6 November 15, 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>Patty Bielawski DNR-Assistant to Commissioner Ken Taylor DFG -Director, Habitat Division Mary Siroky DEC -Div. Statewide Public Service (Anchorage) Becky Beck DCED- Assistant to Commissioner Lamar Cotten AIDA Mike Downing DOT-Director, Design and Engineering Services Col. Scott Marcy DMVA-AAANG Loren Baxter USACE Programs and Project Mgt. Division PO Pat Galvin DGC Sally Gibert DGC Tom Moyer Fairbanks Office of the Governor John Katz Washington, D.C. Office of the Governor David Ramseur Office of the Governor</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">DATE BY: JCCN, DATE/USER: NOV 15 1999, PAGE 4/4</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>ieer</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH</p> <p>Sent by fax to: Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-W-075</p> <p>Fax: 256-955-5074</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comments of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on National Missile Defense Deployment, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, September 1999</p> <p style="text-align: right;">November 15, 1999</p> <p>Arjun Makhijani*</p> <p>The Institute for Energy and Environmental Research is submitting these comments on the Draft NMD EIS in order to ensure that all relevant and significant environmental considerations are taken into account in the EIS process. Discussion of alternatives to NMD deployment here is intended to further that goal. It does not imply endorsement of or opposition to any particular approach to reducing the risks arising from weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>Overall recommendations regarding process</p> <p>The Draft EIS is fundamentally incomplete in a number of ways, including a lack of context for assessing the environmental consequences of a decision to deploy National Missile Defenses (NMD). The best way to address this problem is to shelve the Draft EIS until a Programmatic EIS (PEIS) is prepared. This PEIS should consider the range of programmatic alternatives to the overall question of how to protect the United States from the harm that could be caused by use of one of more weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The 1994 PEIS on Ballistic Missile Defense does not address this fundamental question.¹ A decision whether to deploy NMD should be made only in the context of the</p> <p><small>* Arjun Makhijani is president of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research in Takoma Park, Maryland. ¹ <i>Ballistic Missile Defense Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement</i>, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, October 1994. This PEIS considered only various approaches to BMD and did not consider the environmental impact of the various BMD and non-BMD approaches to addressing risks of WMD. Nor did it consider possible deployment of BMD and increase of risks from non-missile modes of delivery of WMD.</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Printed on recycled paper.</p>	<p>P-W-075</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>int By: IEER; 3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:29; Page 3</p> <p>various means of risk reduction and the interaction between the risks of WMD use if the United States makes a decision to deploy NMD.</p> <p>If a PEIS is not done, then the comments made here should, at a minimum be incorporated into this EIS process. Since this Draft EIS is so fundamentally incomplete, it would be preferable to discard it and begin over. This new draft should include alternatives to NMD EIS as well as environmental and health risks that have not been considered in the current Draft EIS. Since several crucial alternatives and many important risks have not been discussed, the present Draft EIS cannot be modified to produce a Final EIS and ROD in which the public had a reasonable chance of reviewing the relevant alternatives, risks, and impacts.</p> <p>Detailed Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>1. The Draft NMD EIS is premature</p> <p>This Draft EIS is pre-mature because it must first be preceded by a PEIS on WMD risks and various approaches to addressing them. The Draft EIS on NMD deployment cannot properly address the environmental impacts outside of that framework. Even a small increase in the probability of an attack using weapons of mass destruction by non-missile means of delivery resulting from NMD deployment could cause a huge increase in the estimate of potential damage and hence risk to the United States. Therefore, an NMD EIS cannot properly assess the environmental consequences of a decision to deploy NMD outside that context. A PEIS on ways to address risks from weapons of mass destruction is therefore needed. (We call this WMD PEIS for short in these comments.) The WMD PEIS would address the relative impact of and interactions between various ways of addressing WMD risks.</p> <p>Many different increases in risk of devastation by weapons of mass destruction need to be analyzed before the specific issues in the Draft EIS become relevant. For instance, the deployment of NMD may make it more likely that a potential aggressor might use a ship or truck for an attack. The National Intelligence Council considers this type of attack to be less difficult than one using missiles:</p> <p>"Although non-missile means of delivering WMD do not provide the same prestige or degree of deterrence and coercive diplomacy associated with an ICBM, such options are of significant concern. Countries or non-state actors could pursue non-missile delivery options, most of which:</p> <p>"Are less expensive than developing and producing ICBMs. "Can be covertly developed and employed; the source of the weapon could be masked in an attempt to evade retaliation. "Probably would be more reliable than ICBMs that have not completed rigorous testing and validation programs. "Probably would be more accurate than emerging ICBMs over the next 15 years. "Probably would be more effective for disseminating biological warfare agent than a ballistic missile.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>		<p>3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:29; Page 4/9</p> <p>"Would avoid missile defenses.</p> <p>"The requirements for missile delivery of WMD impose additional, stringent design requirements on the already difficult technical problem of designing such weapons. For example, initial indigenous nuclear weapon designs are likely to be too large and heavy for a modest-sized ballistic missile but still suitable for delivery by ship, truck, or even airplane. Furthermore, a country (or non-state actor) is likely to have only a few nuclear weapons, at least during the next 15 years. Reliability of delivery would be a critical factor; covert delivery methods could offer reliability advantages over a missile. Not only would a country want the warhead to reach its target, it would want to avoid an accident with a WMD warhead at the missile-launch area. On the other hand, a ship sailing into a port could provide secure delivery to limited locations, and a nuclear detonation, either in the ship or on the dock, could achieve the intended purpose. An airplane, either manned or unmanned, could also deliver a nuclear weapon before any local inspection, and perhaps before landing. Finally, a nuclear weapon might also be smuggled across a border or brought ashore covertly."²</p> <p>Since deployment of a NMD, should it be workable or considered to be workable, would make alternative non-missile means of delivery more attractive to a potential aggressor, it is necessary to consider the interaction between the various threats and hence the range of risks to the environment posed by NMD deployment. Moreover, the 1994 PEIS is clearly insufficient, given the rapid evolution of the international situation since that time in respect to several countries of interest. A WMD PEIS is needed in order to realistically assess the risks and benefits of a decision to deploy NMD within the next several months or years.</p> <p>The National Intelligence Council's assessment that pursuit of ballistic missiles in preference to non-missile means of delivery may be influenced by considerations like "prestige" and "coercive diplomacy" rather than actual effectiveness and reliability of delivery of a weapon should be a central factor in the analysis of NMD deployment. NMD deployment may cause a shift of resources to non-missile means of delivery, which would make a potential aggressor's delivery systems more likely to succeed, at least in the next 15 years. Hence, the likelihood of an attack as well as the probability of its technical success in actually delivering a nuclear weapon may be significantly increased by a decision to deploy a NMD system. The environmental impacts corresponding to this differential risk must be evaluated.</p> <p>As a second example, there are sufficient grounds to believe that a NMD is may create a new arms race with China and/or Russia (see Section 5 below on US strategic posture and the NMD). Such a response from China and/or Russia may in turn trigger a counter response from the United States. Therefore, a static assessment of a NMD deployment of the type carried out in the Draft EIS is clearly insufficient to characterize the environmental risks both from added production and deployment as well as from increased risk of possible use arising from increasing tensions. A WMD PEIS that</p> <p>² National Intelligence Council, <i>Foreign Missile Developments and the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States Through 2015</i>, September 1999. Web address: http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/nic/nic99msl.html#toc12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>ment By: IbbR; 3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:29; Page 5/9</p> <p>evaluates the net changes in vulnerability of the US public to harm as a result of a decision to deploy NMD is needed. Specifically, the risks to the United States posed by increasing Russian-Chinese military cooperation precipitated by a decision to deploy NMD should be analyzed.</p> <p>Three categories of potential harm need to be examined in a WMD PEIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the environmental impacts on the United States arising from the production and testing aspects of a renewed arms race with Russia and/or China that may be triggered by a NMD deployment; the net change in risk of a nuclear war by accident or miscalculation arising from responses to a US NMD deployment (including possible cancellation of arms reduction programs and other US-Russian and US-Chinese cooperation and possible increases in Russian-Chinese cooperation); the net change in threats between different categories of weapons of mass destruction and different means of their delivery as a result of a decision to deploy NMD. <p>Recommendation: The Draft EIS should be shelved as premature until a thorough WMD PEIS is completed. Such a PEIS should assess the various threats of weapons of mass destruction faced by the United States and the potential various alternative preventive, defensive, and risk reduction responses that are possible. A WMD PEIS should also consider the effect of one type of action on other risks. In view of the interaction between threats, risks, and the measures of defense that might be taken, EIS's in specific areas should be undertaken only when a WMD PEIS is complete and a Record of Decision on the WMD PEIS has been published. If a WMD PEIS is not done, a new Draft EIS that includes the various critical environmental risks discussed above (and below) should be prepared for public comment.</p> <p>2. The Draft EIS does not consider the plausible alternatives to NMD deployment</p> <p>The Draft EIS considers only NMD deployment and a "no action" alternative. This does not represent the full range of alternatives of dealing with WMD threats from states or non-state parties that now have few (if any) such weapons and are the main announced reasons for NMD deployment. The NATO-Yugoslavia conflict of 1999 showed that it is possible to destroy a large range of targets with non-nuclear precision-guided munitions. This Draft EIS has not considered whether this alternative would be more or less harmful than NMD deployment. Of course, this alternative would carry its own risks, such as those arising from dispersal of nuclear, biological, or chemical agents, if attempts were made to destroy manufacturing facilities or the weapons themselves (as distinct from the delivery systems).</p> <p>Another alternative to NMD deployment is the intensification of preventive diplomacy through implementation of existing treaties, notably the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Article VI of the NPT, as interpreted by the World Court, requires the nuclear</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>		<p>er; 3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:30; Page 6/9</p> <p>weapons states to negotiate and carry out complete nuclear disarmament in all its aspects. Some of those aspects would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extensive and intensive verification, including internationally mandated inspections of sites suspected of manufacturing weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems; actions to destroy WMD, including systems for their delivery, such as those undertaken during the 1991-98 United Nations inspections of Iraq. <p>Global cooperation on a process of complete nuclear disarmament would make cheating and evasion much more difficult, reducing risks of attack and the consequences should one be carried out. It would deepen international cooperation to detect cheating and to find and destroy WMD systems made or deployed in violation of international agreements. For instance, implementation of complete nuclear disarmament, required by Article VI of the NPT, could be completed within a 15-year period. While there are also other possible routes to nuclear disarmament, a 15-year disarmament scenario would be a useful frame-of-reference for analyzing plausible alternatives to NMD deployment, given the National Intelligence Council's analysis of missile and non-missile threats quoted above. A disarmament approach would allow more intensive and thorough use of multilateral means of prevention and of destruction of clandestine WMD stocks (as was demonstrated during the 1991-98 UN inspections of Iraq).</p> <p>Moreover, given the likely adverse reaction of Russia and/or China and possibly other powers, a US decision to deploy NMD is likely to result in making nuclear disarmament impossible for the foreseeable future. Hence, the nuclear disarmament alternative and the NMD deployment alternative may be mutually exclusive and must both be considered in any reasonable environmental evaluation of risk.</p> <p>A third alternative to NMD deployment would be to strengthen safeguards in the absence of a specific path to nuclear disarmament. For instance, this could involve safeguards agreements and procedures outside of the framework of the NPT but inside that of the UN Security Council. The United Nations inspections and destruction WMD stocks in Iraq during 1991-98 and the US agreement with North Korea illustrate this alternative. The relative efficiency and environmental impact of this approach to safeguards compared to a disarmament approach should be assessed.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>At least three alternatives to an effectiveness of NMD deployment in protecting the health of the US public and the environment should be assessed in the EIS and compared for their overall environmental impact with NMD deployment and the no-action alternative. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unilateral or multilateral use of non-nuclear precision guided munitions for destruction of delivery systems of weapons of mass destruction and/or the weapons themselves); <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>nt By: IEER; 3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:30; Page 7/9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventive measures, notably implementation of universal disarmament for weapons of mass destruction, accompanied by a regime of inspections and multilateral actions for destruction of stocks of WMD and their delivery systems. strengthened safeguards, inspection and destruction of clandestine WMD stocks outside of the context of nuclear disarmament. <p>3. The Draft EIS does not consider the potential impact of NMD deployment on the US-North Korean agreement</p> <p>The US-North Korean agreement currently being implemented puts restraints on North Korean missile development and prohibits North Korean nuclear weapons development. It provides for on-site inspections. This agreement has the support of other regional powers, including China. The impact of NMD deployment on the North Korean agreement should be assessed in the EIS. Specifically, the assessment should include the increase in risk from further indigenous North Korean missile development and from possible Chinese assistance to North Korea due to breakdown of US-Chinese cooperation.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The EIS should fully evaluate the potential increase in risk from North Korean missiles resulting from NMD deployment and the potential effect of that increase on the size and scope of the NMD system.</p> <p>4. The Draft EIS does not consider the environmental impact of NMD deployment relative to political-legal timing of the decision</p> <p>The environmental impact and risks of a US decision to deploy NMD are likely to depend greatly on the timing of that decision. The various timing possibilities in relation to US treaty obligations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before or after agreement with Russia on changes to the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty Before or after agreement with European NATO allies about NMD deployment. Before or after implementation of the nuclear disarmament clause of the NPT which requires complete nuclear disarmament. <p>The most severe increases in the risk of nuclear war, as well as impacts of a new arms race, are likely to be incurred if there is a deployment prior to agreement with Russia regarding the modification of the ABM Treaty. These increases in risk would not only come from Russian or Chinese responses, but could also involve a range of European actions. For instance, it is possible that Germany might decide to acquire nuclear weapons capability due to the lower relative security for Europe implied by an NMD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p>		<p>eeh; 3012703029; Nov-15-99 16:30; Page 8/9</p> <p>protection for the US only. This possibility is implied in a recent statement by German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer. According to the Washington Post:</p> <p>“There is no doubt that this [NMD deployment by the United States] would lead to split security standards within the NATO alliance,” said German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer during a trip to Washington this week. “I see lots of problems developing in this respect, which we must discuss calmly and reasonably with our American friends.”</p> <p>“Fischer said that Germany’s commitment to be nonnuclear ‘was always based on our trust that the United States would protect our interests, that the United States, as the leading nuclear power, would guarantee some sort of order.’ A drive by the United States to build its own defense, he said, would erode that confidence by effectively putting European cities at greater risk of nuclear missile attack than those in America.”³</p> <p>The EIS must evaluate two different possible environmental impacts of a US decision to deploy NMD as regards a European response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of an expanded deployment that would meet European concerns of the type expressed by Mr. Fischer, including the possible Russian and Chinese responses to such an expanded deployment; impacts of actions, such as repatriation of US nuclear bombs now based in Europe and development of nuclear weapons capability by Germany, in case a US decision to deploy is made without satisfying the concerns of all its major NATO allies. <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The alternatives examined the EIS should include alternative timing scenarios for a decision to deploy NMD. The EIS should then examine the risks and environmental impacts that might arise from each one of these alternative timings.</p> <p>5. The Draft EIS does not consider the impact of NMD deployment on US Strategic Posture</p> <p>The United States strategic posture includes the option of using nuclear weapons first. The current US strategic arsenal as presently configured is capable of a counterforce attack. Much of it can be launched within a few minutes of the order to do so. A first-strike counterforce attack would have a greater possibility of success, and would be viewed as having a greater possibility of success, if the attacker possessed an NMD system to destroy the rest of the adversary’s missiles after launch. Since the effectiveness of NMD systems increases as the number of an adversary’s nuclear missiles and warheads decreases, potential adversaries are likely to consider NMD deployment as an</p> <p>³ William Drozdiak, “Possible U.S. Missile Shield Alarms Europe,” <i>Washington Post</i>, Nov. 6, 1999, pp. A1 and A22</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	


	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>By: IEER; 3012703029; Nov. 15 99 16:31; Page 9/9</p> <p>offensive weapon so long as there is not complete and verified nuclear disarmament or at least complete and verified removal of all warheads from their delivery systems.</p> <p>The risks of an arms race in the context of NMD deployment depends on the strategic posture of the United States and the verifiability of that posture by other nuclear weapons states. For instance, if all nuclear weapons were de-alerted by removing the warheads from their delivery systems and storing them under multilateral monitoring, the risks of deployment would be different than those technically inherent in a first strike or launch on warning posture.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The EIS should evaluate the risks of a decision to deploy NMD in the context of a first strike or launch-on-warning posture compared to a state of complete nuclear disarmament or a posture in which complete verified multilateral de-alerting has been carried out by removing all warheads from their delivery systems.</p> <p>6. The Draft EIS does not consider the timing of the NMD deployment decision in relation to technical maturity of the system</p> <p>The NMD system is currently under development. For instance, actual tests of the booster and kill vehicle together are not due to take place until about 2003. The Draft EIS acknowledges that technical maturity will be a factor in decision-making. But it does not take into account the fact that a decision to deploy prematurely could have far different environmental impacts than a decision to deploy a system that has been thoroughly tested. In the former case, there may be increased risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • larger environmental impacts from testing and production and possibly deployment activities, since manufactured or deployed devices may have to be discarded or modified; • potentially larger risks of attack by both missile and non-missile means; • all the arms race penalties and other political and military risks discussed above without the anticipated benefits claimed for the NMD. <p>Recommendation</p> <p>Given the problems in development recently cited by the Pentagon's independent panel⁴ as well as by many other analysts,⁵ the large differential environmental and risk impact of the timing of a decision to deploy in relation to various degrees of technical maturity of the program should be carefully analyzed in the Draft EIS.</p> <p><small>⁴ Bradley Graham, "Panel Faults Antimissile Program on Many Fronts: 'High-Risk' of Failure Remains, Experts Report," <i>Washington Post</i>, November 14, 1999, p. A1 ⁵ See for instance David Wright, <i>Testimony on the Technical Readiness of National Missile Defense, Before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations</i>, Washington, DC, May 4, 1999. For text see Union of Concerned Scientists web page at http://www.ucsusa.org/arms/index.html</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-076</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">November 15, 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMENTS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL ON DOD'S NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT</p> <p>The draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS") for National Missile Defense Deployment suffers from a number of critical deficiencies. First, and foremost, the DEIS fails to evaluate all reasonable alternatives for the "defense of the United States against a threat of a limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation." Second, while the DEIS provides a compendium of potential impacts at various sites, it fails to include a comparative analysis of the environmental impacts at each site to enable a reasoned assessment of which siting choices will result in the least environmental impacts for the proposed program. Third, the Department of Defense ("Department") has improperly "segmented" environmental review of the National Missile Defense ("NMD") program by relying on several individual environmental assessments rather than evaluating the program in a single, comprehensive environmental analysis. Fourth, the DEIS fails to assess adequately the environmental impacts of potential accident scenarios at any of the proposed sites, such as explosion of a missile or an accident during the laying of fiber optic cable in protected Alaskan wilderness areas. Each of these deficiencies must be corrected before a final environmental impact statement for the NMD program can be published.</p> <p>NRDC is a national non-profit membership environmental organization with offices in Washington, D.C., New York City, San Francisco and Los Angeles. NRDC has a nationwide membership of over 400,000 individuals. NRDC's activities include maintaining and enhancing environmental quality and monitoring federal agency actions to ensure that federal statutes enacted to protect human health and the environment are fully and properly implemented. Since its inception in 1970, NRDC has sought to improve the environmental, health, and safety conditions at and surrounding Department of Defense sites and nuclear facilities operated by the Department of Energy ("DOE") and commercial nuclear facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and their predecessor agencies.</p> <p>I. The DEIS Does Not Evaluate All Reasonable Alternatives for the NMD Program</p> <p>Given that consideration and comparison of reasonable alternatives constitutes the very heart of the EIS process, the failure of this DEIS to consider <i>any</i> - much less "all reasonable" - alternatives for meeting the purpose and need for the proposed action must be considered a crippling deficiency that must be remedied. This failure is all the more apparent given that the broad stated purpose of the National Missile Defense Program - "defense of the United States against a threat of a limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation - could reasonably be accomplished by deployment of a variety of defense technologies in a variety of system configurations, ranging from cooperative monitoring to ensure non-deployment of a</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	<p>P-W-076</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

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potential threat, to preemptive military action with conventional weapons to destroy it early before it can threaten the territory of the United States, to various approaches to preventing the use of such weapons against the United States once they have been acquired by a hostile power. Indeed, the term "rogue state" is so vague, and so obviously subject to change over time, that it scarcely bounds the threat to which the proposed NMD deployment must respond, and it cries out for more precise definition.

For example, one way of defending the United States against the threat of a "limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation" would be to ensure that the United States retains, and if necessary further refines, its capacity to deter such attacks through a credible capability for devastating and commensurate retaliation. Indeed, this is how U.S. defense against such threats has been managed *successfully* for 50 years, thereby avoiding the financial costs, political tensions, and environmental burdens of deploying anti-ballistic missile systems. The DEIS provides neither evidence of prior consideration, nor any justification for the elimination, of this alternative, which by dint of its demonstrated and long standing success, cannot be excluded *a priori*. (The required analysis of such a "reasonable alternative" to the proposed action is not and cannot be subsumed under the heading of the "No Action Alternative," which is a distinct regulatory requirement created for the purpose of establishing an environmental baseline from which to assess the impacts of the proposed action, and all reasonable alternatives that could accomplish the agency's stated purpose and need for action.)

Another reasonable alternative for "defense of the United States against a threat of limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation" would be to attack such missiles early, in their boost phase, before the upper stage booster burns out, rather than in mid-course, when the warheads have separated from their booster vehicles and become much harder to track and intercept, as described in the DEIS proposed action for NMD deployment. Not only would such an alternative system cost less and be more effective against a wider range of limited strategic ballistic missile threats, but it would entail far fewer environmental impacts on the territory of the United States, and quite possibly fewer environmental impacts overall, due to the mobile basing of a large fraction of the system at sea.

The "hit-to-kill" NMD system described in the Proposed Action would have:

- no capability against small multiple warheads carrying biological or chemical agents released on ascent, or against a nuclear weapon in a large enclosing balloon;
- no capability to discriminate reliably a nuclear warhead encased in a small reflective balloon from perhaps as many as 10 empty small balloons;
- no capability to identify or intercept short-range ballistic missiles launched from ships near U.S. shores;
- no capability to intercept short-range cruise missiles carrying NBC warheads launched from ships near U.S. shores.

A sea-/foreign-based boost phase anti-missile system has significant military and environmental advantages over the mid-course hit-to-kill NMD system proposed as the sole "reasonable alternative" in the DEIS. A boost phase system is not vulnerable to the simple

countermeasures outlined above. The "interceptor hit precision required is 10 times to 100 times less demanding than hitting a warhead."¹ The target in boost phase is killed if it is hit almost anywhere. Kill assessment is also easier because the missile is still boosting and its plume readily visible to existing Defense Support Program satellites and the other sensors. The sensors required for target homing are much simpler – operating in the shortwave or visible – rather than longwave infrared part of the spectrum. And the system would not require the powerful new X-Band radar and upgrades to other early warning radars, with their disruptive and potentially harmful electromagnetic emissions, nor incur the significant environmental impacts from deployment of up to 200 Ground Based Interceptors, and from building and linking (via new buried fiber optic cable lines) some 14 or more IFICS data terminal sites with a new Battle Management and Control (BMC2) Center. Moreover, in the event of conflict, potential enemy attacks on the system would not be directed at the continental United States, limiting the damage to the human and natural environment of the United States.

The proponents of such a limited, short-range boost-phase system directed against small foreign ballistic missile threats have briefed the responsible authorities of the Department of Defense and the military services and cognizant Congressional committees. Thus, there can be no legitimate claim that the Department has not already been made aware of the existence of such a reasonable alternative. For example, the renowned defense scientist and inventor Dr. Richard L. Garwin, IBM Fellow Emeritus and recipient of the Department of Energy's Enrico Fermi Prize, proposed consideration of a boost-phase alternative in a presentation to the Senior Advisory Panel of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization in February 1999, in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 4, 1999, and in a talk illustrated by view graphs to the Army Space & Missile Defense Conference on August 26, 1999. The proposal was also the subject of a two-hour luncheon presentation by Dr. Garwin and Dr. Ted Postal of MIT, hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, attended by some 40 national security experts on October 12, 1999. As of this writing, the proposal has become widely known among hundreds if not thousands of experts in the national security and ballistic missile defense communities, and is being widely discussed as an alternative to the NMD system configuration proposed for deployment in this DEIS.

Accordingly, a Final EIS on NMD Deployment should not be issued until the Department has (1) considered a broad range of alternatives for mounting a defense of the United States against a threat of a limited strategic ballistic missile attack from a rogue nation; (2) documented this consideration by briefly explaining its reasons for not carrying forward with alternatives that were excluded from detailed environmental review; and (3) analyzed in detail the prospective environmental impacts of all reasonable alternatives for meeting the agency's stated purpose and need for action in a manner that allows agency decision makers, other federal agencies, the Congress, state and local governments, and the public to compare meaningfully the site specific, aggregate, and cumulative environmental impacts of these alternatives.

¹ "EXPERTS PROPOSE U.S.-RUSSIAN BOOST-PHASE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM," by Michael C. Sirak, *Inside the Army*, October 11, 1999, Vol. 11, No. 40.

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<p>II. The DEIS Fails to Provide Meaningful Comparisons Between the Prospective Environmental Impacts of Reasonable Alternative Configurations for Ground-Based NMD System Deployment, and Therefore Fails to Identify the System Configuration(s) with the Least Environmental Impacts.</p> <p>The DEIS generally analyzes the various environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural resource issues for each land area under consideration for deployment of 100 Ground-Based Interceptors (“GBI”), a Battle Management, Command and Control Center (“BMC2”), and an X-Band radar installation. However, the DEIS fails (1) to provide any kind of useful comparative assessment of the relative environmental strengths or weaknesses of these sites to support their assigned functions with minimal environmental impacts; (2) to identify, much less analyze, the aggregate and cumulative environmental impacts arising from the siting and operation of 14 or more In-flight Interceptor Communication System (“IFICS”) Data Terminals; (3) to identify adequately the impacts from the land withdrawals and routing of thousands of kilometers of fiber optic cable; and (4) to compare the full range of reasonable deployment configurations to permit identification of those with the least environmental impacts. In other words, the DEIS does not do what an EIS is required to do by law: provide meaningful and timely input into the government’s decision-making process such that the agency proposing the action can identify alternatives for achieving its mission that minimize harmful impacts on the human environment.</p> <p>Except for general air quality data, very little hard data are provided in the DEIS that would permit this type of relative assessment. Most impacts are described in a narrative form, which makes such relative assessments very cumbersome, and the one tabulation of impacts provided, Table 2.7, is largely narrative in structure as well. The DEIS should contain tables that describe the different environmental impacts in quantitative terms, including effects on air quality, acreage and types of wetlands impacted, area of land that will be disturbed, impacts on local population, number and populations of endangered or threatened species potentially affected, number of historic sites altered, quantity of hazardous materials and solid wastes that will be stored and/or disposed of at the site, water resource demands, and major risks and critical groups associated with each facility. This individual site data must then be assembled into various technically and fiscally achievable (and therefore “reasonable”) system deployment configurations to identify the environmentally preferable deployment alternatives.</p> <p>Without more quantitative comparative information, the DEIS represents little more than a partial compendium of information on the potential impacts at the individual sites that provides little means to evaluate the relative merits of one ground deployment plan over another. In addition, the Department must be careful to ensure that it is using a proper baseline for its no-action alternative. Because a number of the deployment sites being considered are either partially decommissioned or being considered for decommissioning, the status quo may not be the appropriate measure for the no-action alternative, as “no action” could mean closure and restoration to a “green fields” condition, not continuance of current activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p>III. The DEIS Improperly Segments the Various Elements of the NMD Program</p> <p>The DEIS notes that it is tiered from the Ballistic Missile Defense Final Programmatic EIS (1994); however, in the absence of a supplemental EIS, the 1994 Programmatic EIS is outdated because of subsequent major changes in the NMD program. The Department also acknowledges that a number of other environmental assessments have been conducted as part of the NMD program, which include the following: (1) Overview Environmental Assessment for the Space Based Infrared System (1996); (2) the Environmental Assessment for the Integration, Assembly, Test, and Checkout of National Missile Defense Components at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama (1999); (3) Environmental Assessment for Booster Verification Test at Vandenberg AFB, California (1999); (4) Record of Environmental Consideration for Infrastructure Modernization and Test Facilities Construction in Support of NMD GBI Booster Verification/Integrated Flight Test at Meck Island (1999); and (5) the Environmental Assessment for Additional Facilities at the National Missile Defense Ground-Based Interceptor Development and Integration Laboratory, Huntsville, Alabama (1999). All but one of these environmental assessments was completed in the last year, and each is inextricably associated with the NMD program and the administration’s decision on whether to deploy an NMD system.</p> <p>In the absence of an updated Programmatic EIS, each of these environmental assessments should have been incorporated into the NMD EIS. Otherwise, as acknowledged by established NEPA case law, decisions regarding NMD deployment cannot be based on an accurate and complete understanding of the full range of connected and cumulative environmental impacts that are associated with the broader NMD program. For example, deployment of the full \$8 billion constellation of SBIRS satellites -- an intrinsic component of any NMD system seeking to track dispersed warheads in space for midcourse intercept -- entails numerous space launches which have a discernible degrading effect on the earth’s protective ozone layer. The 1994 Programmatic EIS, which explored the environmental impacts of various alternative concepts then proposed for research and development, is not an adequate document under which to tier any of these environmental analyses, as the objectives, structure, and data available on the NMD program have fundamentally changed since the early 1990s. In attempting to overcome the deficiencies of the existing Programmatic EIS, the Department has structured the DIES to function both as an EIS, in evaluating specific site-level impacts, and as a broader programmatic assessment of the NMD program, with respect, for example, to what ground-bases are going to be utilized. The end result is a study that does neither adequately.</p> <p>The Department’s division and separate assessment of different elements of the NMD program are arbitrary at best; for example, the Department completely omits any assessment of the impacts from the maintenance of the GBIs. Established case law precludes such segmenting of government actions. When evaluating the impacts of a government program, all reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts must be evaluated together to enable the decision-maker to assess fully the impacts of the proposed government action. The Department’s segmented approach to evaluating the environmental impacts of the NMD program is therefore contrary to established law and impedes proper environmental review of the different elements of the NMD program.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>6</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

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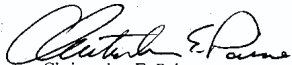
The Department has also segmented its analysis of the NMD program at a more general level. Under current plans, the deployment considered in the DEIS is just the first stage of a three-part program that would substantially enlarge the number of sites, supporting infrastructure, radar installations, and missiles. In addition to incorporating the current program elements omitted from the DEIS, the Department must include "all reasonably foreseeable" impacts from the full three-stage NMD program that it is contemplating. Since the bases used under the proposed initial phase of the NMD program will necessarily influence deployment decisions in its later stages, and vice versa, it is essential that the Department include an analysis of all stages of the NMD program in the DEIS. Otherwise, the environmental impacts analysis will be arbitrarily foreshortened and potentially important impacts will be omitted.

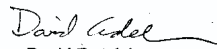
III. The DEIS Fails to Consider the Impacts of Potential Accidents at NMD Facilities

The NMD program necessarily involves working with and managing thousands of pounds of hazardous and explosive materials. Each missile will contain 28,000-42,500 pounds of solid fuel and 20-35 pounds of highly-explosive and chemically toxic liquid propellant. The NMD facilities will also require use of other hazardous materials ranging from jet fuel to solvents to large battery arrays. The environmental risks from these activities could be severe because several of the ground bases being considered would require disrupting and working in environmentally sensitive areas in some of the most pristine and ecologically valuable wilderness regions remaining in the United States, including the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

The Department, despite the hazardous nature of the materials and equipment it will be managing and maintaining, fails to evaluate adequately the potential impacts from accidents that could occur at the bases being considered or during transport of missiles to them, which could be significant given that there will be about 50 initial flights and 20 flights annually for maintenance purposes. While the Department provides some generic estimates of environmental releases and the likelihood of certain accidents, such as an accident during transportation of the GBIs, no site-level data on the impacts of a major accident - particularly ecological - are included in the DEIS. This oversight is of particular significance because the ground-bases being considered are located in profoundly different local environments, which raise fundamentally different environmental risks.

It is therefore essential that the Department provide direct and systematic estimates of the environmental effects of a major release into the environment of hazardous materials (such as jet fuel), an explosion of a missile during transport, and an explosion of a missile once it is transferred to an NMD site. All other reasonably foreseeable accident scenarios must also be analyzed at a site-specific level. Without more detailed assessments, the EIS provides little basis for the Department to distinguish between the sites it is considering, thereby largely eliminating the utility of the DEIS in informing the Department's decision-making process.


Christopher E. Paine
Senior Research Associate


David E. Adelman
Project Attorney

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FAX NO. :

Apr. 30 1999 06:00AM P2

cascadia wildlands project

P-W-077

Nov. 9, 1999

Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMDC-EN-V
POB 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Ms. Hudson:

The following are the comments of the Cascadia Wildlands Project for the National Missile Defense Deployment DEIS:

1. The "Decision to be made" is inappropriately linked with planned implementation measures. The DEIS addresses two possible decisions; No Action and Action. Yet in reality "action" could potentially mean any number of things. There are at least twelve different possible locations being considered for the various elements of the system. Any one, or combination of ones could be subjected to implementation measures. There are literally thousands of possible combinations of actions. It would be completely unreasonable for this EIS to attempt to meaningfully evaluate every possible combination of locations and elements.

Analysis of the consequences of major federal actions must be accomplished before the action is implemented. Post Hoc compliance with NEPA is unlawful. *Sierra Club v. Lujan, D.Ariz. 1989, 716 F.Supp. 1289.*

If the "action" alternative is selected, that will not meet NEPA's requirements for actual construction of the system, because no NEPA decision has been made for that project. It would only have been decided to decide upon one of a thousand alternatives. Using this EIS to support any actual construction work would be in violation of NEPA in a number of ways.

For instance, the EIS could not possibly have evaluated the cumulative consequences of the action. The cumulative effects of major federal actions must be considered to meet NEPA's requirements. 42 USC 4332(C)(1); 40 CFR 1508.7. The DEIS does not evaluate the cumulative effects of, for instance, X-Band Radars at Earickson AS and Cavalier AS, and GBI complexes at Ft. Greely and Grand Forks Airforce Base. Construction could not begin at any of those sites until their environmental consequences had been thoroughly evaluated.

2. Elements of this system that should have been evaluated in this EIS are not. Section 1.6 of the DEIS states that site-specific

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<p style="text-align: right;">FAX NO. : Apr. 30 1999 06:01AM P3</p> <p>Early Warning Radar, and Fiber Optic cables will be done at a later date. Those are connected actions, and must be evaluated in the same document.</p> <p>Similarly, any additional infrastructure needs (power plants, wells, septic systems, etc.) must be considered before a decision can be made.</p> <p>Missile construction is a direct result of this decision, and therefore must be considered in this EIS.</p> <p>3. There is substantial controversy within the scientific community as to whether the proposed system will actually meet the program objectives. The potential for starting an arms race, for instance, is a significant environmental consequence of deployment. These substantive objections and concerns must be disclosed, and their merits evaluated.</p> <p>4. This EIS fails to evaluate a range of alternatives. There is only one action alternative, which pre-determines the outcome of this analysis. "No-action" wouldn't meet the purpose and need, and therefore couldn't be chosen based on this EIS.</p> <p>5. Exactly what deployment entails is entirely too unclear. Virtually every aspect of the project is still in the development stage. The GBI's "final deployment facility requirements may change," citing and requirements for IFICS terminals are still in the works, where the BMC2 might go is undetermined, X-Band Radar design remains tenuous. Plans remain in a state of refinement and change. This DEIS was largely obsolete long before this comment deadline. In short, the DEIS (despite a noble effort) fails to disclose the nature of the proposed action. Decision-makers holding this document would be uninformed as to what it is they are deciding, and therefore could not possibly take a "hard look" at environmental consequences.</p> <p>6. Decommissioning and Disposal plans must be evaluated before a decision to deploy. Certainly it is reasonably foreseeable that someday those missiles will have to come out of the ground and go somewhere else. The effects of decommissioning must be evaluated just like other effects of construction.</p> <p>7. The "No-Action" alternative is not meaningfully considered. It is not acceptable to bias the NEPA process by failing to look at all available alternatives.</p> <p>What would be the effects of continued testing and facility R&D? What elements would continue to be developed, and what kind of gains could we expect might be made?</p> <p>8. All of the proposed sites in Alaska have immense value for wildlife and ecological health. Please protect them from harm.</p> <p>9. Shemya island is a terrible alternative for the X-Band Radar due to its value for wildlife, and location (surrounded by designated wilderness). There are at least 10 Threatened or Endangered species in the area, all of which could be adversely affected by deployment, in violation of the ESA.</p> <p>Furthermore, it would appear in violation of the MOA between</p>	<p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">FAX NO. : Apr. 30 1999 06:01AM P4</p> <p>the USFWS and Air Force. This project is inconsistent with the purposes of the Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness, and should be rejected on those grounds.</p> <p>10. DEIS §3.4.1.2 puts the ROI on Shemya Island at 30 acres. Where did that figure come from? The actual ROI is much larger when effects of EMR, and the area's importance to migratory birds are considered.</p> <p>11. I am concerned about this project's impact on Sea Lions, in particular critical habitat and haulouts.</p> <p>12. If the north shore of Shemya island is important for birds, why is the XBR located there?</p> <p>13. If EMR levels in the vicinity of the XBR are unsafe for humans, wouldn't they have some sort of effect on wildlife as well? If geese are resting there, might they run a risk of cell-damage?</p> <p>14. What would happen to a bird if it was directly struck by the radar beam?</p> <p>15. Please discuss the long-term effects that EMR might have on wildlife on Shemya island.</p> <p>16. DEIS §3.4.1.4 says that the proposed GBI site at Ft. Greely is low growing spruce forest, but §4.3.1.2.1.2 says it has been extensively cleared, burned and mowed for training exercises. Was the site visit during July '98 correct? Are wildlife surveys similarly confused about the vegetation at the site?</p> <p>17. Do the maps of vegetation reflect human disturbance in the area? Please provide more comprehensive maps in the final EIS.</p> <p>18. What is the difference between the effects of the "no-action" alternative, and the description of the existing environment. This organization seems redundant to me, and makes the EIS much more difficult to read and understand.</p> <p>19. Please discuss the impact generated by changes in air quality, not just a list of numbers. Small effects are still effects, and should not be dismissed.</p> <p>20. What are "occasional maintenance activities" (DEIS @ 4-109). How occasional will they be, what would they consist of, and what risks and effects might be associated with them?</p> <p>21. The 600 acre ROI for GBI deployment is incorrect, because many environmental effects will spill out onto surrounding land. Things like sound and light and water and air don't respect boundaries, and neither do pesticides or hazardous chemicals. Furthermore, the creation of edge-habitat has an effect for quite a ways into the "undisturbed" forest.</p> <p>22. The northern goshawk is not a migratory bird.</p> <p>23. The effects of security lighting on critters has not be</p>	<p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>FROM :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FAX NO. : Apr. 30 1999 06:02AM PS</p> <p>adequately addressed. Especially in the all-dark winter in Alaska, the effects of a huge lighted area can be substantial.</p> <p>24. Please provide citations to relevant scientific studies in support of your assertions regarding impacts (or lack thereof). The quality of information presented is of supreme importance in an EIS. Merely repeating certain phrases <i>pro forma</i> does not constitute a "hard look."</p> <p>25. The analysis of cumulative effects throughout the document is inadequate. I believe that the language of NEPA is very clear on what is meant by this term. Please obey the relevant statutes and regulations in the FEIS.</p> <p>26. The impacts of noise and human disturbance on wildlife is not adequately addressed.</p> <p>27. An indirect effect of deployment in several locations would be displacement of training exercises to other locations. This impact must be evaluated.</p> <p>28. Road-building is known to have all kinds of negative impacts on wildlife and soils. Why are these issues ignored?</p> <p>29. Why are soil surveys not yet completed? It is imperative that all the necessary surveys (wildlife, soils, water, etc.) be done in advance in order to meaningfully inform the decision-maker.</p> <p>30. What would be the impact of a major earthquake on the system elements?</p> <p>31. It is not enough to promise to obey federal, state and local regulations in dealing with hazardous materials. The purpose of an EIS is to inform the decision-maker, not make promises not to engage in illegal activity. One would hope that obeying the law goes without saying.</p> <p>32. How effective would hazardous materials and waste cleanup and mitigation measures be?</p> <p>33. I am concerned that the effects of an accident involving hazardous materials is inevitable, and that it will pose dire threats to the environment.</p> <p>34. Would herbicides be used?</p> <p>35. What would be the effect of a forest fire on the GBI? How certain are you that you could fight back a blaze that was threatening the system.</p> <p>36. What would be the effect of an aircraft accident on the GBI unit?</p> <p>37. This proposal stresses the public infrastructure through increased traffic, water use and disposal, garbage, and electrical power demands. Please evaluate the effects, including the cumulative effect of this project when added to increased uses</p>	<p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>36</p> <p>37</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">FAX NO. : Apr. 30 1999 06:02AM PS</p> <p>among other sectors of the population.</p> <p>38. This project has adverse impacts on subsistence resources. The DEIS doesn't seem to take these impacts seriously. Please do a better job in the FEIS.</p> <p>In conclusion, it appears that the BMDO has chosen to circumvent the evaluation of environmental impacts required by federal law. The DEIS is a confusing document, thick on words but thin on substance. An EIS must be a substantive document. NEPA is not an annoying formality but a critical part of how decisions are made.</p> <p>I hope to see a good-faith effort in the future.</p> <p>Thank you for thoughtfully considering these comments.</p> <p>Gabriel Scott</p> <p>Alaska Representative Cascadia Wildlands Project</p>	<p>38</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-078

P-W-078

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-10-99

Dear: Ms. Hudson,
Fort Greely Alaska is a good
place to put the new missile defense system
with moderate change this is an ideal
location. The area has a good
reputation with the public and the
skills are here to perform the work
from maintenance to full blown
operation. Thankyou for your time.
Sincerely Yours
Charley L. Walton

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Charley L. Walton

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

1

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-079

P-W-079



Department of Economic Development
895-1081
Implementing Local Redevelopment Authority Advisory Committee

SMDC-EN-V
Ms. Julie Hudson
U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Ms. Hudson,

We would like to express our support for the National Missile Defense System at Ft. Greely Alaska.

We feel that Fort Greely, chosen for BRAC realignment by July 13, 2001 would benefit not only the national defense because of it's location but, also the City of Delta Junction would benefit tremendously from the economic support. Delta Junction is facing a 70% reduction in employment opportunities with the realignment of Ft. Greely.

The City of Delta Junction has had a mutually beneficial 50 year relationship with the Department of Defense and we would like to see this relationship continue into the 21st Century.

Sincerely, Pete Hallgren
Pete Hallgren
Dept. Manager
ILRAAC

1

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-080

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: Nov. 10, 1999

LT. Col. Lehnert gave an excellent presentation at the University of Alaska. I believe his agency will do the best they can with the mission they have been given by Congress. However looking at the Big Picture - Is this defense system necessary or viable? Will it do the best job of protecting us from a real threat + will it do it in the most cost-efficient manner? I am not convinced on any of these points. I feel deploying this system would be detrimental to our defense because it would divert a huge amount of money + resources from tackling much more potent threats, namely non-land based, non foreign launched threats. I feel we are tackling a new problem with old thinking + old solutions.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Anne Hanley</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
Sincerely,
A.

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-080

1

P-W-081

11/11/99
FAIRBANKS

US ARMY SPACE + Missile Defense Command
SMDC-EN-Z
Ms Julia Hudson
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, ALABAMA 35807-3801

Ms. Hudson,
Regarding the proposed anti-missile system recently discussed at hearings and debates locally: I oppose any implementation in Alaska or anywhere. The proposed system is apparently a marginally effective effort against a marginally serious threat at great expense. The resources would be better used in other ways. We do not need to escalate the world wide ARMS RACE, as this proposal ~~would~~ would do. Thank you.

Sincerely
Ron Rafson
RON RAFSON

RON RAFSON

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-081

1




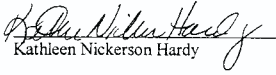
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-082</p> <p>TOWN OF SANDWICH</p> <p>THE OLDEST TOWN ON CAPE COD TELEPHONE: (508) 888-4200 FACSIMILE: (508) 833-0018</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">BOARD OF HEALTH</p> <p>16 JAN SEBASTIAN DRIVE - BOX 8 SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 02563</p> <p>November 09, 1999</p> <p>F. Whitten Peters Secretary of the Air Force Pentagon Building Room 4E871 Washington, DC 20330</p> <p><u>RE: Request for Environmental Impact Statement for Cape Cod PAVE PAWS</u></p> <p>Dear Secretary Peters:</p> <p>The Town of Sandwich Board of Health voted unanimously at their November 08, 1999 meeting to request the United States Air Force file a site specific environmental impact statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS Facility, Flat Rock Hill Road, Bourne, Massachusetts on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. Specifically, this request is for the proposed modernization of the facility.</p> <p>The Board bases this request on public health and environmental concerns associated with the facility in the interest of providing the citizens of the Cape and the surrounding communities the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS. The Board believes the environmental impact statement must clarify health and environmental impacts associated with the operation of the facility.</p> <p>The Board recognizes the importance Cape Cod PAVE PAWS is for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure that the health and safety of local residents is also protected.</p>	<p>P-W-082</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>November 09, 1999 F. Whitten Peters Secretary of the Air Force Page 2</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of this request.</p> <p>Very truly yours,</p>  <p>Richard H. Loring, Chairman</p>  <p>Sandra Lee Tompkins</p>  <p>Kathleen Nickerson Hardy</p> <p>kdw</p> <p>cc: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization U. S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Federal and State Legislative Delegation Massachusetts Department of Public Health</p> <p>(bh-ltrs.wps/ppaws.wps)</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-083

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-083

COMMENT NUMBER

RE: NMD
EIS

Mrs. Hudson,

I believe these editorial pieces belong in the EIS as a reflection of community sentiment.

Dan O'Neill
11 Nov. 99

Missile meeting distracted with decoys

Instead, imagine an honest chat about real issues

Teachers who cover propaganda techniques could not have found a better field trip for the class than the carefully designed "public meeting" on a proposed missile defense system hosted by the Pentagon and its defense contractors at the Carlson Center recently.

Remember when a public meeting meant someone got up and explained what the project was all about, and members of the community could step up to the mike and express their views? Well, the format is much more controlled today. It's called an "open house." Promotional exhibits are scattered around a large room, and people drift from one to the other chatting one-on-one with a proponent of the project. But comments for the record must be put in writing.

This means there's no opportunity for the group to hear opponents of the project. Even if every one of your fellow citizens present opposed the project, how would you know? The only record is the written comments, and they are held by the proponents. Typically, those comments are released months later—in summary language written by the proponents—and buried in a fat environmental study. Pretty slick.

Another crafty technique evident at the Pentagon's open

house was the device of limiting the debate to a narrow and relatively inconsequential set of issues. The pros and cons of the antiballistic missile project (ABM) were not presented to the public at the Carlson Center, and our views on it were not solicited. Instead, an earnest colonel told us that it would be a great help if we'd comment on some environmental questions. Questions like: Would 150 new jobs in your area be a good thing? Would you prefer good or bad air quality? Do you think we should install culverts across our driveways?

Let's imagine, for a moment, that the military was interested in our ideas on the important questions, that it held a real town meeting, and that an absolutely truthful colonel took public comments and questions from the floor. Here's how it might go:

PUBLIC: Can you say a little about the history of the ABM idea?

COLONEL: Certainly. It was promoted in 1960 by the father of the H-bomb, Edward Teller. At the time, Teller was also proposing to excavate an instant harbor in Alaska by detonating a string of nuclear bombs. His ABM idea was to launch nuclear-tipped rockets that would explode

in the vicinity of incoming missiles and knock them out. Scientists called the idea costly and ineffective. But we built one such ABM facility anyway. In North Dakota. It protected only a battery of our own ICBMs. It was finished in 1975, at a cost of \$7 billion, and scrapped the next year. Congress determined its upkeep was a waste of money.

PUBLIC: Didn't the Star Wars program come next?

COLONEL: Exactly. The Strategic Defense Initiative, or Star Wars, was the most expensive military program in the history of the world. By far. Tens of billions were spent on little more than the hope of a laser missile defense system. Weapons scientists called it a "fraud" and "impossible to accomplish." Defense contractors thought it was the next best thing to printing your own money. Needless to say, the system does not exist.

PUBLIC: So now you guys are back pushing a scaled-down version?

COLONEL: Correct.

PUBLIC: Will this one work?

COLONEL: Not really, no. You see, there are easier ways for an Iran or a Libya to attack the U.S. than to try to build ICBMs. They could smuggle a bomb across one of our borders. Or bring one into a city's harbor on board a ship. Or launch a short-range missile from a ship offshore. If they did build an ICBM, they could build ones that release multiple decoys, thereby reducing our chances of hitting the actual warhead (assuming that we

figure out how to hit one at all—our last nine tests have failed). And remember, the missile defense system we are proposing would only build 20 interceptors. So, for \$10 billion (our critics say much more) we would not be buying any real security.

PUBLIC: Tell me again why we should do this.

COLONEL: It will deliver mega-dollar hardware and construction contracts to the home states of some pretty influential senators.

PUBLIC: Like Alaska?

COLONEL: Affirmative. Sen. Ted Stevens says he doesn't care where the ABM is based, just so long as it can defend all 50 states. Well, North Korea is just 2,000 miles from Attu Island at the end of the Aleutian chain. North Dakota is nearly 4,000 miles from Attu. So even if North Dakota could launch an interceptor at the same instant that North Korea launched an ICBM toward Attu, the Korean missile would get there first. Sen. Stevens has got this figured.

PUBLIC: OK, I see what's in it for the politicians and the recipients of pork. But what's in it for you?

COLONEL: A \$600,000 salary at one of the missile defense contractors after I retire from government service.

PUBLIC: Is there anything we can do about this?

COLONEL: Yes sir. You can insist on culverts.

Dan O'Neill of Fairbanks is an independent researcher and writer. He is the author of "The Firecracker Boys." His columns appear bi-weekly on the Opinion page.

17 DEC 98
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Taz ties and Loony Tunes

Stevens' missile system impugned by experience

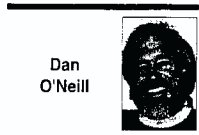
A recent news item says that Sen. Ted Stevens wears his Taz tie when he plans to lose his temper on the Senate floor. He wears his Incredible Hulk tie when he aims to throw his considerable weight around Congress. So, one imagines he was wearing his Porky the Pig tie the other day when he visited Fort Greely and declared the obsolete military post a perfect place to base a billion-dollar national missile defense system.

That's because pork is what this fantastically expensive project is all about. The idea, which has been around in one form or another since the 1950s, is to build an anti-missile system that can shoot down an incoming, intercontinental ballistic missile by actually hitting it mid-flight with one of our missiles. Each would be traveling at something like 20,000 miles per hour.

If, at first blush, this sounds like a bit of a technical challenge, then you must be paying attention. In the 16 times the system has been tested, it has failed 14 times. And congressional investigators discovered, in the two cases where the interceptor actually hit its target (in 1984 and 1991), that "the tests had quietly been made less challenging and that some results had been exaggerated," according to *The New York Times*.

And if you suspect that attempting to deploy such a system is likely to end up costing hundreds of billions of dollars, your suspicions are supported by recent history. Over the last 40 years the U.S. government has spent 108 billion inflation-adjusted dollars on various anti-ballistic missile schemes, including Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, or Star Wars. Yet, for all that enormous expenditure, no workable system has been produced.

According to Sen. Stevens,



Dan O'Neill

however, "We have the technology for national missile defense now. It's integration of that technology that is a challenge." Well, yes, in the sense that we have the technology to shoot a moving mosquito with a .30-06 caliber from a mile away. We can detect the bug at one end, and we can shoot the rifle at the other end, it's just the integration of those two things that's "a challenge."

Even if the senator had a good record of support to technical matters (one remembers his claims about harnessing domestic electrical power from the aurora), a little skepticism can be a healthy thing. For example, when the military put on its national missile defense presentation at the Carlson Center last December, it featured a video loop showing the fantastic success of the Patriot missile during the Gulf War. Spectacular footage that we all remember from its repeated use on network news programs showed the Patriot streaking into the night sky over Israel and the subsequent explosion as it rammed into an incoming Iraqi Scud missile.

"Fantastic" is the right word. An honest look at the history yields a different story, as Christopher Cerf and Victor Navasky catalogue in their entertaining book "The Experts Speak." In January 1991 Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, then commander of allied forces in the Gulf, declared, "The Patriot's success, of course, is known to everyone. It's 100 percent. So far, of 33 Scuds engaged, there have been 33 destroyed."

In February, President Bush said, "42 Scuds engaged, 41 intercepted. Thank God for the Patriot missile!" And in April, the official statement of the Ray-

theon Company, builder of the Patriot and a bidder on the current national missile defense project, said, "In Saudi Arabia, just under 90 percent of Scud missile engagements resulted in destruction of the Scud warhead. . . In Israel, about half of Scud engagements by Patriots resulted in confirmed destruction of the Scud."

But when the U.S. General Accounting Office looked into the evidence the next year, it found strong evidence for only 9 percent of Patriot engagements resulting in Scud kills. While according to the chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Force, "only one Scud missile exploded as a consequence of a Patriot explosion."

Of course, these later reports were not featured on network news. The impression left with anyone watching coverage of the Gulf war was that the huge sums our government heaped on defense contractors for anti-missile technology was money well spent. Today, the current crop of promoters rely on our ignorance of the technical failure of this technology. And remember, there is a quantum leap in difficulty from building a theater-range interceptor like the Patriot to a national missile defense system capable of taking out high-altitude, 20,000-mile-per-hour intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Besides all that, even if the technology should be developed to a 100 percent degree of reliability, it is an easy matter for an aggressor country to add multiple "bomblets" or decoys to its missiles. It's a technically easy way to overwhelm a system like the national missile defense proposal, which will deploy only about 20 interceptor missiles.

Besides the military-industrial complex, about the only one cheering this Loony Tune boondoggle is the little fellow on Ted's tie who, at this point in the cartoon would say, "Abbadabad, that's all folks."

Dan O'Neill of Fairbanks is an independent researcher and writer. He is the author of "The Firecracker Boys." His columns appear bi-weekly on the Opinion page.

15 July 99
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

COMMENT NUMBER

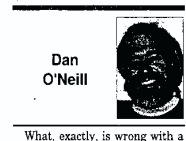
Missiles provide pork, not defense

Imagine a political issue that could unite liberals and conservatives at the grass-roots level. One where they could stand in opposition to spend-happy politicians of both parties, a lazy media and defense contractors that bilk the taxpayers for \$500 screwdrivers. That issue is at hand, and it is the so-called National Missile Defense program, which may be based in Alaska.

Presently, this fantastically expensive proposal is sailing through the Congress, aided by the turn-around endorsement of Bill Clinton (who, need we point out, couldn't stand firmly on principle if his vertebrae were surgically fused and his knees injected with epoxy).

Here in Alaska, the Republican-run Legislature, while righteously slashing state spending, is as eager as ever to grovel shamelessly for wasteful federal spending—so long as it occurs in Alaska. Include in this lineup a Democratic governor who "enthusiastically" supports the boondoggle. Even the former head of the local environmental center is working within a state agency to grease the deal.

For its part, the Alaska press gives us repeated page one news stories tracking the progress of our anticipated construction job windfall, but fails in nearly every instance to lay out the case against the scheme, or to quote any of the vast majority of experts who oppose it. (Since I wrote those words the News-Miner has run a page one story covering opposition views.)



Dan O'Neill

What, exactly, is wrong with a national missile defense system, and why should conservatives join liberals in opposing it? How much time have you got?

Let's look at the money. Fiscal responsibility, we'll recall, is a hallmark of conservative ideology. Since the late 1950s we have spent \$108 billion inflation-adjusted dollars on various efforts to build a system intended to protect the nation from attack by incoming missiles. Taxpayers have shelled out most of that—\$67 billion—in the years since Ronald Reagan's famous 1983 Star Wars speech calling for a space-based weapon that would shield us from ICBMs. I don't know of a plainer way to say this. It has been the most expensive military project in the history of the world, and it has failed to deliver. Sixteen years and \$67 billion later, there is no such weapon.

Please, read for yourself the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (March, May, September, November, 1995). It's a very readable journal available at both local libraries. Learn about the ways that a missile defense system can destabilize our relations with the Russians, the rela-

tively easy ways an attacker could use decoys to outmaneuver a defensive system, the more fruitful program already negotiated to destroy and de-alert Russian missiles, the expensive and more promising diplomatic options. But for now, let's just take a quick look at the issue of technical feasibility.

To evaluate the technical obstacles to building a workable national defense system, the Pentagon selected its own panel composed of missile defense advocates, mainly retired military brass. They looked at all of our medium range missile defense systems under development. These have a tenth the range of ICBMs, but even so, the Army's system, the most advanced under development, has failed in four of four interceptor attempts. The Navy's program, four failures in four attempts. In all, of 14 attempts to hit high-altitude targets, 12 failed. There have been zero tests of a system with intercontinental range. This panel—the Pentagon's own panel—called the current program "a rush to failure."

The General Accounting Office looked into the program, too. It noted that plans call for deploying the system after only a single full-fledged flight test that integrates the space-based sensors, the radar and the interceptor missile. The GAO calls this test plan "aneuric" and says the program involves "high technical risk" due to the hurry-up pace of deployment. The Pentagon's director of operational test

and evaluation warned Congress the program was filled with technical risks and that a rush to deploy means basic testing would have to occur after production began.

Conservatives like to think themselves as straight-thinkin no-nonsense, both-feet-on-the-ground types who aren't going to be taken in by some fuzzi-headed, pie-in-the-sky government program, especially if it got a gigantic price tag. Well, don't know how it can be pi more concretely. The technology we are committing to depk within three years at a cost tens of billions of dollars does n exist.

If we were talking about a ne method to teach kids to read at cost of \$50 million, conservative would scream all the way to the talk shows. But if politician want to spend a thousand tim that amount in committing to weapons system that has never been tested, they shrug. "Just I sure to waste some of that doug in my state."

I have been hoping, perhaps naively that these facts mig resonate with fiscal conservtives. But politicians like the idi of dispensing jobs and contrac around the country. And conse vative constituents are just happy as anybody else abandon principle for a chance slurp at the public trough.

Dan O'Neill of Fairbanks is an independent researcher and writer. He is the author of "The Firecracker Boys." His columns appear bi-weekly on the Opinion page.

26 MAR 99
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

COMMENT NUMBER

Here comes the Pentagon

Conservatives can walk the talk at missile hearings

Ten months ago a team of Pentagon officers landed in Fairbanks and set up a glitzy display at the Carlson Center unveiling the national missile defense system to be based either in Alaska or North Dakota. There was a video showing or rather, purporting to show Patriot interceptors shooting down Scud missiles during the Gulf War. (Actually, the Patriot kill rate was a spectacular failure; some say 0-for-44.) There were fancy display boards with glossy photos and charts, all tended by well-spoken majors and colonels who touted this latest version of Star Wars. There were even fighter jocks, decked out in flight suits, slouching casually at tables. God knows why. Antiballistic missiles are not exactly flown by pilots.

Whatever was the cost of transporting all this promotional apparatus up from the Ballistic Missile Defense Office in Huntsville, Alabama, it was borne by the taxpayers. Curious how when the country is engaged in a controversial debate on a public issue, one of the opposing groups (here, the defense contractors and the Pentagon) is given all the resources of the federal government—a large staff of trained public relations specialists; professionally produced graphics, video and print materials; free air transportation and expenses; even “top gun” pilots to use as props at public meetings—while the other side is left to shift for itself.

After the Carlson Center meeting, I wrote a column faulting the Pentagon for rigging the presentation and allowing no opportunity for any opponents of the project to be heard by the gathered citizens. People could submit written comments. But those are typically held by the Pentagon, I said, and only released months later, in summary language drafted by the proponents and buried in a fat environmental study.

These words drew a sharp response from a lieutenant colonel

Dan O'Neill



from the National Missile Defense Team: “Mr. O'Neill implied that the proponents would hold the public comments and not make them available for public review. That is simply not true. All comments will be part of a published document available to the public in August.”

He was referring to the draft environmental impact study, which actually came out in September. I just received a copy. Digging through the thousand-or-so pages, I couldn't find the public comments. Only a single paragraph of summary language drafted by the proponents. I called the contact person and asked where the public comments could be found. “We just keep them on file for our own records,” she said. “Those will not be published.” When I read her the lieutenant colonel's emphatic assertion that they would be published, she said, “Well, he's retired.”

Besides public testimony, a draft EIS normally contains, as evidence of public sentiment, copies of relevant op-ed pieces from the affected region's newspapers. There were six such editorials in the News-Miner alone in the interval between the Carlson Center meeting and the release of the EIS. All contained evidence and reasoning that suggested the National Missile Defense program was a high-cost scheme likely to deliver very little security. Even the News-Miner ran an editorial entitled, “Unconvicted.” It said, “Under the best of circumstances, a limited missile defense system would seem to have limited value. It's hard to detect the sense in spending untold billions upon it.” None of these editorials appeared in the EIS.

Now, the missile defense folks are packing up the display boards and the videos and preparing to return to Alaska in a few weeks for a second round of public hear-

ings. And this time, I am assured, citizens will be able to step up to the mike and offer their views. It will be a chance for the highly vocal fiscal conservatives in this town to walk their talk.

Of course, Pentagon spokesmen, not critics, will give the introductory remarks. They will promote the national missile defense system, presenting the technology in the best possible light. You can bet dollars to doughnuts that they will ignore the technical failures of the program to date, downplay the costs, shine on the damage it will do to arms control efforts, and so on. And they will try, as they did before, to limit comments to the issue of environmental impact.

So far as I know, nobody here is greatly worried about the potential environmental impact of digging holes for missile silos at already-contaminated Fort Greely or at Clear. What we have hoped to do is have an honest discussion about the technical feasibility of the system; about its costs; about its destabilizing effect; about its potential to rekindle a nuclear arms race; and about what, if any security, we would be buying for the enormous expenditure of tax dollars.

Because the Pentagon has not entered into a discussion on these issues with Alaskans, a debate is being organized by the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Tentatively scheduled for Friday, Oct. 29, it will coincide with the next round of public hearings (Fairbanks on Nov. 1, Anderson on Nov. 2, Delta on Nov. 3, Anchorage on Nov. 4). While the university awaits the Pentagon's reply to the invitation, an expert who opposes the missile defense system has already signed on to make the opposition's case. He is Donald Clark Whitmore, an aerospace engineer with thirty years' experience on such weapons systems as cruise missile defense, AWACS and the Strategic Defense Initiative. If the Pentagon refuses to send a representative, says Whitmore, he'll argue their position, as well as his own.

Mark your calendars. This should be good.

Dan O'Neill of Fairbanks is an independent researcher and writer. He is the author of “The Firecracker Boys.” His columns appear bi-weekly on the Opinion page.

7 Oct 99
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

COMMENT NUMBER

Military budget puffed by pork

Alaska missiles part of problem—see it all at forum

A little statistic in Harper's magazine proves we do indeed live in interesting times: it will cost 1,500 times more money to build the new F-22 jet fighter than it would cost to upgrade the F-15 to twice the F-22's effectiveness.

Why on earth, you ask, would we do something like that. Well, why are we building a new helicopter carrier ship at a cost of \$1.5 billion when the Navy says it has plenty of those ships already, can refurbish the existing ones and doesn't want more? Why are we going to build a half-dozen C-130 cargo planes at a cost of \$400 million when the Air Force says that it already has 682 of those planes, at least 50 more than it says it needs?

Because, whether they knew it or not, the Navy certainly did need the helicopter carrier ship. At least, that's what Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., decided. It is to be built at Ingalls Shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss. Pascagoula is Lott's home town. He can see the shipyard from his house.

And the C-130s that the Air Force doesn't want? Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., the former speaker of the house, insisted that the Air Force was mistaken. They really needed more, not fewer, C-130s. They are to be built in his home district, Cobb County, Ga., where per capita military spending has reached \$6,600. (And we thought the permanent fund dividend was a bonanza.)

Now we bring the story home, to a project that makes Lott and Gingrich's theft look like purse snatching. Any idea why the country is embarking on a na-

Dan O'Neill



tional missile defense program that has a price tag in the tens of billions, that the technical experts say will not work, and that has a good chance of throwing the nuclear powers of the world back into an arms race just when we were reducing the global nuclear threat?

Well, the prime mover behind the National Missile Defense system is the powerful chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. And, by a strange coincidence, the missiles are to be based in his home state. Yes, Ted Stevens will bring some construction jobs to Alaska, if this boondoggle goes through. Some of us will get union-scale jobs digging the holes and pouring the concrete. Once the facility is built, other Alaskans may be hired on to sweep up and what not.

But the megabucks will head south to defense contractors in the states, like Boeing and Lockheed-Martin, who will build the hardware and write the computer programs. By another strange coincidence, defense contractors are prominent donors to Ted Stevens' personal political action committee. In fact—and this is really some coincidence—according to news reports, the treasurer of Stevens' Northern Lights PAC, is Richard Ladd, a registered lobbyist for such defense contractors as Boeing and Lockheed-Martin. I mean, is it a small world or what?

This leads me to a question. Last month the talk of Alaska centered on a proposal to spend some permanent fund earnings

on state government. And we frequently heard the assertion that Alaska spends more per capita on government than any other state. I doubt that's true. But, for argument's sake, let's suppose it is so. My question is, will the same voices be raised and the same fiscal logic be applied now to federal spending?

Will the folks who compared Alaska's spending to that of other states now take a look at our nation's military spending relative to that of other nations? Our annual defense budget is nearly as large as the military spending of all of the other nations of the world combined. Think about that for a minute. It's 17 times more than the combined defense expenditures of our six most likely adversaries.

Can we agree that a little fiscal restraint might be in order here? If so, a good time and place to speak up is at a series of public meetings and a debate on NMD next week. Representatives from the Pentagon will present their view of the program Monday at a public hearing at 6 p.m. at the Carlson Center.

What should be even more interesting is the forum to be hosted by the University of Alaska on Tuesday at 7 p.m. at the Geophysical Institute's auditorium. Note that this time and place is a change from previous plans.

A weapons expert named Don Whitmore who has worked on Minuteman ICBMs and Star Wars systems will argue that NMD is fatally flawed. Presenting the position of the Pentagon will be Lt. Col. Richard Lehner from the Ballistic Missile Defense Office. Do come.

Dan O'Neill of Fairbanks is an independent researcher and writer. He is the author of “The Firecracker Boys.” His columns appear bi-weekly on the Opinion page.

28 OCT 99
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

COMMENT NUMBER

Scientist sees national missile defense system as a mistake

A funny thing happened to Donald Whitmore back in the 1960s. He was doing a study for Boeing in which he sent unnamed bombers to escape the defenses of the United States and to drop Soviet Union. As he traced vital patterns and radiation drift, he saw something besides safe places for bombers.

In terms of "People are going to die. Lots of people," he said. "I think the nation is making the mistake and started to study nuclear arms control."



MIKE DOOCHAN

Whitmore is a short, graying man with the face of a 17th-century Anglican bishop and a head full of disturbing information. He is in Alaska to talk about a program that might be located here. Until now, discussion of the system in Alaska has focused on one thing: \$10 billion, the estimated cost of build-

ing it. This is part on a monumental scale, and every body in Alaska wants to go to the limit. The military, by Republican rocket mantras to substitute technology for diplomacy as a way of protecting the United States from nuclear attack. The pretext is that so-called redeveloping ballistic missiles that could be used against the United States. Republican politicians love the issue because it gives them a way to sit tall in sound bites. Rather than have that fight, the Democrats have decided to support the national missile defense system as well. He got a degree in nuclear physics from the University of Washington in 1955 and went right to work for Boeing. He spent 32 years there working on nuclear defense projects. This study, controlled by Boeing in 1987, "early so I could become a nuclear activist," and has taken upon him-

self the role of debunker in the national missile defense debate. Why? Whitmore asks, "Why wouldn't we want to defend ourselves against a missile threat," the answer is a long answer," Whitmore said. "And you can't do it." But simply, Whitmore's arguments against the national missile defense system are these: It won't work. Even if it could be made to work, it couldn't be depended on because the destruction of a major American city. Even if it could be made to work every time, it would eliminate only a part of the threat against the United States. It would cost \$10 billion to build and would cost only a limited number of warheads from ICBMs. It wouldn't work against an all-out nuclear attack by a major power, or cruise missiles, or an array of covert or terrorist acts, and so on. "I'm afraid that people will think it will take care of the problem," Whitmore said. "The erection of the shield will eliminate any incentive to seek real protection against a real threat."

Whitmore makes a compelling case. Still, it's an odd hobby for a 77-year-old graduate physicist. He wants to remove the threat of nuclear war for his five children and 10 grandchildren. But he has a scientist's answer too. It was just terribly irrational that we were in this nuclear mess, and it was rational to get out of it. And it just bothered me that we were being so irrational."

Mike Doochan's opinion column appears each Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. He telephones number is 267-4300, and the e-mail address is mdoochan@comcast.com.

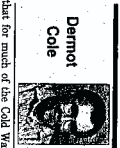
Archives: Daily News 11-5-99

Is missile defense system justified for national security?

THE LOCAL SUPPORT

for a missile defense system. The system would cost \$10 billion, the estimated cost of building for Alaska's economy. The bill for Alaska's economy. The bill for Alaska's economy. The bill for Alaska's economy.

Five people in Alaska seem to be the primary issues, which are whether the system is justified for our national security and... These in the Alaska political and business establishments who are clamoring for missile defense system. It will create jobs in Alaska. It will create jobs in Alaska. It will create jobs in Alaska.



Democrat Cole

We ought to know what level of security we would be buying for the billions of dollars a day. This system envisioned by the Clinton administration, the Pentagon and Congress is supposed to provide protection from a nuclear missile attack. This means that by definition the system would provide no protection from the greatest ballistic missile threat today, which is that posed by Russia, where there are thousands of nuclear ballistic missiles. There can be no argument that the Russian nuclear stockpile will remain a grave threat to the world for years to come.

There are two more complicated questions for the United States. The powerful radar system at the Pentagon used by the United States to watch for ballistic missile launches against us, which was placed in operation in 1961, grew out of a Cold War belief that the best defense against nuclear offense at the time. The goal was to detect the launch of a ballistic missile and give the president 15 minutes to decide whether to launch a nuclear deterrent. Mutually Assured Destruction, or MAD, was the doctrine. Our nation no longer actively promotes MAD, but defense contractors, Pentagon planners and others are still working on ways to defend against ballistic missile attacks. "My problem is that the system of a shield will kill any incentive to get real protection," he said.

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Archives: Daily News-News

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-084

P-W-084

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: November 14, 1999

To whom it may concern:
I submit the following attached
comments for the Draft EIS for the National
Missile Defense Deployment

See a Attached Comments

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Peter Schlesinger</u>
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

A-4

23 May 99

Sam Bishop, Opinion Page Editor, 459-7574, e-mail letters@newsminer.co

FAIRBANKS

Daily News - Miner

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KELLY BOGEMAN Managing Editor MARILYN ROMANO General Manager SAM BISHOP Opinion Page Editor

Unconvinced

Even if it becomes possible to shoot enemy missiles from the sky, the reasoning used to justify construction of a system to do it still seems subject to many questions.

Years of research may have improved the technical feasibility, but years of debate haven't appeared to improve the reasoning.

Under the best of circumstances, a limited missile defense system would seem to have limited value. It's hard to detect the sense in spending unfolds billions upon it.

There are two essential arguments for building a missile defense system.

- To protect us from rogue nations that might try to blackmail our country into some policy change or concession by pointing a few nuclear missiles our direction.
- To protect us from terrorists who might attempt the same strategy.

First, consider this: The governments of even rogue nations are led by real people. They're presumably people with an interest in living, and living well. They might even be interested in the lives and well-being of their people on some level. Launching a nuclear or biological weapon against the United States would be completely contradictory to those interests. In fact, it would be total, instant suicide. We'd obliterate them. If the leaders somehow escaped their country before it was destroyed, their lives wouldn't be worth living. We'd hunt them down. The imagined threat from such quarters isn't credible.

The second justification—to protect us from terrorists—is equally flawed, but for other reasons. Obviously a terrorist bent on martyrdom does not care about his own life or those around him. And even a terrorist not interested in martyrdom may figure he can hide well enough to escape retribution. So what would discourage him from launching a missile at us? Just a few things—money and the existence of a much easier alternative. It would take millions upon millions to launch a missile. Why would a terrorist, even a rich terrorist, spend such money when he could simply deliver the goods with a little budget-conscious smuggling?

Ah, but what about a combination of the two above-mentioned threats? What about a rich, psychopathic, suicidal leader of a rogue nation who simply wants to guarantee a dubious place in history by lobbing a missile into a U.S. city before he dies?

Sure, it could happen. However, as soon as we built a defense system to stop the psychopath's missile, he would turn to the smuggling option and save a bundle of money, time and risk in the process. Our country will have spent billions upon a missile defense system for a minuscule improvement in our security.

The potential for annoying our Russian neighbors and feasibility problems are important additional arguments against the deployment of a missile defense system, but they are secondary and potentially solvable. We'll find out later this year whether our latest high-tech bullet can hit an incoming high-tech bullet. Past success has been marginal. And even if we can hit a single incoming missile, we still face another challenge—getting our missile to find the right incoming bullet among splintering decoys.

Nevertheless, progress on those fronts won't change the underlying problem that a threat from a smuggled bomb seems far greater than that from a missile. And that renders an expenditure of billions on a missile defense system hard to justify, even in a state that stands to rake in several of those billions.

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-085

P-W-085

Comment Sheet
for the

National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: November 14, 1999

To whom it may concern:
Please submit the attached comments
letters and documents for the Draft Environmental
Impact Statement for the National Missile
Defense Deployment. These are to be
added to our verbal testimony given on
November 9, 1999 at the NMD public
hearing in Arlington, Virginia.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Commentor:
	Name: <u>Richard + Sharon Judge</u>
	Street Address: _____
	City, State: _____
	Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER

1

November 14, 1999

US Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attention: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

To Whom It May Concern:

The letter is to officially comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the National Missile Defense Deployment (September 1999).

I'll be brief. There are unexplained elevated rates of cancers on Cape Cod. There is ample evidence in peer-reviewed press that electromagnetic radiation is associated with changes in human tissue at the cellular level, which are not measured by the IEEE thermally-based standard employed to characterize hazard to human or animal health. The precautionary principle is being urged in all industrial facilities of Cape Cod where hazardous emissions are potentially viable, and upgrades and additions are proposed.

The EIS prepared for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility more than twenty years ago foretold of all sorts of problems, yet by the time it was written, the facility was virtually in place. To date, Cape Codders have not had ample time to assess PAVE PAWS' contribution to the regional cancer dilemma. An extension of the comment period for this EIS is warranted. Public hearings ought to be held to hear from and educate the public.

Additionally, I call for the preparation of a full site-specific EIS to be prepared for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS site and the proposed computer facility upgrade proposed.

I moved my family here 7 years ago. At that time, my wife asked me whether we were safe from the emissions of the PAVE PAWS radar facility, not more than a mile due west of my house. I put a lot of effort into trying to find out the answer. I visited the site, I researched the literature to the best of my ability, I found the old EIS and read it, and I've attended a talk given by the PAVE PAWS public affairs attache. I tried to assuage her fears, but to date, I cannot tell her for sure whether the fears of the old EIS were unfounded. Indeed, I cannot find anyone in the military or civilian community who really knows whether the facility is safe. A full EIS should be mandated for this site's upgrade to its computing facilities and indeed any extension to its purported 20-year mission, which by my calculation is over.

I look forward to your response.




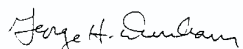
Sincerely,

Peter Schlesinger
Peter Schlesinger

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>November 14, 1999</p> <p>Richard and Sharon Judge</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801</p> <p>RE: COMMENTS ON THE NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)</p> <p>Dear U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command:</p> <p>Please include the following written comments and attached letters in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense Deployment, in addition to our verbal testimony given at the NMD public hearing at the Days Inn, Arlington, Virginia on November 9, 1999.</p> <p>REQUEST FOR 30-DAY EXTENSION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD</p> <p>We are formally requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period for the Draft EIS for the National Missile Defense Deployment. The public on Cape Cod was never notified of the release of the DEIS. Although the DEIS focuses primarily on sites in N. Dakota and Alaska, there are some sections specific to the PAVE PAWS Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod. A press release was sent out from the Joint Program Office (JPO) on the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR), on November 8, 1999, to the selectmen representatives of the Senior Management Board only (see attached press release).</p> <p>We were given the wrong internet address by the BMDO public affairs representative at PAVE PAWS. When we finally got the correct internet address for the BMDO, we had great difficulty navigating to the Draft EIS screen. When calling the U.S. Space and Missile Defense Command, it was difficult for Cape Cod citizens to get a live person in order to request a copy of the DEIS.</p> <p>THE EIS PROCESS IS DEFICIENT</p> <p>We believe the EIS process is deficient in regards to the proposed upgrades to the PAVE PAWS Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod as the public cannot fully participate in the EIS process. Section ES.1.5 regarding the scoping process states that, "A total of seven public scoping meetings in December 1998 were held in <u>communities perceived to be affected by the NMD program.</u>" It is unacceptable that no formal scoping meetings, on the public record, were held for the Cape Cod community.</p> <p>The Air Force and BMDO were well aware of the opposition to the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod. The meeting on February 16, 1999 at the Sandwich High School, hosted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, was heavily attended by representatives of the Air Force and JPO on MMR. It is important to note that all were monitors and none represented the PAVE PAWS facility. We are aware of at least one conference call and one meeting this summer where officials from the JPO on MMR met up at the Pentagon to discuss PAVE PAWS and community issues.</p> <p>Despite the fact that Cape Cod citizens are calling for PAVE PAWS to be decommissioned and moved to an unpopulated site, (as was the case with the PAVE PAWS in Texas this past year), BMDO representatives from the Pentagon chose to announce the proposed upgrades to PAVE PAWS at an "invitation only" meeting on September 21, 1999, at the JPO on MMR. It is unacceptable that the public is being left out of the process.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Although we have been told that a supplement to the DEIS is being prepared for the proposed <u>upgrades</u> to PAVE PAWS on MMR, this falls far short of what the people of Cape Cod expect and deserve. A supplement is not adequate. Last week, the Sandwich Board of Selectmen and Board of Health, at their regularly scheduled meetings, voted unanimously to send a letter to Secretary of the Air Force, F. Whitten Peters, requesting that a full, site-specific Environmental Impact Statement be prepared for the existing PAVE PAWS facility on Cape Cod, including, but not limited to upgrades proposed by both the Air Force and the BMDO. No changes should be made to the existing PAVE PAWS facility, or the approximately 87 acre PAVE PAWS site on MMR until a full site-specific EIS, as described above, is completed. This will ensure that the public can fully participate in the decision making process in a legal and meaningful way. Ultimately, it must be up to the citizens of Cape Cod to decide what level of risk is acceptable to the population and environment.</p> <p>BRIEF HISTORY</p> <p>Twenty years ago when PAVE PAWS went online, the Cape Cod community was told it would be a "short term use of the environment" and would operate for 10-20 years. Residents did not find out about PAVE PAWS until construction was underway. Residents filed a lawsuit forcing the Air Force to prepare an EIS. This document is outdated, is incomplete and unconvincing. The Air Force conceded that the long term chronic effects of exposure to pulse modulated microwave radiation were unknown at that time. Several urgent requests were documented in the EIS;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That there be continuous Cape-wide monitoring of radiation levels; 2. That an epidemiological study begin from the moment the power was turned on at PAVE PAWS; 3. That the public be notified if there was ever an upgrade at PAVE PAWS. <p>Twenty years later, none of these things have been done despite the fact that Cape Cod has some of the highest rates of cancer in the state and other potentially related health issues that remain unexplained. Any future "study" of PAVE PAWS must be retrospective.</p> <p>THE DRAFT EIS IS DEFICIENT:</p> <p>The DEIS did not evaluate <u>all</u> community and environmental issues involved with the existing Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod or the upgrades proposed by the BMDO. Both the No-Action and the Proposed Action Alternatives would result in the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod. ES.1.3 states, "If the initial decision made is not to deploy, the NMD program would use the time to enhance the existing technologies of the various system elements. The NMD program would also have the option to add new elements if and as they are developed. For the potential sites. For the potential sites being considered for NMD deployment, the No-Action Alternative would be a continuation of activities currently occurring or planned at those locations."</p> <p>The fact that the footprint and maximum power output will not change does not adequately address <u>all</u> community and environmental concerns. There are not enough details regarding the hardware and software modifications (which would effect the beam/radiation characteristics) and certain interior changes that are proposed. Section 2.2.5 states, "The specific modifications to the radars are still under development. Once the details of the radar upgrades are defined, separate site-specific environmental analysis, as required, would be performed." What type of environmental analysis would be done, and required by who? The facility has been upgraded in the past without adequate environmental review. There are not enough details about proposed power plant modifications, fiber optic cable modifications and the role PAVE PAWS would play in the NMD Testing, Training and Exercise Capability. The PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod should go through its own full, site-specific EIS process discussed above, so that the public can participate fully in the decision making process in a legal and meaningful way.</p> <p>The DEIS is vague about supplemental site-specific environmental analysis for NMD elements whose sites have not been identified yet (i.e. IFICS, X-BR, FIBER OPTIC CABLE LINE). ES.1.5. states, "In addition, as the operational requirements are refined, other regions may be identified. Since specific sites have not been identified, a general programmatic description of the types of impacts that could be expected from deployment are included within this EIS. Once specific sites are identified, supplemental site-specific environmental analysis, as required, would be performed based on the initial analysis in this EIS." Our question is, What type of environmental analysis and required by who? The public cannot fully participate in the EIS because the programmatic information is not adequate to the public process. A supplemental DEIS should be prepared for the IFICS data terminals, the X-Band</p>	<p>3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Radar(s) and Fiber Optic Cable Line when locations are determined.</p> <p>ES.1.6.1 states, "Under the No-Action Alternative, only the locations and environmental resources listed below were anticipated to have environmental impacts from continued ongoing operations. No impacts would be expected to the remaining locations and environmental resources." Cumulative effects in regard to the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS located in a densely populated area on Cape Cod, are not addressed in this DEIS.</p> <p>ES. 1.6.2.4 states, "Deployment of the XBR would not result in any risk to human health. Electromagnetic radiation levels would be below prescribed health based standards at the 150 meter controlled boundary for the site." "The exposure limits established by ANSI/IEEE C95.1 are used to ensure that the public will not be impacted by EMR emitted by the XBR." This rationale will not hold up for the PAVE PAWS radar located in a densely populated area on Cape Cod. The ANSI/IEEE C95.1 standard does not adequately address the long term effects of chronic exposure to PAVE PAWS-type emissions. Recent peer-reviewed scientific studies have shown adverse effects at levels well below the current safety standard.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Sharon Judge Spokesperson Cape Cod Coalition to Decommission PAVE PAWS</p> <p> Richard Judge Selectman, Town of Sandwich, Massachusetts Senior Management Board, Massachusetts Military Reservation</p>	4	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"><i>S. Uro</i></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>TOWN OF SANDWICH THE OLDEST TOWN ON CAPE COD</p> <p>130 MAIN STREET SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 02563 TELEPHONE 508-898-4910 FAX 508-898-8555</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>BOARD OF SELECTMEN</p> <hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> <p>TOWN ADMINISTRATOR</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">November 5, 1999</p> <p>F. Whitten Peters Secretary of the Air Force Pentagon Building Room 4E871 Washington, DC 20330</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Re: Request for Environmental Impact Statement for Cape Cod PAVE PAWS</p> <p>Dear Secretary Peters:</p> <p>The Town of Sandwich Board of Selectmen voted unanimously at its November 4, 1999 meeting to request that the United States Air Force file a full, site specific Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. This request is for the complete existing facility, not just the technical upgrades being proposed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.</p> <p>The Selectmen and many local residents are concerned about several issues at the facility, particularly how normal operations affect public health and safety. In the interest of providing citizens with the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS, the Board believes an Environmental Impact Statement will help clarify exactly how the facility operates and address the public's concerns. The Board recognizes the importance of Cape Cod PAVE PAWS for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure that the health and safety of local residents are also protected.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you for your consideration of this request.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,  George H. Dunham Town Administrator</p> <p>cc: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Federal and State Legislative Delegation Massachusetts Department of Public Health Board of Health</p>	


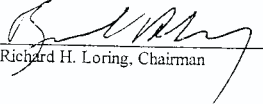
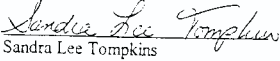

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>TOWN OF SANDWICH</p> <p>THE OLDEST TOWN ON CAPE COD TELEPHONE: (508) 888-4200 FACSIMILE: (508) 833-0018</p>  <p>BOARD OF HEALTH</p> <p>16 JAN SEBASTIAN DRIVE - BOX 8 SANDWICH, MASSACHUSETTS 02563</p> <p>November 09, 1999</p> <p>F. Whitten Peters Secretary of the Air Force Pentagon Building Room 4E871 Washington, DC 20330</p> <p><u>RE: Request for Environmental Impact Statement for Cape Cod PAVE PAWS</u></p> <p>Dear Secretary Peters:</p> <p>The Town of Sandwich Board of Health voted unanimously at their November 08, 1999 meeting to request the United States Air Force file a site specific environmental impact statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS Facility, Flat Rock Hill Road, Bourne, Massachusetts on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. Specifically, this request is for the proposed modernization of the facility.</p> <p>The Board bases this request on public health and environmental concerns associated with the facility in the interest of providing the citizens of the Cape and the surrounding communities the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS. The Board believes the environmental impact statement must clarify health and environmental impacts associated with the operation of the facility.</p> <p>The Board recognizes the importance Cape Cod PAVE PAWS is for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure that the health and safety of local residents is also protected.</p>		<p>November 09, 1999 F. Whitten Peters Secretary of the Air Force Page 2</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of this request.</p> <p>Very truly yours,</p>  <p>Richard H. Loring, Chairman</p>  <p>Sandra Lee Tompkins</p>  <p>Kathleen Nickerson Hardy</p> <p>kdw</p> <p>cc: Ballistic Missile Defense Organization U. S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Federal and State Legislative Delegation Massachusetts Department of Public Health</p> <p>(bh-ltrs.wps/ppaws.wps)</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-086

P-W-086

Comment Sheet

for the

National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: Nov 14, 1999

The impact that this system has is on the prospect for world peace. The impact is negative. The U.S. needs to sign the CTBT, not to abide by the ABM Treaty, and to increase efforts in non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Forget the NMD. The rogue nation, sadly, is us.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: [Signature] Tape

Street Address

City, State:

Zip Code:

1

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-087

P-W-087

Comment Sheet

for the

National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-12-99

As an Alaskan of 28 yr residency, it is tempting, for the practical reasons of \$ and jobs for Alaskans, to support the missile defense deployment. However, national and global interests must prevail. After listening to a discussion of both pros and cons of deployment, I must conclude that deployment would be both detrimental to the nation and the global community. U.S. taxpayers would be spending a tremendous amount for a defense system of dubious merit, and since the deployment would violate previous international arms limitation agreements, deployment would

1

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Miriam Bagin

Street Address:

City, State:

Zip Code:

also threaten a renewed arms race, threatening world security and consuming resources better spent for mankind's good rather than his destruction.

P-W-088

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11/12/99

Please see Attached documents -

Also Defense Dept. 40-page report
of independent panel to Congress,
November, 1999-

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:
Name: Richard K. Heacock - Exec. Dir.
Street Address: Alaska IMPACT
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-088

UPDATE

November 1999



An Interfaith Educational Legislative Network for Alaskans who care about Peace, Justice & Creation

Missile Defense Going Ballistic or Berserk?

Now that the majority leadership in the United States Senate has humiliated the USA by voting down ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, it is time to explore the real motive behind the negative votes (including those of Alaska's Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski).

The persistent desire to punish President Clinton may have made the negative votes easier, of course, as commentators have noted.

A more powerful motive behind the rejection of the treaty may have been provided by the vested interests behind the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

This Defense Department organization, which is planning for a National Missile Defense system, would funnel billions of tax dollars to giant corporations into the next century.

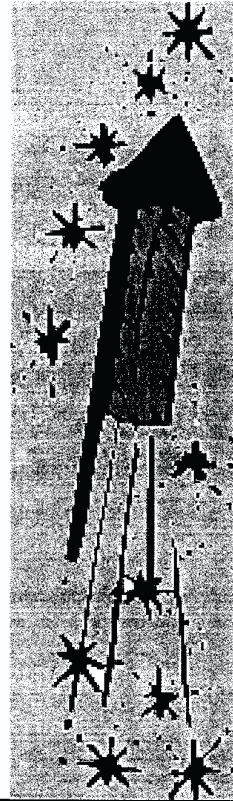
All that NMD construction money, of course, is like a giant pork roast set before hungry dog mushers!

It is especially attractive when our local newspapers carry headlines such as:

Impact Statement Sees Few Problems From Missile Site and Greely Location Would Employ Hundreds! (Daily News-Miner, 9/30/99)

The Clinton Administration plans to make a decision next summer on whether or not to deploy the NMD system. The first site would likely be in Alaska. Eventual deployment would probably be expanded to North Dakota and include 200 or more interceptors.

Questions to be answered before President



Clinton would give the green light to deployment of this system are:

- What is the threat?
- What would be the cost?
- What would be the impact on U.S. - Russian nuclear arms reductions?
- Would the system really work?

So far the suggested answer to the first question is that the threat might be from a rogue state like North Korea, Iran or Iraq.

The GAO estimated last year that NMD proposals at that time would cost from \$18.4 billion to \$28.3 billion. The Brookings Institute has estimated that the US has spent over \$120 billion on all forms of missile defense work since the 1950s (and what real defense has resulted so far?).

Such a system as NMD is not permitted by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and it could hinder progress on START III strategic nuclear arms reductions.

When it comes to answering the question about the feasibility of such a system, the proof would be in the pudding, in other words, the workability of NMD could only be determined by exhaustive testing. A related question would be: Could the NMD be fooled or made inoperable by inexpensive methods by any theoretical enemy?

Here is where we need an expert to help in determining if building such a system would really contribute to our national defense...or whether it would be just another pork barrel boondoggle, like the science fiction proposal Dr. Edward Teller tried to sell us in the SDI (Star Wars) proposal many years ago.

For this reason, Donald C. Whitmore has been invited to come to Alaska.

COMMENT NUMBER

1

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

METRO

FRIDAY, November 5, 1999 ★ ★

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS • www.adn.com

SECTION B

Scientist sees national missile defense system as a mistake

A funny thing happened to Donald Whitmore last night: He awoke as a nobody. He awoke as a nobody because he had a bad dream. He awoke as a nobody because he had a bad dream about the future of the world. He awoke as a nobody because he had a bad dream about the future of the world. He awoke as a nobody because he had a bad dream about the future of the world.



This is part on a monumental scale, and everybody in Alaska wants to go to the lastest attempt by Republican rocketeers to substitute technology for diplomacy as a way of protecting the United States from nuclear attack. North of the border, the same old arguments are being made. The national missile defense system is the answer to a missile threat. "And you can't do it with sound bites.

Building the system will take money that could be used to lessen other, more likely threats. It's an old hobby for a 67-year-old grandfather. Why does he do this? In part, he says, it's because he wants to remove the threat of nuclear war. "When I was getting into this in the 1960s, it was just terribly irrational that we were in this nuclear mess, and it was rational to get rid of it," he said. "It was just so irrational."

1. Circulate the Jubilee 2000 petition. Get it and other resources from: Jubilee 2000/USA, 222 E. Capitol St. NE, Washington, DC 20003-1036; 202-783-3566; Fax: 202-546-4468; Email: coord@j2000usa.org; Web site: www.j2000usa.org

A youth group might create a visual image of some kind to draw attention to the campaign. Example: A chain made of strips of paper with written hopes/prayers for all who suffer from the burden of debt. It could be used in a display, procession, skit, etc. There may be exchange students from Africa or other poor countries who could share their experiences.

2. Contact Stevens, Murkowski, Young, Letters:
The Honorable Ted Stevens
The Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
(or www.senate.gov/)

Alaska IMPACT is an interfaith educational legislative network for Alaskans who care about peace, justice and creation. It was established in 1989 as a non-profit cooperative in the State of Alaska. Since it is a 501(c)(4) corporation and may give testimony as appropriate, gifts to Alaska IMPACT are not tax deductible. Publications include background papers on critical issues called "PREPARE", current status of issues called "UPDATE", and ACTION alerts mailed to members of Alaska IMPACT in a timely fashion. Memberships are \$20 per year for individuals and \$100 for sponsoring organizations.

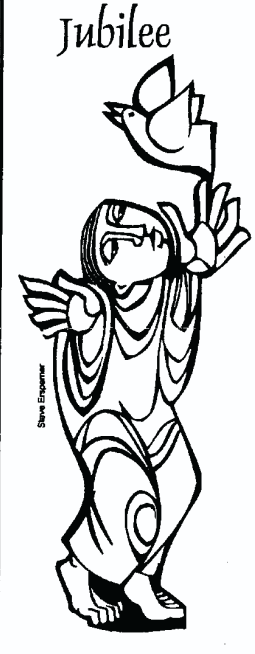
Member Organizations:
Alaska Missionary Conference of the United Methodist Church
Alaska Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Central Alaska Friends Conference
Chena Ridge Friends Meeting
Episcopal Diocese of Alaska
Presbytery of Yukon
The Richard R. Gay Trust

Executive Director:
Rev. Richard K. Heacock, Jr.

Board of Directors:
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Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Superintendents
Alaska Missionary Conference,
The United Methodist Church

3012 Riverview Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709
Fax/Tel: (907) 474-0700
akimpact@mosquitonet.com
http://www.mosquitonet.com/~akimpact



4. Make Symbolic Lapel Pins available. If you have not kept the news release from the National Council of Churches/Church World Service, here is the information on how to secure the pins:

Lapel chains can be ordered for \$2.50 each (bulk discounts available), from Church World Service, 28606 Phillips Street, Box 968, Elkhart, IN 46515. Orders of \$10 or more can be phoned in to 800-297-1516, ext. 222. Ordering information is also available through the CWS Web site at www.churchworldservice.org

3. Your Congregation or Group:
Gather signatures on the Jubilee 2000 petition. Tell the story briefly of this effort in a *Minute for Mission*.

Suggested message:
I am concerned about the burden of debt on many poor countries around the world. Unpayable foreign debt causes misery and poverty which grow from year to year. Many nations of Africa spend four times as much on debt repayment as on health care.

I support the Jubilee 2000 movement, which proposes cancellation of the unpayable debt of the poorest countries by the year 2000, with a special concern for sub-Saharan Africa. This would provide a fresh start to those in deep debt as a one-time event, associated with the new millennium without setting a precedent for repeated cancellation of debts.

I urge you to take action to cancel the debt of the poorest countries, and give Africa the chance to invest in its people. Please keep me advised as to your efforts on this important issue.

Sincerely,
(your name)

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)


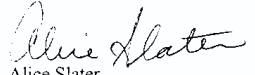
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>P-W-089</p> <p>GLOBAL RESOURCE ACTION CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT</p> </div> <p>November 14, 1999</p> <p>Helaine Lerner Board Chair</p> <p>Alice Slater President</p> <p><i>Project Directors</i> David Brubaker William J. Weida</p> <p><i>Advisory Committee</i> Oscar Arias Barbara Bergman Selma Brackman Kim Bizzolara Jacqueline Cabasso Helen Caldicott Manas Chatterji Mark Dowie Faye Duchin Lloyd Dumas Gary Ferdman Shirley Fingerhood Hamilton Fish Karl Grossman Hazel Henderson Walter Isard Michio Kaku Inge Kaul Patti Kenner David Krieger Gloria Lawrence Sidney Lerner Leonard Marks Ann Markusen Myron Mehlman Myriam Miedzian James Parks Morton Monroe Price Douglas Roche Stanley Sheinbaum Henry Spira (1927-1998) Emily Squires Theodore B. Taylor Grace Thorpe William J. Weida Stanley Weithorn Alan Woltz</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. We understand that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>The NMD system is in fact quite unnecessary, as "rogue" states do not realistically pose a threat to the U.S., particularly in the light of their knowledge that the U.S. is capable of overwhelming retaliation. This is merely a tactic to sell the program to the public. In any case, enemies of the U.S. could find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing harm, including the use of suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like, which are undeterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>On the other hand, NMD is creating an arms race in the world. Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. It seems worth questioning whether this instability, created by the U.S. itself, will be used as its rationale for the deployment of NMD.</p> <p>The NMD is more about U.S. intentions to "control and dominate" space, rather than defence. It offers the U.S. an excellent opportunity to put their deadly weapons in nuclear space. This is clearly spelled out by the U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020. At this very moment, TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p>	<p>P-W-089</p> <p>1</p>	<p>NMD is a complete waste of valuable taxpayer money. Already, the Pentagon has wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program, which will serve to pump up aerospace corporations, and detract resources from other more crucial social development issues.</p> <p>NMD will violate international treaties, and will harm U.S. foreign relations. Russia is already reacting strongly to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, resulting in a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining). This clearly shows that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 also outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>NMD will increase space pollution. Recently, NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "make it impossible for us to get off the planet". We cannot and must not do what we have already done to the earth – make it the victim of our evil, polluting ways.</p> <p>Please refrain from moving the arms race into space. This will achieve nothing but worldwide harm.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Alice Slater President</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">11/13/99</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-W-090</p> <p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed missile defense system. I am opposed to this proposal for two reasons:</p> <p>① Building any nuclear missile defense system such as the one proposed would undo years of progress and we've made since the cold war. and In addition to violating the US-Soviet ABM treaty, building this system would call into question our both faithfulness and intention to honor all other treaties.</p> <p>② A missile defense system would make the state at town hosting it the primary target for any strike launched against it. This would be the ultimate environmental impact any region could suffer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Thank you! Karynn Fisher</p>	<p>P-W-090</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>please copy to Committee preparing EIS for Ballistic Missile Defense System</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Celia Hunter Nov. 14, 1999</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-W-091</p> <p>President Bill Clinton The White House Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Dear President Clinton:</p> <p>I strongly oppose the designing and implementing a ballistic missile defense system, whether in North Dakota or in Alaska. From my point of view, this particular response to a nebulous implied threat from North Korea, a so-called "rogue" nation, is uncalled for. In particular, it undermines the U.S. treaty with Russia to eliminate nuclear weapons on both sides.</p> <p>The U.S. is the only nation ever to use a nuclear weapon which makes us a prime candidate to be <u>the</u> rogue nation in the world.</p> <p>We need to concentrate on working with all the nations in the world to scale back the nuclear threat which could destroy civilization as we know it. We need to spend our financial resources and good will in encouraging international collaboration at all levels in opposition to nuclear proliferation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely Celia M. Hunter</p>	<p>P-W-091</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-092

Sean McGuire P-W-092

To whom it may concern,

missile
 I'm writing today to express my total opposition to the ~~the~~ defense system both in concept and practice. It's threatening the basic foundations of the treaties that give the little stability that we have, and that is an environmental impact let's avoid a new arms race let's not waste Billions more, let's focus on working with other nuclear powers to lessen the tensions not snub our nose at other nuclear powers. We are going to be less safe much less safe if this missile defense system is pushed forward

Sincerely Sean McGuire

1

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-093

966 6th Street NW

P-W-093

President Bill Clinton

I attended a meeting on the proposed National Missile Defense System in Fairfax, Alaska. I learned from the speaker of a retired Defense Systems Specialist from Boeing Space that this program on behalf of Ronald Reagan's Star Wars program was allocated 55 Billion dollars. 110 Billion dollars has been spent on this program. So far only 8 missile tests have failed and 1 succeeded. That is often it has been when the missile and the system - says a Regard Post.

The biggest threat globally is said from a ballistic missile which this system is designed for as it can be traced to the system, instead a bigger threat could be missile launched from nearby off shore or smuggled in as stated in effect, it's like protecting your house against bears and allowing it other catches in the means as bears are not dangerous to those from home. The bear threat is potential danger, but it's hard to happen. The other criteria on Reagan at the defense system deal with it.

The system would destroy the treaties we have with other treaties signed. We don't want to find ourselves on Treaty in weapon. From what I hear this National missile system is completely supported by Congress. Not sure study can show it. It's easy to be for this defense system, but it's hard to oppose. But it's not the right thing to do. It's not needed.

Do you have the authority to spend on the Congress and waste it. I would say it's not the right thing to do. Sean McGuire

1

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-094

P-W-094

11-13-99

Dear Mr. Clinton,

I am strongly opposed to the deployment of the Anti-Ballistic missile system.

- 1) It violates the oldest most successful treaty we have with the Russians
- 2) It only addresses the narrowest most kind tech. nuclear threat while almost nothing is being done to prevent weapons of mass destruction from being smuggled into our country or terrorist waters.
- 3) The system is ~~statistically~~ statistically unproven due to pathetically inadequate testing.
- 4) It is destabilizing as Russia is threatening to rearm, and Russia + China will be induced to cooperate against us.
- 5) We already have a nuclear deterrent. No country would launch a ballistic missile against us from their home soil without the expectation of retaliation at our hands. This strategy is as effective as ever.

Please take a stand against this misguided effort!

The Hon
Steve Maxwell
Kevin Maxwell

1

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-095

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
cc President Bill Clinton

11/14/99

P-W-095

Dear Sirs:

I strongly urge an end to the Ballistic Nuclear System proposals. When the enormous amount of money poured already into a useless system (Star Wars + Star Wars), it's ridiculous to pour more money after the fact.

Ballistic missile tests have all failed except in one instance under highly controlled conditions.

Korea, considered a ~~major~~ major threat to the US, doesn't have the capability to launch an effective nuclear load to us. Under their present capability, the booster needed to lift a nuclear missile would require so much fuel weight that very little would be left for a warhead.

Yours,

Bill Fowler

1

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-096

P-W-096

11/14/99

To Whom it may Concern:
cc: President Clinton

I am writing in opposition to the proposed missile defense system in Interior Alaska. I believe that in this day and age we should be reducing defense spending, not increasing it. I feel that having this missile defense system in Alaska is in a way, asking to be a target.

In addition I am opposed to further disturbing sensitive areas in Interior Alaska already littered with the debris of military trainings.

Thank you for your time...

Sally Andersen

SALLY ANDERSEN

1

COMMENT NUMBER

P-W-097

P-W-097

11-14-99

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

Disarmament is what I was hoping for - Old hijinks die hard. If anyone uses nuclear arms there will be retaliation and the end of the world as ~~we~~ we know it since the world is one & interrelated. Alaska is one of the few natural places in the world. There are animals & people here, we don't want to be blown off the face of the earth which would become more likely if there is nuclear power here.

Please stop this madness. Money is not the ultimate good - or how and there will be dire consequences. Where is the good in our minds? Who are we concerned about? Let's make America a no-hate zone.

Sincerely,

Leila Kytter

1

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-098

Amy Marsh

P-W-098

November 14, 1999

To Whom It May Concern:

I oppose the construction of a new missile defense system in Alaska.

I do not believe that expensive, untested military projects are the best way to protect freedom + world peace. (I say untested because many early tests have failed.)

Seriously, I do not care to see America's most beautiful state made into a priority military target. We are working very hard to keep Alaska special - being bombed would, quite literally, put a dent in our efforts.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment,

Amy Marsh

1

COMMENT
NUMBER
P-W-099

P-W-099

To whom it may concern:

I am opposed to the proposal to base a nuclear defense system in interior Alaska. First of all, it is unrealistic to think that this defense system would work in this day and age.

The United Nations is opposed to placing a defense system in interior Alaska. Russia and China are opposed to the placing of this system anywhere. By using this system we will be restarting the arms race.

Also, if a country or group of people wanted to launch a nuclear strike on the United States they would first try to take out this proposed system. Having an attack on this system would inevitably degrade the environment.

Sincerely,

Paul Greer

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">14 Nov 99</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P-W-100</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern</p> <p>Regarding the Ballistic missile syst for Alaska and Alaskans I urge you oppose the process and I urge you to oppose Alaska as a potential sign to</p> <p>Ballistic missile system is a symbol of destruction and a symbol of insecurity. It does not represent peace or the ability to communicate w/o weapons.</p> <p>I believe our voices and yours are more powerful than missiles</p> <p>→ Personally I do not want to get bombed or nuked as a result of this missile syst in or near Alaska. Put it in your hometown and see how vulnerable you feel.</p> <p>Sincerely, Laurel Drews</p>	<p>P-W-100</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-W-101</p> <p style="text-align: right;">November 14, 1999</p> <p>To whom it May Concern:</p> <p>The United Nations has asked us not to build a missile defense system here in Alaska. I beg you not to restart the arms race by flying in the face of common sense, environmental concerns, and the wishes of the rest of the world.</p> <p>As a resident of Fairbanks, I would like to raise my voice in opposition of this wasteful, pointless, project. Studies show that the system would not even work. Moreover, building this system would undermine the trust other nations would have for the US. Other local residents may support the project, but only because it would bring temporary cash influxes to Alaska. A less shortsighted view leads to the conclusion that violating international treaties and making our hometown a prime military target cannot possibly be a good idea! So-called "rogue" nations know they can't attack us without reprisals — the proposed system is nothing but a foolhardy, dangerous boondoggle. Do not allow it to be built.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely, Nancy Fresco Nancy Fresco</p>	<p>P-W-101</p> <p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

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President Bill Clinton
Whitehouse, Washington DC

Nov 14, 1997

P-W-102

Dear Mr. President

I am opposed to the Ballistic System Defense...
being placed in Alaska. In a 52 year residence
of Alaska, I remember the amount of money spent
on the DFW line defense system built along the
Northern Alaska Coast to defend us from Soviet
attack during the Cold War. Billions was spent
on it. The only attack any of the installations
had was a log a polar bear that invaded
one of them.

I am old enough to remember the French
Maginot line to repel a possible attack
by Germany. Hitler's troops rolled right
around them to conquer Holland, Belgium
and then France.

This proposed anti-missile defense
which might possibly work if it came from a
so-called rogue nation - such as N. Korea

The real proponents in Alaska of this
proposal are the prospects of jobs and \$\$\$
by construction companies. The rest of us feel
that placing a missile defense system here only
makes us targets, & it is a system against a
possible attack, much less probable than one by
terrorists who can launch a bomb anywhere in the USA
from a suitcase - or by biological warfare.

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Use money for defense in some more
sensible system - or for education,
public welfare, environmental hazards. The
final decision will be up to you.

Respectfully

Clay Hill Wood

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<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-103</p> <p>To whom it may concern, President Clinton</p> <p>To the point, I can't help but believe that we, as the public, have already gone through a major mega-billion dollar fiasco in the form of Star Wars.</p> <p>Let's be realistic. I don't believe we need to go down that road again. The proposed 11 billion dollar Missile Defense System (either for Alaska or N. Dakota) is just another drain on American taxpayers, doomed for obsolescence once it's done. If it gets that far.</p> <p>Sincerely, Stu Reichert</p>	<p>P-W-103</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-104</p> <p>POD MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM</p> <p>DEAR SIR:</p> <p>TO BE BLUNT, I THINK THE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM IS A CROCK, FOR REASONS THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. I ALSO REALIZE THAT IT IS ALMOST INEVITABLE, MONEY + POLITICS BEING WHAT THEY ARE IN THIS CRAZY WORLD. HOWEVER, THERE IS A MAJOR ISSUE I THINK YOU SHOULD CONSIDER IN DEVELOPING THE EIS - THE IMPACT OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK HERE. IF THE RATIONALE THAT IS BEING USED TO JUSTIFY THIS SYSTEM IS CORRECT, THEN BEFORE A NATION CAN ATTACK US WITH MISSILES, IT MUST TAKE OUT THIS SYSTEM. ^{IT WOULD HAVE} BY SNAPKING NUCLEAR DEVICES TO THE MISSILE SYSTEM SITE + DETONATE THEM. THUS, TO MY THINKING, THE THESE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SITES WILL BE THE #1 NUCLEAR TARGET IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THEREFORE, I ASK YOU TO EXAMINE THE POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH AN ATTACK.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>James Conley</i></p>	<p>P-W-104</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

P-W-105

Comment Sheet
for the
National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.

Date: 11-12-99

Debra MS Hudson

I am writing on behalf of the
missile defense system being placed
in Alaska. Although Alaska is known as
the last frontier, both sites being considered
are freely + clear have modern infrastructure
and excellent transportation systems.
Tribes and other communities of interior
Alaska are home to many thousands of skilled
construction workers who would be glad to take
part in the challenge of this great project.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Commentor:

Name: Bob Dubois

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

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P-W-106



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 8
999 18TH STREET - SUITE 500
DENVER, CO 80202-2466
<http://www.epa.gov/region08>

November 15, 1999

Ref: 8EPR-EP

Ms. Julia Hudson
SMDC-EN-V
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: National Missile Defense Deployment (NMD)
DEIS Review No. 990345

Dear Ms. Hudson:

In accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the Regions VIII and X of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment*, dated September 1999. We offer the following concerns and comments for your consideration as you complete the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). EPA's main concerns from reviewing the DEIS are increasing protection of human health and minimizing impacts to wetlands and other sensitive ecosystems. Our comments are listed below.

The NMD system consists of five major land based facilities which will be constructed in North Dakota and/or Alaska. The five components listed below are analyzed in the EIS with five potential locations in Alaska and six potential locations and North Dakota. The space based detection system and upgrading of the early warning radar systems are not included in the DEIS.

- Ground-based interceptor (GBI) with up to 100 missile silos in one launch facility in North Dakota or Alaska, or 100 each in both ND and AK, including support and processing facilities.
- Battle Management Command and Control (BMC2)
- Inflight Interceptor Communications System (IFICS): approximately 14 sites (new sites possibly), transmitters and receivers, and electrical equipment.
- X-Band Radar (XBR), radar antenna
- Fiber-Optics Cable

General Comments

1. The decisions that will be based on the EIS need to be clarified. Pages es-6 and 1-2 identify the decision as only whether or not to deploy the NMD system. However, the EIS is written

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<p>to analyze the various potential locations where the system may be deployed. It appears from the contents of the EIS that the Army Space and Missile Defense Command will also be deciding where to locate the main units for the NMD system. The FEIS should more fully describe the decisions that are going to be made and identify who will be making those decisions.</p> <p>2. We are concerned with the rather cursory treatment of cumulative effects in the DEIS. The NEPA regulations define a cumulative impact as the "impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Additionally, the NEPA regulations state that information in an EIS must be of "high quality" and reflect "accurate scientific analysis" (see 40 CFR 1500.1(b)). As presently written, the EIS does not indicate that the requisite technical analyses needed to determine potential cumulative impacts have been conducted. Consequently, any conclusions related to the significance (or lack thereof) of cumulative effects remain undefined, which is inconsistent with underlying premise of NEPA (see 40 CFR 1502.16 and 1502.24). At a minimum, we believe that the following five basic components of a cumulative effects analysis should be included in the EIS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of resources that are expected to be cumulatively impacted. Definition of the appropriate spatial and temporal scales for evaluating cumulative impacts. Different resources will likely require evaluation using differing spatial and temporal scales. Identification of all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions that contribute to cumulative effects on a resource of concern. Identification of appropriate benchmark/baseline conditions for each resource of concern. Identification of technically defensible thresholds to define the significance of impacts. In the absence of specific thresholds, the EIS should describe whether or not a resource is significantly affected, and how that determination was made. <p>We also recommend that the Army consult <i>Considering Cumulative Effects under the National Environmental Policy Act</i> developed by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), as it provides a good framework for developing cumulative effects analyses in the context of NEPA. This publication can be downloaded from the CEQ's web site, and is located at http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/nepanet.htm.</p> <p>3. We recommend that the EIS provide more specific descriptions/discussions of the mitigation measures to be applied should the NMD system be deployed. As presently written, the EIS presents vague descriptions of what might be done to mitigate impacts. An understanding of the mitigation measures that would be applied is necessary to provide the public and the decision maker with the information to understand that all practicable means would be taken to "restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects upon the human environment (40 CFR 1500.2(f))". Deferring the identification of mitigation measures to permitting processes is inconsistent with the disclosure requirements of NEPA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p><u>Biological Resources</u></p> <p>4. For wetlands in North Dakota, all of the possible missile and control sites are at existing military facilities that have experienced wetland disturbance in the past. The DEIS identifies existing wetlands (most are constructed ditches or ponds) and says that their loss will be mitigated but fails to provide details. The EIS states that, when final site selections are made, a 404 permit for the wetlands will be sought and will include development of a mitigation plan at that time. However, we recommend that the potential mitigation plans (Section 5 of Executive Order 11990) be addressed in the FEIS, particularly, within the context of recent floods in the Red River Basin. Some of the flooding has been attributed to extensive wetland drainage.</p> <p>The wetland mitigation ratio discussion should also address the time between wetland destruction and the creation of a fully functioning replacement wetland, and the possibility that mitigation may not be completely successful necessitating additional mitigation needs. The mitigation plan should incorporate provisions for protecting created and existing wetlands from increased storm water run off both during construction and after construction. Measures to manage storm water should consider both the quantity and quality of the water.</p> <p>5. Regarding the potential wetlands impacts associated with sites in Alaska: Should the Army choose to locate a GBI facility in Alaska we recommend that the Fort Greely site be used because there would be no impacts to wetlands.</p> <p><u>Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management</u></p> <p>6. The final EIS should take into consideration the ongoing investigation of known and/or potential releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA/SARA authorities at the SRMSC, RSL No. 1-4, and Cavalier Air Station. The findings of the ongoing CERCLA Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation should be considered in developing plans for these facilities.</p> <p>7. It should be noted that EPA Region 8 has determined that previous environmental investigations discussed under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sections on pages 3-214, and 3-210 are incomplete and have not followed the CERCLA assessment process.</p> <p><u>Health and Safety</u></p> <p>8. Several of the GBI locations (Clear Air Station-Site A, Grand Forks AFB and Missile Site Radar) have insufficient buffers to protect human health from the liquid propellents discharges. We recommend that those sites be avoided unless additional mitigation measures can be implemented to protect human health in the unlikely event that the liquid propellents pollutants are discharged.</p> <p>9. For electromagnetic radiation, EPA has indicated to the FCC that levels less than or equal to 1 mwatt/cm2 are appropriate safety levels for the general population from non-ionizing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

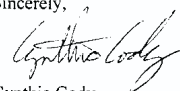
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<p>radiation emitting devices. These levels are 5-10 times less than those proposed by IEEE, National Council Radiation Protection, and the Army's EIS. Since the proposed levels are for acute heating (microwave) effects and not for chronic biological effects, EPA's (now FCC's) exposure limits at 47 CFR 1.1310) proposed levels should be utilized at the property fenceline to ensure adequate present and future health protection to the general public. We recommend that the fenceline be moved back to achieve the proposed level.</p> <p>10. It is difficult to determine the magnitude of risk to human health and wildlife from the X-Band Radar facility. It is apparent from section 2.2.42 on page 2-16 that the X-Band Radar will not operate all the time. However, there is no information on the duration of electro-magnetic radiation from the X-Band Radar. For example, are operations expected to be only 1 to 2 times a year for 15 minutes or is it more likely that the facility will operate for 24 hours a day, several days a month throughout the year. A discussion of how often the X-Band Radar will be operating during a normal year should be added to Section 4.3.4.7. -- Health and Safety.</p> <p>11. Table 3.8-1 on page 3-224, appears to have inaccuracies in the column labeled "Power Density" (the 10 should be a 1). We also recommend including the FCC criteria for protecting human health from electro-magnetic radiation of 1 milliwatts per square centimeters for frequencies between 1500-100,000 megahertz.</p> <p><u>Water Resources</u></p> <p>12. The DEIS describes developing storm water pollution prevention plans for construction. We recommend that these plans be expanded to include sediment and other pollutants control measures throughout operations. Storm water control measures can include detention areas such as constructed wetlands or ponds for runoff from those facilities with large amount of impervious area. Storm water detention areas are particular important for facilities located in the Red River Basin.</p> <p>13. The final EIS should also explain how the generic design of the Interceptor Silo will protect ground water. Will any of pollutants from the missile silos drain into ground water? For example page 2-6, last paragraph, discusses the monitoring system that will be installed on the GBI canisters to determine if leakage is excessive. The FEIS should describe the impacts to ground water for both "acceptable" and "unacceptable" levels of leakage or spills.</p> <p>Based on the procedures EPA uses to evaluate the potential effects of proposed actions and the adequacy of the information in the DEIS, the environmental analysis for the National Missile Defense Deployment will be listed in the <u>Federal Register</u> in the category EC-2. This means that the review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, and the DEIS does not contain sufficient information to thoroughly assess environmental impacts that should be avoided to fully protect the environment. Enclosed is a summary of EPA's rating definitions.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p>	<p>We appreciate your interest in our comments. Please contact Dana Allen at (303) 312-6870 or Bill Ryan at (206) 553-8561 if you have any questions about these comments.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>  <p>Cynthia Cody Chief, NEPA Unit Office of Ecosystems Protection and Remediation</p> <p>Enclosure</p> <p>5</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)


	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
 <h2 style="text-align: center;">EPA EIS RATINGS</h2> <p>Section 309 of the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review and comment in writing on environmental impact statements (EIS). It is EPA's policy to rate draft EIS summarizing EPA's level of concern and follow-up with the lead agency. The rating is in two parts. The first letters are the rating of the environmental impact of the action (Ratings: LO, EC, EO or EU). The second part of the rating is the adequacy of the information in the EIS document (Ratings: 1, 2 or 3).</p> <p>SUMMARY OF EIS RATING DEFINITIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION *</p> <p><u>Environmental Impact of the Action</u></p> <p>LO--Lack of Objections The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.</p> <p>EC--Environmental Concerns The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of situation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.</p> <p>EO--Environmental Objections The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.</p> <p>EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potential unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.</p> <p><u>Adequacy of the Impact Statement</u></p> <p>Category 1 -- Adequate EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.</p>		<p>Category 2 -- Insufficient Information The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.</p> <p>Category 3 -- Inadequate EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft state. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.</p> <p>*From EPA Manual 1640 Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment.</p>	
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Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)



United States Department of the Interior

P-W-107

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
ER 99/0914

DEC 2 1999

Ms. Julia Hudson
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMDC-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Ms. Hudson:

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the National Missile Defense Deployment (NMDD) and offers the following comments.

General Comments

The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was removed from the list of threatened and endangered species on August 25, 1999. The NMDD Draft EIS needs to be revised to reflect this change in status. Due to its recent recovery from endangered status, the American peregrine falcon will be monitored on a regular basis for the next decade. If survey data indicate a reversal in recovery, the American peregrine falcon could be emergency-listed at any time. The Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recommends applicants and agencies avoid impacts to peregrine falcons to assure the survival of a healthy long-term population.

We recommend the following changes in the structure of and general approach to be taken in the Final EIS:

1. The document needs to include more basic information about the proposed action in the alternatives section. Information on area of disturbance (acres) and the character of disturbance (clearing, paving, etc.) would be helpful earlier in the document. Information on the size of the proposed developments is currently found only in the environmental consequences section.
2. A second Draft EIS or supplemental document should be published once a preferred alternative is identified. Evaluation of the proposed action is difficult when a preferred alternative and site locations for elements of the project (In-Flight Interceptor Communications System Data Terminals) have not been identified.

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3. National Environmental Policy Act regulations direct agencies to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" (40 CFR 1502.14). The Draft EIS does not provide a complete array of reasonable alternatives. The document essentially provides "no build" and "build" alternatives. It is likely there are other alternatives that could address the purpose and need as described in the Draft EIS. Alternatives to the NMDD need to be explored in the document.

Specific Comments

Alaska Elements

The Draft EIS estimates deployment of the Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle Management Command and Control (BMC2) components in the interior of Alaska will require approximately 600 acres of land. Although the majority of the three potential sites selected in the interior of Alaska would consist of upland habitats, approximately 142 acres of wetlands could be impacted at Clear Air Station and 113 acres of wetlands would be impacted at the Yukon Training Area, Eielson Air Force Base. Fort Greely is the only proposed site that does not include wetlands.

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Although the habitats on Clear Air Station and the Yukon Training Area are not considered "high value" as fish and wildlife habitat and are abundant throughout the interior of Alaska, such areas do have value as habitat, particularly for several State "Species of Special Concern." The olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*), gray-cheeked thrush (*Catharus minimus*), Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*), and the blackpoll warbler (*Dendroica striata*) are designated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as Species of Special Concern. A Species of Special Concern is defined as any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife native to the State of Alaska which has declined in abundance or is vulnerable to a significant decline due to low numbers, restricted distribution, dependence on limited habitat resources, or sensitivity to environmental disturbance. The gray-cheeked thrush and the blackpoll warbler prefer shrub habitats, whereas the olive-sided flycatcher and the Townsend's warbler prefer forest habitats. All of the species have been observed on the Yukon Training Area and most have been observed on Clear Air Station and Fort Greely.

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We believe construction of the NMDD on any of the three sites in the interior of Alaska would have unavoidable impacts to wildlife, largely through the loss of habitat, increased traffic and other human activity, and the impacts associated with gravel mining, which will be needed in large quantities for construction. If a "build" alternative is selected, the impacts associated with each of the Alaska sites needs to be analyzed more carefully. To the degree possible, the development of the system should strive to minimize environmental impacts, including impacts to fish and wildlife. To this end, we recommend wetland loss be avoided and construction occur as much as possible on previously disturbed sites. Based on our preliminary assessment, we

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<p style="text-align: right;">3</p> <p>believe the Fort Greely site, if developed, would result in the fewest impacts to wildlife. Much of the proposed Fort Greely site has been previously disturbed, and, as mentioned above, the site does not include wetlands.</p> <p>North Dakota Elements</p> <p>Under the proposed action, construction activities associated with the Ordinance Training-5 (OT-5) area alternative could cause impacts to approximately 20 acres of wetlands. We would prefer an alternative that does not include wetlands, but offers the Department of Defense (DOD) technical assistance to mitigate these impacts and reminds DOD that a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be required if you propose to drain or place fill-material into these wetlands.</p> <p>The project's fiber optic cable line could pose the most significant impact to biological resources in North Dakota. The document states (page es-25) that "... minimal impact to vegetation, wildlife, threatened and endangered species are anticipated from the fiber optic cable deployment." In northeastern North Dakota, some of the only remaining wildlife habitat is found along the roadways where the cable would be placed. Page 3-121 states that "... wildlife is sparse within the right-of-way along the roadway corridor, as there is little or no habitat for nesting and foraging." Although these ribbons of habitat make up only a small fraction of the land surface, researchers have found them to be highly productive nesting sites for more than 40 kinds of birds and animals that nest on the ground or in low vegetation. These public lands are often the only remaining nesting cover in an area. This is particularly the case in northeastern North Dakota. Timing of the construction to allow for nesting, and restoration of the habitat following construction, will provide for wildlife use and continued habitat suitability. In North Dakota, the likelihood is high that the installation of the fiber optic line will impact wetland resources. Once an actual route is established, the FWS is available to assist the DOD with a mitigation plan to address these wetland losses.</p> <p>Please contact Ken Havran in the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance at (202) 208-7116 with questions concerning these comments. We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on this important Draft EIS and hope that our comments are helpful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sincerely,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Willie R. Taylor</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Willie R. Taylor Director Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance</p>	7	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-108</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment Sheet for the <i>National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment</i> <i>Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</i></p> <p>Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose for hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified in the Final EIS for NMD deployment. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final EIS, your comments must be post-marked by November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Date: <u>Dec 1, 1999</u></p> <p><u>Should Fiber optic networks be laid in SW</u> <u>Alaska, It would be desirable for communities</u> <u>in the region to have access to these networks.</u> <u>We recognize such networks can literally be the</u> <u>foundation of new enterprise. New potentials for</u> <u>commercial and personal communication be available</u> <u>if there is opportunity for sharing of these valuable</u> <u>communication resources. Thank you for</u> <u>consideration of my suggestion</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Willie R. Taylor</i></p>	1
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Please place form in the drop box or mail to:	Commentor:
SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	Name: <u>William Thayer</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

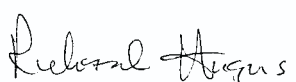
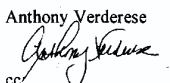
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-109</p> <p>December 6, 1999 Richard Hugus</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attn.: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801</p> <p>RE: PAVE PAWS</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command:</p> <p>I am writing as a resident of Cape Cod, Massachusetts to request that an Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) be prepared for the Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) facility at the Massachusetts Military Reservation. The Draft EIS for the overall National Missile Defense Program does not address concerns of Cape Cod residents specific to the PAVE PAWS site here. A full EIS/EIR must be conducted for this facility, not limited to the proposed upgrade.</p> <p>I have significant concerns about the health effects of radiation from PAVE PAWS, its location on land which has been recently designated as open space for the protection of the Upper Cape Cod water supply, and its future mission in the new missile defense program. Since the facility was built twenty one years ago there has been a large increase in the surrounding population, without a thorough understanding of the effects on this population of high intensity radiation it generates. I believe the facility is inappropriate for this area and that it should be decommissioned immediately.</p> <p>Richard Hugus </p> <p>cc:</p> <p>F. Whitten Peters, Secretary of the Air Force Senator Edward Kennedy Governor Paul Cellucci</p>	<p>P-W-109</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-W-110</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Anthony Verderese 7 Shakerhouse Road Sandwich, MA 02563</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Att: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command:</p> <p>I am writing as a resident of Cape Cod, Massachusetts to request that an Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) be prepared for the Precision Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) facility at the Massachusetts Military Reservation. The Draft EIS for the overall National Missile Defense Program does not address concerns of Cape Cod residents specific to the PAVE PAWS site here. A full EIS/EIR must be conducted for this facility, not limited to the proposed upgrade.</p> <p>I have significant concerns about the health effects of radiation from PAVE PAWS, its location on land which has been recently designated as open space for the protection of the Upper Cape Cod water supply, and its future mission in the new missile defense program. Since the facility was built twenty one years ago there has been a large increase in the surrounding population, without a thorough understanding of the effects on this population of high intensity radiation it generates. I believe the facility is inappropriate for this area and that it should be decommissioned immediately.</p> <p>Sincerely</p> <p>Anthony Verderese </p> <p>cc:</p> <p>F. Whitten Peters, Secretary of the Air Force Senator Edward Kennedy Governor Paul Cellucci Senator John F. Kerry</p>	<p>P-W-110</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Comment Documents (Continued)

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Barbara J. Warner	P-W-001.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Larry Petri	P-W-002.1	Program	2.0	In the event the NMD system is deployed, the system could remain operational as long as a threat exists to the United States from ballistic missiles. Construction of the system would take approximately 5 years.
N/A	P-W-003.1	Program	2.0	The NMD system is not related to the Minuteman missiles being dismantled as part of the realignment at Grand Forks AFB.
Duane Otto – Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative	P-W-004.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted. The analysis conducted for the EIS determined that power to the sites in North Dakota is adequate for the NMD system.
Senator Kent Conrad	P-W-005.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-005.2	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Representative Earl Pomeroy	P-W-006.1	Biological, Geology and Soils, Health and Safety	4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.4, 4.3.1.6, 4.3.4.3, 4.3.4.5, 4.3.4.7	Comment noted.
	P-W-006.2	Program	2.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Representative Robert Nowatzki	P-W-007	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Senator Kent Conrad	P-W-008.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-008.2	Alternatives	2.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Kathryn Becker	P-W-009.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Hal Gershman	P-W-010.1	All	All	Comment noted.
	P-W-010.2	Alternatives	2.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Andy Warwick	P-W-011.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	It was determined that the existing socioeconomic infrastructure (housing, schools, hospitals) in Alaska is adequate to support the NMD system. The NMD system would provide an economic benefit to the surrounding communities.
Rick Solie	P-W-012.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Carolyn Gray	P-W-013.1	Program	1.0	The effects of the cold on the NMD system will be part of the design process.
	P-W-013.2	Geology and Soils	4.3.1.4	The EIS addresses the potential for earthquakes in the State of Alaska. The NMD facilities will be designed taking in to account the potential for earthquakes.
Gary Hutchinson	P-W-014.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
David Williams	P-W-015.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Wally Powers – North Star Borough Economic Development Commission	P-W-016.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.19	Analysis in the EIS shows that the NMD system would provide a beneficial economic impact to the Fort Greely area if selected as a GBI site. In addition, the analysis within the EIS has determined that the proposed prison at Fort Greely would be compatible with the NMD system.
	P-W-016.2	Socioeconomics	4.3.19	Comment noted.
	P-W-016.3	Socioeconomics	4.3.19	The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system.
Don Gray	P-W-017.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.19	The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Bonnie Williams – North Star Borough Assembly	P-W-018.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Seth Yerrington	P-W-019.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Brad White	P-W-020.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Jeff Cook	P-W-021.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-W-021.2	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
	P-W-021.3	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
	P-W-021.4	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Richard Napoleone – Mayor of Anderson	P-W-022.1	Geology and Soils	3.6, 4.3.1.4	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-022.2	Biological Resources, Water Resources, Air Quality	4.3.1.1, 4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.12	Comment noted.
	P-W-022.3	Transportation	3.12, 4.3.1.10	The transportation infrastructure around Clear AFS is addressed in the EIS. There are no plans to increase the length of the runway at Clear Airport as part of the NMD program.
	P-W-022.4	Socioeconomics	3.11, 4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Scott Miller	P-W-023.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Alfred Preston	P-W-024.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Donna Gardino	P-W-025.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Diana Farrar	P-W-026.1	Land Use	4.3.1.7	The analysis within the EIS has determined that the proposed prison is compatible with potential deployment of the NMD system at Fort Greely.
	P-W-026.2	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Potential cumulative impacts to the socioeconomic environment with both the proposed prison and NMD deployment were analyzed within the EIS. Results of the analysis determined that the existing socioeconomic infrastructure is adequate for both the prison and the NMD system.
Rick Johnson – Delta Junction City Council	P-W-027.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Julie Welch	P-W-028.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Russell Bowdre	P-W-029.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
D. Darla	P-W-030.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
P.R. Miller	P-W-031.1	Socioeconomics	3.11	The census data is the official government source for population data. In addition, the census provides a consistent approach to the environmental analysis between the different locations under study. The Southeast Fairbanks Census Area includes Big Delta, Delta Junction, Fort Greely, and the areas immediately surrounding these communities likely to be affected by NMD deployment. Minimal socioeconomic impact would be expected outside this census area.
	P-W-031.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-W-031.3	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	The projected expenditures of the NMD system in the State of Alaska are addressed in the socioeconomics section.
	P-W-031.4	N/A	N/A	Comment noted.
Soren Wuerth	P-W-032.1	Public Participation	9.0	The Draft EIS was provided to those requesting copies during the scoping process. The initial scoping process was announced by local media (newspapers and television) as well as ads being placed in the local newspapers. The public hearings were announced similar to that of the public scoping meetings.
	P-W-032.2	Public Participation	9.0	The Draft EIS was provided to those requesting copies during the scoping process. In addition, copies of the Draft EIS could have been requested at the public hearings and would be sent out within a few days. The Executive Summary of the Draft EIS was available upon request at the public hearings.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-032.3	Public Participation	9.0	Comment noted.
	P-W-032.4	Public Participation	9.0	The public hearing process for the NMD Draft EIS followed the National Environmental Policy Act guidelines.
Senator Loren Leman	P-W-033.1	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	Comment noted.
	P-W-033.2	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	Comment noted.
	P-W-033.3	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
	P-W-033.4	Noise, Cultural Resources	4.3.1.3, 4.3.1.8	Noise and cultural resources were analyzed within the EIS and no significant issues were identified. The archaeological survey completed at Fort Greely determined that no archaeological resources exist within the potential NMD deployment area.
	P-W-033.5	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
N/A	P-W-034.1	Public Participation	9.0	The results of the Draft EIS were provided to local, state, and Federal government agencies as well as Native American organizations as part of the government to government coordination.
	P-W-034.2	Program	1.0	Issues related to the location of the threat are outside the scope of this EIS. Sites analyzed in Alaska provide for maximum system performance.
	P-W-034.3	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-034.4	Subsistence	4.3.1.14	Potential impacts to subsistence resources and uses were addressed in the EIS. It was determined that no significant impact would occur to subsistence from potential NMD deployment in Alaska.
	P-W-034.5	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	Potential impacts from hazardous materials use and the generation of hazardous waste from the NMD system were analyzed within the EIS. No impacts from the use of hazardous materials or the generation of hazardous waste were noted at any deployment location.
	P-W-34.6	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	Potential impacts from accidental releases of hazardous materials from the NMD system were analyzed within the EIS. As noted in the EIS, the probability of an accident is remote. If an accident were to occur there would be little risk to the public.
Senator Tim Kelly	P-W-035.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Fred Wood	P-W-036.1	Land Use	4.3.1.7	Comment noted.
Richard Judge – Selectman, Town of Sandwich	P-W-037.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Roy Gilbertson – Mayor Delta Junction	P-W-038.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Dennis Schlotfeldt – Denali Transportation, Inc.	P-W-039.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Sid Childens	P-W-040.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Daniel H. Dinwoodie	P-W-041.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-041.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
John Lyle	P-W-042.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Sue Walker	P-W-043.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6	The IFICS Data Terminal design and performance regions are still under study; therefore, the locations have not been finalized. As stated in the Draft EIS, once the design and locations have been determined the appropriate National Environmental Policy Act documentation will be completed. The Draft EIS does provide a programmatic analysis of the potential impacts from an IFICS Data Terminal to provide the decisionmaker with enough information on the potential impacts from deployment.
	P-W-043.2	Scope of the EIS	1.6	As indicated in the EIS, the interceptors would only be launched from the GBI site in defense of the nation in the event of a ballistic missile attack. The environmental impacts of wartime operations are highly speculative and are not susceptible to meaningful analysis in an EIS. Such an analysis also would have no decisional significance given the obvious catastrophic impacts of a ballistic missile attack involving nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.
	P-W-043.3	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	Potential impacts to wetlands were analyzed in the EIS. The NMD program will coordinate any potential impacts to wetlands with the appropriate regulatory agency prior to the start of construction. If required, potential impacts to any wetlands would be mitigated as required by the appropriate state and Federal agencies. The EIS does discuss the potential mitigation measures.
	P-W-043.4	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The potential impact of electromagnetic radiation has been analyzed in the Draft EIS. The analysis is based on the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards. The exposure limits established by the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers are a consensus safety standard developed by representatives of physicians, scientific communities, industry, Government Agencies, and the public. Potential exposure to electromagnetic radiation from the XBR would be below the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers guidelines.
	P-W-043.5	Subsistence	4.3.5	As analyzed in the Draft EIS, the potential impact to subsistence harvesters from laying the fiber optic cable would be short-term and only occur during the initial cable laying process. Prior to the fiber optic cable laying process, the NMD program would work with the local community to avoid potential conflicts.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-043.6	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
	P-W-043.7	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Gilbert McIntyre	P-W-044.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Ross Coen	P-W-045.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5, 4.3.4.6	Potential impacts to hazardous materials use and hazardous waste generation have been analyzed in the EIS. Appropriate plans would be in place to minimize any potential release of these substances into the environment. In addition, all appropriate Federal, state, and local regulations would be followed.
	P-W-045.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-045.3	Public Participation	9.0	Comment noted.
Michael N. Friborg	P-W-046.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
David Loer – Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.	P-W- 47.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11, 4.3.4.12	Comment noted.
Donna J. Gardino	P-W-048.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Potential cumulative impacts to the socioeconomic environment with both the proposed prison and NMD deployment were analyzed within the EIS. Results of the analysis determined that the existing socioeconomic infrastructure is adequate for both the prison and the NMD system. Total employment numbers if both were implemented would be lower than when Fort Greely was fully operational.
	P-W-048.2	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Dan Beck - Delta/Greely Schools	P-W-049.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted. The utilities at Fort Greely are adequate for the proposed NMD program.
	P-W-049.2	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Robert L. Bright – Community and Economic Development City of Valdez, Alaska	P-W-050.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
James Manidakos Jr. – SRI International	P-W-051.1	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The updated standard will be referenced in the next version of the EIS, but this does not change the analysis because the thresholds identified did not change from the 1992 version to the 1999 version of the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers C95.1.
	P-W-051.2	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The XBR does not operate at 8,000 MHz. The maximum permissible exposure was based upon the operating frequencies of the XBR. Also, as the frequency decreases, the averaging time for exposure increases. Simulations have been performed for other standards, even standards down to 1 mW/cm ² over 30 minutes, and in all cases the XBR has not exceeded the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards outside of 150 meters.
	P-W-051.3	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The Draft EIS considers the worst case thresholds for both controlled and uncontrolled environments. The thresholds identified were more stringent for the uncontrolled environment, and they were applied in the analysis. In addition, the appropriate safety measures (e.g., software controls, keep out areas) would be in place in the controlled environment to ensure worker exposure is below prescribed safety standards.
	P-W-051.4	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The XBR does not exceed the peak-power maximum permissible exposure of 100kV/m at any time. This will be incorporated into the next version of the EIS.
	P-W-051.5	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	<p>The exposure calculation for multiple sources is as follows:</p> $\sum (df * E_i^2) / MPE_i^2 \leq 1$ <p>where, df = duty factor</p> <p>E = electric field strength (V/m)</p> <p>MPE = maximum permissible exposure (V/m)</p> <p>The environmental transmitters around the XBR do not significantly contribute to the exposure calculations for multiple sources. Therefore, the cumulative environment will not exceed the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers thresholds based upon the recommendation of the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers C95.1 1999 Annex D.</p>

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Paul Knopp – Deltana Community Corporation	P-W-052.1	Health and Safety, Land Use, Socioeconomic, Biological Resources	4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.6, 4.3.1.7, 4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Duane L. Otto – Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	P-W-053.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11, 4.3.1.12	Comment noted.
Senator Robin Taylor	P-W-054.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-054.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-W-054.3	Program	2.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
	P-W-054.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Senator Loren Leman	P-W-055			See responses to written comments P-W-033.
Karen Button	P-W-056.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-056.2	Environment	3.0, 4.0	A description of the existing environment and potential impacts to that environment from deployment of the NMD system is provided in the EIS.
	P-W-056.3	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected from NMD deployment. Other military site contamination and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Robert H. Tilly, P.E.	P-W-057.1	Geology and Soils, Transportation, Water Resources, Utilities, Socioeconomic	4.3.1.4, 4.1.3.9, 4.3.1.10, 4.3.1.11, 4.3.1.12	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Francis J. Schwindt – North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Health Section	P-W-058.1	Air Quality	3.2	Text of the EIS has been revised to incorporate comment.
	P-W-058.2	Air Quality	3.2	Text of the EIS has been revised to incorporate comment.
Scott Vaughn	P-W-059.1	Program	2.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Jeffery J. Creamer	P-W-060.1	Program, Socioeconomics	1.0, 4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
George H. Dufman – Town of Sandwich	P-W-061.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Michael Jones	P-W-062.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-062.2	Alternatives	2.5	NMD architecture has evolved since 1992. Section 2.5 addresses why only sites in Alaska and North Dakota were considered as potential deployment locations. The performance region for NMD GBI deployment was the northern half of Alaska; no other sites outside this region would meet all of the necessary system performance criteria, and therefore were not considered except for sites in North Dakota. Sites in North Dakota were selected based on their location within the 1972 ABM Treaty Deployment Area. This EIS includes analysis of the proposed NMD system. If other system requirements are defined that require expansion of the NMD system to other locations, then additional environmental analysis will be prepared as required.
	P-W-062.3	Health and Safety	4.3.16	The potential for an aircraft to have an accident during GBI transportation is no greater than any other commercial or military aircraft flight; therefore, the potential for an accident is considered remote.
	P-W-062.4	Health and Safety	4.3.16	The figures containing the general locations of the potential GBI sites include the area necessary for the missile silos and the explosive safety quantity distances. The silos would be located on each installation so that the explosive distances would be contained within the base boundary except for Missile Site Radar in North Dakota, which does not have enough land to contain these safety distances. However, existing safety easements at this site provide the required safety distances for NMD. No rail or major transportation corridors are within any safety distances. Appropriate Department of Defense safety criteria will be followed for on-base structures that may fall within the safety area. Figure 2.2.1-1 shows the basic GBI site layout including explosive safety quantity distances. This entire area should be contained within the 600-acre site depicted on the site location figures.
	P-W-062.5	Health and Safety	4.3.16	See response to written comment P-W-062.4. Figure 2.4.1-5 has been revised to show the base boundary.
Janmarie Amend	P-W-063.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Kirk Hage	P-W-064.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Dale H. Young, Jr. – Tok Chamber of Commerce	P-W-065.1	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Judith Schlebecker	P-W-066.1	Program	1.0	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Bruce K. Gagnon – Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space	P-W-067.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-067.2	Program	1.0	Operation of the NMD system during wartime which could cause space debris is outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-W-067.3	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Jeanne L. Hanson – National Marine Fisheries Service	P-W-068.1	Biological Resources	3.4, 4.3.1.2, 4.3.5.1	The text has been revised to include anadromous and resident fish occurrence at inland sites in the site description and the potential impacts to these species from NMD deployment.
	P-W-068.2	Biological Resources	4.3.5.1	The text has been revised to include a separate discussion of potential impacts to Essential Fish Habitat. The section has been expanded to include a discussion of anadromous fish in freshwater habitat, and appropriate potential mitigation measures have been added.
	P-W-068.3	Biological Resources	4.3.5.1	The text has been revised to include the potential mitigation measures to the proposed fiber optic cable and other potential cable routes.
	P-W-068.4	Biological Resources	3.4	Text has been revised to include recommended changes to the affected environment site descriptions.
Physicians for Social Responsibility	P-W-069.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Ryan Schuetze	P-W-070.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Diana Farrar	P-W-071.1	Land Use	4.3.1.7	The analysis within the EIS determined that the proposed prison is compatible with potential deployment of the NMD system at Fort Greely.
	P-W-071.2	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Potential cumulative impacts to the socioeconomic environment with both the proposed prison and NMD deployment were analyzed within the EIS. Results of the analysis determined that the existing socioeconomic infrastructure is adequate for both the prison and the NMD system.
Bill Sheffield – Alaska Railroad Corporation	P-W-072.1	Transportation	3.12	Figure has been revised to include the rail line from Fairbanks to Eielson AFB.
Mike Milligan	P-W-073.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-073.2	Program	1.0	Potential economic impacts from Russian foreign policy are too speculative to permit realistic analysis in this EIS.
Tony Knowles – Office of the Governor, Alaska	P-W-074.1	Permits	Appendix I	Text has been revised to include a list of potential permits; however, it is too early in the planning process to put a project timetable to the permit process. The NMD Site Activation Group, along with the Alaska Corps of Engineers, is establishing permit requirements and timetables for the permit process as construction planning becomes more defined.
	P-W-074.2	Coastal Consistency Determination	Appendix G	The coastal consistency determination provided in appendix G is programmatic for the proposed fiber optic cable line. Once the exact alignment is determined a formal determination will be submitted. The coastal consistency determination for XBR activities proposed on Eareckson AS (Shemya Island) in appendix G is based on site-specific information and is the formal determination provided for review. As stated in appendix G, the proposed activities on Eareckson AS have been determined to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the Alaska Coastal Management Program.
	P-W-074.3	Permits	Appendix I	Text has been revised to include provided permits.
	P-W-074.4	Geology and Soils, Land Use	4.3.1.4, 4.3.1.7	The Draft EIS notes that purchase of state-owned gravel resources would require a materials sale contract. The text has been revised in the Land Use section to include the potential need for Right-of-Way entry requirements from the State of Alaska.
	P-W-074.5	Biological Resources	4.3.5.1	The text of the EIS has been revised to include the potential need for a Fish Habitat Permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
	P-W-074.6	Biological Resources	3.4.1.1	The text of the EIS has been revised as recommended.
	P-W-074.7	Subsistence	3.16, 4.2.15, 4.3.1.14	The NMD program has and will continue to coordinate with affected subsistence communities on proposed activities. The EIS text has been revised to include more information on the historic subsistence patterns among the interior Athapaskans.
	P-W-074.8	Subsistence	3.16	The text of the EIS has been revised as recommended.
	P-W-074.9	Subsistence	3.16	The text of the EIS has been revised to include more information on the native Athapaskans in the areas around Clear AFS, Fort Greely, Eielson AFB, and the Yukon Training Area.
	P-W-074.10	Subsistence	3.16	The text of the EIS has been revised to better clarify the information in the subsistence discussion of Eielson AFB and the Yukon Training Area. Also, the text was clarified to show that recreational users were the primary people to whom the hunting, trapping, and fishing permits were issued.
	P-W-074.11	Subsistence	3.16	The text of the EIS has been revised to include the native and non-native community of Dot Lake.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-074.12	Subsistence	3.16	This sentence was slightly altered and moved to the middle of the next paragraph where its context seemed more appropriate.
	P-W-074.13	Subsistence	4.2.15, 4.3.4.15, 4.3.1.14	The analysis conducted in the EIS was not entirely based on evaluations conducted in other military EIS documents. It only served as a baseline to which more analysis was conducted. The text has been revised to better reflect this analysis which goes beyond the information from the other military EIS documents.
	P-W-074.14	Subsistence	4.2.15.4	The text of the EIS has been revised to correct the mistake.
Arjun Makhijani – Institute for Energy and Environmental Research	P-W-075-1	Scope of the EIS	1.6	Comment noted. The range of alternatives considered in the EIS is appropriate in light of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization’s statutorily-based objective to be ready to support the potential deployment of a land-based NMD system. An environmental analysis of matters such as the risks from weapons of mass destruction or approaches such as preemptive strikes on weapons of mass destruction facilities, increased international cooperation, or enhanced inspection regimes would be inherently speculative and unmanageable. Likewise, an environmental analysis of hypothetical impacts that an NMD deployment may have on U.S. relations with other nations or on the U.S. strategic posture is similarly impracticable and is outside the scope of the National Environmental Policy Act. Finally, as indicated in the EIS, assessment of the potential threat and technical maturity of the NMD elements will be factors considered in a decision whether to deploy the system.
Christopher Paine, David Adelman – Natural Resources Defense Council	P-W-076.1	Alternatives	2.0	The range of alternatives considered in the EIS is appropriate in light of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization’s statutorily-based objective to be ready to support the potential deployment of a land-based NMD system. An environmental analysis of matters such as cooperative monitoring, preemptive strikes, or massive retaliation would be inherently speculative and unmanageable. Analysis of a hypothetical boost phase system is likewise impracticable given current limitations of that technology.
	P-W-076.2	Comparative Analysis	2.0	Table 2.7-1 sets out a summary of potential impacts and mitigations associated with the alternative sites. This is done in a side-by-side narrative tabular format to facilitate ease of comparison by the casual reader. However, as noted in chapter 4, the majority of impacts are associated with construction related to deployment of the NMD system, with relatively few impacts related to operation. In addition, these impacts are quite similar for most of the candidate sites, which does not provide clear environmental distinctions between the sites for most resource areas.
	P-W-076.3	Cumulative Impacts	4.0	Since the IFICS Data Terminals are geographically separated from each other, often by thousands of miles, no cumulative impacts are anticipated from siting of the IFICS Data Terminals themselves. While some new fiber optic cable will need to be laid over land, in most cases this will involve at most several kilometers of new cable lines to hook into the extensive existing fiber optic cable network in the United States. Chapters 3 and 4 include discussions, to extent possible, of areas in which new fiber optic lines may be installed, including extensive discussions of the potential ocean cable route to Shemya. Where possible, new cable lines would be routed using existing easements. New easements or rights-of-way would be obtained where necessary.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-076.4	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Where it was considered useful, quantitative information was included in table 2.7-1. However, a conscious effort has been made in this EIS not to include excessive numerical information where statistics and figures are not as effective in conveying the environmental impacts as a descriptive narrative. For resource areas such as air, noise, socioeconomics, and transportation, where quantitative information is more meaningful, it is included in the text and tables in chapters 3 and 4. Information in the EIS was organized to correspond to the anticipated decisionmaking process, in that it allows consideration of the full array of alternative sites for each system element rather than being limited to a series of artificially constructed element configurations. The large geographical separation between major system elements, moreover, removes or reduces the potential for cumulative impacts from the existence of the separate elements.
	P-W-076.5	No-Action Alternative	2.0, 4.2	Potential cumulative impacts from the dismantlement or destruction of the Stanley R. Mickelsen SAFEGUARD Complex in North Dakota are addressed in chapter 4 of the EIS. Available information as to the uses of bases that will be decommissioned in whole or in part as a result of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) process is also included, along with available information concerning the reduction of personnel and disposition of facilities and real estate. The military departments, however, conduct separate National Environmental Policy Act analysis in support of their individual BRAC actions.
	P-W-076.6	Scope of the EIS	1.6	<p>The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization completes National Environmental Policy Act documentation at appropriate times to support decisionmaking milestones for its programs. A summary of existing National Environmental Policy Act documents relating to the NMD program activities are included in section 1.6 of the Draft EIS. The 1999 documents noted in the comment were prepared in support of approved and currently ongoing NMD research and development activities such as rocket booster testing and ground based interceptor design. This EIS is being prepared to support potential deployment of the actual system to operational locations, which is distinct from research and development and which is still pending decision.</p> <p>While the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) would support NMD once it is deployed, it is an Air Force program, and its primary functionality is unrelated to NMD. For this reason, the Air Force is preparing separate National Environmental Policy Act documentation, as referenced in this EIS.</p> <p>Routine GBI maintenance and operations are discussed in chapter 4 of the EIS. Major missile maintenance activities would take place at an offsite integration facility. Since this facility would be geographically removed from the deployment site, the probability of any cumulative impacts is considered remote.</p>
	P-W-076.7	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	Accidents, either during transportation or at a deployed site, would not be expected to have significantly different environmental effects from site to site. In addition, most activities would occur on military installations, where air traffic and management of explosives occur on a regular basis. The Department of Defense routinely transports missiles and other explosives and has an excellent safety record. A catastrophic accident of the kind described is extremely remote and is adequately described in section 4.3.1.6. of the Draft EIS. The ground based interceptor missiles would not be deployed within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, since the candidate GBI sites are in the Alaska interior at Clear AFS, Fort Greely, and the Yukon Training Area near Eielson AFB.
Gabriel Scott – Cascadia Wildlands Project	P-W-077.1	Alternatives	2.0	As indicated in the EIS, the decision to be made is whether to deploy the NMD system and if a deployment decision is made where to deploy. The EIS analyzes various alternative locations for the NMD elements.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-077.2	Cumulative Impacts	4.0	Only one radar would be deployed for NMD in either Alaska or North Dakota. Additionally, given the geographic separation distance between Alaska and North Dakota, no cumulative impacts to the environment in either region would occur from deployment in either state. Where there was the potential for multiple NMD elements to be deployed in the same geographic region, cumulative impacts were analyzed in the EIS.
	P-W-077.3	Scope of this EIS	1.6	Environmental analysis on the Upgraded Early Warning Radars has been included in the Final EIS. The location of the fiber optic cable has not been finalized. The EIS does include a programmatic analysis of the potential environmental impacts from laying the fiber optic cable. As noted in the EIS few environmental impacts would be expected from the fiber optic cable. Required infrastructure at the deployment sites was noted in the EIS and analyzed. The requirements for missile production and other facilities have not been finalized. The appropriate environmental analysis for activities at these facilities will be performed, as required. Since these locations would not occur within the same geographic region as the deployment sites, no cumulative impacts would occur.
	P-W-077.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-W-077.5	Alternatives	2.0	The EIS analyzes the potential impacts of both the No-action Alternative and the Proposed Action, which is to deploy a ground-based NMD system. The Proposed Action includes multiple alternatives to select from for each NMD element. The decision to select the No-action Alternative or Proposed Action would be based on the factors noted in the above response.
	P-W-077.6	Project Description	2.0	The EIS analyzes the current information for NMD deployment. If any significant changes to the program are made, the appropriate environmental documentation will be prepared, as required.
	P-W-077.7	Decommissioning and Disposal	4.4	The EIS provides a programmatic analysis of the potential impacts of decommissioning and disposal of the NMD system. Since disposal of the system may not occur for many years there may be advancements in disposal technology or changes in environmental regulations that can not be analyzed today. If the system is built and a disposal decision is made the appropriate environmental documentation will be performed, as required. Disposal of the system will follow all pertinent environmental regulations. NMD is developing pollution prevention plans to minimize the hazardous materials used in system deployment.
	P-W-077.8	Program	1.0	Continued testing of the NMD system under the No-Action Alternative has been addressed in the 1994 Ballistic Missile Defense Programmatic EIS. In addition, other National Environmental Policy Act documentation analyzing NMD testing is summarized in section 1.6.1 of this EIS.
	P-W-077.9	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2, 4.3.4.3	Potential impacts to biological resources from NMD deployment were analyzed in the EIS.
	P-W-077.10	Alternatives, Land Use	2.0, 3.9.1.2, 4.3.4.8	Shemya Island was selected as an alternative because it maximized system performance and had already been developed by the military. As noted in the EIS few environmental impacts would occur from deployment of the XBR at Shemya Island. In addition, NMD has been coordinating with the NMFS and the USFWS on potential impacts to threatened and endangered species. No impacts to threatened or endangered species were identified. As analyzed in the EIS, the NMD program would be consistent with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the USFWS and the Air Force for operation of Shemya Island. Consistent with the existence and operation of the defense facilities, the use of the lands by the Air Force shall be in accordance with the use of the island as a national wildlife refuge according to the MOU. The Air Force is authorized use of the island in the interest of national defense. The NMD program is consulting with the USFWS.
	P-W-077.11	Biological Resources	3.4.1.2	The text has been revised to more clearly state that 30 acres of land would be disturbed. In addition, the text has been revised to more adequately describe the region of influence.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-077.12	Biological Resources	4.3.4.3.1	The EIS analyzes the potential impacts to threatened and endangered species that may occur on Shemya Island and the surrounding waters. No impacts to any listed species were noted from construction or operation of the XBR.
	P-W-077.13	Biological Resources	4.3.4.3.1	Potential sites on Sheyma Island were reviewed. Because of various facilities, operational, and environmental constraints the only viable location was the one analyzed in the EIS. Analysis has indicated that minimal impact to bird species would occur from deployment of the XBR.
	P-W-077.14	Biological Resources	4.3.4.3.1	The potential impacts to bird species were analyzed in the EIS. The results of the analysis determined that there would be no bird or wildlife mortality as a result of the XBR. Potential impacts were compared to the existing COBRA DANE radar currently operating on Eareckson AS. The COBRA DANE radar operates in a frequency with a greater potential to harm wildlife, yet the USFWS has not noted any wildlife mortality as a result of its operation; therefore, no impacts to wildlife would be expected from the XBR.
	P-W-077.15	Biological Resources	4.3.4.3.1	As noted above, no bird mortality is expected from operation of the XBR. For a bird or other wildlife to be affected, they would have to be in the main beam for prolonged periods of time. Since the main beam is not stationary and in continuous motion, and birds would also be in motion, it is unlikely that a bird would be in the main beam for long periods of time. In addition, the main beam would not be pointed toward the ground, so no wildlife on the ground would be impacted by the main beam.
	P-W-077.16	Biological Resources	4.3.4.3.1	As noted in the EIS, no short or long-term effects to wildlife would be expected from operation of the XBR.
	P-W-077.17	Biological Resources	3.4.1.4	Text of the EIS has been revised for clarity regarding the June 1999 wildfire.
	P-W-077.18	Biological Resources	3.4.1.4	The vegetation figures represent the predominant vegetation types found within the installations and do not reflect, in general, human disturbance, which is discussed in the text where applicable.
	P-W-077.19	No-Action Alternative	4.2	The No-action Alternative for each potential NMD deployment location analyzes the environmental impacts of continued operation at the site and any potential future planned projects or activities independent of the Proposed Action. The affected environment provides a description of the past and current conditions of the environment at each potential location.
	P-W-077.20	Air Quality	4.3.1.1, 4.3.4.1	Potential impacts to air quality were noted in the EIS for each deployment location. As stated in the EIS, there would be no change to the current attainment status at any of the locations. In addition, no state or federal regulatory standards would be exceeded.
	P-W-077.21	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	The EIS text has been revised to provide a description of maintenance activities. These activities are associated with the upkeep of facilities that would be required of any building and grounds (e.g., painting, mowing, building repair).
	P-W-077.22	Environmental Resources	3.0, 4.0	The text of the EIS has been revised to better describe the ROI that is analyzed in the resource sections.
	P-W-077.23	Biological Resources	3.4.1.4	The text of the EIS has been revised to say "migratory and resident birds."
	P-W-077.24	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	Effects of security lighting are expected to be minimal as analyzed in the EIS. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and other applicable agencies on this and other concerns is ongoing to identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimize any impacts.
	P-W-077.25	Environmental Resources	3.0, 4.0	Chapter 7.0 provides a detailed list of all references used in this EIS.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-077.26	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Cumulative impacts were addressed in this EIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Additional information has been added to those areas where cumulative impacts could be expected from past historical, current, and future activities. For NMD deployment these areas could include wetlands, wildlife habitat, and water resources. No impacts to the other resource areas would be expected that could result in short or long-term cumulative impacts.
	P-W-077.27	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2, 4.3.4.3	Potential impacts of noise and human disturbance on wildlife were addressed in the EIS. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and other applicable agencies on this and other concerns is ongoing to identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimize any impacts.
	P-W-077.28	Cumulative Impacts	4.0	The EIS analyzes the potential cumulative impacts of current and planned activities at all of the proposed NMD locations. None of the deployment locations would require the displacement of training activities to other locations that are not currently used for military training.
	P-W-077.29	Biological Resources, Geology and Soils	4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.4	The EIS analyzes all known potential ground-disturbing activities including proposed roads.
	P-W-077.30	Geology and Soils	3.6	Detailed soil surveys were not available for all sites; however, other sources such as environmental management plans, biological surveys, and remediation activities were used to detail soil conditions at each site.
	P-W-077.31	Geology and Soils	4.3.1.4	The EIS addresses the potential for earthquakes at the potential deployment locations. Facilities would be designed taking into account the potential for earthquakes.
	P-W-077.32	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5, 4.3.4.6	The EIS analyzes the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous waste at all potential NMD deployment locations. The use and generation of these materials would be in compliance with appropriate regulations, therefore avoiding potential impacts from use and generation of these materials. In addition, potential credible accident scenarios are addressed in the health and safety section of the EIS.
	P-W-077.33	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5, 4.3.4.6	As noted in the EIS, the appropriate spill response plans would be developed to address any potential accidental release of hazardous materials or waste to the environment. Following the response plans would minimize impacts to the environment. Any spills that would occur would be remediated.
	P-W-077.34	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5, 4.3.4.6	Herbicides would be used for ground maintenance activities. The types of pesticides as defined by the U.S. EPA include insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, nematicides, fumigants, and antimicrobials as well as some disinfectants; therefore, the EIS text addressing pesticides also includes the use of herbicides.
	P-W-077.35	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	The EIS analyzed the potential for fires to affect the GBI deployment locations in those areas where there is a high potential. As noted in the EIS the Bureau of Land Management fire protection status levels around Fort Greely and the Yukon Training Area would be revised to ensure adequate fire protection of the GBI site. In addition, the appropriate firebreaks would be provided around the facilities.
	P-W-077.36	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	As noted in the EIS, the potential of an aircraft accident is considered remote. In addition, the probability of an accident to occur so that the aircraft would land on the missile field is very low. Therefore, this scenario is not considered in the EIS.
	P-W-077.37	Utilities	4.3.1.11, 4.3.4.12	The potential cumulative impact to utility usage on the military installation and in the surrounding communities was analyzed in the EIS. No cumulative utility impacts were noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-077.38	Subsistence	4.3.4.15, 4.3.1.14	Potential impacts to subsistence resources were analyzed in the EIS and no impacts were noted. Review and comment to the subsistence section were provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division (P-W-074). Although they generally concurred with our findings, they did provide recommended changes to the subsistence resource section. The text of the EIS has been revised to reflect these changes.
Charley Walton	P-W-078.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Pete Hallgren – Department of Economic Development, Delta Junction	P-W-079.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Anne Hanley	P-W-080.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Ron Rafson	P-W-081.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Richard H. Loring, Sandra Lee Tompkins, Kathleen Nickerson Hardy – Town of Sandwich, Board of Health	P-W-082.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Dan O’Neill – Fairbanks Daily News- Miner	P-W-083	Public Participation	9.0	Comment noted. Comments provided during the scoping period are used to identify the significant environmental issues related to a proposed action to assist in focusing the EIS. The National Environmental Policy Act does not require the publication of comments made during the scoping process. Draft EISs prepared for Federal agencies do not typically include the publication of comments made during the scoping process. All comments formally submitted during the Draft EIS review process will be included in the Final EIS.
Peter Schlesinger	P-W-084	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Richard and Sharon Judge – Selectman, Town of Sandwich and Spokesperson, Cape Cod Coalition to Decommission PAVE PAWS, respectively	P-W-085.1	Public Participation	9.0	The public review period on the Draft EIS was extended to January 19, 2000.
	P-W-085.2	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
	P-W-085.3	Scope of the EIS	1.6	The IFICS Data Terminal design and performance regions are still under study; therefore, the locations have not been finalized along with the fiber optic cable line. As stated in the Draft EIS, once the design and locations have been determined the appropriate National Environmental Policy Act documentation will be completed. The Draft EIS does provide a programmatic analysis of the potential impacts from an IFICS Data Terminal and the fiber optic cable to provide the decisionmaker with enough information on the potential impacts from deployment. Potential XBR deployment locations are analyzed in the EIS.
	P-W-085.4	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Tape	P-W-086.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Miriam Paguin	P-W-087.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Richard Heacock – Alaska IMPACT	P-W-088.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Alice Slater – Global Resource Action Center for the Environment	P-W-089.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system. Effects of missile intercepts and associated debris during time of war is outside the scope of this EIS.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Kerynn Fisher Celia Hunter Sean McGuire Clinton Li... (unreadable) Kevin Maxwell Bill Fuller Sally Andersen Leila Ryterski Amy Marsh Paul Greli Laurel Drews Nancy Fresco Gerry Wood Stu Pecler	P-W-090.1 P-W-091.1 P-W-092.1 P-W-093.1 P-W-094.1 P-W-095.1 P-W-096.1 P-W-097.1 P-W-098.1 P-W-099.1 P-W-100.1 P-W-0101.1 P-W-102.1 P-W-103.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Larry Landry	P-W-104.1	Scope of the EIS	1.0	As indicated in the EIS, the interceptors would only be launched from the GBI site in defense of the nation in the event of a ballistic missile attack. The environmental impacts of wartime operations are highly speculative and are not susceptible to meaningful analysis in an EIS. Such an analysis also would have no decisional significance given the obvious catastrophic impacts of a ballistic missile attack involving nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.
Bob Dubois	P-W-105.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Cynthia Cody – U.S. EPA	P-W-106.1	Decision to Be Made	1.4	As stated in section 1.4, the decision to be made is whether to deploy an NMD system. If the decision is to deploy, this decision would also include the selection of deployment sites from among the alternatives considered in this EIS (see table 1.4-1). The text of section 1.4 has been revised to state that the decision to made includes the selection of the sites analyzed in this EIS. The Department of Defense will forward its recommendations for NMD deployment to the administration who will make the ultimate decision regarding NMD deployment.
	P-W-106.2	Cumulative Impacts	4.0	Additional information has been added to those areas where cumulative impacts could be expected from past historical, current, and future activities. For NMD deployment these areas could include wetlands, wildlife habitat, and water resources. No impacts to the other resource areas would be expected that could result in short or long-term cumulative impacts.
	P-W-106.3	Mitigation Measures	4.0	The text has been revised where appropriate to include more detailed information on mitigation measures. Specifically, more detailed potential wetland mitigation measures have been provided. However, until the deployment sites are selected, the site design completed, and the permitting process is initiated with the appropriate agencies, the specific mitigation measures and ratio of any replacement wetlands, if required, can not be determined.
	P-W-106.4	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-W-106.5	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS contains the latest information regarding potential hazardous substance sites located at all potential NMD deployment locations. Since many of the investigations/remediations are in progress, the actual stage of remediation when construction starts can not be determined. As stated in the EIS, once sites have been selected and prior to construction, the NMD program will coordinate with the appropriate installation personnel to determine the status of any on-going investigation/remediation that could be impacted by NMD activities. Potential impacts to ongoing investigation/remediation would be minimized.
	P-W-106.6	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6	As stated in the EIS, with all of the multiple safeguards in place and previous Department of Defense experience in handling liquid propellants, the potential for a mishap is remote; however, to provide the decisionmaker with sufficient information to evaluate each location a potential catastrophic (and unlikely) event of an instantaneous spill of one of the propellants was analyzed to evaluate the magnitude of the potential consequences. For this event to happen, it would require a penetration (e.g., by a forklift or sharp object) of outer canister which the booster is placed, the booster casing, and then the propellant tank during shipping or transferring. The text of the EIS has been revised to reflect this fact. Once in the silo, this event should not occur. The only liquid propellant that could exceed established safety standards if a leak were to occur was nitrogen tetroxide (table 4.3.1.6-1). Even in this case, most public exposure could be mildly irritating to the eyes and nose and include coughing. As part of standard operating procedures, safety response plans will be written, including evacuation plans before deployment. Given the remote potential for a mishap and the safety plans that will be in place, no mitigation would be required.
	P-W-106.7	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	Initial analysis evaluated both the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard of 6.33 milliwatts per square meter over a 9.5-minute period and the Federal Communication Commission standard of 1 milliwatt per square centimeter over a 30-minute period. The results of this analysis indicated the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard was more stringent because of the shorter averaging time, and therefore, it was used in the analysis. The evaluation indicated that the electromagnetic radiation from the proposed XBR would also be below the Federal Communication Commission standard at the 150-meter controlled area boundary. The analysis indicated that at the 150-meter controlled area boundary the levels would be 0.8 milliwatts per square centimeter averaged over 30 minutes. The text of the EIS has been revised to include this information.
	P-W-106.8	Health and Safety	4.3.4.7	The actual amount of time the XBR will operate has not been determined; however, it is expected with collateral missions such as tracking space debris and assisting in Space Shuttle flights, the XBR will operate much of the time. The text has been revised to include this information. Analysis within the EIS assumes the XBR is operating. As shown in the analysis with the XBR operating there would be no impacts to human health or the environment and no cumulative impacts from continued operation.
	P-W-106.9	Health and Safety	3.8	The information in table 3.8-1 is from the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Table 2-Maximum Permissible Exposure for Uncontrolled Environments in section 4.1.2. The number "10" in the table is correct. Additionally, the XBR does not operate in the 15,000 to 300,000 megahertz range for which the correction is noted and therefore would not affect the analysis.
	P-W-106.10	Water Resources	4.3.1.12, 4.3.4.13	The Draft EIS currently states that "Following construction, the current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be amended to define the methods and procedures for controlling the discharge of pollutants in the storm water runoff from the NMD facilities and would include Best Management Practices that would be implemented for the NMD facilities." Your example control measures will be added to the text of the document.
	P-W-106.11	Water Resources	2.2.1.2	The text in section 2.2.1.2, page 2-6, will be modified to indicate that the monitoring system will detect leakage. There is no "acceptable level" of leakage. As indicated on page 2-8, in the description of the GBI at the deployment site, "At all times there would be a system monitoring the liquid propellants on the GBI for potential leaks. Any leaks detected would be remediated quickly."

Table 9.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
William R. Taylor – U.S. Department of the Interior	P-W-107.1	Biological Resources	3.4	The text of the EIS has been updated to note the change in status of the American peregrine falcon. As noted in the EIS, no impacts to American peregrine falcon would occur from NMD deployment.
	P-W-107.2	Project Description	2.0	The Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives in section 2.0 of the EIS provides details of the proposed NMD system including proposed buildings and the approximate square footage and figures showing a basic design layout. For example, table 2.2.1-1 provides the proposed GBI facilities, approximately square footage, and the activities expected in each facility. In addition, figure 2.2.1-1 provides a conceptual layout of the GBI site including roads and parking areas around buildings. This detail is provided for each NMD element analyzed in the EIS. These basic designs would be applied to any deployment location.
	P-W-107.3	Alternatives	2.0	The NMD program will identify a Preferred Alternative in the Final EIS. For those elements addressed programmatically, such as the In-Flight Communications System Data Terminals, site specific environmental documentation will be prepared once final designs and alternative locations have been identified.
	P-W-107.4	Alternatives	2.0	As indicated in the EIS, the decision to be made is whether to deploy the NMD system and if a deployment decision is made where to deploy. The EIS analyzes various alternative locations for the NMD elements.
	P-W-107.5	Biological Resources	3.4, 4.2.3	The text of the EIS has been revised to include those state species of special concern identified and potential environmental impacts to those species. It is not anticipated that the NMD program would result in significant impacts to these species.
	P-W-107.6	Biological Resources	4.2.3	The text of the EIS has been revised to include more impact analysis to biological resources, including the development of potential wetland mitigations to minimize impacts. However, until the deployment sites are selected, the site design completed, and the permitting process is initiated with the appropriate agencies, the specific mitigation measures and ratio of any replacement wetlands, if required, can not be determined.
	P-W-107.7	Biological Resources	4.2.3	Comment noted. The EIS states that prior to construction the appropriate wetland permits would be obtained. Additional potential wetland mitigation measures have been added to the Final EIS.
	P-W-107.8	Biological Resources	3.4, 4.3.5.2	Text of the EIS has been revised to include more detail and impact analysis on wildlife habitat and wetlands found along the roadways in North Dakota where the fiber optic cable could be placed. Once the final route is established, there would be additional consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate any potential impacts.
William Theuer	P-W-108.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Richard Hugus	P-W-109.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Anthony Verderese	P-W-110.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.

9.1.2 E-MAIL COMMENT DOCUMENTS—NMD DEPLOYMENT DRAFT EIS

Individuals who commented on the Draft EIS in e-mail form are listed in table 9.1.2-1 along with their respective commentor ID number. This number can be used to find the e-mail document that was submitted and to locate the corresponding table on which responses to each comment are provided.

9.1.2.1 E-Mail Comments

Exhibit 9.1.2-1 presents reproductions of the e-mail comment documents that were received in response to the Draft EIS. Comment documents are identified by commentor ID number, and each statement or question that was categorized as addressing a separate environmental issue is designated with a sequential comment number.

9.1.2.2 Response to E-Mail Comments

Table 9.1.2-2 presents the responses to substantive comments to the Draft EIS that were received in e-mail form. Responses to specific comments can be found by locating the corresponding commentor ID number and sequential comment number identifiers.

Table 9.1.2–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (E-Mail Documents)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Matthew Freeman – Federal Aviation Administration	P-E-001
Robert Meyer	P-E-002
Karen Button	P-E-003
Soren Wuerth	P-E-004
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Karr	P-E-005
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxins	P-E-006
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxins	P-E-007
Rion Schmidt	P-E-008
Virginia Kilgore	P-E-009
Dave Knight – Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament	P-E-010
Annie O’Reilly	P-E-011
June Rusten	P-E-012
Fern Katz	P-E-013
Kay Stoner	P-E-014
Tamara Wolske	P-E-015

**Table 9.1.2–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (E-Mail Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Marilyn Gayle Hoff	P-E-016
Dr. Sara Luther	P-E-017
Pam Bruce	P-E-018
Pam Bruce	P-E-019
Barbara Green	P-E-020
Joseph Bruce	P-E-021
Peter Schlesinger	P-E-022
Richard and Sharon Judge – Selectman, Town of Sandwich and Spokesperson, Cape Cod Coalition to Decommission PAVE PAWS, respectively	P-E-023
Leah Penniman	P-E-024
Patricia Wulp	P-E-025
Patricia Bracey	P-E-026
Audrey Jordan Barnard	P-E-027
Tanja Winter	P-E-028
Stanley Jacobs	P-E-029
Terri Middleton	P-E-030
Joseph Rueter	P-E-031
Ann Heidenreich	P-E-032
Justin Mason	P-E-033
Hatton Greer	P-E-034
Sandra and Steve Arnold-Ganey	P-E-035
Trang Duong	P-E-036
Kim O'Connor	P-E-037
Joanna Reichhold	P-E-038
Cammisa Ray	P-E-039
David Katz	P-E-040
Karen Button	P-E-041
Mark Luttrell	P-E-042
Margaret Weitzmann	P-E-043
Shaunti Kiehl	P-E-044
N/A	P-E-045
Geoff Holland – Director, Institute for Global Futures Research	P-E-046
Dr. David Klein	P-E-047
James Welch – Deputy Chief, Fairbanks Police	P-E-048

**Table 9.1.2–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (E-Mail Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Nancy Booth	P-E-049
Paul Kirsch	P-E-050
Valerie Heinonen – Corporate Responsibility Representative	P-E-051
Nick Drake	P-E-052
Holly Gwinn Graham	P-E-053
Carah Ong – Coordinator, Abolition 2000 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	P-E-054
Leila Ryterski	P-E-055
Carah Ong – Coordinator, Abolition 2000 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	P-E-056
Alan Seegert	P-E-057
Michael-Pierre Giraud	P-E-058
Mary Saunders	P-E-059
Stuart Paulson	P-E-060

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-001</p> <p>David,</p> <p>It was nice meeting you at the Delta Junction Public Hearing. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.</p> <p>Federal Aviation Administration Airports Division offers the following comments.</p> <p>Page es-5, first incomplete sentence; 250 to 360 direct jobs. I find it difficult to understand where these jobs will be geographically. It would help to use a figure similar to ES-1 to describe where the jobs will be located.</p> <p>Page es-19, Paragraph ES.1.6.2.4, second paragraph,. The Airport Facilities Directory is called the Alaska Supplement.</p> <p>Page es-19, Paragraph ES.1.6.2.4, third paragraph, first sentence, airport surveillance radar used as a mitigation measure. There is only an ATCBI-5 beacon only radar. It is installed on an airport surveillance radar (ASR) tower and ASR radar system. The primary radar electronics and sail was removed. The antenna speed was reduced from an ASR to ARSR (long range radar) sweep. The search range was extended from about 50-miles to 250-miles. I'm not sure the radar could be modified to accommodate a primary radar system with a slower RPM. Procuring a long range radar with primary search from a national prospective is difficult. Few national resources are available. Facilities similar to Shemya ATCBI-5 are located in Alaskan and the lower 48 including Deadhorse, Biorka Island, Middleton Island, and Red Table Mountain.</p> <p>Page 2-26, Paragraph 2.4.1.2 Fort Greely, Alaska; upgrading the runway for cargo aircraft is part of the solution. However, a major element is missing here. For the airport to function as part of the NMD system, the airport should be conveyed or leased to a public organization to allow unrestricted public use, and delete the requirement for a civil landing permit. Increased traffic from Fairbanks, Anchorage, and direct flights from the lower 48 will occur. This will require additional apron space, and area to accommodate cargo, and passenger traffic. Civilian fueling facilities and aviation and passenger accommodations will be required. This is assuming the missiles are not transported directly to Allen Army Airfield. If the missiles are flown direct, the impacts to the airport will be much greater.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-001</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>Page 4-220, Paragraph 4.3.1.10.1.2, Air Transportation; Same comment as above. I believe there will be impacts to air transportation in the Delta Junction area. It is unlikely visitors will all drive from Fairbanks.</p> <p>Matt Freeman FAA Airport Planner</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-002</p> <p>I believe that the BMO is a waste of money, with over 100 billion spent with little or no results, except for the additional profits made by the contractors. The system has had no REAL tests, only those that gave the system the best chance of success. The building of the system will destabilize the nuclear test ban treaties as other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems, the cheapest and best way to defeat any anti-missile system.</p> <p>The US is ignoring the United Nations, as it called on Nov. 1 1999 to prevent a arms race in space. Only the US and its client state, Israel, abstained. Finally, the issue is not one that the people of the US want. Take away the 'campaign contributions of companies and the WELL PAYING JOBS offered to retired military officers, the program would be cancelled. Who is our enemy. Yesterday it was China and now, China is going to enter the WTO with American assistance. Thus, all the technology of the BMO system will be available to China and other nations, through, our system of "Free enterprise" as nations expand their activities in space. Just look at the recent problems with Hughes and its transfer of technology to China.</p> <p>Rest assured that I will work to defeat this so-called BMO system on the above points, plus, the additional point that the system is too expensive for the American economy. As evidenced by the current proposal to cut 1% from the domestic budget.</p> <p>Robert E. Meyer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-002</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-003</p> <p>[I AM SENDING THESE VIA EMAIL BECAUSE IT WASN'T CLEAR TO ME THAT THEY WERE ACCEPTED THROUGH YOUR WEBSITE, SO YOU MAY END UP WITH TWO SETS OF COMMENTS FROM ME.]</p> <p>15 November 99</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>I am a lifelong resident of Alaska and have witnessed first-hand some of the U.S. military's debacles here. I am opposed to the proposed national missile defense system overall and do not want to see additional military installations in Alaska. Some of the reasons I am opposed directly correspond to the four factors being considered in the Draft EIS, others are not. I will begin with those not addressed in the DEIS.</p> <p>It saddens me to report that there are about 650 known toxic sites in Alaska that are either active or inactive military sites. These sites are contributing to high cancer rates and have left soils so polluted in some areas that rural and village residents are unable to use them. For example, in the village of Galena residents were told not to plant gardens in the ground due to its high toxicity. It took villagers a number of years to even gain that much information since the military was not immediately forthcoming in detailing the location of toxic drum containers they had left behind. Once located, the community applied for an EPA grant so they could clean up the sites. It is clear to me that the military should have done this.</p> <p>In another, more well-known example, Native Alaskans in Alaska's interior were purposely injected with a form of radiation approximately 25 years ago by the military. The reason? The Department of Defense wanted to know if radiation reacted the same in humans in arctic climates.</p> <p>A third example is the nuclear testing done on Amchitka Island, also about 25 years ago. The public and the workers were lied to about this site when told that 1) the site would never leak and 2) that it was safe for the workers. Although enough information was gathered at that time to know radiation was indeed not safe, this was not shared. Now, many of those workers are dead from cancer. The list could go on. The sites and their outcome are well documented. Unfortunately, those who have suffered the worst from military presence are those who depend most on the land for its plentiful food, Alaska's native peoples. Many are fighting hard for the removal of these toxic sites. The U.S. military, clearly, does not have good relations with many of Alaska's people.</p> <p>I listened in the Anchorage public meeting to two state legislators claim this will be good for Alaska. The two biggest reasons they gave were the \$10.5 billion to be spent and how that would bring jobs and that it would increase Alaska's security. I couldn't disagree more. First, the majority of the \$10.5 billion will be spent by those who are specialists in building such a missile site. The few Alaskans that may be employed will be out of jobs soon after construction is complete. In other words, it is a short-term boom at the most. Second, this will increase, not decrease Alaska's security by making us more of a target. The most interesting</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-003</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>point to note with these two legislators though was that the one from Southeast Alaska said the site should be located in Anchorage (at Ft. Richardson, a Superfund site), while the one from Anchorage said the site should be located in Delta Junction (at Ft. Greely, a site with a leaking reactor). Neither wanted it in their own community. This says a lot, I believe.</p> <p>If there is to be \$10.5 billion spent on military issues in Alaska, it should be used to clean up all the currently contaminated sites, then compensate those whose health has suffered from exposure to these toxins.</p> <p>I will address issues from the DEIS: Effect on Arms Control; Technology Readiness; Cost Effectiveness; and The Perceived Threat, below:</p> <p>1) Effect on Arms Control: This missile defense system is a clear breach of the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty. Without modifications to the ABM Treaty by Russia, the program will remain in violation. Russia has opposed all changes to the Treaty and they, along with President Clinton have stated that the Treaty is the "cornerstone of strategic stability." By withdrawing from this Treaty, the U.S. may jeopardize the START process with Russia, which is intended to reduce strategic nuclear arsenals.</p> <p>This would clearly send the wrong message to Russia, as well as other nuclear-capable countries, thereby increasing threat to our national security.</p> <p>2) Technology Readiness: The technology is unproven and will not be proven by next summer. By next June, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization will have conducted only three intercept tests of the proposed national missile defense system. Nineteen such tests are scheduled before the first limited system is scheduled to go online, in late 2005. The first intercept attempt, on October 2, hit its target. However, this was only a test of the "kill vehicle," the last component that destroys the incoming warhead. The booster rocket, the radars, and the integrated management system were not tested. In fact, only one of the first three tests will involve the complete system, and all three will use surrogate parts, not the actual components.</p> <p>3) Cost Effectiveness: In January 1999, the Clinton Administration added \$6.6 billion for procurement to its five year plans for national missile defense, creating a 10.5 billion total budget. However, most estimates expect even the small initial system envisioned in that budget would cost far more. The General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost \$18 to \$28 billion to deploy a small system. This merely adds to the over \$60 billion spent since President Ronald Reagan launched his Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983, money that has not led to the deployment of a single effective system. It will take far more testing, and substantially increased budgets, to deploy a system that can be shown to be reliable and effective.</p> <p>4) The Perceived Threat: The proposed national missile defense system is being developed in an attempt to respond to the potential threat from so-called rogue states, specifically North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. North</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Korea, which has of these three by far the most advanced capability, recently agreed to halt its missile flight test program while negotiating with the United States. It has not tested a missile capable of hitting the United States with a nuclear warhead.</p> <p>On Iran, experts are divided on whether it will be able to field a missile that could threaten the U.S. within the next decade. Iraq is under severe international sanctions that effectively hinder it from developing any new missiles. Neither country would be able to field an intercontinental missile if the decision to deploy is delayed until the missile defense technology is shown to be effective.</p> <p>In conclusion, I urge that this proposed missile defense system be forgotten. World-wide there are enough in the collective nuclear arsenals to destroy our planet many times over. There is no winner in an arms race. Our only hope is in arms reduction and treaties with other countries. Our position as a world leader demands forward thinking. It is time to test peace, not additional weapons of war.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my comments.</p> <p>Karen L. Button</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-004</p> <p>November 15, 1999</p> <p>SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 email: nmdeis@smdc.army.mil</p> <p>RE: Comments on BMDO's DEIS for NMD</p> <p>Ms. Hudson:</p> <p>Thank for offering the opportunity to comment on your proposal to bring a "National Missile Defense" system to Alaska, the environmental consequences such a project would have, and on your public process efforts.</p> <p>We respectfully offer the following comments on this study:</p> <p>Public process</p> <p>* Insufficient public notice. The poor turnout at the Nov. 4 Anchorage meeting (approximately 25 non-military people) did not indicate a lack of interest in the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization's plan, rather it showed that the public (at least in Anchorage) was not properly notified of the National Missile Defense Draft Environmental Impact Statement proposal. Many of our members complained they missed the meeting and would have like to learn more about the plan and to provide comment on the DEIS.</p> <p>* No DEIS available. The Alaska Action Center finds it extraordinarily irresponsible that the BMDO failed to have even a single Draft EIS on hand at a meeting held "to learn about and comment on the findings in the Draft EIS . . ." Those who showed up were told to "look it up on our web site." Unfortunately many people, including many AAC members, do not have access to the internet. The AAC completed a card requesting a copy of the Draft EIS, but to date has not received the documents.</p> <p>* Poor location. Public meetings in Anchorage are rarely held at hotels, much less one that is as difficult to find as the West Coast International Inn.</p> <p>* Inadequate time to provide comment. Considering your meeting was held at an obscure location, with little public notice, allowing only 11 days to examine a document only available through the internet, and that you failed to have even one Draft EIS on hand, the amount of time for the public to comment on the plan is inadequate.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>* Extend your comment period deadline by no less than six (6) months to provide adequate in put from Alaskans concerning this \$10 billion project.</p> <p>* Organize at least two (2) additional Anchorage meetings. One meeting would be held to obtain additional, more comprehensive, and informed comments regarding the environmental impacts of the NMD. A second meeting should be held to discuss the broader implications of the NMD, those issues beyond the scope of the Draft EIS. Both meetings should be heavily advertised. Considering BMDO's budget, this shouldn't be a problem.</p>	<p>P-E-004</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Advertised media sources should include: display ads in Anchorage Daily News, the Anchorage Press, Alaska Newspapers; television ads on all networks; mailings to all Alaska residents. Ads for meetings and comments should be reviewed in advance by independent researchers and pollsters to verify their objectivity.</p> <p>* Hold a debate, separate from the two public meetings, in which Alaskans will have the opportunity to hear opposing arguments concern your proposal.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Due to lack of accessibility to a Draft EIS and the inordinately short amount of time to provide comments, our questions/comments on environmental impacts are limited to responding to the brief information provided at the public hearing:</p> <p>* What would be long-term economic costs to community from increased military infra-structure, boom-bust cycle, military wastes left behind, loss of income from visitors, etc.?</p> <p>* What would be the electro-magnetic hazard from missile tests and deployment?</p> <p>* What are impacts to air quality from testing and deployment?</p> <p>* Due to the military's record in Alaska, we do not trust that any mitigation planned for in the DIES would be carried out. How much will be allocated for mitigation?</p> <p>Other concerns</p> <p>Though the public was informed that any impacts outside environmental concerns are "beyond the scope" of the Draft EIS, we feel it is requisite the BMDO allow the public to ask questions on those features of the NMD that are not specific to environmental impacts. Alaskans should have the opportunity to have complete information on the NMD.</p> <p>In Alaska, there are at least 648 military waste sites spread across the state-some of which are Environmental Protection Agency "Superfund" sites. With a budget this year of \$267.7 billion, we expect the Department of Defense to clean up its mess before adding more military structures.</p> <p>The NMD could set a dangerous nuclear arms race precedent by violated the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, called by the Clinton Administration a "cornerstone of strategic stability." As the National Academy of Sciences warned in its 1997 report "The Future of US Nuclear Weapons Policy," by "locking into place thousands of warheads capable of being aimed at the United States," NMD "would be a very poor investment" (p. 46).</p> <p>Besides the NAS report, other studies have criticised NMD, including a report from an panel of former Pentagon and defense contractor officials headed by retired Air Force chief of staff Larry Welch. The Welch panel concluded the BMDO's program remain at "high risk" of failure ("Missile Plans Take a Hit," Anchorage Daily News, Nov. 14, 1999).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Thank you for considering our comments.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p> <p>Sen. Wuerth Alaska Action Center</p> <p>cc Gov. Tony Knowles Sen. Ted Stevens Sen. Frank Murkowski President Bill Clinton Vice-president Al Gore</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-005</p> <p>Dear Sirs,</p> <p>We are writing to you to share our belief that the National Missile Defense program is not needed, as a realistic threat to the United States of America does not now exist. We must stop bankrupting our country's budget over a desire to "control and dominate" space. This makes no sense in the current world situation when we need to achieve "win-win" solutions to the differences between nations.</p> <p>We do not wish the United States of America to violate any international treaties. For the sake of our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, we wish for you to create a safe world for our future.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Karr</p>	<p>P-E-005</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-006</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>With this letter, I am formally submitting the comments of Alaska Community Action on Toxics (ACAT), a program of the Alaska Conservation Foundation, on the Draft EIS for the National Missile Defense Program. The mission of ACAT is to protect human health and the environment from the toxic effects of contaminants. While being committed to achieving environmental justice, ACAT works to ensure responsible cleanup of contaminated sites while empowering community involvement in cleanup decisions. In addition, ACAT strives to stop the production, proliferation, and release of toxic chemicals. ACAT Program Director Pamela Miller prepared the comments presented at the public hearing in Anchorage. She holds a masters degree in environmental science and has over 20 years experience in biological and environmental research, education, and advocacy.</p> <p>Alaska Community Action remains opposed to the proposed National Missile Defense deployment in Alaska or North Dakota on the grounds that it will be ineffective in achieving its purported purpose and is too costly. As stated at the hearing, Alaska has been used as a testing grounds for the military's biological, chemical, "conventional," and nuclear weapons. Much of the testing and deployment have resulted in severe contamination problems. As the technologies have become obsolete, the DoD has left its debris and contamination without accountability or responsibility to Alaska's people and environment. We are skeptical that the proposed missile defense system, if deployed in Alaska, would be any different.</p> <p>The DoD has regarded Alaska as a prime strategic location for military operations from World War II through the Cold War and into present times. Military reservations in Alaska are some of the most polluted in the country. More than 648 military installations, both active and abandoned, are polluting the land, groundwater, wetlands, streams and air with extensive fuel spills, solvents, PCBs, dioxins, munitions, chemical weapons and radioactive materials. Fort Greely, one of the sites considered for the NMD deployment has a decommissioned nuclear reactor on site with a history of deliberate radioactive leakages and a series of "accidents." The reactor contains significant quantities of radioactive materials and has never been properly contained. The military has always been a powerful and influential presence in Alaska, but much of the information concerning the location, nature and extent of the military's contamination problems remains shrouded in secrecy or buried in government files and databases. Important documents are frequently misplaced, classified as secret or incomplete. The DoD should not expand its operations in Alaska without being accountable and responsible for the massive pollution problems it has created and continues to create. The DEIS minimizes environmental impacts from the proposed program, including those from the undersea cable and XBR facility. While some people in Alaska might welcome this program as a way of increasing jobs, we believe that it ultimately too great a risk to environmental health and security.</p> <p>Alaska Community Action on Toxics has signed on to the comments submitted by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers and other groups. The comments are as follows:</p> <p>President Clinton has announced he will decide whether to deploy a national</p>	<p>P-E-006</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>missile defense in June or July 2000. According to the President, that decision will be based on four factors: the readiness of the technology, the impact on arms control and relations with Russia, the cost effectiveness, and the threat. On each of these counts, the case for deployment is weak at best.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technology is unproven, and cannot be shown to be reliable or effective by next summer's scheduled decision. 2. Unless Russia agrees to modify it, deployment would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, a move that could unravel the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime and substantially increase the nuclear threat to the United States. 3. The cost of the system is unclear and likely to spiral upwards far beyond the \$10.5 billion the Clinton Administration has budgeted over the next five years. The system cannot be shown to be effective and reliable under the current budget and deployment schedule. 4. The low-risk threat cited as justification for deployment, particularly North Korea's small and untested long-range missile arsenal, does not warrant the damage U.S. missile defense deployment would wreak on relations with Russia and China. <p>Each of these factors is reviewed below in more detail.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The readiness of the technology: Unproven by next summer, and by 2005 By next June, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization will have conducted only three intercept tests of the proposed national missile defense system. Nineteen such tests are scheduled before the first limited system is scheduled to go online, in late 2005. The first intercept attempt, on October 2, hit its target. However, this was only a test of the "kill vehicle," the last component that destroys the incoming warhead. The booster rocket, the radars, and the integrated management system were not tested. In fact, only one of the first three tests will involve the complete system, and all three will use surrogate parts, not the actual components. <p>So few tests cannot show the system to be reliable and effective by next summer's scheduled deployment decision. Even by 2005, when the system is scheduled to finish its initial deployment, the additional tests cannot prove this highly complex system to be reliable against real-world threats. For example, the Patriot, adopted from an anti-aircraft missile system, achieved a perfect test record, hitting its target in all 17 of its intercept attempts. However, when used in the field during the Gulf War, it failed dramatically.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The effect on arms control: Increasing nuclear dangers The Clinton Administration is currently discussing with Russia modifications to the ABM Treaty that would allow the U.S. to deploy a "limited" national missile defense. Both Clinton Administration and Russian officials have repeatedly stated that the ABM Treaty remains the "cornerstone of strategic stability." To date, Russia has opposed all changes to the ABM Treaty and declared that U.S. withdrawal from it or 	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>insistence on changes would end the START process that is reducing strategic nuclear arsenals. This would leave Russia with 6,000 warheads that could hit the United States, many ready for launch within 15 minutes of a decision to attack. China already perceives that U.S. efforts to build a missile defense are intended to weaken the Chinese deterrent. China's current arsenal is around 20 long-range, single warhead missiles. However, it is in a slow modernization program to build longer-range missiles with multiple warheads. China would likely react to U.S. deployment of a missile defense by increasing the both the size of its arsenal and the pace of its improvements. Evidence of China's response to U.S. talk of abrogating the ABM Treaty is already developing, with Reuters reporting on October 25 that China recently added \$9.7 billion to its defense budget to improve its nuclear arsenal.</p> <p>3. Cost Effectiveness: Unsubstantiated In January 1999, the Clinton Administration added \$6.6 billion for procurement to its five year plans for national missile defense, creating a \$10.5 billion total budget. However, most estimates expect even the small initial system envisioned in that budget would cost far more. The General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost \$18 to \$28 billion to deploy a small system. This merely adds to the over \$60 billion spent since President Ronald Reagan launched his Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983, money that has not lead to the deployment of a single effective system. It will take far more testing, and substantially increased budgets, to deploy a system that can be shown to be reliable and effective.</p> <p>4. The Threat: Does not warrant rushed early deployment The proposed national missile defense system is being developed in an attempt to respond to the potential threat from so-called rogue states, specifically North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. North Korea, which has of these three by far the most advanced capability, recently agreed to halt its missile flight test program while negotiating with the United States. It has not tested a missile capable of hitting the United States with a nuclear warhead.</p> <p>On Iran, experts are divided on whether it will be able to field a missile that could threaten the U.S. within the next decade. Iraq is under severe international sanctions that effectively hinder it from developing any new missiles. Neither country would be able to field an intercontinental missile if the decision to deploy is delayed until the missile defense technology is shown to be effective.</p> <p>Conclusion Postponing the decision to deploy a national missile defense is an extremely low-risk course of action. Put simply, deploying a national missile defense MAY slightly reduce the low risk of a catastrophic attack on the U.S. carried out by a very few nuclear-armed missiles. That is true IF it proves capable of effectively intercepting incoming warheads. However, it WILL increase the risk of massive attack carried out with hundreds or thousands of such missiles that will destroy the United States entirely, along with much of the globe.</p> <p>Please give careful consideration to our comments. Thank you.</p>		<p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Pamela Miller</p> <p>Pamela K. Miller Program Director Alaska Community Action on Toxics</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-007</p> <p>I am providing these additional comments from Alaska Community Action on Toxics.</p> <p>This public process was a sham, with inadequate notification and incomplete information. The Draft EIS was premature given that the system has not been fully tested. With the U.S. Senate's failure to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the National Missile Defense Program a violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, this program would further provoke international mistrust, misunderstanding and further nuclear proliferation. It is time for the U.S. to take leadership in disarmament and promote peace.</p> <p>Pameia Miller Pamela K. Miller Program Director Alaska Community Action on Toxics</p>	<p>P-E-007</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-008</p> <p>Dear Military,</p> <p>As a lifelong Alaskan speaking only for myself ,I object to the proposed missile defense project whole heartedly and without exception. As a First Nations person my rights and the rights of other Alaska Natives have been compromised time and time again, and although we were incorporated illegally, we are becoming educated about our rights under international law as indigenous people.</p> <p>First of all the scoping only addresses the limited questions concerning the environmental issues one might have with the project. As many people know, there are numerous problems with this type of project that go beyond just the ramifications for its "footprint" or disturbance of the environment at the actual site.</p> <p>The four reasons I would give President Clinton to just say no when making his decision on whether or not to construct and deploy a system to defend against a "single missile attack by a rogue nation", are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technology is unproven and cannot be shown to be safe or effective by next summers scheduled decision. A one time test that was a success is not enough gaurantee that it will be in the future. 2. Deployment of this system would violate the Anti-Ballistic missile treaty, a treaty that Russia feels, if broken, could start the arms race all over again, when we still haven't figured out what to do with all of the spent plutonium and nuclear waste existing on the planet today. This treaty if broken and the increased proliferation of nuclear devices that would accompany would increase the nuclear threat to the US and Alaska Our time and energy would be better spent trying to work on foreign relations with other countries rather than being militant and bristling with arms waiting for some country to attack us. 3. The cost of this project is uncertain and is likely to be much more than the 10.5 billion dollars that the Administration has budgeted over the next five years. Why not spend that money to clean up the land and water that the military has left polluted in Alaska, before starting new and uncertain projects that come from pork barrel spending. I'd like to see Alaskans put to work with DOD money, to clean up the mess that the military has left here. There are over 2,000 toxic sites in SouthCentral Ak alone. One of the proposed sites in Alaska ,Fort Greely, has radioactive waste leaking into the permafrost from a damaged nuclear reactor there. 4. The low risk threat posed by North Korea and other "rogue nations", and their untested long-range missile arsenal do not justify the damage to negotiations between the US and Russia or China that have staved off a nuclear threat for now. I do not want to live under the oppressive cloud of imminent nuclear war as my parent did. <p>In addition to increasing Alaska's vulnerability to attack by making it a target, this system includes the EXPAND radar system -a holdover from Reagans StarWars agenda. The military has said that they would never point it at the Earth, but once again our lack of trust in the military is due to the fact that they have never once kept a promise here in Alaska.</p>	<p>P-E-008</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Native people have been horribly experimented on with radioactive materials without their consent. Military toxic dumps have poisoned whole villages, Native voices have been quelled from the beginning of the US takeover in Alaska. Now you expect us to welcome a military project that has little or no basis in science, common sense, or ethics, and which makes us a target for the rest of the world to shoot at.</p> <p>I dont think so, at least not this Native.</p> <p>Thank you for accepting these comments</p> <p>citizen number 574-90-5793</p> <p>Rion Schmidt</p> <hr/> <p>Alaska Center for the Environment</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-009</p> <p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>We have reached the age where in a matter of years we have spoiled the earth with contamination, poverty, war, and power struggles possibly due to overpopulation. In this next age we must figure out how to remedy these problems and reverse our course. More means of paranoid destructive directives will not prevent further distruction, but merely propigate this plague. In the name of future generations, a greater understanding of how to resolve conflict without mass casuaity, and a future worth looking forward to, please deny the National Missle Defense any further discussion and help our government work toward real solutions.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Virginia Kilgore</p>	<p>P-E-009</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-010</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville Al. 35807 USA</p> <p>15 November 1999</p> <p>Find attached a submission from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program.</p> <p>Dave Knight, Chair, CND.</p>	<p>P-E-010</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Written by Rachel Julian</i> <i>November 1999</i></p> <p>CND is extremely concerned that if the US deploys a NMD system it will cause global destabilisation that will impact upon the whole world including the UK. Russia is clearly angry that the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty 1972 is being threatened by the US NMD plan, they have new missiles they intend to deploy against a NMD system. India and China, amongst others have said they will build new offensive systems if the US goes ahead with NMD plans.</p> <p>In the UK we have at least two military bases that will be involved in the NMD system; Menwith Hill with the Space Based Infra-red System soon to be online and Fylingdales that is an early warning, tracking station. These bases are implicating the UK in the US NMD plan and making them targets in the event of a global conflict.</p> <p>The NMD system is portrayed as defensive, but we believe it to be an 'offensive' system designed to allow the deployment of weapons in space. The US Space Command, in their Vision 2020, clearly spells out the US intention to 'control and dominate' space.</p> <p>We believe that the deployment of NMD will be the first step towards a new global arms race that can only be damaging to all of us. This month the United Nations passed a resolution calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, we have seen so much warfare on earth, we do not need to transport it into space.</p> <p>Any attack on the US is as likely to come from terrorist attack on earth as an intercontinental missile. There are so many ways for an attacker to counter a NMD that it cannot be worth the huge cost of creating a system so easily by-passed at a time when resources are so scarce.</p> <p>We do not believe that NMD is needed and if deployed will be damaging to global peace and security. We will join with those across the world that want a peaceful future and will oppose any deployment by the US of NMD.</p> <p>CND calls for a halt on all NMD tests and developments to prevent the fragile global situation we are in from falling into conflict and war.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-011</p> <p>I urge the president to stop measures to deploy Ballistic Missile Defense system and to stop the arms buildup. Let's work together to deploy peaceful measures such as talking and negotiating. When BMD's are made there is a terrible compulsion to use them, such as a new toy. However, there is a terrible price to pay, such as the mass destruction in Yugoslavia last spring. Let's stop the madness now. Also, there is massive harm to the environment with such weapons. W E DON'T NEED BMD's! Thank you. annie O'reilly</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-012</p> <p>November 15, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space.</p> <p>NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-012</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rationale for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>June Rusten</p>	3	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-013</p> <p>November 15, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space.</p> <p>NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced</p>	<p>P-E-013</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>In peace,</p> <p>Fern Katz, President Women's Action for New Directions, Metro Detroit</p>	<p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-014</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hason -- I am in full agreement with the below letter and echo the sentiments. I strongly oppose the NMD program.</p> <p>KAY STONER</p> <p>November 10, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from</p>	<p>P-E-014</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>In peace, Bruce K. Gagnon Coordinator Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-015</p> <p>My comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense program:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE DO NOT IMPLEMENT THE NMD PROGRAM!</p> <p>Let our future generations have a chance to build their lives in peace! We have an overabundance of weapons of destruction as it is now.</p> <p>If we continue to direct our dollars and other valuable resources (time, talent, ingenuity, etc.) towards negative pursuits such as NMD, we will have sealed the fate of the world for massive annihilation.</p> <p>I implore you to let common sense and humanness prevail in this, please, no space missile program.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration in this matter.</p> <p>Sincerely, Tamara Wolske Mother, Concerned citizen, Tax-payer</p>	<p>P-E-015</p> <p>1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-016</p> <p>Dear Sir of Madam:</p> <p>I am writing to protest the latest US scheme to put more money in the pockets of the defense industry--namely the proposal to abrogate the ABM treaty by creating an anti-missile defense system. I strongly protest this proposed move. It would greatly destabilize our tenuous relations with Russia and China, very likely stimulating them to a renewed arms race. It would not protect the US from rogue states, who would have at their disposal much less costly delivery systems, against which an extravagant space-based system would be irrelevant. It would pollute and weaponize space, something which we have signed treaties not to do. The more treaties we abrogate, the more we will ourselves be regarded as a rogue state, not to be trusted, and our potential adversaries will be much more reluctant to enter into any such further agreements with us. The enormous amounts of money such a system would cost all comes courtesy of taxpayers who themselves have needs that are increasingly being disregarded in favor of greedy defense contractors. Please channel these funds toward human needs, rather than into the insatiable gullet of the evil military industrial complex, now grown far out of proportion to even the warnings of President Eisenhower.</p> <p>Sincerely, Marilyn Gayle Hoff</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-016</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-017</p> <p>Dear Sir/Madam:</p> <p>I understand that you are holding hearings on the missile defense idea. The following points represent my views. I hope they will be considered. Thank you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation. 2. NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to the Star Wars plan envisioned by Reagan. 3. NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already spent over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs. 4. NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, biological attacks, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless. 5. NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space. 6. NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. 7. NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. 	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-017</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Please do not proceed further down this dangerous path!</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Dr. Sara F. Luther</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-018</p> <p>I attempted to send my comments via the website but was not sure they were sent. I think Alaskan's should look closely at what they are supporting. The Alaskan military track record for cleaning up their training areas is not good. This includes previous missile sites. For example the two Nike sites on Ft. Wainwright. Instead of properly being cleaned up they were blown up which spread asbestos throughout the local landscape. The army has no money to clean up the sites. Unfortunately this pattern is repeated throughout Alaska esp. in remote areas where the sites are more or less out of the public eye. Many of these sites were built as defense against the Russians. Once the problem has disappeared the missile sites unfortunately are left in place except for the missiles. If these areas were cleaned up, the military wouldn't constantly be destroying pristine habitat for other silly projects. New Commanders arriving in Alaska think they can do whatever they like since Alaska is huge and remote. They fail to think about the future. This is changing but what with this missile project, I wonder. Yes Ft Greeley and Delta Jct are in support. After all much of the Post is being closed down. If you wonder if I have my facts right, let me assure you I worked as an Army biologist for six years.</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to make comments.</p> <p>Pam Bruce</p>	<p>P-E-018</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-019</p> <p>I think this missile program needs more clear thinking. You have Ft Greely and Delta Junction saying hoorah but I think we have to remind ourselves that we have been here before. One example are the Nike sites on Ft Wainwright. Everytime the military thinks there is a Russian threat they rush out and build a missile site or sites like the White Alice sites. What bothers me most of all is the military is very tardy in geeing these old sites cleaned up. The two Nike sites on Wainwright are full of asbestos and there is no money to clean the areas up so other training can be done on those sites. The sites on the North Slope have taken forever to clean up and they still aren't done. Now the Air force wants to bury the asbestos from the Ft Yukon site in the village's dump. And you want to build another site up here. What's going to happen to the site after the threat goes away? Don't tell me the Army or some other military organization will whip in there and clean the site. I know better because I just completed working for Ft Wainwright as a biologist for six years. The Nike sites are death traps for wildlife and soldiers are forever getting in there for thier battles. Then there's the impact areas that are no longer used but are closed to the public. Then there's the MOUT site built in an alpine area that isn't used. The list is quite long. Ft Greely will never be thoroughly cleaned and now you want to add something else. Alaska is no longer a State where Wash. DC can say "well it's out of sight so it doesn't matter." It does matter. This same attitude comes up with new Commanders. They think they can do anything they please to the land. Let's protect our resources and clean up what has already been mistreated. Thank you.</p> <p>Pam Bruce</p>	<p>P-E-019</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-020</p> <p>I oppose the deployment of the National Missile Defense (NMD) system for three reasons: It would undoubtedly increase nuclear tensions worldwide (the Chinese have already announced an intention to re-start the nuclear arms race in response to the US' failure to pass the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty); the technology is still totally unproven against real-world threats; it undermines the ABM treaty and hampers our efforts to rein in both rogue states and potential nuclear powers. There could be no worse environmental impact than that which actually increases the nuclear arms race and the potential for nuclear war.</p> <p>Barbara Green</p>	<p>P-E-020</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-021</p> <p>Dear Ms. Hudson,</p> <p>I am a physician in Los Angeles and father of two. I want to urge you to abandon NMD. It is a waste of time, money and national honor. This project sends a message to the rest of the world that there is security in more weapons. How can we achieve worldwide nuclear disarmament if we keep adding more weapons to arsenals swollen with instruments of genocide.</p> <p>If we keep adding to our weapons, other nations will do the same. These weapons of mass destruction will be used, perhaps not us at first. Millions will die and you and I and our families will be increasing threatened. I urge you to abandon NMD.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Joseph Burkes MD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-022</p> <p>US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attention: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>The letter is to officially comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the National Missile Defense Deployment (September 1999).</p> <p>I'll be brief. There are unexplained elevated rates of cancers on Cape Cod. There is ample evidence in peer-reviewed press that electromagnetic radiation is associated with changes in human tissue at the cellular level, which are not measured by the IEEE thermally-based standard employed to characterize hazard to human or animal health. The precautionary principle is being urged in all industrial facilities of Cape Cod where hazardous emissions are potentially viable, and upgrades and additions are proposed.</p> <p>The EIS prepared for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility more than twenty years ago foretold of all sorts of problems, yet by the time it was written, the facility was virtually in place. To date, Cape Codders have not had ample time to assess PAVE PAWS' contribution to the regional cancer dilemma. An extension of the comment period for this EIS is warranted. Public hearings ought to be held to hear from and educate the public.</p> <p>Additionally, I call for the preparation of a full site-specific EIS to be prepared for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS site and the proposed computer facility upgrade proposed.</p> <p>I moved my family here 7 years ago. At that time, my wife asked me whether we were safe from the emissions of the PAVE PAWS radar facility, not more than a mile due west of my house. I put a lot of effort into trying to find out the answer. I visited the site, I researched the literature to the best of my ability, I found the old EIS and read it, and I've attended a talk given by the PAVE PAWS public affairs attache. I tried to assuage her fears, but to date, I cannot tell her for sure whether the fears of the old EIS were unfounded. Indeed, I cannot find anyone in the military or civilian community who really knows whether the facility is safe. A full EIS should be mandated for this site's upgrade to its computing facilities and indeed any extension to its purported 20-year mission, which by my calculation is over.</p> <p>I look forward to your response.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Peter Schlesinger</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-022</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-023</p> <p>November 14, 1999</p> <p>Dear U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command: We are submitting the attached comments for the public record, on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense Deployment. These comments are to be included in the Final EIS, in addition to testimony we gave at the NMD public hearing at the Days Inn in Arlington, Virginia on November 9, 1999.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p> <p>Sincerely, Richard and Sharon Judge</p>	<p>P-E-023</p>	<p>November 14, 1999</p> <p>Richard and Sharon Judge</p> <p>U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson) P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RE: COMMENTS ON THE NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)</p> <p>Dear U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command:</p> <p>Please include the following written comments and attached letters in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense Deployment, in addition to our verbal testimony given at the NMD public hearing at the Days Inn, Arlington, Virginia on November 9, 1999.</p> <p>REQUEST FOR 30-DAY EXTENSION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD We are formally requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period for the Draft EIS for the National Missile Defense Deployment. The public on Cape Cod was never notified of the release of the DEIS. Although the DEIS focuses primarily on sites in N. Dakota and Alaska, there are some sections specific to the PAVE PAWS Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod. A press release was sent out from the Joint Program Office (JPO) on the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR), on November 8, 1999, to the selectmen representatives of the Senior Management Board only (see attached press release).</p> <p>We were given the wrong internet address by the BMDO public affairs representative at PAVE PAWS. When we finally got the correct internet address for the BMDO, we had great difficulty navigating to the Draft EIS screen. When calling the U.S. Space and Missile Defense Command, it was difficult for Cape Cod citizens to get a live person in order to request a copy of the DEIS.</p> <p>THE EIS PROCESS IS DEFICIENT We believe the EIS process is deficient in regards to the proposed upgrades to the PAVE PAWS Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod as the public cannot fully participate in the EIS process. Section ES.1.5 regarding the scoping process states that, "A total of seven public scoping meetings in December 1998 were held in <u>communities perceived to be affected</u> by the NMD program." It is unacceptable that no formal scoping meetings, on the public record, were held for the Cape Cod community.</p> <p>The Air Force and BMDO were well aware of the opposition to the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod. The meeting on February 16, 1999 at the Sandwich High School, hosted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, was heavily attended by representatives of the Air Force and JPO on MMR. It is important to note that all were monitors and none represented the PAVE PAWS facility. We are aware of at least one conference call and one meeting this summer where officials from the JPO on MMR met up at the Pentagon to discuss PAVE PAWS and community issues.</p> <p>Despite the fact that Cape Cod citizens are calling for PAVE PAWS to be decommissioned and moved to an unpopulated site, (as was the case with the PAVE PAWS in Texas this past year), BMDO representatives from the Pentagon chose to announce the proposed upgrades to PAVE PAWS at an</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>"invitation only" meeting on September 21, 1999, at the JPO on MMR. It is unacceptable that the public is being left out of the process.</p> <p>Although we have been told that a supplement to the DEIS is being prepared for the proposed upgrades to PAVE PAWS on MMR, this falls far short of what the people of Cape Cod expect and deserve. A supplement is not adequate. Last week, the Sandwich Board of Selectmen and Board of Health, at their regularly scheduled meetings, voted unanimously to send a letter to Secretary of the Air Force, F. Whitten Peters, requesting that a full, site-specific Environmental Impact Statement be prepared for the existing PAVE PAWS facility on Cape Cod; including, but not limited to upgrades proposed by both the Air Force and the BMDO. No changes should be made to the existing PAVE PAWS facility, or the approximately 87 acre PAVE PAWS site on MMR until a full site-specific EIS, as described above, is completed. This will ensure that the public can fully participate in the decision making process in a legal and meaningful way. Ultimately, it must be up to the citizens of Cape Cod to decide what level of risk is acceptable to the population and environment.</p> <p>BRIEF HISTORY</p> <p>Twenty years ago when PAVE PAWS went online, the Cape Cod community was told it would be a "short term use of the environment" and would operate for 10-20 years. Residents did not find out about PAVE PAWS until construction was underway. Residents filed a lawsuit forcing the Air Force to prepare an EIS. This document is outdated, is incomplete and unconvincing. The Air Force conceded that the long term chronic effects of exposure to pulse modulated microwave radiation were unknown at that time. Several urgent requests were documented in the EIS;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That there be continuous Cape-wide monitoring of radiation levels; 2. That an epidemiological study begin from the moment the power was turned on at PAVE PAWS; 3. That the public be notified if there was ever an upgrade at PAVE PAWS. <p>Twenty years later, none of these things have been done despite the fact that Cape Cod has some of the highest rates of cancer in the state and other potentially related health issues that remain unexplained. Any future "study" of PAVE PAWS must be retrospective.</p> <p>THE DRAFT EIS IS DEFICIENT:</p> <p>The DEIS did not evaluate all community and environmental issues involved with the existing Early Warning Radar on Cape Cod or the upgrades proposed by the BMDO. Both the No-Action and the Proposed Action Alternatives would result in the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod. ES.1.3 states, "If the initial decision made is not to deploy, the NMD program would use the time to enhance the existing technologies of the various system elements. The NMD program would also have the option to add new elements if and as they are developed. For the potential sites. For the potential sites being considered for NMD deployment, the No-Action Alternative would be a continuation of activities currently occurring or planned at those locations."</p> <p>The fact that the footprint and maximum power output will not change does not adequately address all community and environmental concerns. There are not enough details regarding the hardware and software modifications (which would effect the beam/radiation characteristics) and certain interior changes that are proposed. Section 2.2.5 states, "The specific modifications to the radars are still under development. Once the details of the radar upgrades are defined, separate site-specific environmental analysis, as required, would be performed." What type of environmental analysis would be done, and required by who? The facility has been upgraded in the past without adequate environmental review. There are not enough details about proposed power plant modifications, fiber optic cable modifications and the role PAVE PAWS would play in the NMD Testing, Training and Exercise Capability. The PAVE PAWS on Cape Cod should go through its own full, site-specific EIS process discussed above, so that the public can participate fully in the decision making process in a legal and meaningful way.</p> <p>The DEIS is vague about supplemental site-specific environmental analysis for NMD elements whose sites have not been identified yet (i.e. IFICS, X-BR, FIBER OPTIC CABLE LINE). ES.1.5. states, "In addition, as the operational requirements are refined, other regions may be identified. Since specific sites have not</p>	3	<p>been identified, a general programmatic description of the types of impacts that could be expected from deployment are included within this EIS. Once specific sites are identified, supplemental site-specific environmental analysis, as required, would be performed based on the initial analysis in this EIS." Our question is; What type of environmental analysis and required by who? The public cannot fully participate in the EIS because the programmatic information is not adequate to the public process. A supplemental DEIS should be prepared for the IFICS data terminals, the X-Band Radar(s) and Fiber Optic Cable Line when locations are determined.</p> <p>ES. 1.6.1 states, "Under the No-Action Alternative, only the locations and environmental resources listed below were anticipated to have environmental impacts from continued ongoing operations. No impacts would be expected to the remaining locations and environmental resources." Cumulative effects in regard to the continued operation of the PAVE PAWS located in a densely populated area on Cape Cod, are not addressed in this DEIS.</p> <p>ES. 1.6.2.4 states, "Deployment of the XBR would not result in any risk to human health. Electromagnetic radiation levels would be below prescribed health based standards at the 150 meter controlled boundary for the site." "The exposure limits established by ANSI/IEEE C95.1 are used to ensure that the public will not be impacted by EMR emitted by the XBR." This rationale will not hold up for the PAVE PAWS radar located in a densely populated area on Cape Cod. The ANSI/IEEE C95.1 standard does not adequately address the long term effects of chronic exposure to PAVE PAWS-type emissions. Recent peer-reviewed scientific studies have shown adverse effects at levels well below the current safety standard.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Sharon Judge Spokesperson Cape Cod Coalition to Decommission PAVE PAWS</p> <p>Richard Judge Selectman, Town of Sandwich, Massachusetts Senior Management Board, Massachusetts Military Reservation</p>	4

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-024</p> <p>To Ms. Julia Hudson:</p> <p>* The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>* NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to the Star Wars plan envisioned by Reagan.</p> <p>* NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>* NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering and ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, biological attacks, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>* NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outerspace. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>* NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>* NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rationale for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>Sincerely, Leah Penniman</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-024</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-025</p> <p>November 14, 1999</p> <p>Ms. Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V</p> <p>I am responding to your request for public comments on the National Missile Defense Draft Environmental Impact statement. It is difficult if not impossible to find any positive environmental impacts from a missile defense system. If used, missiles will devastate the human and natural environments far beyond the point of contact and for an indeterminate number of years. Development and manufacture of missiles will inevitably have a negative impact on worker safety, water, power, land-use and traffic around the manufacturing site to say nothing of contributing to air pollution. Testing of missiles, even if never used militarily, will contribute to space pollution -- NASA is already having to adjust orbiting patterns to avoid damage from space junk. Finally, a national missile defense program flies in the face of our national interest in an environment of peace. The U.S. and Israel were the only nation-states which did not support the November 1, United Nations "Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space" resolution calling for the protection of outer space from warfare.</p> <p>From what would missiles defend? Countries which wish to attack the U.S. have such horrors as suitcase bombs and poison gasses at their disposal; why should they utilize nuclear weapons since to do so guarantees overwhelming nuclear response from the U.S.? Creating a missile defense system violates the ABM Treaty of which the U.S. is a signatory (event President Clinton agrees) and totally undermines U.S. credibility when trying to negotiate arms reductions with such nuclear or potentially nuclear countries as Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Israel and Iraq.</p> <p>Apparently there only two forces which would benefit from a national missile defense system. One is the U.S. Space Command with its Vision for 2020 to "control and dominate" space. The other are Pentagon contractors such as Lockheed Martin, TRW and Boeing and the superbly trained scientists and technicians whose jobs are threatened by peaceful conversions.</p> <p>We have seen enough warfare on this earth and are working too hard to resolve conflicts peacefully to extend weapons into space.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention.</p> <p>Patricia Wulp</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-025</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-026</p> <p>Ms Julie Hudson US Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn : SMDC - EN -U</p> <p>I am writing from England regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense program.</p> <p>My objections to this project are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I fail to understand why the US which, as the world's last remaining superpower, now wishes to dominate space. No other power is likely to challenge the US with its present military and navy arsenals. 2. I am concerned at the potential follow-on to this program which may mean offensive weapons in space such as the laser weapons currently under development. 3. The cost of such a program would be enormous; the US as a wealthy power should be addressing the issues of poverty which are overall worse within its own borders than elsewhere in Europe. 4. There is already far too much pollution both on and above this planet; the NMD program would merely exacerbate this. 5. The deployment of NMD would be in violation of the ABM Treaty of 1972 and also the Outer Space Treaty of 1967. Other powers would accelerate their own research which would threaten an already precarious world peace. 6. As a UK national I object strongly to the presence of a US base not 20 miles from here. This is Menwith Mill and it will be the European ground relay station for SBIRS, part of BMD, Ballistic Missile Defense of which I understand NMD is a first stage. This station is an ugly scar on our beautiful landscape and appears to be accountable only to the US government. <p>Yours sincerely</p> <p>Patricia Bracey</p> <p>-- brian crowther</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-026</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-027</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>I am writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>I have the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation. 2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars. 3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs. 4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless. 5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space. 6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest. 7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond 	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-027</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rationale for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that many organizations will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>In peace,</p> <p>Audrey Jordan Barnard, Citizen</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-028</p> <p>November 13, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>I am writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is my understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>I have the following comments which coincide with the position taken by the Global Network Against Nuclear Weapons and Missiles in Space.</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p>	<p>P-E-028</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that I will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Tanja Winter</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-029</p> <p>Dear Friends</p> <p>I urge you not to deploy a Missile Defense System. There is no data to suggest the system would work and it is to expensive. I urge you to spend the money saved on education, health care, establishing ties with other countries.</p> <p>Thank you, Stanley Jacobs</p>	<p>P-E-029</p> <p>1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-030</p> <p>Dear Ms. Nelson,</p> <p>I am writing to express my views about the National Missile Defense system. First I would like to say that it is totally refreshing to have the military ask for public comment. Thanks. First, I believe recent terrorist attacks show just how easy it is for another nation to attack America without using missile force. I find it ridiculous to think that a "rogue" nation would attack America using missiles when our huge amount of firepower is well-known. This attempt to strike fear and hysteria into the hearts of the American populace is an effort to sell us NMD for other reasons, I think. And these reasons are the continued attempt to control the people of the world through fear and to line the wallets of Lockheed-Martin and Boeing, as well as to pave the way for U.S. control and dominance in space. This goal was clearly outlined by the U.S. Space Command in their "Vision for 2020". In my mind, I feel really embarrassed to be an American sometimes--why would we even consider such an outlandish, expensive plan when there are children unfed and undereducated and when we have failed to clean up prior messes made by the U.S. military in places such as Vietnam and El Salvador? Furthermore, NMD violates the 1972 ABM treaty and the U.N. resolution of 11/1/99, as well as the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. How can we expect to be respected by other countries when we so flagrantly ignore any attempts made to pave the way for peace? America is not God--we cannot control everything and must behave in an ethical manner if we wish to guide the world to a more peaceful way of being. Einstein said it best, " One cannot simultaneously prevent and prepare for war." Lastly, we have already soiled our nest here on Earth and instead of getting it cleaned up, we seem to be heading toward messing up space with our pollution as well. Not learning from one's mistakes is a sign of immaturity (and, I have heard it said, of insanity).</p> <p>Please, no NMD. It escalates the costs of war too highly, both from the food it would take from the world's hungry and, in the event of war, Goddess forbid, would escalate the numbers of war dead too highly. One war dead is one too many, billions are unconscionable. Please be trying to open your heart to a way of peace, for children and animals, trees and mountains, old people and clouds, frogs and rivers. Blessings to you; I will continue to pray for the transformation of America to a peace-based society. In the words of Lennon, peace begins with me. Thank you.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For peace, Terri Middleton</p>	<p>P-E-030</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-031</p> <p>I would like to go on record as opposing the installation of the National Missile Defense system in Alaska or anywhere at this time.</p> <p>First the system has inherent flaws that prevent it from being effective in its intended purpose: that of protecting the U.S. from missiles fired from Rogue states such as N. Korea.</p> <p>Second the Expense of the system does not balance with the benefits it would bring to the security of the nation.</p> <p>Third, The environmental degradation associated with such a program in Alaska may be underestimated in the EIS. Given the Military's record in Alaska caring for the environment during their operations (superfund sites in Alaska are almost all military) the installation of such a large project here will bring more of the same.</p> <p>As a long term resident of Alaska raising a family here I have an interest in the long term well being of our state. I don't see anything but short term financial gains for some locals and mostly nonlocals involved in the military weapons industry.</p> <p>Please consider my comments.</p> <p>Best Regards, Joseph Rueter</p>	<p>P-E-031</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-032</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson,</p> <p>I support the letter sent to you by Bruce K. Gagnon of Globenet on November 10, 1999, below.</p> <p>Sincerely, Ann Heidenreich</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly</p>	<p>P-E-032</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>In peace, Bruce K. Gagnon Coordinator Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-033</p> <p>NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering and ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, biological attacks, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>Unless it there to protect us from Aliens I can see no reason for such a waste of money that could be spent much more wisely.</p> <p>Yours most sincerely</p> <p>Justin Mason</p>	<p>P-E-033</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-034</p> <p>In this modern world, the danger to the US from missile attack is relatively minor compared to what it was during the height of the cold war when I grew up. This is due to one reason; improved relations with Russia and China.</p> <p>I do not fear a missile attack from North Korea or Iran or Iraq. They are as likely to launch an attack of biological warfare. The possible danger they represent through missiles does not warrant the assurance of worse relations with China and Russia who already have missiles. Rather than concentrating on when the bomb drops we need to improve our relations with other countries so that the bomb never does drop.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= = = = =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hatton Greer</p> <p>The large print giveth and the small print taketh away. Tom Waits</p>	<p>P-E-034</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-035</p> <p>My family and I are strongly opposed to the proposed missile defense system being built anywhere, let alone Alaska, our home. This system promotes war, not peace and is part of the Star Wars agenda. In addition, there are about 650 contaminated military sites in Alaska. The Dept. of Defense must clean these up prior to building any new sites. The proposed site, Ft. Greely, is currently leaking radiation from an old nuclear reactor. And, the military has been no friend to Alaska's indigenous Peoples, with a horrific history of experimenting on them and their lands. Thank you for your time and consideration of our comments.</p> <p>Sandra and Steve Arnold-Ganey</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-035</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-036</p> <p>I am writing to say that I oppose the proposal by the Dept. of Defense to deploy a national missile defense system, particularly in Alaska. I am a resident of Anchorage, Alaska, and want to preserve the pristine beauty of this land. Furthermore, I believe the government has the responsibility to clean up the approximately 650 contaminated military sites in Alaska to date (both active and inactive) prior to building new sites.</p> <p>I also want to address four points which may be important to this issue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technology is unproven, and cannot be shown to be reliable or effective by next summer's scheduled decision. 2. Unless Russia agrees to modify it, deployment would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, a move that could unravel the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime and substantially increase the nuclear threat to the United States. 3. The cost of the system is unclear and likely to spiral upwards far beyond the \$10.5 billion the Clinton Administration has budgeted over the next five years. The system cannot be shown to be effective and reliable under the current budget and deployment schedule. I do not want this much of our government's money to go towards this unproven system. 4. The low-risk threat cited as justification for deployment, particularly North Korea's small and untested long-range missile arsenal, does not warrant the damage U.S. missile defense deployment would wreak on relations with Russia and China. 5. I am also concerned about the impact on the environment and Alaska's indigenous peoples by the deployment of such a system. <p>All of these issues must be addressed adequately before such a deployment should happen.</p> <p>Thank you for accepting my comments.</p> <p>Trang Duong Anchorage, Alaska</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-036</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-037</p> <p>Thank you for this opportunity to comment to those who make National Defense decisions.</p> <p>I believe the NMD system concept is a good and necessary one. However, with NASA's recent multi-billion dollar errors, the project should not be put in their hands now.</p> <p>Kim O'Connor</p>	<p>P-E-037</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-038</p> <p>These are my official public comments on the proposed NMD defense system:</p> <p>I attended the EIS public hearing for the NMD here in Anchorage, Alaska as a concerned citizen. I do not want to see this implemented in Alaska, the Dakotas, or anywhere else for that matter. I would like to say first and foremost that the military has been a terrible presence in Alaska and has left a large amount of toxic wastes all over Alaska, including around 650 active and inactive sites. Sites which we were promised would be cleaned up have not been, and those which have been attempted are often not very well done. The military cannot propose any sites without taking care of all existing toxic wastes sites, and proving that it has the ability to clean up its own mess.</p> <p>I also believe that starting work on the NMD would be a trigger to bad international relations, and would start up another arms race. If we are going to build defense, why not prove that we want other nations to be safe also, and help them to build such a defense system also. After all, it is we who hold the ability to show such a gesture of peace. We cannot propose a nuclear test ban treaty and then turn around and show such severe distrust. I have no wish for America to be an impenetrable fortress capable of destroying the rest of the world while itself being uninjured.</p> <p>Also, the natives of the Aleutian islands are having a hard enough time presently living their subsistence lifestyles. It is hard to find enough food to eat in that area, and the wildlife and fish are not doing very well. This is in part due to severe contamination of the surrounding oceans, in part due to military contamination. This area could not handle a base there, and the extra persons and hunters that that would create. It does not need extra military waste, nor for its culture to be ruined in the presence of such a base site. The arctic natives already have POP's (persistent organic pollutants) in their breastmilk, due to the polar distillation of environmental pollutants. We should not contaminate this area any further.</p> <p>Alaska does not wish to be a target for the world's missiles. We do not wish to provide any more jobs to the military. We should strive for peace as a powerful nation. We do not wish to give any more of our land to the military. We do not wish for the military to contaminate our health any further. We wish the military would make amends for the huge amount of toxic waste we have already been poisoned with. We do not want the NMD system anywhere near Alaska, or anywhere else for that matter. A proposed site, Fort Greeley, is currently leaking nuclear waste from an old reactor. I do not wish for America to violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The low-risk threat cited as justification for deployment, particularly North Korea's small and untested long-range missile arsenal, does not warrant the damage U.S. missile defense deployment would wreak on relations with Russia and China.</p> <p>Thank You,</p> <p>Joanna L. Reichhold</p>	<p>P-E-038</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-039</p> <p>The idea a building a missile defense system in Alaska or anywhere else in the world is a total waste of money. The technology doesn't work, 10.5 million dollars + could better be used to fund education, the so-called threat of a missile strike is way over blown.</p> <p>This would be a violation of the ABM treaty and it would only add to the treat of necular the government has a dismal record for polluting the planet, Alaska and the people of this country. This will only push China to expand their nuclear weapons program and destabilize the START treaty.</p> <p>Practice Peace.! Scrape this waste of time and money and do something good For humanity</p> <p>Cammisa Ray</p>	<p>P-E-039</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-040</p> <p>I am opposed to development of the NMD. It is clearly unnecessary from a defensive point of view, since there is no credible missile threat to the US. It will have a destabilizing influence, since Russia has already indicated that they will deploy a system of their own. It won't stop terrorists, who will be using smaller, undetectable methods. It will put yet more debris into orbit, making it that much less safe for future manned and unmanned space flights. And it will put more launch vehicle exhaust gases into the upper atmosphere for no useful reason.</p> <p>In short, this project serves only useless or deleterious ends and damages the environment in the process. This project should be abandoned immediately.</p> <p>David R. Katz</p>	<p>P-E-040</p> <p>1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-041</p> <p>Dear Friends,</p> <p>I'm sending you an urgent request to respond by Nov 15 (Monday) to a proposal by the Dept. of Defense to deploy a national missile defense system. There is info below that you can use to decide for yourself what is important to say. A website address is also listed below (sorry I haven't figured out how to hyperlink it). Also, I recently learned about this comment period, so sorry also about the quick turn around.</p> <p>Although I'm quite concerned overall about this proposal, I'm even more concerned that Senator Stevens is pushing hard to locate one of these sites in Alaska. First, in addition to increasing Alaska's vulnerability to attack by making it a target, this system includes the EXPAND radar system - a holdover from Regan's StarWars agenda. Second, there are about 650 contaminated military sites in Alaska to date (both active and inactive) that should be cleaned up prior to building new sites. The proposed site, Ft. Greely, is currently leaking radiation from an old nuclear reactor. Third, the military has been no friend to Alaska's indigenous Peoples, with a horrific history of experimenting on them and their lands.</p> <p>Thanks and peace to you all. Karen Button</p> <p>>>> Let's Test Peace Not More Weapons of War <<<</p> <p>*****</p> <p>The Pentagon recently finished a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the proposed national missile defense. They are accepting public comments on the EIS until November 15, 1999.</p> <p>Below is the text of a written comment from the Disarmament Clearinghouse on the Draft EIS recently released on the proposed deployment of a national missile defense.</p> <p>You can provide comments over the internet, at:</p> <p>http://www.acq.osd.mil/bmdo/bmdolink/html/pubcomm.html</p> <p>or via email: nmdeis@smdc.army.mil</p> <p>Written Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on National Missile Defense Deployment</p> <p>The following organizations are strongly opposed to the proposed Deployment of a national missile defense.</p> <p>President Clinton has announced he will decide whether to deploy a National missile defense in June or July 2000. According to the President, that decision will be based on four factors: the readiness of the technology, the impact on arms control and relations with Russia, the cost effectiveness, and the threat. On each of these counts, the case for</p>	<p>P-E-041</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p>deployment is weak at best.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technology is unproven, and cannot be shown to be reliable or effective by next summer's scheduled decision. 2. Unless Russia agrees to modify it, deployment would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, a move that could unravel the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime and substantially increase the nuclear threat to the United States. 3. The cost of the system is unclear and likely to spiral upwards far beyond the \$10.5 billion the Clinton Administration has budgeted over the next five years. The system cannot be shown to be effective and reliable under the current budget and deployment schedule. 4. The low-risk threat cited as justification for deployment, particularly North Korea's small and untested long-range missile arsenal, does not warrant the damage U.S. missile defense deployment would wreak on relations with Russia and China. <p>Each of these factors is reviewed below in more detail.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The readiness of the technology: Unproven by next summer, and by 2005 By next June, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization will have conducted only three intercept tests of the proposed national missile defense system. Nineteen such tests are scheduled before the first limited system is scheduled to go online, in late 2005. The first intercept attempt, on October 2, hit its target. However, this was only a test of the "kill vehicle," the last component that destroys the incoming warhead. The booster rocket, the radars, and the integrated management system were not tested. In fact, only one of the first three tests will involve the complete system, and all three will use surrogate parts, not the actual components. <p>So few tests cannot show the system to be reliable and effective by next summer's scheduled deployment decision. Even by 2005, when the system is scheduled to finish its initial deployment, the additional tests cannot prove this highly complex system to be reliable against real-world threats.</p> <p>For example, the Patriot, adopted from an anti-aircraft missile system, achieved a perfect test record, hitting its target in all 17 of its intercept attempts. However, when used in the field during the Gulf War, it failed dramatically.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The effect on arms control: Increasing nuclear dangers The Clinton Administration is currently discussing with Russia modifications to the ABM Treaty that would allow the U.S. to deploy a "limited" national missile defense. Both Clinton Administration and Russian officials have repeatedly stated that the ABM Treaty remains the "cornerstone of strategic stability." To date, Russia has opposed all changes to the ABM Treaty and declared that U.S. withdrawal from it or insistence on changes would end the START process that is reducing strategic nuclear arsenals. This would leave Russia with 6,000 warheads that could hit the United States, many ready for launch within 15 minutes 	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

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of a decision to attack. China already perceives that U.S. efforts to build a missile defense are intended to weaken the Chinese deterrent. China's current arsenal is around 20 long-range, single warhead missiles. However, it is in a slow modernization program to build longer-range missiles with multiple warheads. China would likely react to U.S. deployment of a missile defense by increasing the both the size of its arsenal and the pace of its improvements. Evidence of China's response to U.S. talk of abrogating the ABM Treaty is already developing, with Reuters reporting on October 25 that China recently added \$9.7 billion to its defense budget to improve its nuclear arsenal.

3. Cost Effectiveness: Unsubstantiated

In January 1999, the Clinton Administration added \$6.6 billion for procurement to its five year plans for national missile defense, creating a \$10.5 billion total budget. However, most estimates expect even the small initial system envisioned in that budget would cost far more. The General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost \$18 to \$28 billion to deploy a small system. This merely adds to the over \$60 billion spent since President Ronald Reagan launched his Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983, money that has not lead to the deployment of a single effective system. It will take far more testing, and substantially increased budgets, to deploy a system that can be shown to be reliable and effective.

4. The Threat: Does not warrant rushed early deployment

The proposed national missile defense system is being developed in an attempt to respond to the potential threat from so-called rogue states, specifically North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. North Korea, which has of these three by far the most advanced capability, recently agreed to halt its missile flight test program while negotiating with the United States. It has not tested a missile capable of hitting the United States with a nuclear warhead.

On Iran, experts are divided on whether it will be able to field a missile that could threaten the U.S. within the next decade. Iraq is under severe international sanctions that effectively hinder it from developing any new missiles. Neither country would be able to field an intercontinental missile if the decision to deploy is delayed until the missile defense technology is shown to be effective.

Conclusion

Postponing the decision to deploy a national missile defense is an extremely low-risk course of action. Put simply, deploying a national missile defense MAY slightly reduce the low risk of a catastrophic attack on the U.S. carried out by a very few nuclear-armed missiles. That is true IF it proves capable of effectively intercepting incoming warheads. However, it WILL increase the risk of massive attack carried out with hundreds or thousands of such missiles that will destroy the United States entirely, along with much of the globe.

Stephen Young, Deputy Director
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

akcenter@alaska.net
Alaska Center for the Environment

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-042</p> <p>Do not place a missile defense system in Alaska. Its unproven, obscenely expensive, and will INCREASE, not decrease, our vulnerability. The Department of Defense turned its Alaska bases into toxic landfills, it has avoided responsibility for cleanup and unethically tested on indigenous Alaskans. Because of these reasons, there is not a neutron of expectation that the Dept of Defense will do the right thing. This proposal launches America firmly forward to 1955. Lets try peace this time. Lets not sell weapons to any stray beanbag country with an open wallet. Lets not invite retaliation. Nancy Reagan's unforgettable antidrug slogan applies to this brainchild of paranoia.</p> <p>Mark Luttrell Box 511 Seward AK 99664</p> <p>Mark Luttrell Eastern Kenai Peninsula Environmental Action Association</p>	<p>P-E-042</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-043</p> <p>Please. Citizens all over the country are noticing the effects of the military's increased presence in the air. The Navy has done enough dirty to the oceans to create significant environmental impacts to our global waters. Now NASA and a new arms race want to do the same to our air.</p> <p>It's clear to anyone not in the military and many who are in it: those who invest in war care very little about the world.</p> <p>Water and air are essentials to life on earth. Does the military hope to emigrate to the stars? Please seriously consider the arguments advanced by Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space and pull back from this ultimate brinkmanship. Yours in peace --</p> <p>Margaret Weitzmann R. Brace Beebe</p>	<p>P-E-043</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-044</p> <p>Dear comment reciever: I am a college student at Hawaii Pacific Universty and I've recieved a message that the military plans to start up another nuclear buildup. For what?????</p> <p>The USA has had peaceful relations with other nations for 10 years! Why do you want to start something? Are you all getting bored? Do you crave war, or is it another greedy excuse to get more military funding? Anyway, as you can tell, I am strongly opposed to this deployment of a national missle defense. It's extremely costly, destructive, and unneccesary.</p> <p>Do you want to continue on with your life and your precious family? Well so do I !!</p> <p>Thanks for your consideration, Shaunti Kiehl</p>	<p>P-E-044</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-045</p> <p>NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S.</p> <p>Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to the Star Wars plan envisioned by Reagan.</p> <p>No Name included</p>	<p>P-E-045</p> <p>1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-046</p> <p>November 11, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>Our organization is writing to endorse the letter written by Bruce K. Gagnon Coordinator Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space which comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program and which we repeat below:</p> <p>It is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the US President prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.</p> <p>By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from</p>	<p>P-E-046</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that our organization will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>In Peace, Geoff Holland, Director ----- Institute for Global Futures Research (IGFR). -----</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-047</p> <p>Comments of Dr. David R. Klein, Professor Emeritus on the proposed National Ballistic Missile Defense System:</p> <p>Deployment of a ballistic missile defense system, particularly in Alaska at the doorstep of the Russian Far East and within ready range of most of China, would create an unwanted provocation at a time when the United States is attempting to play down the need for arms buildup in these two countries. Clearly, deploying a ballistic missile defense system that is claimed to be directed toward North Korea, which lies between the second and third major world powers, can only be viewed by those powers and their people as an unwarranted aggressive action. Alaska's geographic location necessitates that our future wellbeing lies in expanded cooperation, exchange, and trade with the Russian Far East and other Pacific rim countries. We cannot afford to return to the Cold War brinkmanship mentality when the United States was viewed by the Soviet Union as a potential aggressor and we reacted in kind. Borders were closed in both directions. Currently, Alaska is developing joint venture industrial relations with the Russian Far East involving Alaskan expertise in oil exploration and development, commercial fisheries processing, and tourism, which is of benefit to the Alaskan economy, as well as assisting development of the Russian freemarket economy and survival of their fledgling democracy.</p> <p>If North Korea continues as a rouge nation, it will not play by conventional rules of missile system against missile system. Experience tells us that, in desperation its leaders may employ acts of terrorism which are comparable to terrorism of domestic origin within this country and must be dealt with accordingly.</p>	<p>P-E-047</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-048</p> <p>Alaska has played a large role in our national defense for many years. Interior Alaska is the logical location for National Missile Defense deployment, with it's rich history of military and construction use. We are the hub for transportation throughout our state and this project blends well with the other existing activities (Military & Civilian) in our region.</p> <p>-----Deputy Chief James Welch-Fairbanks Police.</p>	<p>P-E-048</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-049</p> <p>There is no real reason for nuclear weapons in space. If our government was not so power hungry this would not be an issue. You already have complete control of the people of the U.S. is that not enough. With any funding allotted for your tests, ect. Are you as well allowing the same amount of money for healthcare for the many problems you have already caused and will continue to cause. Lets take a look at the cancer increase over the last 10-15 years, especially lung cancer. A lot of that increase has a lot to do with the military's weapons tests. You don't admit it until way after millions are infected, but the fact still remains. Why don't all of you who want to take part in the defense missile defense system and nuclearization of space all get on a rocket and blast yourselves into space, you want to be there so bad anyway.</p> <p>I have a five year old daughter that I feel I have a duty to protect, as well as her future. Please stop this madness.</p> <p>Nancy Booth</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-049</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-050</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>I am writing in order to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. It is my understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to the president prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question.</p> <p>I have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. There is no realistic threat. The attempt to create fear and hysteria about "rogue" states attacking the U.S. is an empty effort to sell the program to the public. No nation like North Korea or Iraq would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would overwhelmingly retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense. In fact, NMD is a Trojan horse, a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to get permission to put weapons into space while making it look like they are "defending" the American people. The U.S. Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD is the foot in the door for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program will only be more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone that truly wanted to attack the U.S. would find much cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways of doing it. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.</p> <p>By a vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israeli abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p> <p>6) NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems we will create massive amounts of space junk that</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-050</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination. The Pentagon is soiling the nest.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Thus, we will be creating a new arms race. We wonder if the U.S. is intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rational for deployment of NMD. Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>I can assure you that the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space, myself and others will be working with groups and people all over the world to ensure that we do not put weapons into space. NMD is just the first step in a colossally evil plan to move the arms race into space. This must be resisted. We've seen enough warfare on this earth. We do not need to extend this bad seed into space.</p> <p>I urge that this money be spent on space travel research rather than weapons.</p> <p>In peace,</p> <p>Paul Kirsch Paul Kirsch</p>	<p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-051</p> <p>November 11, 1999</p> <p>Ms Julia Hudson U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V PO Box 1500 Huntsville, Al. 35807</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson:</p> <p>On behalf of the Dominican Sisters of Hope and the Ursuline Sisters of Tildonk-US Province, I am offering comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) program. I am doing so at this time because it is our understanding that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation on the early deployment question to the President prior to June 2000.</p> <p>We have the following comments:</p> <p>1) The NMD system is not needed. The threat is contrived in order to set the stage for public approval of further weapons buildup. No nation is an evil empire and it boggles the mind to imagine that leaders of nations, such as North Korea or Iraq, would attack the U.S. with nuclear weapons knowing full well that the U.S. would retaliate against their nation.</p> <p>2) NMD is not about defense of the most powerful nation on earth. It is simply a way for the Pentagon and aerospace industry to forge the way toward weapons into space, while making it look like they are "defending" the U.S. people and business interests. The U.S.Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the U.S. intention to "control and dominate" space. TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser, which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. NMD paves the way for a return to Star Wars.</p> <p>3) NMD is a waste of money. The Pentagon has already wasted over \$120 billion on Star Wars development and the NMD program is more welfare for the aerospace corporations. These hard earned tax dollars of ours need to be used for other human and environmental needs.</p> <p>4) NMD won't work. Anyone who wants to attack the U.S. will find cheaper and more effective means of delivering ways. Suitcase or car bombs, cruise missiles and the like would not be deterred by NMD. Decoys on missiles or other counter measures would make NMD useless.</p> <p>5) NMD will violate international treaties. Russia is already strongly reacting to NMD by rightly claiming that deployment of the system will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on November 1, 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. The vote of 138-0 (with the U.S. and Israel abstaining) the U.N. clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare. The U.N. Outer Space Treaty of 1967 outlaws the movement of war into space.</p>	<p>P-E-051</p> <p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>6) NMD will increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons systems, we will create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet." Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination.</p> <p>7) NMD is destabilizing. In recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the U.S. moves forward with NMD. Is the U.S. intentionally trying to create this new instability as a rationale for deployment of NMD? Either way, NMD deployment is dangerous and insane.</p> <p>We do not believe that further armaments and warlike policies create a just, peaceful world.</p> <p>Yours truly,</p> <p>Valerie Heinonen, o.s.u. Corporate Responsibility Representative</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-052</p> <p>From: Mr Nick Drake, Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Southampton, Highfield,</p> <p>To: Ms Julia Hudson, U.S. Army Space & Missile Defense Command, Attn: SMDC-EN-V, PO Box 1500, Huntsville, Al. 35807, USA.</p> <p>Dear Ms Hudson,</p> <p>Re: National Missile Defense Draft Environmental Impact Statement</p> <p>I am writing to record my thoughts on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Missile Defense (NMD) programme. I understand that the Pentagon will be making a recommendation to President Clinton prior to June 2000 on the early deployment question, and trust that the following comments will be noted.</p> <p>The NMD programme is objectionable on the most broad environmental grounds as its inception would almost certainly be in breach of international law, international humanitarian law and UN treaties such as the 1967 Outer Space Treaty which prohibits the movement of any war into space. The inception of NMD will violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. The United Nations passed a resolution on 1st November 1999 calling for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. By a vote of 138-0 (with the US and Israel abstaining) the UN clearly showed that international concern is mounting to keep space protected from warfare.</p> <p>The US Space Command, in their Vision for 2020, clearly spells out the country's intention to "control and dominate" space. At this very moment TRW, Boeing and Lockheed Martin are working on the space-based laser which will be a follow-on technology to NMD giving the U.S. "offensive" weapons in space. Any use or testing of such weapons inevitably has a profoundly negative environmental impact.</p> <p>Furthermore, NMD will help to increase space pollution. Just days ago NASA was forced to move the international space station to a higher orbit in order to avoid being hit by a piece of space junk. If we allow the testing and deployment of space weapons' systems we shall create massive amounts of space junk that will, in the words of Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, "Make it impossible for us to get off the planet". Space must be viewed as an environment that needs to be protected from excessive contamination.</p> <p>NMD is destabilizing; in recent days Russia has tested new missiles that they say they will deploy if NMD is approved. India, China and other powers have said they will respond with new offensive systems if the US moves forward with NMD. Thus, a new arms race would be created by the</p>	<p>P-E-052</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Pentagon, with inestimable damage to the environment as a direct result.</p> <p>I therefore object most strongly to the proposed NMD programme on the basis of a large number of threats to local and global environments that such a programme will make.</p> <p>Thank you for your time in reading this letter.</p> <p>Yours sincerely,</p> <p>Nick Drake.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-053</p> <p>Please accept my grave concerns about the NMD you are considering. It is a wasteful, dangerous, unnecessary, expensive and harmful proposition, which we cannot afford to further nor to foster. I want to see our money spent on earth's problems, not creating more for us in space. The NMD program you are considering will destabilize the earth's populations more, with the US using its position to command and control space and the earth from space, rather than help the world. This warlike system is as evil and foolhardy as any thought up since the atom bomb itself. To even think of exporting this imperfect nuclear menace into space, when it cannot be controlled or harnessed or dealt with properly here on earth, is insanity and hubris of the highest degree.</p> <p>Add me to the list of people who oppose this NMD and any deployment thereof, now and forever. Please, stop this madness before it is too late. I am ashamed that of all the nations in the world who vowed to keep space exploration safe and peaceful in intent and in conduct, the US and Israel were the only 2 abstentions. It does not help my confidence in what the motives of my nation are in this regard. NO NMD!</p> <p>Holly Gwinn Graham</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-053</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-054</p> <p>Comments on the BMDO/NMD system by Carah Ong</p> <p>While many people believe that the new Star Wars program, initiated under the Clinton Administration, is a means to defend the US against nuclear missile attacks, the truth is that the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Organization is costly, inefficient and destabilizing, posing the risk of increased international tensions and initiation of a new arms race. The BMD Organization is a division within the Department of Defense and is responsible for managing, directing and executing the BMD Program. Three areas are currently being pursued by the BMD Program: Theater Missile Defense (TMD), National Missile Defense (NMD) and advanced ballistic missile defense technologies.</p> <p>Offense or Defense? The Pentagon claims that BMD programs are defensive, but the Space Command is committed to space "control and domination." The US Space Command has released "Vision for 2020", a joint initiative that combines US Army, Navy and Air Forces in a unified command to dominate "the space dimension of military operations to protect US interests and investment, integrating Space Forces into warfighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict." "Control of Space", defined in the Vision 2020 as "the ability to assure access to space, freedom of operations within the space medium, and an ability to deny others the use of space, if required", is one of four operational concepts required to "achieve overall campaign objectives."</p> <p>Ultimately BMD programs such as the NMD system will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies to so-called "rogue states." Furthermore, development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to develop anti-missile systems.</p> <p>Legal or Illegal? The NMD system violates The Outer Space Treaty which entered into force in 1967 and reserves the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only and for scientific exploration that benefits all peoples. The Treaty also prohibits the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications as well as the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers.</p> <p>In addition, the NMD system violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, an agreement between the US and the USSR that entered into force in 1972. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 on whether or not to deploy the NMD system. While missile defense advocates argue that the ABM Treaty has been null and void since the dissolution of the USSR, if Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same argument to no longer be bound by other international treaties. Russian officials have stated that any amendments to the ABM Treaty could undo 20 years of arms control efforts and have threatened a new arms race if the US builds the NMD system.</p>	<p>P-E-054</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Protect or Endanger? The NMD system is a space and missile tracking system intended to intercept warheads launched by "rogue states" and detonate them above the atmosphere. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, the schedule and cost pressures on the NMD will most likely cause even more severe flight test failures than those experienced by other programs in the BMD Organization.</p> <p>Cost Effective or Costly? Over \$120 billion has already been spent to date on BMD programs. Yet, the Welch Report documented only four successes out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD. The Pentagon had originally scheduled 18 tests of the NMD system before the June 2000 Presidential decision. However, citing "costs" as the reason, the number of scheduled tests has been reduced to three. Quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.</p> <p>Success or Failure? The NMD system had its first-ever test from Vandenberg Air Force Base on October 2, 1999. Was the October 2nd success purely luck or will the system prove itself? Even if the NMD is successful, it will quickly be challenged by those countries that feel provoked by the system's seemingly offensive assertion. Consequently, those countries will likely respond to the system by developing various responses and countermeasures. Is a costly arms race, which diverts resources and funds from important social programs such as healthcare, social security and education, really how we want to begin the new millennium?</p> <p>Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology that undermines the security of the US, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties that reduce the nuclear threat, enhance international cooperation and fulfill existing obligations.</p> <p>----- REASONS TO OPPOSE THE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM</p> <p>*The NMD system is costly and inefficient. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, there have been only 4 successful interceptions out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD program. Over \$120 billion has already been spent on BMD programs. In a July 29, 1999 interview with the Los Angeles times, John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists noted that quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.</p> <p>*The NMD will threaten international relations and violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. According to the Constitution, only the President of the US has the authority to carry out, modify or terminate a treaty. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 whether or not to deploy the NMD system. If Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same argument to no longer honor other international treaties such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>*Development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to also develop anti-missile systems.</p> <p>*BMD programs will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies.</p> <p>*Corporations seem to be the only ones benefitting from BMD programs. Companies such as Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Boeing are being awarded long-term contracts to work on a project that has almost zero possibility of success.</p> <p>Carah Lynn Ong Coordinator, Abolition 2000 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation</p> <p>Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.</p> <p>To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, please do one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Send a message to the list moderator at A2000@silcom.com 2. Visit the Abolition-caucus website at: http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/ and submit a membership form. 3. Visit the Abolition 2000 website and submit a membership form. 4. Send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of the message blank). <p>To post a message to the Abolition Global Caucus, send your message to: abolition-caucus@egroups.com</p> <p>To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no</p>		<p>subject) to: abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com In the body of the message, write: "subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)</p> <p>To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com</p>	

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-055</p> <p>We're restarting the arms race. The money needs to be spent elsewhere. We cannot heal the earth without peace which means trust. We are all one. We need to be big enough to start a trend toward peace so we can start gaining admiration from the rest of the world. Why are we destroying the earth?</p> <p>Leila Ryterski</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-055</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-056</p> <p>BMD: The Phantom Menace by Carah Ong *</p> <p>While many people believe that the new Star Wars program, initiated under the Clinton Administration, is a means to defend the US against nuclear missile attacks, the truth is that the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Organization is costly, inefficient and destabilizing, posing the risk of increased international tensions and initiation of a new arms race. The BMD Organization is a division within the Department of Defense and is responsible for managing, directing and executing the BMD Program. Three areas are currently being pursued by the BMD Program: Theater Missile Defense (TMD), National Missile Defense (NMD) and advanced ballistic missile defense technologies.</p> <p>Offense or Defense? The Pentagon claims that BMD programs are defensive, but the Space Command is committed to space "control and domination." The US Space Command has released "Vision for 2020", a joint initiative that combines US Army, Navy and Air Forces in a unified command to dominate "the space dimension of military operations to protect US interests and investment, integrating Space Forces into warfighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict." "Control of Space", defined in the Vision 2020 as "the ability to assure access to space, freedom of operations within the space medium, and an ability to deny others the use of space, if required", is one of four operational concepts required to "achieve overall campaign objectives."</p> <p>Ultimately BMD programs such as the NMD system will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies to so-called "rogue states." Furthermore, development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to develop anti-missile systems.</p> <p>Legal or Illegal? The NMD system violates The Outer Space Treaty which entered into force in 1967 and reserves the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only and for scientific exploration that benefits all peoples. The Treaty also prohibits the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications as well as the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers.</p> <p>In addition, the NMD system violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, an agreement between the US and the USSR that entered into force in 1972. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 on whether or not to deploy the NMD system. While missile defense advocates argue that the ABM Treaty has been null and void since the dissolution of the USSR, if Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same argument to no longer be bound by other international treaties. Russian officials have stated that any amendments to the ABM Treaty could undo 20 years of arms control efforts and have threatened a new arms race if the US builds the NMD system.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-056</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

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Protect or Endanger? The NMD system is a space and missile tracking system intended to intercept warheads launched by "rogue states" and detonate them above the atmosphere. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, the schedule and cost pressures on the NMD will most likely cause even more severe flight test failures than those experienced by other programs in the BMD Organization.

Cost Effective or Costly? Over \$120 billion has already been spent to date on BMD programs. Yet, the Welch Report documented only four successes out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD. The Pentagon had originally scheduled 18 tests of the NMD system before the June 2000 Presidential decision. However, citing "costs" as the reason, the number of scheduled tests has been reduced to three. Quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.

Success or Failure? The NMD system had its first-ever test from Vandenberg Air Force Base on October 2, 1999. Was the October 2nd success purely luck or will the system prove itself? Even if the NMD is successful, it will quickly be challenged by those countries that feel provoked by the system's seemingly offensive assertion. Consequently, those countries will likely respond to the system by developing various responses and countermeasures. Is a costly arms race, which diverts resources and funds from important social programs such as healthcare, social security and education, really how we want to begin the new millennium?

Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology that undermines the security of the US, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties that reduce the nuclear threat, enhance international cooperation and fulfill existing obligations.

*This article was published in the Santa Barbara News Press on November 2, 1999. It is available on-line at the Abolition 2000 website:
<http://www.abolition2000.org>

Ballistic Missile Defense Fact Sheet*
By Carah Ong

Background on the BMD Organization

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a division within the Department of Defense and is responsible for managing, directing and executing the Ballistic Missile Program. The three areas currently being pursued by the BMD Program are: Theater Missile Defense (TMD), National Missile Defense (NMD) and advanced ballistic missile defense technologies. The NMD system is a space and missile tracking system. It includes six fundamental components: a ground based interceptor; a ground based radar;

early warning radars; forward based X-band radars; Space Based Infrared System; and battle management, command, control and communications. In July 1999, President Clinton signed legislation that will permit the deployment of the NMD system "as soon as technologically feasible." The President and Congress are contemplating the deployment of a system that has little possibility of success. Instead of wasting billions testing undeveloped technology, defense efforts should concentrate on the enforcement of treaties to prevent the development of other counter-technologies.

REASONS TO OPPOSE THE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM

*The NMD system is costly and inefficient. According to the Welch Report, issued in February 1998 by an independent team of missile defense experts, there have been only 4 successful interceptions out of 17 tests conducted by the BMD program. Over \$120 billion has already been spent on BMD programs. In a July 29, 1999 interview with the Los Angeles times, John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists noted that quality standards remain a serious concern, especially when one miss could cause horrendous casualties and irreparable damage.

*The NMD will threaten international relations and violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. According to the Constitution, only the President of the US has the authority to carry out, modify or terminate a treaty. President Clinton has announced that he will make a decision in June 2000 whether or not to deploy the NMD system. If Russia disagrees with the Presidential decision, it is likely to respond by using the same argument to no longer honor other international treaties such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention.

*Development of the NMD system will increase the proliferation of nuclear technology. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, countries developing ballistic missiles have the capability to also develop anti-missile systems.

*BMD programs will spur additional offensive technologies that will threaten the security of the US. Russia and China each have developed numerous countermeasures and probably will be willing to sell those technologies.

*Corporations seem to be the only ones benefitting from BMD programs. Companies such as Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Boeing are being awarded long-term contracts to work on a project that has almost zero possibility of success.

*This sheet was circulated in the October 1999 Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter and was created for distribution at the September 25th protest hosted by the Global Network against Nuclear Weapons and Power in Space and supported by Abolition 2000 Global Network.

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>Join the Abolition-USA or Abolition-Global Caucus list serve to regularly receive updates about the Abolition movement. Both caucus' also provide a forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues as well as they are used to post important articles and information pertaining to nuclear abolition.</p> <p>To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, please do one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Send a message to the list moderator at A2000@silcom.com 2. Visit the Abolition-caucus website at: http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/ and submit a membership form. 3. Visit the Abolition 2000 website and submit a membership form. 4. Send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of the message blank). <p>To post a message to the Abolition Global Caucus, send your message to: abolition-caucus@egroups.com</p> <p>To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to: abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com In the body of the message, write: "subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)</p> <p>To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com</p> <p>Submitted by: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-057</p> <p>No, no, no, no, no. What a terrible idea. I can scarcely believe you're serious. A political and environmental disaster. Please just forget about it.</p> <p>Regards, Alan Seegert</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-057</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-058</p> <p>nmdeis@smdc.army.mil</p> <p>Defence Digitisation Bulletin</p> <p>The only journal dedicated to analysing the pace of defence digitisation > in Europe and beyond.</p> <p>Includes a 48-page defence digitisation project tracker FREE each month, > including over 650 continually updated project reviews.</p> <p>News, reviews and features on C4I, battlefield communications, recon, EW, IW, simulation, IFF and much more.</p> <p>SMi Publishing also produces highly specialist, and industry specific management reports, a few of our defence report titles are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Joint Strike Fighter * Unmanned Aerial Vechiles * Israeli Defence Procurement * European Defence Digitisation * Missile & Fire Control Systems <p>For further information regarding DDB, or our specialised management reports please visit our website at www.smipublishing.co.uk, alternatively contact our customer services department on +44 (0)171 252 2222, or email us at customer_services@smiconferences.co.uk. Please quote reference DDB3aD when requesting further information.</p> <p>Your full Postal address will have to be supplied if you wish for further information to be sent through to you</p> <p>Michael-Pierre Giraud</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-058</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-059</p> <p>Hi,</p> <p>I am a resident of Grand Forks, ND and did attend your conferences here on the 27th.</p> <p>I did talk with one of the reps. and it was stated that Grand Forks cannot cover all 50 states but that Alaska did have that capability. Why would you have to go any further in your search for the perfect site? It would seem obvious that since we could not cover what is being planned and would need to come up with a way to cover Hawaii and parts of Alaska, that would cost more.</p> <p>Being from Grand forks I would like it to be here but looking at the bigger picture as a resident and tax payer of the US it should be where it will cost the least for the greatest coverage.</p> <p>My other suggestion would be that since each option would impact on Canada, have you thought to ask them their input? This could go a long way in relationships with Canada. Even if you do go a different way, they will at least have been considered.</p> <p>Thank you, Mary Saunders</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-E-059</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">P-E-060</p> <p>I feel there are a few reasons that MND should be built at the Nekoma ND. site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This is the location that gives the best coverage of the entire country.2. From here we would have a shoot, miss and shoot again possibility.3. We would not have to break the missile treaty with Russia to deploy here. <p>Stuart R. Paulson</p>	<p>P-E-060</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.2-1: Reproductions of E-Mail Comment Documents (Continued)

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Matthew Freeman – Federal Aviation Administration	P-E-001.1	Socioeconomic	4.3.1.9	A detailed description of the proposed jobs related to NMD deployment is provided in the socioeconomics section of the EIS. The geographical distribution of the potential jobs would be near the deployment site or surrounding area.
	P-E-001.2	Airspace	4.3.4.2	Text has been revised to the Airport Facility section of <i>Supplement Alaska</i> .
	P-E-001.3	Airspace	4.3.4.2	The mitigation measure of installing an airport surveillance radar is not required to operate the XBR; however, it can be implemented to reduce any potential airspace conflicts. The implementation of this mitigation at Eareckson AS would not use the existing system but would require the installation of a new airport surveillance radar.
	P-E-001.4	Proposed Action	2.0	Current plans for the airfield at Fort Greely may include the upgrade to the runway as analyzed in the EIS. The airfield is currently owned and operated by the U.S. Army, which has authority on the future use at this site. The NMD program could utilize the airfield as either a military or civilian use facility. The only known use of the airfield is for proposed NMD activities which is analyzed in the EIS and would not preclude future use of the runway. NMD has no plans for civilian use of the airfield or for civilian refueling facilities and civilian passenger accommodations.
Robert Meyer	P-E-002.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-002.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Karen Button	P-E-003.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-003.2	Subsistence	4.3.1.14, 4.3.4.15	Comment noted. Potential impacts to subsistence uses from NMD deployment are analyzed in the EIS.
	P-E-003.3	Socioeconomic	4.3.1.9	The employment and project expenditures for NMD deployment in the State of Alaska are analyzed in the socioeconomics section.
	P-E-003.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Soren Wuerth	P-E-004.1	Public Participation	9.0	The Draft EIS was provided to those requesting copies during the scoping process. The initial scoping process was announced by local media (newspapers and television) as well as ads being placed in the local newspapers. The public hearings were announced similar to that of the public scoping meetings. Copies of the Draft EIS could have been requested at the public hearings and would be sent out within a few days. The Executive Summary of the Draft EIS was available upon request at the public hearings. The public hearing process for the NMD Draft EIS followed the National Environmental Policy Act guidelines. The public comment period for the EIS was extended to January 15, 2000.
	P-E-004.2	Socioeconomic	4.3.1.9	The employment and project expenditures for NMD deployment in the State of Alaska are analyzed in the socioeconomics section.
	P-E-004.3	Health and Safety	4.3.1.6, 4.3.4.7	There are no electromagnetic issues associated with GBI deployment. Potential electromagnetic radiation from the proposed XBR is analyzed in the EIS.
	P-E-004.4	Air Quality	4.3.1.1, 4.3.4.1	There will be no flight testing of the GBI from the deployment site. Potential impacts to air quality from construction and operation of the NMD system at each deployment location are analyzed in the EIS.

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments (Continued)

9-202

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-E-004.5	Mitigation	4.0	Mitigation measures to minimize, reduce, rectify, or compensate for environmental impacts will be selected as part of the decisionmaking process and will be included in the Record of Decision. Once the mitigation measures are selected, appropriate funding will be allocated.
	P-E-004.6	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-004.7	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Karr	P-E-005.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxins	P-E-006.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-006.2	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
	P-E-006.3	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxins	P-E-007.1	Public Participation	9.0	Comment noted.
	P-E-007.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Rion Schmidt	P-E-008.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-008.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Virginia Kilgore	P-E-009.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Dave Knight – Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament	P-E-010.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Annie O'Reilly	P-E-011.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
June Rusten	P-E-012.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Fern Katz	P-E-013.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Kay Stoner	P-E-014.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Tamara Wolske	P-E-015.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Marilyn Gayle Hoff	P-E-016.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Dr. Sara Luther	P-E-017.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Pam Bruce	P-E-018.1 P-E-019.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Barbara Green	P-E-020.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Joseph Bruce	P-E-021.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Peter Schlesinger	P-E-022.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Richard and Sharon Judge – Selectman, Town of Sandwich and Spokesperson, Cape Cod Coalition to Decommission PAVE PAWS, respectively	P-E-023.1	Public Participation	9.0	The public review period on the Draft EIS was extended to January 19, 2000.
	P-E-023.2	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
	P-E-023.3	Scope of the EIS	1.6	The IFICS Data Terminal design and performance regions are still under study; therefore, the locations have not been finalized along with the fiber optic cable line. As stated in the Draft EIS, once the design and locations have been determined the appropriate National Environmental Policy Act documentation will be completed. The Draft EIS does provide a programmatic analysis of the potential impacts from an IFICS Data Terminal and the fiber optic cable to provide the decisionmaker with enough information on the potential impacts from deployment. Potential XBR deployment locations are analyzed in the EIS.
	P-E-023.4	Scope of the EIS	1.6, Appendix H	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Leah Penniman	P-E-024.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments (Continued)

9-2014

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Patricia Wulp	P-E-025.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	The EIS analyzes potential impacts from construction and operation of a ground-based NMD system. In addition, there would be no flight testing from the deployment site. Operation of the NMD system during wartime which would cause space debris is outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-025.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Patricia Bracey	P-E-026.1	Alternatives	2.0	The NMD system analyzed in this EIS is a defensive ground-based system and does not involve the use of space-based weapons.
	P-E-026.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-026.3	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Audrey Jordan Barnard	P-E-027.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Tanja Winter	P-E-028.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Stanley Jacobs	P-E-029.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Terri Middleton	P-E-030.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Joseph Rueter	P-E-031.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-031.2	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Ann Heidenreich	P-E-032.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Justin Mason	P-E-033.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Hatton Greer	P-E-034.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Sandra and Steve Arnold-Ganey	P-E-035.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Trang Duong	P-E-036.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-E-036.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-036.3	Environmental Consequences	4.0	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to the environment including environmental justices, subsistence, and cultural resources that look at impacts to indigenous people.
Kim O'Connor	P-E-037.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Joanna Reichhold	P-E-038.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-038.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-E-038.3	Subsistence	4.3.1.14, 4.3.4.5, 4.3.5.1	Potential impacts to subsistence users from NMD deployment in Alaska were analyzed in the EIS.
	P-E-038.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Cammissa Ray	P-E-039.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
David Katz	P-E-040.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system. Operation of the NMD system during wartime which would cause space debris is outside the scope of this EIS.
Karen Button	P-E-041.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-E-041.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Mark Luttrell	P-E-042.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Margaret Weitzmann	P-E-043.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Shaunti Kiehl	P-E-044.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
N/A	P-E-045.1	Alternatives	2.0	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.2-2: Responses to E-Mail Comments (Continued)

9-2006

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Geoff Holland – Director, Institute for Global Futures Research	P-E-046.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Dr. David Klein	P-E-047.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
James Welch – Deputy Chief, Fairbanks Police	P-E-048.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Nancy Booth	P-E-049.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Paul Kirsch	P-E-050.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Valerie Heinonen – Corporate Responsibility Representative	P-E-051.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Nick Drake	P-E-052.1-3	Program	1.0	See response to written comment P-W-067.
Holly Gwinn Graham	P-E-053.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Carah Ong – Coordinator, Abolition 2000 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	P-E-054.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system. Also see written comment P-W-067.
Leila Ryterski	P-E-055.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Carah Ong – Coordinator, Abolition 2000 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	P-E-056	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system. Also see written comment P-W-067.
Alan Seegert	P-E-057.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Michael-Pierre Giraud	P-E-058.1	N/A	N/A	Comment noted.
Mary Saunders	P-E-059.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-E-059.2	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Stuart Paulson	P-E-60.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.

9.1.3 TRANSCRIPT COMMENT DOCUMENTS—NMD DEPLOYMENT DRAFT EIS

Individuals who commented on the Draft EIS at one of the seven public hearings are listed in table 9.1.3-1 along with their respective commentor ID number. This number can be used to find the transcript document and each speaker's comments and to locate the corresponding table on which responses to each comment are provided.

9.1.3.1 Transcript Comments

Exhibit 9.1.3-1 presents reproductions of the transcript comment documents that were received in response to the Draft EIS. Comment documents are identified by commentor ID number, and each statement or question that was categorized as addressing a separate environmental issue is designated with a sequential comment number.

9.1.3.2 Response to Transcript Comments

Table 9.1.3-2 presents the responses to substantive comments to the Draft EIS that were received in transcript form. Responses to specific comments can be found by locating the corresponding commentor ID number and sequential comment number identifiers.

Table 9.1.3–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Transcript Documents)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Langdon, North Dakota, October 26, 1999	
Shawn Ferguson – Senator Conrad's Office	P-T-001
Kevin Carvell – Senator Dorgan's Office	P-T-002
Joan Carlson – Congressman Pomeroy's Office	P-T-003
Carol Goodman – Economic Development Office	P-T-004
R.G. Killcrece	P-T-005
Grand Forks, North Dakota, October 27, 1999	
Don Larsen	P-T-006
Patricia Owens – Mayor of Grand Forks	P-T-007
Bob Gustafson – Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce	P-T-008
Shawn Ferguson – Senator Conrad's Office	P-T-009

**Table 9.1.3–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Transcript Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Kevin Carvell – Senator Dorgan’s Office	P-T-010
Joan Carlson – Congressman Pomeroy’s Office	P-T-011
Kirk Smith	P-T-012
Rich Becker	P-T-013
Fairbanks, Alaska, November 1, 1999	
Harry Lord	P-T-014
Althea St. Martin – Senator Murkowski’s Office	P-T-015
Tom Moyer – Governor Knowles’ Office	P-T-016
Mayor Jim Hayes – City of Fairbanks	P-T-017
John Poirrier – Mayor of North Pole Office	P-T-018
Pete Hallgren – Fort Greely Re-Use Authority	P-T-019
Tim Sharp – Fairbanks Building and Construction Trades Council	P-T-020
Jim Sampson	P-T-021
Rick Solie – Fairbanks Memorial Hospital and Denali Center	P-T-022
Dean Owen – Alaska Department of Transportation	P-T-023
Jim Romersberger – Alaska Department of Transportation	P-T-024
Dan O’Neil	P-T-025
Frank Biondi – PTI Communications	P-T-026
Cynthia Henry – Fairbanks North Star Borough School Board	P-T-027
Don Whitmore	P-T-028
Roger Burggraf	P-T-029
Wally Powers – Fairbanks North Star Borough Economic Development Commission	P-T-030

**Table 9.1.3–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Transcript Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Frank Williams – University of Alaska, Fairbanks	P-T-031
Mike Stredry – Alaska Trail Association	P-T-032
John S. Brown – Fairbanks Central Labor Council	P-T-033
Rhonda Curwen-Boyles – Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce	P-T-034
Randy Griffin	P-T-035
Bill Brophy – Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation	P-T-036
Hank Bartos	P-T-037
Gabriel Scott – Cascadia Wildlands Project	P-T-038
Steven Haagenon – Golden Valley Electric Association	P-T-039
Frank Chapados	P-T-040
Dave Williams	P-T-041
James Messer – Military Affairs Committee	P-T-042
Mark A. Ames	P-T-043
Johne Binkley – Alaska Railroad Corporation	P-T-044
Nadine Hargsheimer – Fairbanks North Star Borough Mayor’s Office	P-T-045
Bill Connor	P-T-046
Chick Wallace	P-T-047
Bert Bell	P-T-048
Sean McGuire	P-T-049
Anita Rose	P-T-050
Rudy Vetter	P-T-051
David Carlstrom – Fairbanks International Airport	P-T-052
Margaret Durst	P-T-053
Sid Michaels – Denali Borough	P-T-054

**Table 9.1.3–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Transcript Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Anderson, Alaska, November 2, 1999	
Bob Murray	P-T-055
Mayor Bob Knight – City of Nenana	P-T-056
Jean Murray	P-T-057
Milton Haken – City of Nenana Police Department	P-T-058
Frank Hollis	P-T-059
Steve Denton – Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	P-T-060
Delta Junction, Alaska, November 3, 1999	
Pete Hallgren – Fort Greely Re-Use Authority	P-T-061
Susan C. Kemp – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-062
Rick Johnson – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-063
Dan Beck – Delta/Greely School System	P-T-064
K. Kirk	P-T-065
Claire Wingfield – Delta Chamber of Commerce	P-T-066
Nat Good – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-067
David Duhram – National Bank of Alaska, Big Valley Community Corporation	P-T-068
Paul Knopp – Deltana Community Corporation	P-T-069
Patrick C. Saylor	P-T-070
Dwight D. Nissen – Golden Valley Electric Association	P-T-071
Matt Freeman – Federal Aviation Administration	P-T-072
Donna Gardino	P-T-073
Anchorage, Alaska, November 4, 1999	
Senator Robin Taylor	P-T-074
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxics	P-T-075
Karen Button	P-T-076

**Table 9.1.3–1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Transcript Documents)
(Continued)**

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Senator Loren Leman	P-T-077
Don Whitmore	P-T-078
Mike O'Callaghan	P-T-079
Rion Schmidt	P-T-080
Soren Wuerth	P-T-081
Carl Wassilie	P-T-082
Todd Brown	P-T-083
Arlington, Virginia, November, 9, 1999	
Thomas Maher	P-T-084
Stephen Young	P-T-085
Sharon Judge	P-T-086
Richard Judge	P-T-087

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION</p> <p>7 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>8 ON THE</p> <p>9 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT</p> <p>10 FOR</p> <p>11 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT</p> <p>12 -----</p> <p>13 Transcript of Verbal Comments</p> <p>14 and Public Hearing</p> <p>15 October 26, 1999</p> <p>16 6:00 - 8:00 p.m.</p> <p>17</p> <p>18 At: Langdon Activity Center</p> <p>19 Langdon, North Dakota</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25 Taken By: Julie K. Kohler, Court Reporter</p> <p>RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p>2</p> <p>1 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Good evening</p> <p>4 ladies and gentleman. Thank you for coming</p> <p>5 tonight. This is the public hearing on the</p> <p>6 draft environmental impact statement, or EIS,</p> <p>7 for the deployment of the National Missile</p> <p>8 Defense, or NMD system. I am Lewis</p> <p>9 Michaelson, and I will be the hearing</p> <p>10 moderator for tonight's meeting.</p> <p>11 This hearing is being held in</p> <p>12 accordance with the provisions of the National</p> <p>13 Environmental Policy Act and regulations.</p> <p>14 This act requires federal agencies to analyze</p> <p>15 the potential environmental impacts of certain</p> <p>16 proposed actions and alternatives, and to</p> <p>17 consider the findings of those analyses in</p> <p>18 deciding how to proceed.</p> <p>19 The purpose of tonight's hearing is</p> <p>20 to receive your comments and suggestions on</p> <p>21 the Draft EIS. Those of you who have not had</p> <p>22 an opportunity to review the Draft EIS may</p> <p>23 want to read the summary of the major findings</p> <p>24 available in the handout at the door. Those</p> <p>25 findings will also be addressed by panel</p> <p>RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents

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1 members in their presentations.
 2 Let's look at the agenda for
 3 tonight. Hopefully you all had the
 4 opportunity to talk to the many knowledgeable
 5 experts and program officials who were
 6 staffing the exhibits during the past hour.
 7 After I finish this introduction Colonel Larry
 8 Bramlitt will describe the proposed action for
 9 NMD deployment. Colonel Bramlitt is assistant
 10 to the program director for the NMD program,
 11 and he is representing the NMD program
 12 office.
 13 Next Mr. David Hasley will brief you
 14 on the environmental impact analysis process
 15 and summarize the results reported in the
 16 Draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is the program's EIS
 17 team leader for the U.S. Army Space and
 18 Missile Defense Command.
 19 The last item on the agenda, though,
 20 is the most important. The comment period is
 21 your opportunity to provide information and
 22 make statements for the record. This input
 23 ensures that the decision makers can benefit
 24 from your knowledge of the local area, and any
 25 adverse environmental effects that you think

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1 may result from the proposed action or
 2 alternatives.
 3 Keep in mind that the EIS is
 4 intended to ensure that future decision makers
 5 will be fully informed about the environmental
 6 impacts associated with the various
 7 alternatives, before they decide on a course
 8 of action. Consequently, comments tonight on
 9 issues unrelated to the EIS are beyond the
 10 scope of this hearing.
 11 To comment verbally tonight, please
 12 fill out a verbal comment card available at
 13 the registration table, and turn it in. After
 14 the presentations we will take a short recess
 15 to collect any remaining cards, and then I
 16 will start calling on speakers in the
 17 following order: I will recognize the elected
 18 officials first, and then I will call members
 19 of the public in the order in which the cards
 20 were handed in.
 21 If you don't feel comfortable
 22 standing up here and making a comment, you
 23 have until November 15th of this year to
 24 submit a written statement for consideration
 25 in the Final EIS. The address shown on the

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>1 slide is also available on the handout and on 2 the written comment sheets you received when 3 you entered the hall. Keep in mind that 4 written comments are given the same 5 consideration as verbal comments are given 6 tonight.</p> <p>7 We want to make sure that all those 8 who wish to speak have a fair chance to be 9 heard. For that reason we have a stenographer 10 here to my left, who will be making a verbatim 11 record of everything that is said tonight. 12 The verbatim record will become part of the 13 Final EIS. We will also be videotaping the 14 public hearing to document your input.</p> <p>15 To ensure that we get an accurate 16 record of what is said, please help me enforce 17 the following ground rules:</p> <p>18 First, please speak only after I 19 recognize you, and please address your remarks 20 to me. If you have a written statement, you 21 may turn it in at the registration table, or 22 you may read it out loud, or do both.</p> <p>23 Second, please speak clearly and 24 slowly into the microphone, starting with your 25 name and any organization that you represent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>1 Each person will be recognized for 2 four minutes. And this time limited includes 3 public officials, spokespersons, and private 4 individuals.</p> <p>5 Please honor any requests that I 6 make for you to stop speaking if you reach the 7 four minute time limit.</p> <p>8 Please do not talk when someone else 9 is speaking so we can make sure that we can 10 hear them.</p> <p>11 Kindly refrain from smoking in this 12 room.</p> <p>13 And that's the dos and don'ts. With 14 that, it's my pleasure to introduce Colonel 15 Bramlitt, who will describe the NMD program.</p> <p>16</p> <p>17 COLONEL LARRY BRAMLITT: Good 18 evening. I'm Colonel Larry Bramlitt. I'm 19 with the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization 20 out of Washington D.C., and it's a pleasure to 21 be out of Washington to talk to real people 22 for a change. I am also the assistant to the 23 program manager for the NMD program.</p> <p>24 The Ballistic Missile Defense 25 Organization is the agency responsible for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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1 developing and deploying the National Defense
2 System. In the following charts I will review
3 the threat that is driving the development of
4 the NMD system, and provide an overview of the
5 program and how it works, and address the
6 decisions to be made.

7 The National Missile Defense System
8 is being developed to protect the United
9 States from ballistic missile attacks. The
10 emerging threats, as depicted on this chart,
11 are driving a Congressional desire that a
12 viable National Missile Defense System be
13 prepared for deployment as soon as
14 technologically feasible. The current program
15 guidance is to develop, demonstrate and deploy
16 a system to defend the United States against a
17 limited strategic ballistic missile threat by
18 a rogue nation.

19 The reason we need such a system is
20 the proliferation of weapons of mass
21 destruction and technology of long-range
22 ballistic missiles is increasing the threat to
23 our national security. The NMD system would
24 be a land-based, nonnuclear missile defense
25 system, capable of responding to limited

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1 ballistic missile threats to the United
2 States. The development and testing effort
3 for the NMD program is to be consistent with
4 the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty; however,
5 deployment of this system may require treaty
6 modifications.

7 The NMD system would consist of the
8 elements shown on these slides. These
9 elements are the Ground-Based Interceptor,
10 which is the weapon of the system; the Battle
11 Management Command and Control, which is the
12 central communication and control point, and
13 the brains of the system; and the In-Flight
14 Interceptor Communications System Data
15 Terminal, which transmits in-flight commands
16 to the Ground-Based Interceptors while in
17 flight; the X-Band Radar, which assists with
18 tracking the incoming missile; and finally our
19 existing early warning system to assist in
20 early warning of radars and satellites.

21 In a simplified form, this is how
22 the system works: when a ballistic missile is
23 launched, satellites in space would detect the
24 launch and provide information to the system.

25 We have a launch, the satellites

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<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>1 have picked up, the satellites in space would 2 detect the launch and provide information to 3 the system. On the ground the existing early 4 warning radars, and the X-Band Radar, would 5 detect and track the incoming ballistic 6 missile and provide specific locations to the 7 Battle Management Command and Control. This 8 information gives the people controlling the 9 system the ability to launch the Ground-Based 10 Interceptor to destroy the incoming ballistic 11 missile in outer space. 12 And now I will provide a little more 13 detail on each of these Elements. 14 The weapon of the system is the 15 Ground-Based Interceptor, which would remain 16 in an underground silo until launch. It is 17 important to note that launches from these 18 sites would occur only in defense of the 19 United States from a ballistic missile 20 attack. There would be no flight testing of 21 the missiles from the NMD deployment site. 22 The Ground-Based Interceptor is a 23 long range, high velocity missile consisting 24 of three solid propellant boosters and a kill 25 vehicle. The kill vehicle is the payload on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>1 the missile that will collide with the 2 incoming ballistic missile. When the 3 Ground-Based Interceptor is launched it sends 4 the kill vehicle out into outer space, where 5 it will find and destroy the incoming 6 ballistic missile by colliding with it. 7 Under the proposed action, 100 8 Ground-Based Interceptor silos could be 9 located at one deployment base in Alaska or in 10 North Dakota, or 100 silos could be located at 11 one site in Alaska, and one site in North 12 Dakota, for a total of 200 silos. 13 The Battle Management Command and 14 Control is the brains of the NMD system. In 15 the event of a launch against the United 16 States, the NMD system would be controlled 17 through the Battle Management Command and 18 Control element. The Battle Management 19 Command and Control facility would likely be 20 located at the Ground-Based Interceptor site. 21 The In-Flight Interceptor 22 Communication System, or IFICS, would be the 23 ground stations that provide communications 24 links between the in-flight Ground-Based 25 Interceptor and the Battle Management Command</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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1 and Control.

2 An IFICS Data terminal site would

3 consist of a radio transmitter/receiver and

4 would require about one acre of land,

5 including the perimeter fence. Approximately

6 14 IFICS data terminals could be required for

7 the NMD system.

8 At this time I would like to note

9 that we're still developing the operational

10 requirements for the IFICS Data Terminal. As

11 such, the specific locations where it could be

12 deployed have not yet been determined, and are

13 currently under study.

14 The regions under study include

15 Alaska and North Dakota. In addition, as the

16 operational requirements are refined, other

17 regions may be identified.

18 When possible the IFICS Data

19 Terminal would be located on or near existing

20 Department of Defense installations. The

21 types of environmental impacts associated with

22 the IFICS Data Terminal, therefore, are

23 addressed in general terms rather than a

24 site-specific manner within the Draft EIS.

25 The X-Band Radar is a ground-based

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1 radar that is capable of long-range detection

2 and tracking of incoming ballistic missiles.

3 The X-Band Radar site would include a radar

4 and associated support facilities. At this

5 time it is anticipated that only one X-Band

6 Radar in Alaska or North Dakota would be

7 deployed for the initial NMD system.

8 The United States has an existing

9 early warning system that can detect incoming

10 ballistic missiles. This program consists of

11 early warning radars and satellites. The NMD

12 program would make use of this system to

13 assist in the detection of tracking incoming

14 ballistic missiles.

15 The early warning system is in the

16 process of being upgraded by adding new

17 software and hardware modifications to the

18 existing early warning radars. And new

19 satellites. The upgrades to the early warning

20 radars in the United States would occur at

21 Beale Air Force Base, California; Cape Cod Air

22 Station, Massachusetts; and Clear Air Station,

23 Alaska.

24 Modifications to these radars would

25 not increase the current power levels. These

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">13</p> <p>1 modifications are being addressed in a 2 supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. 3 The new early warning detection satellites are 4 part of an Air Force upgrade to the existing 5 system and would occur regardless of whether 6 NMD is deployed. 7 Any deployment of the NMD system may 8 require the use of existing fiber optic lines, 9 power lines, or other utilities. Some of 10 these lines require modifications. 11 Furthermore, the deployment of elements to 12 some locations may require the acquisition of 13 new right-of-ways, and installation of new 14 utility and fiber optic cable. 15 Potential fiber optic cable 16 locations include North Dakota, the interior 17 of Alaska, and the oceanic fiber optic cable 18 along the Aleutian Islands. At this time the 19 exact alignment of the fiber optic cables are 20 under study and have not been identified for 21 every site. Therefore, this element a 22 addressed programmatically within the Draft 23 EIS. 24 For the EIS two alternatives were 25 considered. The No-action Alternative and the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p>1 Proposed Action. For the No-action 2 Alternative, the decision would be made not to 3 deploy, in which case the NMD program would 4 continue to develop and test the system. For 5 the potential sites being considered for the 6 NMD deployment, the No-action Alternative 7 would be a continuation of the activities 8 currently occurring or planned at those 9 locations. 10 Under the Proposed Action 11 alternative, NMD elements, and element 12 locations would be selected from the range of 13 locations studied in the EIS. The potential 14 deployment locations for the NMD system are 15 being considered in both Alaska and North 16 Dakota. 17 The North Dakota sites are those 18 that fall within the existing deployment area 19 under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. 20 The Alaska sites fall within the geographical 21 area that maximizes NMD system performance. 22 For the Ground-Based Interceptor and 23 Battle Management Command and Control, one 24 site could be selected in Alaska or North 25 Dakota; or one site could be selected in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p>1 Alaska, and one site in North Dakota. For the 2 X-Band Radar, one site would be selected from 3 the alternatives identified in Alaska and 4 North Dakota.</p> <p>5 Please note, as discussed earlier, 6 that we are still in the process of 7 identifying sites for the IFICS Data 8 Terminal. Once those sites have been 9 identified, we will conduct additional 10 environmental analysis, as appropriate.</p> <p>11 This slide shows the potential 12 deployment locations in Alaska. These sites 13 include Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and 14 the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area, along 15 with Eielson Air Force Base, as potential 16 deployment alternatives for the Ground-Based 17 Interceptor and Battle Management Command and 18 Control. Eareckson Air Station in the Western 19 Aleutian Islands is the only potential 20 location for an X-Band Radar in Alaska.</p> <p>21 This slide shows the potential 22 deployment locations under consideration in 23 North Dakota. These sites include Grand Forks 24 Air Force Base and the Missile Site Radar in 25 Nekoma as potential deployment alternatives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">16</p> <p>1 for the Ground-Based Interceptor and the 2 Battle Management Command and Control. For 3 the X-Band Radar, the deployment alternatives 4 include Cavalier Air Station, the Missile Site 5 Radar, and Remote Sprint Launch Sites 1, 2 and 6 4.</p> <p>7 The NMD decision remains whether to 8 deploy the system or not. A decision to 9 deploy the NMD system would include the 10 selections of deployment sites from among the 11 alternative locations considered in the EIS 12 and discussed earlier. The program is 13 scheduled for a deployment rating next 14 summer.</p> <p>15 We have conducted three successful 16 flight tests, which have demonstrated the kill 17 vehicle's ability to detect and destroy an 18 incoming warhead. During the next six months 19 two system tests are scheduled to help assess 20 the system's technical maturity and design.</p> <p>21 A decision to deploy will be based 22 on the analysis of the ballistic missile 23 threat to the United States, technical 24 readiness of the NMD system for deployment, 25 projected cost to build and operate the NMD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">17</p> <p>1 system, arms control objectives, and other</p> <p>2 factors including potential environmental</p> <p>3 impacts of deploying and operating the NMD</p> <p>4 system. The EIS will provide the United</p> <p>5 States government with the information</p> <p>6 necessary to properly account for to the</p> <p>7 environmental impacts. At this time a</p> <p>8 deployment decision is not anticipated before</p> <p>9 June of 2000.</p> <p>10 This concludes my part of the</p> <p>11 presentation. And I will turn the meeting</p> <p>12 over to David Hasley, who will discuss the</p> <p>13 environmental impact analysis process and the</p> <p>14 potential environmental impacts that could</p> <p>15 occur from the NMD deployment.</p> <p>16</p> <p>17 DAVID HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel</p> <p>18 Bramlitt.</p> <p>19 Good evening. I am David Hasley I'm</p> <p>20 with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense</p> <p>21 Command. We are located in Huntsville,</p> <p>22 Alabama. And our organization is responsible</p> <p>23 for conducting the environmental impact</p> <p>24 analysis process for deployment of NMD system,</p> <p>25 on behalf of the Ballistic Missile Defense</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>1 Organization.</p> <p>2 Tonight I will present the schedule</p> <p>3 for the environmental impact analysis process,</p> <p>4 and show how you, the public, can follow in</p> <p>5 this process. I will also discuss the scope</p> <p>6 of the study and present the results of the</p> <p>7 environmental impact study.</p> <p>8 The National Environmental Policy</p> <p>9 Act, or NEPA, as it's known, requires that the</p> <p>10 federal agencies consider the environmental</p> <p>11 consequences of their proposed action in their</p> <p>12 decision making process. The deployment of</p> <p>13 the NMD system is an action that does falls</p> <p>14 under NEPA; and therefore, we have prepared a</p> <p>15 Draft Environmental Impact Study, or EIS, as</p> <p>16 it's known, to analyze the potential</p> <p>17 environmental consequences of this action.</p> <p>18 NEPA also requires that the</p> <p>19 public be included in this decision making</p> <p>20 process. Therefore, we held scoping meetings</p> <p>21 back in December of last year, to present to</p> <p>22 you the NMD program, and also to receive your</p> <p>23 input on the scope of issues to be addressed</p> <p>24 in the EIS, and to identify other alternatives</p> <p>25 and issues related to deploying the NMD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 system.

2 In accordance with NEPA, your input

3 helped guide us in the preparation of the

4 Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was then made

5 available to the public on 1 October of this

6 year, for public and agency review, and

7 comment to everyone included on the mailing

8 list which is located in Volume 2 of the Draft

9 EIS. The public hearing this evening is a

10 formal meeting where we present to you the

11 results contained in the Draft EIS, and most

12 importantly, to receive your comments on the

13 document.

14 In addition to tonight's hearing

15 written comments on the Draft EIS will

16 continue to be accepted at the address shown

17 on this slide, until November 15th. After the

18 comment period is over we will consider all

19 comments, both written and verbal, and perform

20 additional analysis or revise the EIS where

21 necessary. Again, as in the scoping process,

22 equal consideration will be given to all

23 comments, whether they are presented here

24 tonight or mailed to us.

25 Once the public review process is

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1 complete we will prepare the Final EIS, which

2 is scheduled for completion in May of next

3 year, and we will mail it to all of those on

4 the original distribution list for the Draft

5 EIS. If you are not already on our mailing

6 list you can request a copy by writing to the

7 address given in the handout, or by filling

8 out a card at the registration desk, or by the

9 e-mail address provided in the handout. The

10 Final EIS will include all comments received

11 during this public review period and also

12 response to those comments.

13 If appropriate we will have to group

14 those comments into categories, and we will

15 respond accordingly. All comments received

16 will be printed in their entirety in the Final

17 EIS.

18 The EIS will then serve as input for

19 the Record of Decision. The Record of

20 Decision which will document the decision

21 which is made. And as you just heard from

22 Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues

23 besides those addressed in the EIS will also

24 enter into the final decision of whether to

25 deploy the NMD system.

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p>1 Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS is where 2 we describe the potential environmental 3 impacts that may occur to the affected 4 environment as a result of implementing the 5 Proposed Action or alternatives as described 6 earlier. The effects of each alternative is 7 compared to the existing conditions in that 8 location. Chapter 4 also includes suggested 9 mitigations where potential impacts have been 10 identified. Mitigation measures are methods 11 for reducing or minimizing potential impacts.</p> <p>12 For the Draft EIS the environment 13 was analyzed in terms of 15 resource areas, as 14 shown on this slide. For the environmental 15 resources at each location we developed a 16 region of influence that defined the area 17 under study. Each resource area was addressed 18 at each location, unless it was determined, 19 through initial analysis, that the proposed 20 activities would not result in environmental 21 impact to that resource.</p> <p>22 To summarize the results of the 23 Draft EIS I will now provide an overview of 24 the potential impacts that may result from the 25 deployment of the NMD system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p>1 The Draft EIS evaluated potential 2 impacts during both the construction as well 3 as the operational phases of the NMD program. 4 The environmental areas we identified with the 5 potential for impacts were airspace associated 6 with electromagnetic interference from the 7 X-Band Radar, wetlands at sites in both Alaska 8 as well as North Dakota, health and safety 9 related to electromagnetic radiation from the 10 X-Band Radar, and socioeconomic benefits at 11 all sites from NMD deployment activities.</p> <p>12 This slide shows the results of our 13 analysis of the airspace and biological 14 resource areas. For the airspace resource 15 area we have been coordinating with the 16 Federal Aviation Administration regarding the 17 airspace requirements for the X-Band Radar. 18 Our analysis shows that there is the potential 19 to impact aircraft with electronic avionics 20 out to approximately 4.2 mile area from the 21 radar site. A high energy radiation area 22 notice will be published on the appropriate 23 aeronautical charts to inform pilots of the 24 potential electromagnetic interference to 25 certain types of aircraft. Deployment of the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 X-Band Radar would not require, however, any
2 restricted airspace near the radar.
3 At sites shown in this slide show,
4 there is the potential to impact wetlands
5 during the construction period. At both Clear
6 Air Station and Yukon Training Area in Alaska
7 these wetlands do not contain critical habitat
8 for vegetation or wildlife according to the
9 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Standard
10 construction techniques, such as avoidance and
11 soil stabilization would be used to reduce the
12 potential impacts to all wetlands areas.
13 Consultation will be conducted with
14 regulatory agencies and appropriate permits
15 will be obtained prior to the construction
16 affecting any of the wetlands. Under the
17 Proposed Action no adverse impact would be
18 expected to vegetation, wildlife, or threaten
19 or endangered species at any of the deployment
20 alternatives.
21 For the health and safety resource
22 area, first we analyzed the potential risk
23 from electromagnetic radiation from the X-Band
24 Radar on human health and safety. The results
25 of our analysis have shown that exposure

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1 levels outside of the boundary of the site
2 would be below the established public exposure
3 guidelines; therefore, there would be no
4 impact to human health from operation of the
5 X-Band Radar. This analysis was based on
6 studies that we performed and data also
7 collected from a similar existing prototype
8 X-Band Radar, which is currently in operation
9 at an Army Range in the Pacific Ocean.
10 Second, publishing of the high
11 energy radiation area notice on the
12 appropriate aeronautical chart would inform
13 pilots of the electromagnetic interference
14 hazard to certain types of aircraft. In
15 addition, no commercial airline routes would
16 be impacted by operation of the X-Band Radar.
17 Overall, no impacts to the public would occur
18 due to electromagnetic radiation exposure.
19 Next, potential socioeconomic
20 impacts would occur to the region surrounding
21 the Ground-Based Interceptor deployment
22 alternatives, during both the construction as
23 well as operational phases of deployment. As
24 shown on this slide, it is expected that
25 construction would take approximately 5 years

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<p style="text-align: center;">25</p> <p>1 to complete, and generate between 150 to 310 2 million dollars in local expenditures during 3 that time. In addition, construction of the 4 system would employ between 250 and 325 5 personnel, depending upon the side selected. 6 After construction operation of the 7 site would require between 250 to 360 8 personnel. The operational personnel would 9 generate approximately 7 to 10 million dollars 10 of direct income per year. 11 As with the Ground-Base Interceptor 12 site, it is expected that deployment of the 13 X-Band Radar would also provide an economic 14 benefit to the area around the deployment 15 site, except for at Eareckson Air Station in 16 Alaska. Since Eareckson Air Station is a 17 self-contained island in the Aleutian Islands 18 operated by the Air Force, construction and 19 operation at this site would not provide a 20 direct economic benefit to the surrounding 21 area. 22 However, at the North Dakota 23 deployment alternatives it is expected that 24 construction of the X-Band Radar would take 25 approximately 3 years to complete, and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">26</p> <p>1 generate between 24 to 36 million dollars in 2 local expenditures during that time. In 3 addition, construction of the system would 4 employ approximately 125 personnel. 5 After construction, operation of the 6 site would require approximately 105 7 personnel. These operational personnel would 8 generate approximately 2.7 million dollars in 9 direct income per year. 10 To support the proposed X-Band Radar 11 at Eareckson Air Station in Alaska fiber optic 12 cable line could be required along the 13 Aleutian Islands. Within our Draft EIS we 14 studied a potential fiber optic cable route 15 from Whittier or Seward to the Eareckson Air 16 Station; however, the final alignment of the 17 route will not be determined until an 18 additional seafloor survey is conducted. 19 Once this survey is complete, and 20 the alignment finalized, we will consult with 21 the appropriate regulatory agencies and 22 prepare the necessary environmental 23 documentation to adequately address the 24 potential environmental impacts. Our initial 25 analysis has shown that most impacts would be</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p>1 associate with biological resources and 2 subsistence uses. Most impacts, to biological 3 resources would be short-term during the cable 4 laying process. No long-term impacts would be 5 expected.</p> <p>6 Once the cable is placed on the 7 ocean floor no further impact should occur. 8 Laying the fiber optic cable may also result 9 in some short-term subsistence impacts by 10 displacing resources. This may cause 11 subsistence harvesters to travel greater 12 distances, thereby increasing their costs. 13 However, once the cable is laid there should 14 be no long-term impacts to these cables.</p> <p>15 Other NMD elements which are 16 currently under development include the 17 In-Flight Interceptor Communications system, 18 or IFICS, the overland fiber optic cable 19 required to connect the NMD elements, and also 20 upgrade existing early warning radars used to 21 assist in tracking incoming ballistic 22 missiles.</p> <p>23 As previously discussed, the 24 operational requirements for the IFICS Data 25 Terminals are still being identified, so the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p>1 specific deployment locations have not yet 2 been determined. Regions that are currently 3 under study include Alaska and North Dakota. 4 And in addition, as the operational 5 requirements are refined, other regions may be 6 identified.</p> <p>7 Overall, however, it is not expected 8 that deployment of an IFICS Data Terminal 9 would result in any significant impacts to the 10 environment. A general programmatic 11 environmental analysis is provided within the 12 Draft EIS to cover this. Once the final sites 13 have been selected, appropriate environmental 14 analysis will be conducted at that time.</p> <p>15 The NMD system would also require 16 the installation of some new fiber optic cable 17 over land. Currently the location of the 18 fiber optic cable line are still under study, 19 but locations, once again, are being 20 considered in interior Alaska and North 21 Dakota.</p> <p>22 The cable would be laid similar to 23 any other commercial fiber optic cable and 24 would follow existing utility corridors where 25 provided. In addition, existing commercial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">29</p> <p>1 fiber optic cable lines would be used where 2 possible. The main environmental impacts of 3 installing the fiber optic cable line in 4 interior Alaska and North Dakota would be the 5 biological resources, cultural resources, 6 geology and soils, as well as the water 7 resources. Once the specific fiber optic 8 cable alignments are identified, appropriate 9 site specific environmental analysis would be 10 conducted.</p> <p>11 And finally, for the Upgraded Early 12 Warning Radar, we have just developed the 13 initial proposed hardware and software 14 upgrades to these existing sites. As a 15 result, we are in the process of preparing a 16 supplement to our Draft Deployment EIS, which 17 is analyzing the potential effects of the 18 proposed upgrades. We will release this 19 supplement in the affected communities and 20 hold public hearings there also to go over the 21 results of our analysis. This supplement, 22 along with the public comments received at 23 those hearings will be included within the 24 Final Deployment EIS.</p> <p>25 In closing, I would like you to keep</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>1 in mind that the study is in a draft stage, 2 and that our goal is to provide decision 3 makers with accurate information on the 4 environmental consequences of this proposed 5 action. And to do this, that's why we are 6 here tonight asking for your comments on the 7 Draft document. And those comments, along 8 with other input, will be used throughout the 9 decision making process.</p> <p>10 Thank you. And I'll now turn it 11 back to Lewis.</p> <p>12 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. 13 Hasley.</p> <p>14 We need just five minutes to collect 15 all the remaining speaker registration cards. 16 If you have not yet filled one out, they are 17 available at the registration table. We are 18 going to arrange the podium for you to be able 19 to speak, so if you'll just bear with us for 20 five minutes we'll be ready to start.</p> <p>21 (Whereupon, a brief recess was 22 taken.)</p> <p>23 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Okay, we're ready 24 to start. You can take your seats.</p> <p>25 Thank you.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">31</p> <p>1 Before we proceed, may I remind you</p> <p>2 of a couple of points. Again, please limit</p> <p>3 your comments to four minutes, so that</p> <p>4 everyone can be heard. And also, please state</p> <p>5 your name clearly, so that we can get the</p> <p>6 statement on the record, as well.</p> <p>7 And please remember that no decision</p> <p>8 is being made tonight. The main purpose for</p> <p>9 the government representatives being here</p> <p>10 tonight is to learn of your concerns and</p> <p>11 suggestions firsthand.</p> <p>12 To help you know when your four</p> <p>13 minutes is up, I have a very simple way of</p> <p>14 doing that, which is when there is one minute</p> <p>15 left I'll put up my index finger, like that</p> <p>16 (indicating) which will allow you to find a</p> <p>17 nice comfortable place to end your comments.</p> <p>18 At the end of four minutes I will put up a</p> <p>19 closed hand, meaning it's time to wrap up.</p> <p>20 Our first five speakers, -- I'll</p> <p>21 also mention to you that again written</p> <p>22 comments are given the same consideration as</p> <p>23 the oral comments, so if you are one of those</p> <p>24 people that does not feel comfortable speaking</p> <p>25 in public, please don't let that keep you from</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">32</p> <p>1 writing your comments on a written form.</p> <p>2 The order in which I will be calling</p> <p>3 people, just so you will be ready to come</p> <p>4 up to the microphone, is Shawn Ferguson, Kevin</p> <p>5 Carvell, Joan Carlson, Carol Goodman, and --</p> <p>6 you'll have to excuse me if I mispronounce</p> <p>7 this gentleman's name, R.G. Killcrece.</p> <p>8 And just so you know, so you don't</p> <p>9 have the same problem that Colonel Bramlitt</p> <p>10 had, it's the black microphone that you will</p> <p>11 be talking into. I don't want to confuse</p> <p>12 people.</p> <p>13 Mr. Ferguson, Shawn Ferguson. P-T-001</p> <p>14</p> <p>15 SHAWN FERGUSON: My name is Shawn</p> <p>16 Ferguson with Senator Kent Conrad's office.</p> <p>17 Pardon me, I have a cold, so --</p> <p>18 From Senator Conrad: I regret that</p> <p>19 the Senate's schedule does not permit me to</p> <p>20 attend this evening's hearing in person. I</p> <p>21 have asked my staff to read this statement</p> <p>22 expressing my strong support for deployment of</p> <p>23 National Missile Defense, NMD, in North</p> <p>24 Dakota.</p> <p>25 Earlier today in Washington I met</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-001</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">33</p> <p>1 with the director of the Ballistic Missile 2 Defense Organization, BMDO, Lieutenant General 3 Ron Kadish, to communicate again my belief 4 that we need to be prepared before we are 5 surprised by the rogue state ICBM threat, such 6 as from North Korea, Iran and Iraq. 7 I have been pleased to organize 8 visits to Washington by North Dakota community 9 leaders in recent weeks, and would like to 10 thank each of you here this evening for taking 11 the time to inform the BMDO representatives of 12 your support for NMD. Community support is an 13 important part of the equation. 14 North Dakota also brings vital 15 assets to the table. We are the only treaty 16 compliant deployment site under the current 17 ABM Treaty. Here in northeastern North Dakota 18 we have existing infrastructure and active Air 19 Force installations that can help support the 20 NMD system. North Dakota also offers 21 excellent over-the-pole protection against 22 missile attack, which is why our state hosted 23 the Safeguard ABM system in the 1970s. North 24 Dakota has experience with missile defense and 25 would welcome NMD deployment. Finally the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">34</p> <p>1 Draft Environmental Impact Statement has found 2 no major concerns with deploying NMD in the 3 flickertail state. 4 Despite these assets, North Dakota 5 faces an uphill fight for NMD. The ABM Treaty 6 is under fire. And because a North Dakota 7 site cannot reliably defend the western ends 8 of the Aleutian and Hawaiian Island chains 9 against attack from nearby North Korea, the 10 Administration has proposed a single site in 11 Alaska. The State Department has said that 12 negotiations with Moscow regarding a second 13 site will be left to a later date. 14 As I recently told the President and 15 his National Security Advisor, Sandy Berger, a 16 single site in Alaska is simply not adequate 17 to meet our nation's NMD needs. We need sites 18 in both Alaska and North Dakota. We should be 19 talking with the Russians at the outset about 20 the changes to the treaty necessary for two 21 sites. 22 Based on briefings I received, it is 23 reasonable to expect that the ICBM threat will 24 evolve during the coming decade to render a 25 single site in Alaska incapable of providing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">35</p> <p>1 reliable defensive coverage for all 50</p> <p>2 states. In the event of a rogue state attack</p> <p>3 on our country involving more than half-dozen</p> <p>4 warheads, or use of moderately sophisticated</p> <p>5 warhead technology, I am informed that the</p> <p>6 United States could be adequately defended</p> <p>7 only with sites in both Alaska and North</p> <p>8 Dakota.</p> <p>9 As I discussed with General Kadish</p> <p>10 today, a single site in Alaska also could not</p> <p>11 provide the shoot-look-shoot capability</p> <p>12 provided by a North Dakota site, in the event</p> <p>13 of a strike against Washington D.C. from the</p> <p>14 Middle East. Unfortunately in this growing --</p> <p>15 this is a growing danger. The National</p> <p>16 Intelligence Estimate released about the CIA</p> <p>17 on September 9th indicated that it was</p> <p>18 entirely possible that Iran or Iraq can have</p> <p>19 ICBMs capable of hitting the United States by</p> <p>20 the end of the coming decade.</p> <p>21 I'll have this placed in the record,</p> <p>22 the rest of it.</p> <p>23 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Again, it's a</p> <p>24 very detailed comment, and we'll appreciate</p> <p>25 those comments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">36</p> <p>1 SHAWN FERGUSON: We'll just turn</p> <p>2 those in to you.</p> <p>3 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you very</p> <p>4 much.</p> <p>5 P-T-002</p> <p>6 KEVIN CARVELL: I'm Kevin Carvell,</p> <p>7 district director for Senator Byron Dorgan.</p> <p>8 And the Senator asked me to read this</p> <p>9 statement on his behalf this evening.</p> <p>10 As the Department of Defense</p> <p>11 conducts the final phase of its Environmental</p> <p>12 Impact Statement to support the construction</p> <p>13 of a limited National Missile Defense system,</p> <p>14 I want to point out the advantages there are</p> <p>15 to locating the system in North Dakota.</p> <p>16 First, North Dakota is the only site</p> <p>17 currently under consideration that is allowed</p> <p>18 under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.</p> <p>19 The Russian government has steadfastly refused</p> <p>20 to consider major changes to that treaty.</p> <p>21 Building an NMD system in Alaska in violation</p> <p>22 of the treaty could destroyed the framework of</p> <p>23 arms control and underpins our security</p> <p>24 relationship with Russia. Russia would almost</p> <p>25 certainly reject further reductions in its</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-002</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">39</p> <p>1 of a National Missile Defense system. You 2 have an incredibly important task, and we 3 thank you for this opportunity to participate 4 in the process.</p> <p>5 Before I discuss the environmental 6 impacts of NMD deployment in North Dakota, I 7 would like to say a word about the level of 8 support in this community for the United 9 States military. Northeastern North Dakota 10 has a proud history of hosting missions that 11 are essential to our nation's security. From 12 the air refueling wing and the former 13 Minuteman missiles at Grand Forks Air Force 14 Base, to the Cavalier Air Station, to the ABM 15 site at Nekoma, northeastern North Dakota has 16 always welcomed the military with open arms. 17 We are here this evening to say that we want 18 to be your host for a National Missile Defense 19 system.</p> <p>20 With respect to the environmental 21 analysis, the draft environmental impact 22 statement rightly concludes that there are no 23 significant hurdles to overcome with respect 24 to the deployment in North Dakota. As the 25 report states, NMD deployment in North Dakota</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	1	<p style="text-align: center;">40</p> <p>1 would have no impact on threatened or 2 endangered species. Likewise, once 3 construction of the NMD system is complete 4 there should be little soil erosion from 5 operation of the site.</p> <p>6 Regarding health and safety, the 7 report notes that in the unlikely event of a 8 mishap, the danger to health and safety is 9 greater in North Dakota than Alaska, because 10 the North Dakota site, although sparsely 11 populated, is more densely populated than 12 Alaska. It should be noted, however, that the 13 absolute threat of health and safety to NMD 14 deployment in North Dakota is extremely low.</p> <p>15 As you further evaluate where to 16 deploy a National Missile Defense system, the 17 question of coverage must be considered. A 18 single-site NMD system deployed in North 19 Dakota provides coverage of all 50 states 20 against a North Korean missile attack, with 21 the exception of the western most uninhabited 22 islands of Hawaii, and the far western reaches 23 of the Aleutian Islands of Alaska.</p> <p>24 Importantly a North Dakota site 25 provides enhanced shoot-look-shoot capability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	2

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">41</p> <p>1 for the entire continental United States, with 2 the possible exception of the Pacific 3 Northwest. Meaning that we can fire an 4 interceptor, see if it hits the target, and 5 then fire another interceptor, if necessary. 6 Alaska, on the other hand, provides 7 shoot-look-shoot capability only against U.S. 8 territory west of the Mississippi River, 9 leaving salvo coverage of the densely 10 populated eastern United States. 11 In sum, if only one site is chosen 12 the level of coverage favors North Dakota. In 13 the alternative, a two-site architecture of 14 North Dakota and Alaska would provide far 15 better coverage than either site alone. 16 In summary I want to thank you 17 again for taking the time to come to North 18 Dakota. 19 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Carol Goodman? 20 P-T-004 21 CAROL GOODMAN: Once again, the 22 communities of northeastern North Dakota 23 welcome the opportunity to participate in the 24 Environmental Impact Study process currently 25 being conducted by the Ballistic Missile</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>P-T-004</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">42</p> <p>1 Defense Organization. Consideration of a 2 National Missile Defense proposal is a very 3 serious undertaking for the United States. 4 In addition, providing community 5 support for an NMD system is an awesome 6 responsibility. However, we all know that the 7 North Dakota citizens have always been 8 supportive of efforts to guard and protect our 9 country, and the return of a missile defense 10 system to this area would be no exception. 11 The communities of northeastern 12 North Dakota have followed the development of 13 National Missile Defense from a very unique 14 historical perspective, having been the site 15 of the safeguard anti-ballistic missiles 16 system in the early '70s. The Stanley R. 17 Mikkelsen complex remains the only site 18 allowed under the ABM Treaty between the 19 United States and the former Soviet Union. 20 In the process leading up to a 21 readiness review and perhaps subsequent 22 decisions next summer whether or not to deploy 23 NMD, we urge that careful consideration be 24 given to the following points: 25 Number one, the support for National</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
43		44	
1 Missile Defense that exists on a regional and		1 Defense once again. Thank you.	
2 state level, as well in the leadership of our		2 LEWIS MICHAELSON: R. G. Killcrece?	
3 elected delegation in Washington D.C.		3 P-T-005	P-T-005
4 Number two, the developed community	2	4 R. G. KILLCRECE: My name is Russell	1
5 infrastructure found throughout the region.		5 George Killcrece. I live here in Langdon.	
6 Number three, the national		6 I'm honored to be living in the state. I	
7 atmosphere and debate that is concerned about	3	7 think its a great state, and I love it with	
8 the United States' ability to defend itself		8 all my heart.	
9 against rogue aggressive nations.		9 But I must bring to the attention of	
10 Number four, North Dakota's	4	10 the good people of this town, I served as a	
11 strategic location that allows adequate		11 Marine. I was aboard a battleship. We were	
12 defense of our nation's capitol and the more		12 headed for Japan. We were 68 miles off that	
13 populated regions of our country.		13 coast when the captain of our ship said:	
14 And number five, the amendment	5	14 boys, take a look off the wake of the stern.	
15 brought forward by North Dakota Senator Kent		15 And then we did a 180. And when we made that	
16 Conrad that directs Congress to study the		16 180 we could look over the stern, and we saw	
17 advantages of deploying two sites for National		17 that mushroom 38,000 feet in the air. And I	
18 Missile Defense, and the congressional support		18 said: my God, they must have blew all the	
19 that exists for that amendment.		19 islands apart over there.	
20 Throughout the EIS process,		20 We arrived in Hawaii. We were	
21 including data collection and the public		21 treated well by the people. I thought about	
22 hearing meetings held last December and		22 that bomb. How devastating. It's a machine	
23 tonight, we trust that we have significantly		23 of war. It does terrible things. And I also	
24 demonstrated that our communities, our		24 found out, in my mind and heart, it would be a	
25 position, is to support National Missile		25 deterrent to any more wars that are fought.	
RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092		RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">45</p> <p>1 And over the years past, and what</p> <p>2 have you, where all of the sudden, Ronald</p> <p>3 Reagan was president, Richard Alan was one of</p> <p>4 his cabinet members, I heard Reagan announce</p> <p>5 he was going to pull the troupes out of</p> <p>6 Europe. He was going to bring the missiles</p> <p>7 home. And that scared me.</p> <p>8 I wrote Richard Alan a letter, and I</p> <p>9 said: when you talk to the good president,</p> <p>10 will you remind him to keep those missiles</p> <p>11 remaining. Keep our troops there. Because a</p> <p>12 thousand tanks can blow across Europe and</p> <p>13 Russia, as well as China, and take over the</p> <p>14 world with their super power, destroy American</p> <p>15 as they planned, to put us under a communistic</p> <p>16 indoctrinated state.</p> <p>17 Well, I gave my reasons on how could</p> <p>18 Germany, France, England build a million man</p> <p>19 army, each country, to defend themselves.</p> <p>20 Where are they going to get all of this money</p> <p>21 for arms. But we have to support them.</p> <p>22 Terrible ordeal if we leave them without</p> <p>23 appropriate dollars. And through that, Mr.</p> <p>24 Reagan left them there, because I expressed to</p> <p>25 him very deeply about that, through Mr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">46</p> <p>1 Richard Alan.</p> <p>2 Well, you know, a few months later</p> <p>3 Margaret Thatcher, then prime minister of</p> <p>4 England, got on the BBC and announced we have</p> <p>5 40 years of peace, that was in 1980, since</p> <p>6 World War II. If we leave them there, our</p> <p>7 troops, we'll have another 40 years of peace.</p> <p>8 It's been 55 years now. There has</p> <p>9 been rumors of wars, many wars, but a lot in</p> <p>10 countries, small ones. But only one thing, we</p> <p>11 wouldn't drop an atomic bomb, trying to</p> <p>12 overthrow the government. But as long as we</p> <p>13 keep those missiles, the SBIs that I asked</p> <p>14 Reagan to fight for, get the money to build,</p> <p>15 we can destroy them.</p> <p>16 My children had a cartoon showing</p> <p>17 Mr. Reagan shining like a batman in the sky</p> <p>18 and an atomic bomb coming over. And when it</p> <p>19 saw Mr. Reagan's face in the sky, that bomb,</p> <p>20 it said: Oh no, Mr. President, we didn't come</p> <p>21 here to murder. And all of a sudden it drops</p> <p>22 into the Atlantic, and says kill, kill dead,</p> <p>23 dead. And through that my son and my two</p> <p>24 daughters and I got a beautiful letter from</p> <p>25 Mr. Reagan thanking us for their interest and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">47</p> <p>1 love for their country.</p> <p>2 But anyhow, we must have that to</p> <p>3 defend ourselves, this missile, and protect</p> <p>4 our good citizens of the United States. We</p> <p>5 are not here to kill our citizens, we are here</p> <p>6 to protect them.</p> <p>7 LEWIS MICHAELSON: That actually</p> <p>8 exhausts of all of the cards that were turned</p> <p>9 in for people who wanted to speak tonight. If</p> <p>10 anyone else has anything that they wanted to</p> <p>11 say tonight, this is your chance.</p> <p>12 Is there anyone else that would like</p> <p>13 to take this opportunity to speak tonight? If</p> <p>14 so please, approach the microphone.</p> <p>15 This is the first time I've been to</p> <p>16 a public hearing with all of the, correct me</p> <p>17 if I'm wrong, congressional representatives</p> <p>18 had someone come to speak, so --</p> <p>19 If not, we thank you very much for</p> <p>20 coming tonight. I do want to remind you,</p> <p>21 again, that written comments are very much</p> <p>22 appreciated. If you want to take the time to</p> <p>23 please take one home, you can always mail it</p> <p>24 in by November 15th.</p> <p>25 Colonel Bramlitt, is there anything</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">48</p> <p>1 that you would like to say?</p> <p>2 If not, just thanks, thanks to</p> <p>3 everyone for coming tonight. We're</p> <p>4 adjourned.</p> <p>5 (Whereupon, the meeting was</p> <p>6 adjourned at 8:00 o'clock p.m.)</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">49</p> <p>1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4 I, Julie K. Kohler, a general shorthand</p> <p>5 (stenograph) reporter, 100 North Third Street,</p> <p>6 Suite 270, Grand Forks, North Dakota, do</p> <p>7 hereby certify that the foregoing 48 pages of</p> <p>8 typewritten material constitutes a full, true</p> <p>9 and correct transcript of my original</p> <p>10 stenograph notes, as they purport to contain,</p> <p>11 of the transcript of the proceedings reported</p> <p>12 by me at the time and place hereinbefore</p> <p>13 mentioned.</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19 Julie K. Kohler</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22 Dated this day of ,</p> <p>23 1999.</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p>THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION PUBLIC MEETING</p> <p>7 ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR</p> <p>8 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11 -----</p> <p>12 Transcript of Verbal Comments and Public Hearing</p> <p>13 October 27, 1999 6:00 - 8:00 p.m.</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18 At: Civic Auditorium Grand Forks, North Dakota</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25 Taken By: Julie K. Kohler, Court Reporter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>1 COMMENTS MADE PRIOR TO START OF PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 P-T-006</p> <p>4 DONALD LARSEN, GRAND FORKS, NORTH</p> <p>5 DAKOTA:</p> <p>6 My name is Don Larsen. I'm a</p> <p>7 resident of Grand Forks. I've been an active</p> <p>8 supporter of the Grand Forks Air Force Base</p> <p>9 and military in this community for 40 years.</p> <p>10 I just came back last evening from</p> <p>11 briefings in Washington D.C. on the missile</p> <p>12 defense program that is being considered. We</p> <p>13 have some concerns. Those concerns came out</p> <p>14 of the briefings.</p> <p>15 Our major concern is the</p> <p>16 consideration of Alaska for a site. We</p> <p>17 believe that the missile, the ABM Treaty would</p> <p>18 be violated in that process.</p> <p>19 One of the briefings that we were in</p> <p>20 told us that they have been to Russia, which</p> <p>21 we were aware of, and have proposed</p> <p>22 substituting Alaska for Grand Forks. And</p> <p>23 that's of a major concern to us.</p> <p>24 We believe that Grand Forks should</p> <p>25 be retained as the site, as it was in the ABM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>1 Treaty. If there is a second site necessary, 2 then they should negotiate for a second site, 3 with Alaska being the second site.</p> <p>4 The community of Grand Forks is very 5 receptive to the military, works well together 6 with them. The concerns that the military has 7 right now with retention and recruitment, we 8 believe quality of life is a major issue. And 9 I believe that Grand Forks offers a quality of 10 life for the spouses and dependents of the 11 military people assigned here.</p> <p>12 Let me see, should I add more to 13 that?</p> <p>14 Our understanding is that the 15 National Security Council is in negotiations 16 with Russia right now, looking for amendments 17 to the ABM Treaty, in order to facilitate 18 Alaska as a site. We would like, and we 19 understand also that at this point that's the 20 only negotiations, and that they intend to go 21 back later to negotiate a possible second 22 site. We would hope that if it's determined 23 that Alaska needs to be the site, that they 24 would do negotiations for both sites at the 25 same time, feeling that a second round would</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>1 be very difficult.</p> <p>2 We are also concerned about, or I'm 3 concerned about the coverage that Alaska 4 provides. We understand that North Dakota 5 excludes a peninsula in Hawaii and a peninsula 6 in Alaska, that is uninhabited, for coverage 7 from North Dakota.</p> <p>8 We also understand that if the site 9 is put in Alaska it's going to remove the 10 shoot-look-shoot capability of the whole East 11 Coast. And we believe the population of the 12 East Coast versus the unpopulated areas of 13 Hawaii and Alaska need to be considered. So 14 we would hope that when the decisions are 15 being made that those things are taken into 16 consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-T-007</p> <p>17</p> <p>18 MAYOR PATRICIA A. OWENS, CITY OF 19 GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA:</p> <p>20 Welcome to the City of Grand Forks, 21 North Dakota. The City is pleased to host 22 another important step in the process to 23 determine whether or not to deploy a National 24 Missile Defense System.</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P-T-007</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement</p> <p>4 (DEIS) concisely defines the environmental</p> <p>5 impacts and the mitigation steps associated</p> <p>6 with a National Missile Defense System. The</p> <p>7 DEIS shows the environmental impacts are</p> <p>8 neutral when it comes to choosing a site in</p> <p>9 North Dakota or a site in Alaska. Neither</p> <p>10 site is environmentally superior in</p> <p>11 relationship to each other.</p> <p>12</p> <p>13 CITY OF GRAND FORKS PREFERRED SINGLE SITE</p> <p>14 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM LOCATION</p> <p>15</p> <p>16 The City of Grand Forks recommends the</p> <p>17 selection of Grand Forks Air Force Base (Grand</p> <p>18 Forks AFB) as the location for a single site</p> <p>19 National Missile Defense System.</p> <p>20</p> <p>21 Grand Forks AFB is the only</p> <p>22 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty)</p> <p>23 compliant site. Selection of Grand Forks AFB</p> <p>24 avoids a time consuming negotiation with the</p> <p>25 government of Russia to amend the ABM Treaty</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	1	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>1 to use a second site.</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 Grand Forks AFB and its mission(s) have a</p> <p>4 strong base of support in the community and</p> <p>5 the surrounding area. Community support,</p> <p>6 starting with the construction of Grand Forks</p> <p>7 AFB, has been constant. This support was</p> <p>8 recognized by Air Mobility Command when it</p> <p>9 awarded the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>10 the annual Abilene Award for outstanding</p> <p>11 community support.</p> <p>12</p> <p>13 TWO SITE NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.</p> <p>14</p> <p>15 The City of Grand Forks recognizes the</p> <p>16 need for National Missile Defense System,</p> <p>17 which provides protection for all 50 states</p> <p>18 from rogue state missile(s). The best form of</p> <p>19 protection for all 50 states is provided by a</p> <p>20 shoot-look-shoot system. The shoot-look-shoot</p> <p>21 system provides two shots at each incoming</p> <p>22 rogue state missile(s).</p> <p>23</p> <p>24 A single National Missile Defense System</p> <p>25 based in Alaska does not provide</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	2

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>1 shoot-look-shoot coverage to states located 2 east of the Mississippi River for rogue state 3 missile(s) launched from Africa or the Middle 4 East. A Grand Forks AFB National Missile 5 Defense System site does provide 6 shoot-look-shoot coverage for the states east 7 of the Mississippi River, as well as the 8 western states of the continental United 9 States. 10 11 The City of Grand Forks recommends the 12 Government of the United States adopt, as 13 national policy, a shoot-look-shoot National 14 Missile Defense System which provides coverage 15 for all fifty states. 16 17 The City of Grand Forks further 18 recommends the Government of the United 19 States, if it elects to deploy a National 20 Missile Defense System, build sites in Alaska 21 and at Grand Forks AFB simultaneously. 22 23 24 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-T-008</p> <p>1 BOB GUSTAFSON, GRAND FORKS CHAMBER 2 OF COMMERCE, GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA: 3 4 WHEREAS, the Grand Forks Chamber of 5 Commerce represents 925 businesses and 6 organizations which employ more than 20,000 7 employees in the Grand Forks region, and 8 9 WHEREAS, for five decades the City of 10 Grand Forks, surrounding communities and our 11 regional chambers of commerce have been long 12 standing advocates for maintaining a strong 13 national defense and in having the military as 14 a part of our community, and 15 16 WHEREAS, ongoing facility improvements 17 and future military construction already 18 approved by Congress for Grand Forks Air Force 19 Base will enhance the quality of life for 20 military members and their families well into 21 the 21st century, thus making the 22 infrastructure at Grand Forks Air Force Base 23 highly conducive to supporting a National 24 Missile Defense initiative here, and 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-008</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>1 WHEREAS, nations of the former Soviet 2 Union have experienced continuous political 3 upheaval in the past decade, possess large 4 numbers of nuclear equipped missiles, the 5 threat of unauthorized or accidental attack 6 against the population of the nation's 7 contiguous 48 states exists and Grand Forks 8 Air Force Base is excellently located to 9 defend the preponderance of this nation's 10 population, and 11 12 WHEREAS, as a result of recent technology 13 thefts by China and technology advances by 14 North Korea and Iran, the nation needs to be 15 prepared before we are surprised by the threat 16 of a rogue state, and 17 18 WHEREAS, an attack involving more than a 19 half-dozen warheads, or use of moderately 20 sophisticated re-entry vehicle technology the 21 U.S. could adequately defend itself with two 22 sites, including Grand Forks, and 23 24 WHEREAS, a second site greatly enhances 25 system effectiveness and survivability and a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	1	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>1 North Dakota installation, situated in a 2 geologically stable region at the center of 3 the continent, would be less vulnerable to 4 attack or earthquake and would provide 5 valuable economies of scale and growth 6 potential to meet what is becoming a rapidly 7 evolving ICBM threat to our country, and 8 9 WHEREAS, this organization has submitted 10 correspondence to the NMD Joint Program Office 11 of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, 12 as part of its scoping meeting on December 2, 13 1998 in Grand Forks for the Environmental 14 Impact Statement for deployment of an NMD 15 system at Grand Forks Air Force Base. 16 17 WHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Grand 18 Forks Chamber of Commerce lends its full 19 support to the National Missile Defense 20 program and urges the Congress to give full 21 consideration to the region of northeastern 22 North Dakota, including Grand Forks Air Force 23 Base, as a second site to ensure defensive 24 coverage, survivability, and economies of 25 scale for the nation in deterring the threat</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">11</p> <p>1 of an ICBM strike from a foreign nation.</p> <p>2 Signed Robert Peabody, Chair Elect, Grand</p> <p>3 Forks Chamber of Commerce; and Mark</p> <p>4 Krauseneck, President, Grand Forks Regional</p> <p>5 Economic Development Corporation</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>1 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Good evening</p> <p>4 ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for coming</p> <p>5 tonight. This is the public hearing on the</p> <p>6 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS,</p> <p>7 for the deployment of the National Missile</p> <p>8 Defense, or NMD system. I am Lewis</p> <p>9 Michaelson, and I will be the hearing</p> <p>10 moderator for tonight's meeting.</p> <p>11 This hearing is being held in</p> <p>12 accordance with the provisions of the National</p> <p>13 Environmental Policy Act and implementing</p> <p>14 regulations. The act requires federal</p> <p>15 agencies to analyze the potential</p> <p>16 environmental impacts of certain proposed</p> <p>17 actions and alternatives, and to consider the</p> <p>18 findings of those analyses in how to proceed.</p> <p>19 The purpose of tonight's hearing is</p> <p>20 to receive your comments and suggestions on</p> <p>21 the Draft EIS. Those of who you have not had</p> <p>22 an opportunity to review the Draft EIS may</p> <p>23 want to read the summary of the major findings</p> <p>24 in the handout available at the door. Those</p> <p>25 findings will also be addressed by panel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 members in their presentations tonight.
 2 Let's look at the agenda for
 3 tonight. Hopefully you all had the
 4 opportunity to listen, like most of you did,
 5 and talk to the many knowledgeable experts and
 6 program officials who were staffing the
 7 exhibits during the past hour.
 8 After I finish my introduction
 9 Colonel Larry Bramlitt will describe the
 10 proposed action for NMD deployment. Colonel
 11 Bramlitt is the assistant to the Program
 12 Director for the NMD program, and he is
 13 representing the NMD program office.
 14 Next, Mr. David Hasley will brief
 15 you on the environmental impact analysis
 16 process and summarize the results reported in
 17 the Draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is the program's
 18 EIS team leader for the U.S. Army Space and
 19 Missile Defense Command.
 20 The last item on the agenda,
 21 however, is the most important. The comment
 22 period is your opportunity to provide
 23 information and to make statements for the
 24 record. This input ensures that the decision
 25 makers can benefit from your knowledge of the

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1 local area and any adverse environmental
 2 effects you think may result from the proposed
 3 action or alternatives.
 4 Keep in mind that the EIS is
 5 intended to ensure that future decision makers
 6 will be fully informed about the environmental
 7 impacts associated with the various
 8 alternatives before they decide on a course of
 9 action. Consequently, comments tonight on
 10 issues unrelated to the EIS are beyond the
 11 scope of this hearing.
 12 To comment verbally tonight please
 13 fill out a verbal comment card available at
 14 the registration table, and turn it in. After
 15 the presentations we will take a short recess
 16 to collect any remaining cards and put the
 17 podium into place. Then I will start calling
 18 on the speakers in the following order: I
 19 will recognize elected officials first, and
 20 then I will call on members of the public, in
 21 the order in which the cards were handed in.
 22 If you don't feel comfortable
 23 standing up here tonight and making a
 24 statement, you have until November 15th of
 25 this year to submit a written statement for

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<p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p>1 consideration in the Final EIS. The address 2 shown on this slide is also in the handout 3 that you received, and on the written comment 4 sheets. Keep in mind that written comments 5 are given the same consideration as verbal 6 comments offered here tonight.</p> <p>7 We want to make sure that all who 8 wish to speak have a fair chance to be heard. 9 We have a stenographer seated to my right who 10 will be making a verbatim record of everything 11 that is said, and that record will become a 12 part of the Final EIS. We will also be 13 videotaping the public hearing tonight to 14 document your input.</p> <p>15 To ensure that we get an accurate 16 record of what is said, please help me enforce 17 the following ground rules:</p> <p>18 First, please speak only after I 19 recognize you, and address your remarks to 20 me. If you have a written statement you may 21 turn it in at the registration table, read it 22 out loud, or both, within the time limit.</p> <p>23 Second, please speak clearly and 24 slowly into the microphone, starting with your 25 name and the organization that you represent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">16</p> <p>1 Third, each person will be 2 recognized for four minutes. This time limit 3 includes public officials, spokespersons, and 4 private individuals.</p> <p>5 Please honor any requests that I 6 make for you to stop speaking after you reach 7 the four minute time limit.</p> <p>8 Of course do not speak when another 9 person is speaking.</p> <p>10 And finally, kindly refrain from 11 smoking in this room.</p> <p>12 It is now my pleasure to introduce 13 Colonel Bramlitt, who will describe the NMD 14 program.</p> <p>15</p> <p>16 COLONEL LARRY BRAMLITT: Hi, I'm 17 Colonel Larry Bramlitt. First of all, I would 18 like to thank you for taking time out of your 19 day to come talk to us. This is the 20 environmental process, and please excuse me, 21 but this program is better on your eyes. 22 Because until I started working, I didn't need 23 glasses. Doesn't have anything to do with 24 age.</p> <p>25 I'm from the Ballistic Missile</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 Defense Organization, and that is the agency
2 responsible for the development and deploying
3 this system. In the following charts I will
4 review the threat that is driving the
5 development of the system, provide an overview
6 of the program, and address the decision to be
7 made.

8 The National Missile Defense System
9 is being developed to protect the United
10 States from ballistic missile attacks. The
11 events depicted on these charts are driving a
12 congressional desire for a viable National
13 Missile Defense deployment as soon as
14 technologically feasible.

15 The reason that we need such a
16 system is the proliferation of weapons of mass
17 destruction and long-range missile technology
18 has increased a threat to our national
19 security. Our current program guidance is to
20 develop, demonstrate, and if directed, deploy
21 a system to defend the United States against a
22 limited strategic ballistic missile threat.

23 The NMD system would be a land
24 based, nonnuclear missile defense system. The
25 development and testing effort for the program

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1 is to be consistent with the Anti-Ballistic
2 Missile Treaty. However, deployment of the
3 system may require treaty modifications.

4 The NMD system would consist of the
5 elements shown on this slide. These elements
6 are the Ground-Based Interceptor, which is the
7 weapon of the system; the Battle Management
8 Command and Control, the central communication
9 and control point; the In-Flight Interceptor
10 Communications System Data Terminal, which
11 transmits commands to the Ground-Based
12 Interceptor while it's in flight; the X-Band
13 Radar, which tracks the incoming missile; and
14 finally our existing early warning system of
15 radars and satellites.

16 In simplified form, this is how the
17 system works. When a ballistic missile is
18 launched, satellites in space would detect the
19 launch and provide warning. On the ground,
20 the existing early warning radars and the
21 X-Band Radar would detect and track the
22 incoming missile, and provide its specific
23 locations to the Battle Management Command and
24 Control. With this information the people
25 controlling the system is able to launch the

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<p style="text-align: center;">19</p> <p>1 Ground-Based Interceptor to destroy the</p> <p>2 incoming target in outer space.</p> <p>3 Now I will provide a little more</p> <p>4 detail on each of the elements.</p> <p>5 The weapon of the system is the</p> <p>6 Ground-Based Interceptor, which would remain</p> <p>7 in an underground silo until launch. It is</p> <p>8 important to note that launches from these</p> <p>9 sites would occur only in defense of the</p> <p>10 United States. There would be no flight</p> <p>11 testing of the missiles from their deployment</p> <p>12 site.</p> <p>13 The Ground-Based Interceptor is a</p> <p>14 long range, high velocity missile consisting</p> <p>15 of three solid propellant boosters and a kill</p> <p>16 vehicle. The kill vehicle is the payload on</p> <p>17 the missile. When the Ground-Base Interceptor</p> <p>18 is launched it sends the kill vehicle into</p> <p>19 outer space, where it will find, maneuver, and</p> <p>20 collide with the incoming re-entry level.</p> <p>21 100 Ground-Base Interceptors could</p> <p>22 be located at one deployment base in Alaska or</p> <p>23 in North Dakota. Or 100 silos could be</p> <p>24 located at one site in Alaska and one site in</p> <p>25 North Dakota, for a total of 200 silos.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>1 The Battle Management Command and</p> <p>2 Control is the brains behind the system. In</p> <p>3 the event of a launch against the United</p> <p>4 States the NMD system would be controlled</p> <p>5 through the Battle Management Command Control</p> <p>6 elements. The Battle Management Command</p> <p>7 Control facility would likely be located at</p> <p>8 the Ground-Base Interceptor site.</p> <p>9 The In-Flight Interceptor</p> <p>10 Communications System, or IFICS Data Terminal,</p> <p>11 would be a ground station that provides</p> <p>12 communications links between the In-Flight</p> <p>13 Ground-Base Interceptor and the Battle</p> <p>14 Management Command and Control. The IFICS</p> <p>15 Data Terminal would consist of a radio</p> <p>16 transmitter/receiver, and would require about</p> <p>17 one acre of land, including the perimeter</p> <p>18 fence. Approximately 14 IFICS Data Terminals</p> <p>19 could be required for the program.</p> <p>20 At this time I would like to note</p> <p>21 that we are still developing the operational</p> <p>22 requirements for the IFICS Data Terminal. As</p> <p>23 such, the specific locations where they could</p> <p>24 be deployed have not yet been determined and</p> <p>25 are currently under study. The regions under</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 study include Alaska and North Dakota.
2 However, the operational requirements, as they
3 are refined, may require other regions to be
4 identified. The types of environmental
5 impacts associated with the IFICS Data
6 Terminal, therefore, are addressed in general
7 terms, rather than a specific site manner
8 within the Draft EIS.

9 The X-Band Radar is a ground-base
10 radar that is capable of long-range detection
11 and tracking incoming ballistic missiles. The
12 X-Band Radar site would include a radar in
13 associated support facilities. At this time
14 it is anticipated that only one X-Band Radar
15 in Alaska or North Dakota would be deployed
16 for the initial NMD system.

17 The United States has an existing
18 early warning system that can detect incoming
19 missiles. This system consists of early
20 warning radars, as well as satellites. The
21 NMD system plans to make use of this system
22 assist in the detection of the incoming
23 missiles.

24 The early warning system is in the
25 process of being upgraded by adding new

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1 satellites and software and hardware
2 modifications to the existing radars.
3 Upgrades to the radars in the United States
4 would occur at Beale Air Force Base,
5 California; Cape Cod Air Station,
6 Massachusetts; and Clear Air Station in
7 Alaska. Modifications of these radars would
8 not increase its current power levels and will
9 be addressed in a supplement to the NMD
10 Deployment Draft EIS. The new early warning
11 detection satellites are part of an Air Force
12 upgrade to the existing system, and they would
13 occur regardless of whether NMD is deployed or
14 not.

15 Any deployment of the system may
16 require use of existing fiber optic lines,
17 power lines, and other utilities. Some of
18 these lines may require modifications.
19 Furthermore, deployment of elements to some
20 locations may require the acquisition of new
21 rights-of-way, and the installation of new
22 utility and fiber optic cable.

23 Potential new fiber optic cable
24 locations include North Dakota, the interior
25 of Alaska, and an oceanic fiber optic cable

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<p style="text-align: center;">23</p> <p>1 along the Aleutian Islands. At this time the 2 exact alignment of the fiber optic cable lines 3 are under study and have not been identified 4 for every site. Therefore, this element is 5 addressed programmatically within the Draft 6 EIS.</p> <p>7 For the EIS two alternatives were 8 considered. The No-action Alternative and the 9 Proposed Action. For the No-action 10 Alternative, the decision would be not to 11 deploy, in which case we would continue to 12 develop and test the system.</p> <p>13 For the potential sites being 14 considered for deployment, the No-action 15 Alternative would be a continuation of 16 activities currently ongoing or planned for 17 those locations. Under the Proposed Action 18 alternative, NMD elements and element 19 locations would be selected from the range of 20 locations studied in the EIS.</p> <p>21 Potential deployment locations are 22 being consideration in both Alaska and North 23 Dakota. The North Dakota sites are those that 24 fall within the existing deployment are under 25 the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">24</p> <p>1 Alaska sites fall within the geographical area 2 that maximizes the NMD system performance.</p> <p>3 This slide shows the potential 4 deployment locations for Alaska. These sites 5 include Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and 6 the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area, along 7 with Eielson Air Force Base, as potential 8 deployment alternatives for the Ground-Based 9 Interceptor and Battle Management Command and 10 Control. Eareckson Air Station in the Western 11 Aleutians is the only potential location for 12 an X-Band Radar in Alaska.</p> <p>13 This slide shows the potential 14 deployment locations under consideration in 15 North Dakota. These sites include the Grand 16 Forks Air Force Base and the Missile Site 17 Radar in Nekoma as potential deployment 18 alternatives for the Ground-Base Interceptor 19 and the Battle Management Command and Control 20 facility. For the X-Band Radar, the 21 deployment alternatives include the Cavalier 22 Air Station, the Missile Site Radar, and 23 Remote Sprint Launch Sites 1, 2 and 4, in 24 northeast North Dakota.</p> <p>25 The NMD program decision to be made</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">25</p> <p>1 is whether to deploy a system. A decision to 2 deploy an NMD system would include the 3 selection of deployment sites from among the 4 alternative locations considered in this EIS 5 and which we discussed. The program is 6 scheduled for a deployment readiness review 7 next summer.</p> <p>8 We have conducted three successful 9 flight tests, which have demonstrated the kill 10 vehicle's ability to detect and destroy an 11 incoming warhead. During the next six months 12 two system tests are scheduled to help assess 13 the system's technical maturity and design.</p> <p>14 A decision to deploy will be based 15 on the analysis of the ballistic missile 16 threat, the technical readiness of the system 17 for deployment, the projected cost, arms 18 control objectives, and other factors, 19 including potential environmental impacts of 20 deploying and operating the NMD.</p> <p>21 The EIS will provide the U.S. 22 government with the information necessary to 23 properly account for the environmental 24 impact. At this time a deployment decision is 25 not anticipated before June of 2000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">26</p> <p>1 This concludes my part of the 2 presentation. I will now turn the meeting 3 over to Mr. David Hasley, who will discuss the 4 environmental impact analysis process, and the 5 potential environmental impacts that could 6 occur from the NMD deployment.</p> <p>7</p> <p>8 DAVID HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel 9 Bramlitt.</p> <p>10 Good evening, I am David Hasley with 11 the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense 12 Command. We're in Huntsville, Alabama. And 13 our organization is conducting environmental 14 impact analysis process for deployment of the 15 NMD system, on behalf of the Ballistic Missile 16 Defense Organization.</p> <p>17 Tonight I will present a schedule 18 for this environmental impact analysis 19 process, and show you how the public is 20 involved in the process. I will also discuss 21 the scope of the study and present the results 22 of the environmental analysis.</p> <p>23 The National Environmental Policy 24 Act, or NEPA as it's known, requires that 25 federal agencies consider the environmental</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p>1 consequences of their proposed actions in 2 their decision making process. The deployment 3 of the NMD system is an action that falls 4 under NEPA, and we have therefore prepared a 5 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, 6 to analyze the potential environmental 7 consequences of this action.</p> <p>8 NEPA also requires that the public 9 be included in the decision making process. 10 Therefore, we held scoping meetings back in 11 December of last year to present to you the 12 NMD program, and receive your input on the 13 scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS.</p> <p>14 In accordance with NEPA, your input 15 helped guide us in the preparation of the 16 Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was then made 17 available on 1 October of this year for public 18 and agency review and comment. This public 19 hearing this evening is a formal meeting where 20 we present the results contained in the Draft 21 EIS, and most importantly, receive your 22 comments on the document.</p> <p>23 In addition to tonight's hearing, 24 written comments on the Draft EIS will 25 continue to be accepted at the address shown</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p>1 on this slide until 15 November of this year. 2 After the comment period is over we will 3 consider all comments, both written as well as 4 verbal, and perform additional analysis or 5 revise the EIS where necessarily. Again, as 6 in the scoping process, equal consideration 7 will be given to all comments, whether they 8 are presented here tonight or mailed to us.</p> <p>9 Once the public review process is 10 complete we will prepare the Final EIS, which 11 is currently scheduled for completion in May 12 of next year. The Final EIS will include all 13 comments received during the public review 14 period and also our response to those 15 comments.</p> <p>16 The EIS will serve as input for the 17 Record of Decision, which will document the 18 decision made on this proposal. And as you 19 heard from Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of 20 issues, besides those addressed in the EIS, 21 will also enter into the final decision of 22 whether to deploy the NMD system.</p> <p>23 Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS is where 24 we describe the potential environmental 25 impacts that may occur to the affected</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

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1 environment as a result of implementing the
2 Proposed Action, or alternatives which were
3 described earlier. The affects of each
4 alternative are compared to the existing
5 conditions at each location.
6 Chapter 4 also includes suggested
7 mitigations where potential impacts have been
8 identified. Mitigation measures are methods
9 for reducing and minimizing potential
10 impacts.
11 For the Draft EIS the environment
12 was analyzed in terms of 15 different resource
13 areas, as shown on this slide. Each resource
14 area was addressed at each location, unless it
15 was determined through initial analysis that
16 the proposed activities would not result in an
17 environmental impact to that resource.
18 To summarize the results of the
19 Draft EIS, I will now provide an overview of
20 the potential impacts that may result from the
21 deployment of the NMD system.
22 The Draft EIS evaluated potential
23 impacts during both the construction, as well
24 as the operation phases of the NMD program.
25 We identified several areas with the potential

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1 for impacts, including airspace, wetlands,
2 health and safety, and socioeconomic benefits,
3 at all sites from the NMD employment
4 activities.
5 This slide shows the results of our
6 analysis of the airspace and biological
7 resource areas. Our analysis shows that there
8 is the potential to impact aircraft with
9 certain electric avionics. However,
10 Deployment of the X-Band Radar would not
11 require any restricted airspace around the
12 radar. Instead a high energy radiation area
13 notice would be published on the appropriate
14 aeronautical charts.
15 At sites shown in this slide there
16 is a potential to impact wetlands during the
17 construction period. However, standard
18 construction techniques such as avoidance and
19 soil stabilization would be used to reduced
20 potential impacts to all wetland areas.
21 Consultation will be conducted with regulatory
22 agencies, and appropriate permits will be
23 obtained prior to construction affecting the
24 wetlands. Under the Proposed Action no
25 adverse impacts would be expected to

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<p style="text-align: center;">31</p> <p>1 vegetation, wildlife, or threatened or 2 endangered species at any of the deployment 3 alternatives. 4 For the health and safety resource 5 area, first we analyzed the potential risk of 6 an electromagnetic radiation from the X-Band 7 Radar on human health and safety. The results 8 of our analysis have shown that exposure 9 levels outside of the boundary of the site 10 would be below established public exposure 11 guidelines. 12 Second, publishing of the high 13 energy radiation area notice on the 14 appropriate aeronautical charts would inform 15 pilots of the potential interference hazard to 16 certain types of aircraft. Overall, no 17 impacts to the public would occur due to 18 electromagnetic radiation exposure. 19 Potential beneficial socioeconomic 20 impacts would occur to the regions surrounding 21 the Ground-Base Interceptor deployment 22 alternatives, during both the construction, as 23 well as operational phases of deployment. As 24 shown on this slide, it is expected that 25 construction would take approximately 5 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">32</p> <p>1 to complete, and generate between 150 to 310 2 million dollars in local expenditures during 3 that time. In addition, construction of the 4 system would employ between 250 and 325 5 personnel, depending on the site selected. 6 After construction, operation of the 7 site would require between 250 to 360 8 personnel. These operational personnel would 9 generate approximately 7 to 10 million dollars 10 in direct income per year. 11 As with the Ground-Base Interceptor 12 site, it is expected that deployment of the 13 X-Band Radar would also provide an economic 14 benefit to the area around the deployment 15 site, except for Eareckson Air Station in 16 Alaska. Since Eareckson Air Station is a 17 self-contained island in the Aleutian Islands 18 operated by the Air Force, construction and 19 operation at this site would not provide an 20 economic benefit to the surrounding area. 21 However, at the North Dakota 22 deployment alternatives, it is expected that 23 construction of the X-Band Radar would take 24 approximately 3 years to complete and generate 25 between 24 to 36 million dollars in local</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">33</p> <p>1 expenditures during that time. In addition, 2 construction of the system would employ 3 approximately 125 personnel. 4 After construction, operation of the 5 site would require approximately 105 6 personnel. The operational personnel would 7 generate approximately 2.7 million dollars in 8 direct income per year. 9 To support the proposed X-Band Radar 10 at Eareckson a fiber optic cable would be 11 required along the Aleutian Islands. Within 12 our Draft EIS we studied a potential fiber 13 optic cable route from Whittier or Seward to 14 Eareckson Air Station. Our initial analysis 15 has shown that most impacts would be 16 associated with biological resources and 17 subsistence uses. While there would be short 18 term impacts to these resources, once the 19 cable is laid there should be no long term 20 impacts involved. 21 Other NMD elements under development 22 include the In-Flight Interceptor 23 Communications System Data Terminals, which we 24 mentioned earlier, the overland fiber optic 25 capable required to connect the various NMD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">34</p> <p>1 elements, as well as upgrades to existing 2 early warning radars used to assist in 3 tracking the incoming ballistic missiles. 4 Specific deployment locations for 5 IFICS have not yet been determined. However, 6 it is not expected that deployment of an IFICS 7 Data Terminal would result in any significant 8 impacts to the environment. 9 While existing commercial fiber 10 optic cable lines would be used where 11 possible, the NMD system would require 12 installation of some new fiber optic capable 13 on land. Once the specific fiber optic cable 14 alignments are identified, the appropriate 15 site specific environmental analysis will be 16 conducted. 17 For the Upgraded Early Warning 18 Radar, we have just developed the initial 19 proposed hardware and software upgrades to 20 these existing sites in Massachusetts, Alaska, 21 and California. As a result we're in the 22 process of preparing a supplement to our Draft 23 Deployment EIS, analyzing the potential 24 effects of the proposed upgrades. 25 We will release this supplement in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">35</p> <p>1 the affected communities and hold public 2 hearings to go over the results of our 3 analysis. This supplement, along with the 4 public comments received at the hearings, will 5 be included within this Final Deployment EIS. 6 In closing, please keep in mind that 7 the study is in the draft stage. And our goal 8 is to provide the decision makers with 9 accurate information, such that the 10 environmental consequences of this proposal 11 can be considered. To do this, we're here 12 tonight asking for your comments on the 13 proposed -- on the Draft EIS. And this 14 information will be used to support the 15 overall decision making process. 16 I would like to turn now back to 17 Lewis for continuation of the hearing. 18 19 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. 20 Hasley. We are going to take a short five 21 minute recess now, to collect any remaining 22 speaker cards and position the podium for you 23 to speak. So if you will be patient with us 24 for five minutes, we will be ready to go 25 then.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">36</p> <p>1 If you have not already filled out a 2 card, and intend to speak, if you will fill 3 one of those out, and then we'll put you on 4 the list of people to speak tonight. Thank 5 you. 6 (Whereupon, a brief recess was 7 taken.) 8 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Okay, we're ready 9 to get started again. Thank you for your 10 patience. 11 Before we proceed, let me remind of 12 a couple of points. Again, if you would 13 please limit your comments to four minutes. 14 And also, please state your name clearly, 15 before you make a statement for the record. 16 And again, written comments are 17 given the same consideration as oral 18 comments. So if you are not inclined to speak 19 in a public setting, please provide your 20 written comments to us instead. 21 And please remember that no decision 22 is being made tonight. The main purpose for 23 the governmental representatives being here is 24 to learn of your concerns and suggestions 25 firsthand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">37</p> <p>1 We will now begin the comment</p> <p>2 period. To indicate when your four minutes is</p> <p>3 up, I have a very simple way of indicating</p> <p>4 times, to make it easier for you. When you</p> <p>5 have one minute left I'll put my index finger</p> <p>6 up like this (indicating), and you can find a</p> <p>7 comfortable place to wrap up your comments.</p> <p>8 When your four minutes is up I'll put up my</p> <p>9 closed hand, like this (indicating).</p> <p>10 Our first five speakers, in order,</p> <p>11 actually six now, will be Shawn Ferguson,</p> <p>12 Kevin Carvell, Joan Carlson, Kirk Smith, Rich</p> <p>13 Becker and Jerry Waletzko. Would you please</p> <p>14 come up one at a time.</p> <p>15 Mr. Ferguson, good to see you</p> <p>16 again. P-T-009</p> <p>17 SHAWN FERGUSON: Good evening. My</p> <p>18 name is Shawn Ferguson. I'm with Senator</p> <p>19 Conrad's office. In case I don't finish with</p> <p>20 all of this tonight, I will be submitting this</p> <p>21 into the record, so it will make it.</p> <p>22 From Senator Conrad: I regret that</p> <p>23 the senate schedule does not permit me to</p> <p>24 attend this evening's hearing in person. I</p> <p>25 have asked my staff to read this statement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	P-T-009	<p style="text-align: center;">38</p> <p>1 expressing my strong support for deployment of</p> <p>2 National Missile Defense, NMD, in North</p> <p>3 Dakota.</p> <p>4 Yesterday in Washington, the North</p> <p>5 Dakota Congressional delegation, and community</p> <p>6 leaders from Grand Forks, met with Director of</p> <p>7 the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, or</p> <p>8 BMDO, Lieutenant General Ron Kadish, and the</p> <p>9 former BMDO director, General Lester Lyles,</p> <p>10 now Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force.</p> <p>11 During this meeting I communicated again my</p> <p>12 belief that we need to be prepared before we</p> <p>13 are surprised by the rogue state ICBM threat,</p> <p>14 such as from North Korea, Iran and Iraq.</p> <p>15 I have been please to organize</p> <p>16 visits to Washington by several groups of</p> <p>17 North Dakota community leaders, and I would</p> <p>18 like to thank each of you here this evening</p> <p>19 for taking the time to inform the BMDO</p> <p>20 representatives of your support for NMD.</p> <p>21 Community support is an important part of the</p> <p>22 equation.</p> <p>23 North Dakota also brings other vital</p> <p>24 assets to the table. We are the only treaty</p> <p>25 compliant deployment site under the ABM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	1

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">39</p> <p>1 Treaty. Here in northeastern North Dakota we 2 have existing infrastructure and active Air 3 Force installations, including Grand Forks Air 4 Force Base, that can help support the NMD 5 system.</p> <p>6 Despite these assets, North Dakota 7 faces an uphill fight on NMD. The ABM Treaty 8 is under fire. And because a North Dakota 9 site cannot reliably defend the western ends 10 of the Aleutian and Hawaiian Island chains 11 against attack from nearby North Korea, the 12 Administration has proposed a single site in 13 Alaska.</p> <p>14 As I recently told the President, 15 and his National Security Adviser, a single 16 site in Alaska is simply not adequate to meet 17 our nation's NMD needs. For three reasons, 18 defensive coverage, survivability, in 19 economies of scale, I believe it would be in 20 our nation's best interest to pursue an 21 initial NMD development at two sites, North 22 Dakota and Alaska.</p> <p>23 At the very least, ABM Treaty 24 negotiations ought to be delayed until the 25 advantages of two sites have been carefully</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">40</p> <p>1 studied in accordance with my amendment to the 2 fiscal year 2000 defense authorization bill.</p> <p>3 This amendment was recently signed into law.</p> <p>4 Deploying NMD in Alaska may well be 5 necessary to counter the emerging North Korean 6 Missile threat to that state. However, having 7 studied this issue in depth throughout my 8 career in the senate, it is my conviction that 9 a single site in Alaska is simply not adequate 10 to defend our country against the full range 11 of threats it likely will face in the coming 12 decade.</p> <p>13 I would again like to thank all of 14 those in attendance for being here tonight, 15 and BMDO personnel for visiting our state 16 again. I will continue to fight for NMD and 17 for North Dakota, and our nation in the 18 senate, and would urge community members to 19 contact me with their comments and suggestions 20 on this important matter.</p> <p>21 Again, thank you for allowing me to 22 share with you my support for NMD. Kent 23 Conrad.</p> <p>24 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you very 25 much.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">41</p> <p>1 Kevin Carvell?</p> <p>2 P-T-010</p> <p>3 KEVIN CARVELL: Good evening. I'm</p> <p>4 Kevin Carvell. I'm district director for</p> <p>5 Senator Byron Dorgan. And the Senator asked</p> <p>6 me to read this statement for him this</p> <p>7 evening.</p> <p>8 As the Department of Defense</p> <p>9 conducts the final phase of its Environmental</p> <p>10 Impact Statement to support the construction</p> <p>11 of a limited National Missile Defense system,</p> <p>12 I want to point out the advantages there are</p> <p>13 to locating the system in North Dakota.</p> <p>14 First, North Dakota has the only</p> <p>15 site currently under consideration that is</p> <p>16 allowed under had 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile</p> <p>17 Treaty. The Russian government has</p> <p>18 steadfastly refused to consider major changes</p> <p>19 to the ABM Treaty. Building an NMD system in</p> <p>20 Alaska in violation of the treaty could</p> <p>21 destroyed the framework of arms control that</p> <p>22 underpins our security relationship with</p> <p>23 Russia. Russia would almost certainly reject</p> <p>24 further reductions in its strategic forces and</p> <p>25 might well decide to expand its nuclear</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-010</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">42</p> <p>1 arsenal. The slight advantage that an Alaskan</p> <p>2 site might offer in defending remote parts of</p> <p>3 Alaska and Hawaii against a primitive North</p> <p>4 Korean missile is far outweighed by the danger</p> <p>5 of reigniting a nuclear arms race with the</p> <p>6 only nation that can still threaten us with</p> <p>7 thousands of nuclear warheads.</p> <p>8 Secondly, while a North Dakota site</p> <p>9 may not address a North Korean threat as well</p> <p>10 as an Alaskan site, a North Dakota site is</p> <p>11 better situated to meet other threats, such as</p> <p>12 the threat from Iran or Iraq. A limited</p> <p>13 National Missile Defense system should be</p> <p>14 situated to provide the best protection for</p> <p>15 the entire country from a wide range of rogue</p> <p>16 threats, not just from North Korea, a country</p> <p>17 that many believe is on the verge of collapse.</p> <p>18 Third, by building in North Dakota</p> <p>19 the Department of Defense can save hundreds</p> <p>20 are millions of dollars that it can use for</p> <p>21 other high priority requirements. The Draft</p> <p>22 Environmental Impact Statement clearly shows</p> <p>23 that a North Dakota site offers considerable</p> <p>24 construction savings.</p> <p>25 For example, construction of the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">43</p> <p>1 ground-based interceptor site in Alaska would 2 cost more than 600 million, while construction 3 at a site in North Dakota would cost only 312 4 million. A savings of about half. 5 Most importantly, the people of 6 North Dakota have a long tradition of 7 supporting this nation's military. No state 8 has better a community-military relations. 9 North Dakota communities helped win the cold 10 war. Now North Dakotans are willing and 11 capable of helping to preserve the peace. 12 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Joan Carlson? 13 P-T-011 14 JOAN CARLSON: My name is Joan 15 Carlson. I'm the eastern field director for 16 Congressman Pomeroy. He asked me to read this 17 statement tonight. 18 Colonel Bramlitt and distinguished 19 officers from the Ballistic Missile Defense 20 Organization, welcome to North Dakota. We 21 appreciate your being here today to hear our 22 testimony on the Draft Environmental Impact 23 statement in preparation for the development 24 of a National Missile Defense system. You 25 have an incredibly important task, and we</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>P-T-011</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">44</p> <p>1 thank you for this opportunity to participate 2 in the process. 3 Before I discuss the environmental 4 impacts of NMD deployment in North Dakota, I 5 would like to say a word about the level of 6 support in this community for the United 7 States military. Northeastern North Dakota 8 has a proud history of hosting missions that 9 are essential to our national security. From 10 the air refueling wing and the former 11 Minuteman missiles at Grand Forks Air Force 12 Base, to the Cavalier Air Station, to the ABM 13 site at Nekoma, northeastern North Dakota has 14 always welcomed the military with open arms. 15 We are here this evening to say that we want 16 to be your host for a National Missile Defense 17 system. 18 With respect to the environmental 19 analysis, the Draft Environmental Impact 20 Statement rightly concludes that there are no 21 significant hurdles to overcome with respect 22 to the deployment in North Dakota. As the 23 report states, NMD deployment in North Dakota 24 would have no impact on threaten or endanger 25 species. Likewise, once construction of the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">45</p> <p>1 NMD system is complete there should be little 2 soil erosion from operation of the site. 3 Regarding health and safety, the 4 report notes that in the unlikely event of a 5 mishap, the danger to health and safety is 6 greater in North Dakota than Alaska, because 7 the North Dakota site, although sparsely 8 populated, is more densely populated than 9 Alaska. It should be noted, however, that the 10 absolute threat to health and safety of NMD 11 deployment in North Dakota is extremely low. 12 As you further evaluate where to 13 deploy a National Missile Defense system, the 14 question of coverage must be considered. A 15 single-site NMD system deployed in North 16 Dakota provides coverage of all 50 states 17 against a North Korean missile attack with the 18 exception of the western most uninhabited 19 islands of Hawaii, and the far western reaches 20 of the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. 21 Importantly a North Dakota site provides 22 enhanced shoot-look-shoot capability for the 23 entire continental United States, with the 24 possible exception of the Pacific Northwest. 25 Meaning that we can fire an interceptor, see</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">46</p> <p>1 if it hits the target, and then fire another 2 interceptor, if necessary. Alaska, on the 3 other hand, provides shoot-look-shoot 4 capability only against U.S. territories west 5 of the Mississippi River, leaving salvo 6 coverage of the densely populated eastern 7 United States. 8 In sum, if only one site is chosen 9 the level of coverage favors North Dakota. In 10 the alternative, a two-site architecture of 11 North Dakota and Alaska would provide a far 12 better coverage than either site alone. 13 In summary I want to thank you again 14 to taking the time to come to North Dakota. 15 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you very 16 much. 17 Kirk Smith? 18 <p style="text-align: right;">P-T-012</p> 19 KIRK SMITH: Thanks for coming here 20 tonight General Bramlitt and your staff. My 21 name is Kirk Smith, and I'm a North Dakota 22 district judge. My comments are personal, 23 rather than official however, and represent my 24 recommendations regarding deployment of the 25 NMD system. Well, I ought to mention I'm also</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>P-T-012</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">47</p> <p>1 a veteran of military service during the 2 Korean War, and a long-term resident of North 3 Dakota. 4 I believe that the first deployment 5 of the system should be in North Dakota, 6 because that deployment would provide initial 7 protection contemplated by congress, and would 8 be within the terms of the ABM Treaty existing 9 with Russia. The deployment within the treaty 10 limits would provide needed national defense 11 protection. 12 And two, avoid Russian 13 countermeasures, either diplomatic or 14 military. 15 And three, would provide time to 16 develop diplomatic and economic support for 17 alternate expansion of the deployment of the 18 system to Alaska, as well. 19 That concludes my comments. Thank 20 you very much. 21 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you. 22 Rich Becker? 23 P-T-013 24 RICH BECKER: Good evening, and 25 thank you for the opportunity to publicly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>1</p> <p>P-T-013</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">48</p> <p>1 comment. My name is Rich Becker. I'm a 2 private citizen of Grand Forks. 3 My comment is really more in the 4 nature of a question. And the question 5 basically is what has changed. 6 I have to assume that for Grand 7 Forks to have been named as the only official 8 site in the ABM Treaty in the early '70s to 9 mid '70s, that thorough research and analysis 10 at that time must have taken place as to why 11 Grand Forks was suitable. Which again brings 12 forth the question, I mean as a private 13 citizen I don't understand what has changed, 14 that now all of a sudden Alaska meets the 15 definition that North Dakota did not meet back 16 in the '70s. 17 Thank you. 18 LEWIS MICHAELSON: Thank you. 19 Jerry Waletzko? 20 21 JERRY WALETZKO: My question was 22 already answered. 23 LEWIS MICHAELSON: That brings me to 24 all of the cards that were turned in. We do 25 want to encourage everyone to take advantage</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	<p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">49</p> <p>1 of this opportunity, so if anyone has been</p> <p>2 inspired in the last 20 minutes to say</p> <p>3 something, we would appreciate it if you would</p> <p>4 come up to the microphone and address the</p> <p>5 panel.</p> <p>6 Is there anyone else that would like</p> <p>7 to do that this evening?</p> <p>8 If not, we very much appreciate your</p> <p>9 being here, and we look forward to sending out</p> <p>10 the Draft EIS. That's available to those of</p> <p>11 you who would like one.</p> <p>12 And this meeting is adjourned.</p> <p>13 Thank you.</p> <p>14 (Whereupon, the meeting was</p> <p>15 adjourned at 7:45 o'clock p.m.)</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">50</p> <p>1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4 I, Julie K. Kohler, a general shorthand</p> <p>5 (stenograph) reporter, 100 North Third Street,</p> <p>6 Suite 270, Grand Forks, North Dakota, do</p> <p>7 hereby certify that the foregoing 49 pages of</p> <p>8 typewritten material constitutes a full, true</p> <p>9 and correct transcript of my original</p> <p>10 stenograph notes, as they purport to contain,</p> <p>11 of the transcript of the proceedings reported</p> <p>12 by me at the time and place hereinbefore</p> <p>13 mentioned.</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19 Julie K. Kohler</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22 Dated this day of ,</p> <p>23 1999.</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTH ANN JOHNSON - COURT REPORTER SERVICE 100 N. 3RD, STE. 270, GRAND FORKS, ND 58203 (701)775-4092</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>1 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION</p> <p>2 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>3 ON</p> <p>4 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT</p> <p>5 FOR</p> <p>6 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA</p> <p>11 Carlson Community Activity Center</p> <p>12 2010 Second Avenue</p> <p>13</p> <p>14 NOVEMBER 1, 1999</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p>1 OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: P-T-014</p> <p>2 MR. LORD: My name -- my name is Harry Lord and</p> <p>3 I'm a resident of Fairbanks, Alaska. A lifetime resident. I'm</p> <p>4 presently the Chief of Criminal Intelligence, the Universal</p> <p>5 Intelligence Agency, which is an international criminal science</p> <p>6 agency concerned -- you know, with human rights particularly.</p> <p>7 As it relates to U.S. National Security interest. And how</p> <p>8 certain assets of the U.S. National Security have deviated from</p> <p>9 honest interest in national defense opposed to U.S. security</p> <p>10 activities. My primary concern is the nuclear espionage</p> <p>11 concerning the Chinese acquisition of critical technology, or</p> <p>12 advanced delivery systems that bring us here to this hearing</p> <p>13 tonight. My primary concern in regards to the Chinese</p> <p>14 espionage is the U.S. complicity in Manchuria after conclusion</p> <p>15 of World War II in which General MacArthur had commandeered the</p> <p>16 entire Chinese chemical and biological weapons testing unit,</p> <p>17 731. And my concern is in relation to Dr. Richard Feinberg's</p> <p>18 (ph) book, <u>The Dragon Goes North</u>, concerning the United States</p> <p>19 Army Chemical Corps. Biological and chemical warfare testing</p> <p>20 at Fort Greely. So, the grave implications of General</p> <p>21 MacArthur's commandeering of this test facility, this</p> <p>22 infrastructure assets and intelligence in chemical and</p> <p>23 biological weapons and official complicity and cover up of</p> <p>24 Japanese war crimes atrocities committed against the Chinese</p> <p>25 and its subsequent cover-up in the interest of National</p> <p>R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-014</p> <p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">3</p> <p>1 Security in the preferred approach of non-prosecution as it 2 would undermine or otherwise cramp the ability of the United 3 States to conduct its own CBW program. As a victim of war 4 crimes atrocities, a descendent of victims, I might add from 5 World War II, the same period. My grandfather was a Japanese 6 internee that died in internment because of the sub-human and 7 inhumane standards. So, I'm concerned -- you know, as a 8 Japanese descendent as well as a Native Alaskan Inupiaq, U.S. 9 citizen. I have a dual interest in justice through both of 10 these heritages -- you know, although that which occurred in 11 Manchuria is not buried. Plus a reminder that I'm Japanese, 12 nonetheless I'd rather see that justice is served in the memory 13 of the victims. So, the necessary legal implications under 14 international criminal science principals requires the United 15 States to officially acknowledge to the Chinese and apologize 16 in an effort to strike a critical balance in the geopolitical 17 power structure regarding the issue of nuclear deterrents. The 18 departure from these criminal science principals have been at 19 the inetus of the entire post Cold War. Now that we're coming 20 to a cross roads in history into a new millennium, it's 21 essentially (sic) international foreign relations, especially 22 where these critical areas of concern have been concealed and 23 otherwise criminally covered up, must be disclosed and 24 adjudicated in the interest of justice on behalf of all 25 humanity for we all have equal interest in justice and the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">4</p> <p>1 ascertaining of the service of justice in order to instill a 2 more genuine respect for customary international law and the 3 principles of justice. I think that covers my concerns.</p> <p>4 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>5 MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening, ladies and 6 gentlemen. Thank you for coming tonight. It is wonderful to 7 see so many people turn out for a meeting such as this. This 8 is one of those opportunities in our country to be involved in 9 public involvement and in talking to representatives of your 10 government to be involved in this NEPA process, and to be 11 involved in democracy. So we appreciate very much you being 12 here tonight. This is the public hearing on the Draft 13 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, for the deployment of 14 the National Missile Defense or NMD system. I am Lewis 15 Michaelson, and I will be the hearing moderator for tonight's 16 meeting. This hearing is being held in accordance with 17 provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act and its 18 implementing regulations. This act requires federal agencies 19 to analyze the potential environmental impacts of certain 20 proposed actions and alternatives, and to consider the findings 21 of those analyses in deciding how to proceed. The purpose of 22 tonight's hearing is to receive your comments and suggestions 23 on the Draft EIS. Those of you who have not had an opportunity 24 to review the Draft EIS may want to read the summary of the 25 major findings in the handout available at the table. Those</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

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1 findings will also be addressed by panel members in their
 2 presentations. Let's look at the agenda for tonight.
 3 Hopefully you all had the opportunity to talk to the many
 4 knowledgeable experts and program officials who were staffing
 5 the exhibits during the past hour. After I finish this
 6 introduction, Colonel Larry Bramlitt will describe the proposed
 7 action for the NMD deployment. Colonel Bramlitt, is the
 8 assistant to the Program Manager for the NMD Program and he is
 9 representing the NMD program office. Next, Mr. David Hasley
 10 will brief you on the environmental impact analysis process and
 11 summarize the results reported in the Draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is
 12 the program's EIS team leader for the U.S. Army Space and
 13 Missile Defense Command. The last item on the agenda is really
 14 the most important though. This comment period is your
 15 opportunity to provide information and make statements for the
 16 record. This input ensures that the decision makers can
 17 benefit from your knowledge of the local area and any adverse
 18 environmental effects you think may result from the proposed
 19 action or alternatives. Keep in mind that the EIS is intended
 20 to ensure that future decision makers will be fully informed
 21 about the environmental impacts associated with the various
 22 alternatives before they decide on a course of action.
 23 Consequently, comments tonight on issues unrelated to the EIS
 24 are beyond the scope of this hearing. To comment verbally
 25 tonight, please fill out a verbal comment card. We have quite

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1 a number of people who are already signed up to speak, so most
 2 of you obviously got that message. Those are available at the
 3 registration table and if you haven't already had the chance,
 4 please do turn -- fill one out and turn it in. After the
 5 presentations, we will take a short recess to collect any
 6 remaining cards. Then I will start calling on speakers in the
 7 following order, I will recognize elected officials first,
 8 then, I will call members of the public in the order the cards
 9 were handed in to us at the registration table. If you don't
 10 feel comfortable standing up here tonight and making a
 11 statement, you have until November 15th of this year to submit
 12 a written statement for consideration in the Final EIS. The
 13 address shown on the slide is also in the handout and on the
 14 comment sheets you received as you entered the meeting hall
 15 tonight. Keep in mind that written comments are given the same
 16 consideration as verbal comments offered here tonight. I want
 17 to make sure that all who wish to speak have a fair chance to
 18 be heard. So, we have a stenographer seated to my right, who
 19 will be making a verbatim record of everything that is said.
 20 The verbatim record will become a part of the Final EIS. We
 21 will also be video taping the public hearing tonight to
 22 document your input. To ensure that we get an accurate record
 23 of what is said, please help me enforce the following ground
 24 rules. First, please speak only after I recognize you, and
 25 please address your remarks to me. If you have a written

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1 statement, you may turn it in at the registration table, or you
2 may read it out loud, within the time limit, or you may do
3 both. Second, please speak clearly and slowly into the
4 microphone, starting with your name and any organization that
5 you represent. Each person will be recognized for four
6 minutes. This time limit includes public officials,
7 organizational spokespersons, and private individuals. Please
8 honor any requests that I may make for you to stop speaking if
9 you reach the four-minute time limit. Of course, do not speak
10 while someone else is speaking. Kindly refrain from smoking in
11 this room. Those are the dos and don'ts for this evening and
12 now, it's my pleasure to introduce Colonel Bramlitt, who will
13 describe the NMD program.

14 COLONEL BRAMLITT: I want to thank you for
15 taking your time out of your day or night to come out and
16 listen to us tonight. I want to thank you for the opportunity
17 of getting me out of Washington D.C. and before I started this
18 program, I didn't need glasses, so if you'll bear with me. My
19 name is Larry Bramlitt and I am from the Ballistic Missile
20 Defense Organization in Washington D.C. That's the agency
21 responsible for developing and deploying the NMD system. In
22 the following charts I will review the threat that is driving
23 this development, provide an overview of the program, and
24 address the decision to be made. The National Missile Defense
25 System is being developed to protect the United States from

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1 ballistic missile attacks. The events depicted on this chart
2 drove a Congressional mandate for a National Missile Defense
3 deployment as soon as technologically feasible. The reason we
4 need such a system is the proliferation of weapons of mass
5 destruction and long-range missile technology has increased the
6 threat to our national security. The current program guidance
7 is to develop, demonstrate, and if directed, deploy a system to
8 defend the United States against a limited strategic ballistic
9 missile threat. The NMD system would be a land-based, non-
10 nuclear missile defense system. The development and testing
11 effort of the program is to be consistent with the Anti-
12 Ballistic Missile Treaty. However, deployment may require
13 treaty modifications. The NMD system would consist of the
14 elements shown on this slide. These elements are the Ground-
15 Based Interceptor, the weapon of the system, the Battle
16 Management Command and Control, the central communications and
17 control point, the In-Flight Interceptor Communications System,
18 which transmits commands to the Ground-Based Interceptor while
19 it's in flight, the X-Band Radar, which tracks incoming
20 missiles, and finally, our existing Early Warning System of
21 radars and satellites. In simplified form, this is how the
22 system works, when a ballistic missile is launched, satellites
23 in space would detect the launch and provide warning. On the
24 ground, the existing Early Warning Radars and X-Band Radar
25 would detect and track the missile and provide its specific

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1 locations to the Battle Management Command and Control. This
 2 information gives the people controlling the system the ability
 3 to launch the Ground Based Interceptor to destroy the incoming
 4 target outside the earths atmosphere. Now, I will provide a
 5 little more detail on these elements. The weapon of the system
 6 is the Ground-Based Interceptor, which would remain in an
 7 underground silo until launch. It is important to note that
 8 launches from these sites would occur only in defense of the
 9 United States. There would be no test firings of missiles from
 10 it's deployed location. The Ground-Based Interceptor is a long
 11 range, high velocity missile consisting of three solid
 12 propellant boosters and a kill vehicle. The kill vehicle is
 13 the payload of the missile. When the Ground-Based Interceptor
 14 is launched, it will send the kill vehicle into outer space,
 15 where it will find, maneuver and collide with the incoming re-
 16 entry vehicle. Up to 100 Ground-Based Interceptor silos could
 17 be located at one deployment base in Alaska or in North Dakota
 18 or 100 silos can be located in one site in Alaska and one site
 19 in North Dakota for a total of up to 200 silos. The Battle
 20 Management Command and Control is the brains of the NMD system.
 21 In the event of a launch against the United States, the NMD
 22 system would be controlled through this element. A Battle
 23 Management Command and Control facility would likely be located
 24 at the Ground-Based Interceptor site. The In-flight
 25 Interceptor Communication System or IFICS Data Terminal would

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1 be ground stations that provide communication links between the
 2 in-flight Ground Based Interceptor and the Battle Management
 3 Command and Control. An IFICS Data Terminal site would consist
 4 of a radio transmitter/receiver and would require about one
 5 acre of land. Approximately 14 IFICS Data Terminals could be
 6 required for the NMD program. At this time I would like to
 7 note that we are still developing the operational requirements
 8 for the IFICS Data Terminal. As such, the specific locations
 9 where it could be deployed have yet to be determined. The
 10 regions under study include Alaska and North Dakota. However,
 11 as operational requirements are refined, other regions may be
 12 identified. The types of environmental impacts associated with
 13 the IFICS Data Terminal, therefore, will be addressed in
 14 general terms rather than a site-specific terms in the Draft
 15 EIS. The X-Band Radar is a ground-based radar that is capable
 16 of long-range detection and tracking of incoming ballistic
 17 missiles. The X-Band Radar site would include the radar and
 18 its associated support facilities. At this time, it is
 19 anticipated that only one X-Band Radar in Alaska or North
 20 Dakota would be deployed with the initial NMD system. The
 21 Unites States has an existing Early Warning System that can
 22 detect incoming ballistic missiles. This system consists of
 23 early warning radars and satellites. The NMD program would
 24 make use of this system to assist in this detection. The Early
 25 Warning System is in the process of being upgraded by adding

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1 new satellites and software and hardware modifications to the
 2 existing early warning radars. Upgrades to the early warning
 3 radars in the United States would occur at Beale Air force
 4 Base, California, Cape Cod Air Station, Massachusetts, and
 5 Clear Air Station, Alaska. Modifications to these radars would
 6 not increase the current power levels and will be addressed in
 7 a supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft IES -- EIS rather.
 8 The new early warning detection satellites are part of an Air
 9 Force upgrade to the existing system and would occur regardless
 10 of the deployment -- deploy NMD or not. Any deployment of this
 11 system may require use of existing fiber-optic lines, power
 12 lines, and other utilities. Some of these lines may require
 13 modifications. Furthermore, deployment of elements to some
 14 locations may require the acquisition of new rights-of-way and
 15 installation of new utility and fiber optic cable. Potential
 16 new fiber optic cable locations include North Dakota, the
 17 interior of Alaska, and the oceanic fiber optic cable along the
 18 Aleutian Islands. At this time the exact alignment of these
 19 fiber optic cable lines are under study and have not been
 20 identified at every site. Therefore, this element is addressed
 21 programmatically within the EIS. For the EIS, two alternatives
 22 were considered. The No-action Alternative and the Proposed
 23 Action. For the No-action alternative, the decision would be
 24 not to deploy in which case we would continue to develop and
 25 test the system. For the potential sites being considered for

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1 deployment, the No-action Alternative would be the continuation
 2 of those activities currently planned -- currently occurring or
 3 planned at those locations. Under the Proposed Alternative,
 4 NMD elements and element locations would be selected from a
 5 range of locations studied in the EIS. Potential deployment
 6 locations are being considered in both Alaska and North Dakota.
 7 The Alaska sites fall within the geographical area that
 8 maximizes the NMD system performance. The North Dakota sites
 9 are those which fall within the existing deployment areas under
 10 the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This slide shows the
 11 potential deployment locations in Alaska. These sites include
 12 Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and the Fort Wainwright Yukon
 13 Training Area along with the Eielson Air Force Base as the
 14 potential deployment alternatives for the Ground-Based
 15 Interceptor and Battle Management Command and Control.
 16 Eareckson Air Station in the Western Aleutians is the only
 17 potential location for the X-Band Radar in Alaska. This slide
 18 shows the potential deployment locations under consideration in
 19 North Dakota. These sites include Grand Forks Air Force Base
 20 and the Missile Site Radar in Nekoma as potential deployment
 21 alternatives for the Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle
 22 Management Command and Control facility. For the X-Band Radar,
 23 the deployment alternatives include Cavalier Air Station, the
 24 Missile Site Radar, and Remote Sprint Launch Sites One, Two and
 25 Four, in northeast North Dakota. The NMD decision to be made

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1 is whether to deploy an NMD system. A decision to deploy an
 2 NMD system would include the selection of deployment sites from
 3 among the alternative locations considered in this EIS and
 4 previously discussed. The program is scheduled for a
 5 deployment readiness review next summer. We have conducted
 6 three successful flight tests which have demonstrated the kill
 7 vehicle's ability to detect and destroy incoming warheads.
 8 During the next six months, two system tests are scheduled to
 9 help assess the system's technical maturity and design. A
 10 decision to deploy will be based on the analysis of the
 11 ballistic missile threat, the technical readiness of the system
 12 for deployment, the projected cost, arms control objectives,
 13 and other factors, including potential environmental impacts of
 14 deploying and operating this system. The EIS will provide the
 15 U.S. Government with the fundamental information necessary to
 16 properly account for the environmental impacts. At this time,
 17 a deployment decision is not anticipated before June of 2000.
 18 This concludes my part of the presentation. I will now turn
 19 the meeting over to Dave Hasley, who will discuss the
 20 environmental impact analysis process and potential
 21 environmental impacts that could occur from NMD deployment.

22 MR. HASLEY: Okay. Thank you Colonel Bramlitt.
 23 Good evening, I am David Hasley from the U.S. Army Space and
 24 Missile Defense Command, we're located in Huntsville, Alabama.
 25 And we're conducting the environmental impact analysis process

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1 for -- on behalf of the Ballistic Missile Defense
 2 zrganization for deployment of the NMD program. Tonight I
 3 will present the schedule for this environmental impact
 4 analysis process, and show how you, the public can be involved
 5 in the process. I will also discuss the scope of the study and
 6 present the results of the environmental analysis. The
 7 National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA as it's known,
 8 requires that federal agencies consider the environmental
 9 consequences of their proposed actions in their decision-making
 10 process. The deployment of the NMD system is an action that
 11 falls under NEPA, and we have therefore prepared a Draft
 12 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS to analyze the potential
 13 environmental consequences of this action. NEPA also requires
 14 that the public be included in this decision-making process.
 15 Therefore, we held scoping meetings back in December of last
 16 year to present to you the NMD program and receive your input
 17 on the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS. In
 18 accordance with NEPA, your input helped guide us and determine
 19 our approach in the preparation of the Draft EIS. The Draft
 20 EIS was then made available on 1 October of this year for
 21 public and agency review and comment. This public hearing this
 22 evening is a formal meeting where we present to you the results
 23 contained in the Draft EIS and, most importantly of course, to
 24 receive your comments on the document. In addition to
 25 tonight's hearing, written comments on the Draft EIS will

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1 continue to be accepted at the address shown on this slide
 2 until November 15th. After the comment period is over, we will
 3 consider all comments, both written and verbal, and perform
 4 additional analysis or revise the EIS where necessary. Again,
 5 as in the scoping process, equal consideration will be given to
 6 all comments, whether they are presented here tonight or mailed
 7 to us. Once the public review process is complete, we will
 8 prepare the Final EIS, this is scheduled for completion in May
 9 of next year. The Final EIS will include all comments received
 10 during the public review period and also our response to those
 11 comments. The EIS will serve as input for the Record of
 12 Decision, which will document the decision to be made. As you
 13 just heard from Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues
 14 besides those addressed in the EIS will also enter into the
 15 final decision on whether to deploy the NMD system. Chapter
 16 four of the Draft EIS is where we describe the potential
 17 environmental impacts that may occur to the affected
 18 environment as a result of implementing the Proposed Action or
 19 alternatives as described earlier. The effects of each
 20 alternative are compared to the existing conditions at each
 21 location. Chapter four also includes suggested mitigations
 22 where potential impacts have been identified. Mitigation
 23 measures are methods for reducing or minimizing the potential
 24 impacts. For the Draft EIS, the environmental -- the
 25 environment was analyzed in terms of 15 different resource

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1 areas as shown on this slide. Each resource area addressed --
 2 was addressed at each location unless it was determined through
 3 initial analysis that the proposed activities would not result
 4 in an environmental impact to that resource. To summarize the
 5 results of the Draft EIS, I will now provide an overview of the
 6 potential impacts that may result from the deployment of the
 7 NMD system. The Draft EIS evaluated the potential impacts
 8 during both the construction as well as operational phases of
 9 the NMD program. We identified several areas with the
 10 potential for impacts including airspace, wetlands, health and
 11 safety, and socioeconomic benefits at all sites from NMD
 12 deployment activities. This slide shows the results of our
 13 analysis of the airspace and biological resource areas. Our
 14 analysis shows that there is the potential to impact aircraft
 15 with electronic avionics. However, deployment of the X-Band
 16 Radar would not require any restricted airspace around the
 17 radar. Instead a high energy radiation area notice will be
 18 published on the appropriate aeronautical charts. At sites
 19 shown in this slide there is the potential to impact wetlands
 20 during the construction period. Standard construction
 21 techniques such as avoidance and soil stabilization would be
 22 used to reduce the potential impacts to all the wetland areas.
 23 Consultation will also be conducted with regulatory agencies
 24 and appropriate permits will be obtained prior to construction
 25 affecting the wetlands. Under the Proposed Action, no adverse

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1 impacts would be expected to vegetation, wildlife, or
 2 threatened or endangered species at any of the deployment
 3 locations. For the health and safety resource area, first we
 4 analyzed the potential risk from electromagnetic radiation from
 5 the X-Band Radar on human health and safety. The results of
 6 our analysis have shown that exposure levels outside the
 7 boundary of the site would be below established public exposure
 8 guidelines. Second, publishing of the high energy radiant area
 9 notice on the appropriate aeronautical charts would inform
 10 pilots of the electromagnetic interference hazard to certain
 11 types of aircraft. Overall, no impacts to the public would
 12 occur due to electromagnetic radiation exposure. Potential
 13 beneficial socioeconomic impacts would occur to the region
 14 surrounding the Ground-Based Interceptor deployment
 15 alternatives during both the construction as well as
 16 operational phases of deployment. As shown on this slide, it
 17 is expected that construction would take approximately five
 18 years to complete and generate between \$150 to \$310 million in
 19 local expenditures during that time. In addition, construction
 20 of the system would employ between 250 to 323 personnel
 21 depending on the site selected. After construction, operation
 22 of the site would require between 250 to 360 personnel. These
 23 operational personnel would generate approximately, between \$7
 24 to \$10 million in direct income per year. As with the Ground-
 25 Based Interceptor site, it is expected that deployment of the

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1 X-Band Radar would also provide an economic benefit to the area
 2 around the deployment site except for at Eareckson Air Station
 3 in Alaska. Since Eareckson Air Station is a self contained
 4 island in the Aleutian Islands operated by the Air Force,
 5 construction and operation at this site would not provide an
 6 economic benefit to the immediately surrounding area. At the
 7 North Dakota Deployment alternatives it is expected that
 8 construction of the X-Band Radar would take approximately three
 9 years to complete and there generate between \$24 to \$36 million
 10 in local expenditures during that time. In addition,
 11 construction of the system would employ approximately 125
 12 personnel and after construction, operation of the site would
 13 require approximately 105 personnel. These operational
 14 personnel would generate approximately \$2.7 million in direct
 15 income per year. To support the proposed X-Band Radar at
 16 Eareckson Air Station a fiber optic cable line could be
 17 required along the Aleutian Islands. Within our Draft EIS we
 18 studied a potential fiber optic cable route from Whittier or
 19 Seward to the Eareckson Air Station. Our initial analysis has
 20 shown that most impacts would be associated with biological
 21 resources as well as subsistence uses. While there would be
 22 short term impacts to these resources, once the cable is laid
 23 there should be no long term impacts. Other NMD elements under
 24 development include the In-Flight Interceptor Communications
 25 System Data Terminals, or IFICS, the overland fiber optic cable

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1 required to connect the NMD elements, and upgrades to existing
 2 Early Warning Radars used to assist in tracking incoming
 3 ballistic missiles. Specific deployment locations for IFICS
 4 have not yet been determined. However, it is not expected that
 5 deployment of the IFICS Data Terminal would result in any
 6 significant impacts to the environment. While existing
 7 commercial fiber optic cable lines would be used where
 8 possible, the NMD system would require installation of some new
 9 fiber optic cable on land. Once the specific fiber optic cable
 10 alignment are identified, the appropriate site specific
 11 environmental analysis will be conducted. For the upgraded
 12 Early Warning Radar, we have just developed the initial
 13 proposed hardware and software upgrades to these existing sites
 14 in Massachusetts, Alaska and California. As a result, we are
 15 in the process of preparing a supplement to our Draft EIS
 16 analyzing the potential effects of these proposed upgrades. We
 17 will release this supplement in the affected communities and
 18 hold public hearings to go over the results of our analysis.
 19 This supplement along with the public comments received at the
 20 hearings will be included in this -- the Final Deployment EIS.
 21 And in closing, please keep in mind that the study that we have
 22 released is in a draft stage. And our goal is to provide the
 23 decision makers with accurate information on the environmental
 24 consequences of this proposal. And to do this, we are here
 25 tonight, asking for your comments on the Draft EIS. This

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1 information will then be used with the other information on the
 2 program to support the overall decision making process. Thank
 3 you and I will now turn the meeting back over to Lewis
 4 Michaelson.

5 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much for your
 6 kind attention during that presentation. We are going to take
 7 a short five minute or less recess to allow us to collect any
 8 remaining speaker comment cards and to position the lectern
 9 into shape where people can comment. So, if you'll just stay
 10 put and be patient for a few minutes, we'll be right back with
 11 you.

12 (Off the record)

13 (On the record)

14 MR. MICHAELSON: I know a lot of people -- I
 15 noticed brought prepared statements that they plan on reading.
 16 That's perfectly alright. Often times I find that when people
 17 have prepared statements, they haven't timed them, so I'll warn
 18 you right now if the ending is really good, you may want to
 19 skip something in the middle if it's really long, okay?
 20 (General laughter). So, before we proceed, let me remind you
 21 of a couple of other points. Please limit your comments to
 22 four minutes so that everyone can be heard. Also, please state
 23 your name clearly before you make a statement for the record.
 24 Please remember that no decision is being made tonight. The
 25 main purpose for government representatives being here is to

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<p style="text-align: right;">21</p> <p>1 learn of your concerns and suggestions first hand. We will now 2 begin the comment period. To indicate when your four minutes 3 is up, I have a very simple way of indicating times. When I 4 put up an index finger, that means you have one minute of your 5 four minutes left. That should allow you to find a comfortable 6 place to end your comments. When your four minutes is up, if 7 you are still speaking, I will put up a closed hand such as 8 this, indicating it's time to wrap up your comments. I will 9 announce speakers in advance so that you'll know where you're 10 coming up in the order, so that you can be prepared to come up 11 to the podium when it's your turn. That will allow us to do 12 this in an orderly and expeditious fashion. We have 13 approximately 40 speakers signed up tonight, so I'm sure you 14 would like to do this as expeditiously as possible. We however 15 will be here for as long as it takes and as many people as want 16 to speak. That's why we're here. The first speakers are going 17 to be -- and I'll apologize in advance for anyone's name I 18 mispronounce. I'm doing this phonetically, as best as I can. 19 Althea St. Martin, Tom Moyer, Jim -- I'm sorry I can't read the 20 hand- -- Hoyer -- Hayes. You can tell who the people are who 21 have good handwriting, can't you, yes Jim Hayes. John 22 Poirrier, it's French. Pete Hallgren and Tim Sharp. Althea 23 St. Martin, you're first. P-T-015</p> <p>24 MS. ST. MARTIN: Good evening and welcome to 25 Fairbanks, the winter wonderland here. You're lucky you didn't</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-015</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">22</p> <p>1 get here when it was just total daylight. I'm Althea St. 2 Martin, I am the Special Assistant for Senator Murkowski and I 3 also have a letter that I'd like to read from Senator Stevens. 4 I'll start with the statement from Senator Murkowski, because 5 he is my boss. In his statement, the need for a National 6 Missile Defense becomes more urgent every day. While the Cold 7 War has ended, the United States must develop a method for 8 defending our Nation against new types of threats. One of 9 these threats is a very real possibility of a so-called rogue 10 nation, may decide to launch a missile, possibly armed with 11 nuclear, chemical or biological warhead, at the United States. 12 It really concerns me that currently the United States has no 13 defense against this sort of action. In early October, a first 14 test of the proposed system was a complete success. We are 15 well on our way towards developing a way to protect the entire 16 United States against missile attack. The Draft Environmental 17 Impact Statement on the deployment of a National Missile 18 Defense System is good news for Alaska. Should our State be 19 chosen as the site for the National Missile Defense, there will 20 be little to no adverse effects on the quality of our 21 environment. There will be a positive impact on our economy. 22 Hundreds of jobs will be created during construction, millions 23 of dollars will be spent every year in our economy by those 24 that construct and then those that maintain the National 25 Missile Defense System. Personally, I believe it is in the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>

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1 best interest of the United States to select Alaska as the site
 2 for the National Missile Defense System. From here we can
 3 protect every State in the Union against attack. This Draft
 4 Environmental Impact Statement shows that there are no reasons
 5 for Alaska not to take on this responsibility should we be
 6 called on to do so. I thank everyone here for attending this
 7 hearing to listen to and express any opinions about issues of
 8 concern. The letter from Senator Ted Stevens, he's addressed
 9 this to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. My staff has informed
 10 me that there will be a public hearing on the environmental
 11 impact of the proposed National Missile Defense Program in
 12 Fairbanks, this evening. I want to assure you that I strongly
 13 support the National Missile Defense Program and that I believe
 14 the administration has not made an effort to allocate
 15 sufficient resources to this effort. However, you may be
 16 interested to know that in the Fiscal year 2000 Defense
 17 Appropriations Bill, that Congress added an additional 117
 18 million to the program in order to keep this important defense
 19 system functional and on track. This legislation was signed
 20 into law on October the 25th, 1999. I hope that this meeting
 21 is a productive one. With best wishes, cordially, U.S. Senator
 22 Ted Stevens. Thank you very much. P-T-016

23 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Tom Moyer.
 24 MR. MOYER: My name is Tom Moyer, Director of
 25 the Fairbanks Governors' Office, and I'm here this evening

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1 representing Governor Knowles. I appreciate, Mr. Michaelson,
 2 the opportunity to comment on the NMD deployment Draft EIS.
 3 State agency officials are currently reviewing the Draft EIS
 4 and like they did for the scoping document, they -- not me,
 5 will provide technical comments, not tonight, but in written
 6 form by the November 15th deadline. With the State's scoping
 7 comments, Governor Knowles provided a cover letter on January
 8 15th. In it he said that, we understand that the environmental
 9 footprint of the system will be minimal and primarily on
 10 existing military reservations. He went on to say that the
 11 State looks forward to providing any necessary assistance to
 12 facilitate the consideration, construction and operation of
 13 this project. I expect his cover letter accompanying our EIS
 14 comments will be along the same lines from the one I just
 15 quoted from. Thank you very much. P-T-017

16 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Jim Hayes.
 17 MAYOR HAYES: Thank you very much. My name is
 18 Jim Hayes, and I certainly would like to welcome Colonel
 19 Bramlitt, also Mr. Hasley and also Mr. Michaelson to the State
 20 of Alaska and most of all to the City of Fairbanks, where we
 21 say extremely Alaska. When you come to Fairbanks, you're in
 22 the dead heat of Alaska. We welcome you here. I certainly
 23 have enjoyed the presentation this evening and I've learned a
 24 lot this evening. And what I'm about to say just reaffirms or
 25 just confirms that what I want to say, and what I will say, is

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<p style="text-align: right;">25</p> <p>1 that I'm right. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on 2 behalf of our city. And that we would hope that you would 3 build this site in the interior. I mean we'll settle for 4 Alaska, but we'll certainly settle for the interior. Just let 5 me give you a little background, I grew up here. Came here 6 real young, my Mom and I drove the Alaskan Highway. We've seen 7 this community go through floods, earthquakes, and whatever -- 8 you name it. We can dot it. We have got three things here 9 that other cities don't have. We have spirit, we have pride 10 and we have heart. And in spirit, we have a can do spirit. We 11 built a Trans-Alaska Pipeline that people said was 12 environmentally unsafe, and to my knowledge it's working 13 perfectly fine. We have a good mayor that's working on a gas 14 line and hopefully he'll be successful, Mayor Hove. So, I 15 think all the impact problems that have been brought up that 16 I'm sure will continue to be brought up, we've done those 17 things. We've past those test, where other communities 18 haven't. I appreciate the opportunity to come here this 19 evening to ask you -- to ask you to consider the interior of 20 Alaska, the can-do city. And we've done many other things that 21 I've seen here tonight that are mentioned that are very, very 22 important. We've already passed those test. So, as mayor of 23 this city, we will submit a final letter to you with other 24 recommendations. But on behalf of the residents of this 25 community, let's bring in the new millennium, bring it on,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">26</p> <p>1 we're ready. Build it here. Thank you. (Applause) 2 MR. MICHAELSON: John Poirrier. P-T-018 3 MR. POIRRIER: I'd like to read a prepared 4 statement by the mayor of North Pole. I'm pleased that two 5 sites in the interior of Alaska are being considered for the 6 National Missile Defense deployment. Alaska has a long history 7 in providing defense to our nation through the DEW Line and 8 numerous modern radar tracking stations and intercept aircraft 9 from various bases. Alaska is strategically positioned to 10 track and intercept long range missiles and other weapons of 11 mass destruction. I view the selection of either site in the 12 interior of Alaska as a positive impact. Both sites already 13 have military use designations and will not adversely affect 14 the culture and surrounding communities. There will be no 15 significant increase in the impact on subsistence, noise, air 16 quality, water resources, cultural resources, health and safety 17 that the communities experience now or have experienced in the 18 past, that would prevent this new deployment. In fact, the 19 deployment will have the opposite affect. Both communities 20 stand to gain far more with stable and healthy local economies. 21 The downsizing of the military has already negatively impacted 22 the Delta community. The socioeconomic benefits far outweigh 23 any environmental impacts to the region. I strongly encourage 24 the selection of either Fort Greely or Clear Air Station for 25 the National Missile Defense deployment. It is good for those</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-018</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

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1 communities, for the interior of Alaska, for the State and for
 2 the Nation. Very sincerely, Jeffery James Jacobson, Mayor,
 3 North Pole, Alaska.

4 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much.
 5 (Applause) That's fine, if you want to express yourself in
 6 between speakers, yea, nay, whichever, that's fine. As long as
 7 you don't interrupt people while they're speaking, I appreciate
 8 it. So that you can be ready to come up again, I'll announce
 9 the next set of speakers, Pete Hallgren, Tim Sharp, Jim
 10 Sampson, Rick Solie, and Dean Owen. Pete Hallgren. P-T-019

11 MR. HALLGREN: My name is Pete Hallgren, I'm
 12 the Executive Director of the Fort Greely Re-Use Authority of
 13 the City of Delta Junction. The City of Delta Junction is the
 14 implementing Re-Development Authority of Fort Greely. In this
 15 dual capacity, we would like to welcome the NMD project to the
 16 interior of Alaska. As many of you know, the Delta region has
 17 had a long history of cooperation and living together with the
 18 military and we would like to continue this in the future.
 19 With the realignment of Fort Greely, the Delta area faces
 20 severe economic trauma and the NMD would provide very necessary
 21 remedial economic benefits. Not only to Delta, but the
 22 interior as a whole. NMD is a top priority for the City of
 23 Delta Junction's re-use of Fort Greely. Although I have been
 24 an Alaska resident for nearly 30 years, my childhood was spent
 25 at Ground Zero, unprotected in Chicago. As a compassionate and

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1 patriotic American, I don't mind living again at Ground Zero in
 2 Delta in order, for the first time, to be able to protect the
 3 children of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Dallas, Boston,
 4 New York, Fairbanks, and Anchorage. Again, the City of Delta
 5 Junction is happy to assist NMD in any way possible. And I
 6 want to welcome you to Delta Junction on Wednesday. Thanks a
 7 lot.

8 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Tim Sharp. And
 9 again, anyone with prepared comments who would care to hand
 10 those in as written comments, are free to do that as well,
 11 thank you. P-T-020

12 MR. SHARP: Good evening. I'm here to speak on
 13 behalf of the Fairbanks Building and Construction Trades
 14 Council.

15 MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me, would you -- yeah,
 16 pull the microphone a little closer to you.

17 MR. SHARP: Sure will.

18 MR. MICHAELSON: Thanks.

19 MR. SHARP: As a member of the Interior Alaska
 20 organized labor community, I wish to speak in strong support of
 21 this project. The interior of Alaska has not only a long
 22 history of partnering with the military for national defense
 23 efforts, but beyond that, the history of this relationship has
 24 created one of the main economic pillars that is today
 25 responsible for the sustainable Interior Alaskan economy we all

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1 enjoy today. Since the building of Ladd Field, which later
 2 became Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely, Clear Air Force Base,
 3 Eielson Air Force Base, and Galena Air Station, helped give
 4 birth and sustained through the years the union I belong to
 5 today, Laborers Local 942. These projects brought jobs, fueled
 6 apprenticeship programs, and left pensions and residual
 7 benefits in their wake. From Billy Mitchell's Cats Line, the
 8 land-leased efforts during World War II, the Distant Early
 9 Warning Systems, were all supported and benefited Alaskan
 10 skilled construction workers and their families. Organized
 11 labor, in partnership with the University of Alaska, has the
 12 training facilities, which can turn on a dime to train ahead
 13 for any special construction, fabrication or maintenance skills
 14 required for this project. Even though I feel that we have
 15 capacity at the present to more than adequately handle the
 16 manpower requirements for the project of this size and scope.
 17 Weighing all the project pros and cons normally associated with
 18 community impact, I feel this project would be a positive. Not
 19 only for the work force and residents of Alaska's interior, but
 20 the -- the support that the military would find only here in
 21 the interior of Alaska would make, and should make this project
 22 not only a concept, but a reality in creating a defensive
 23 umbrella missile system for Alaska, Hawaii and our lower forty-
 24 eight States. Thank you.

25 MR. MICHAELSON: Jim Sampson.

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1 MR. SAMPSON: Hi, good evening. My name is Jim
 2 Sampson, 1000 Bennette Road, Fairbanks. I'd like to thank you
 3 for coming to Fairbanks and allowing us the opportunity to
 4 participate in this evenings program. And it's a pleasure, for
 5 me, to join other speakers here this evening in welcoming you
 6 to Interior Alaska. I'm here this evening representing Mano
 7 (ph) Fry, the Executive President of the Alaska State AFL-CIO.
 8 An organization representing over 50,000 Alaska workers, State
 9 wide, which over 20,000 belong to building and construction
 10 trades. They are welders and ironworkers, pipefitters,
 11 laborers, carpenters, electricians, operating engineers and a
 12 dozen other trades. Alaska has a trained work force with a
 13 proven history in building military defense projects. Projects
 14 such as a Distant Early Warning System, the DEW Line, the
 15 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System at Clear and bases from
 16 Fort Greely to Adak. More importantly, Alaska has the ability
 17 to train up qualified workers. With millions of dollars in
 18 existing infrastructure and capital in USDOL Bureau of
 19 Apprenticeship and Training Centers already in the State. We
 20 are prepared to work closely with the Department of Defense and
 21 with other Alaska training providers such as the University of
 22 Alaska and Interior School Districts in Fairbanks, Delta-
 23 Greely, and the Denali Borough to prepare our youth for the job
 24 opportunities associated with this project. We're interested
 25 in job opportunities in the pre-construction phase, the

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1 construction, maintenance and operations of the National
2 Defense Deployment Project. Senator Ted Stevens is familiar
3 with Interior Alaska capabilities to provide quality
4 construction facilities using Alaska contractors, suppliers,
5 vendors and local workers. When you make your final site
6 selections for the project, I would ask that you give full
7 consideration to Alaska's businesses, our contractors and our
8 work force. Thank you very much for coming to Fairbanks.

9 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Rick Solie. P-T-022

10 MR. SOLIE: Thank you, my name is Rick Solie,

11 4437 Stanford Drive, Fairbanks 99709. I'm here representing
12 tonight, the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital and Denali Center.
13 The local hospital for the northern half of Alaska and also as
14 the presiding officer of the Fairbanks North Star Borough
15 Assembly. First I'd like to talk to you about the hospital and
16 how we believe we can meet the increased demand that this
17 project might bring to the Interior. The hospital has been a
18 partner with the community for 30 years. We have grown with
19 Fairbanks from 1972 when we first opened our doors to this year
20 when we're opening a cancer treatment center this March and
21 next week -- or rather later this week, we'll be opening an
22 expanded mental health unit on our fourth floor. The hospital
23 is a 162 licensed bed facility and we currently operate under
24 capacity. As such we would be able to absorb the additional
25 acute care needs, the long term care, the emergency surgery,

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1 OB, medical, psychiatric and ensuing health care needs that
2 would result from this project. I have a sheet that I can give
3 you that delineates the relative capacities on those nursing
4 floors, but suffice it to say that the hospital can meet any
5 excess demand, 25 percent that might come from this project.
6 And I think that it's also worth mentioning the partnership the
7 -- that the hospital has enjoyed with the military community in
8 Fairbanks. We are one of the few hospitals in the United
9 States that credentials local military physicians to come and
10 practice at our hospital. Following their patients to FMH when
11 their patients are needing the services at our hospital. From
12 what I understand from folks throughout the health care
13 community in the military, that is truly unique. And I think
14 you'll find that partnership exists not just at Fairbanks
15 Memorial, but in many other places around the community. And
16 that's where I want to talk a little bit about the Borough and
17 why we think this makes a lot of sense for the Interior to move
18 these -- construct the NMD in the Interior at the locations
19 that you're -- you're going to be looking at.

20 The Borough is a good neighbor and we want to see
21 responsible economic development that can result in continued
22 jobs for our citizens for activities that would promote
23 lifestyles that we in the north have enjoyed for a long time.
24 We have, as I mentioned, been partners with the military, and
25 it's not just the hospital, but many recreational pursuits are

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<p style="text-align: right;">33</p> <p>1 something that we also enjoy with the military. I currently 2 hunt across the Tanana Flats, in an area that is military land 3 and that -- many citizens in the Fairbanks community do that as 4 well. Birch Hill, on the civilian side has a joint use 5 biathlon range that has had a memorandum of agreement with the 6 military for some time. So, I think if you spend some time to 7 look at our community you'll find that we are rich in our 8 partnership with our military friends and we would encourage 9 you to look at the Interior site for this. I think that our 10 health care facilities can clearly meet whatever needs you 11 might bring and I believe that Fairbanks will be good 12 neighbors. And thank you again, for the opportunity to come 13 here tonight and testify. I appreciate your coming to 14 Fairbanks.</p> <p>15 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. The next speakers 16 will be Dean Owen, Jim Romersberger, Dan O'Neile, Frank Biondi 17 and Cynthia Henry. Dean Owen. P-T-023</p> <p>18 MR. OWEN: Thank you for the opportunity to 19 speak tonight. My name is Dean Owen, I'm the Aviation Manager 20 for the Northern Region of the Alaska Department of 21 Transportation, Public Facilities. While the Draft impact -- 22 the environmental impact statement shows no negative air space 23 problems, we would anticipate some increased aviation activity 24 and I would like to assure you that we have the infrastructure 25 to absorb that. The civilian aviation industry has worked very</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-023</p> <p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">34</p> <p>1 closely with the military in the past to deconflict any air 2 space problems, and we would certainly welcome the selection of 3 a site here in the Interior and would anticipate absolutely no 4 problem in complete cooperation to handle any of that air space 5 and increased aviation. Thank you.</p> <p>6 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. Jim 7 Romersberger. P-T-024</p> <p>8 MR. ROMERSBERGER: I'm Jim Romersberger, I'm 9 the Maintenance Engineer here for the Department of 10 Transportation for the Northern Region. And, my involvement 11 with the industry here, in transportation, involves overseeing 12 a lot of the overweight and oversized moves. I just want to 13 let you know that the department supports this program and we 14 have the infrastructure and the will to make it -- do whatever 15 is necessary to make this work. P-T-025</p> <p>16 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Dan O'Neile.</p> <p>17 MR. O'NEILE: My name is Dan O'Neile and my 18 presentation will be a little different than some of the ones 19 that have preceded me. Past use is -- past land use is 20 typically part of an EIS and I want to mention a few of the 21 facts that have been left out. There are currently more than 22 500 military toxic sites in Alaska. Fort Wainwright and Fort 23 Richardson are so contaminated that they have made the elite 24 Super Fund cleanup list. Wherever the military has been in 25 Alaska, it has fowled the nest. At Fort Greely, the military</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-024</p> <p>1</p> <p>P-T-025</p> <p>1</p>

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1 has experimented with some of the most deadly chemical agents
 2 known to man. The lethal BX, BG and mustard gas have been
 3 packed into rockets, artillery shells and fired into the
 4 country side around the Gerstle River. In the 1960's the
 5 military released hundreds of liters of germ warfare organisms
 6 in the open air. Including strains of the tularemia bacteria
 7 which is an acute infections disease related to the bubonic
 8 plague. When the military decommissioned its nuclear power
 9 plant at Fort Greely in 1972, they left behind radioactive
 10 contamination on the order of 70,000 curies. It's encased in
 11 now, rotting concrete. To put that number into perspective,
 12 remember that the nation's worst nuclear accident at Three Mile
 13 Island involved 15 curies. During the ten years of its
 14 operation, the military pumped low level radioactive waste
 15 directly into Jarvis Creek and into a nearby well. Today the
 16 military continues to use thousands of square miles of Alaskan
 17 landscape for bombing practice with live missiles, rockets, and
 18 bombs. Tens of thousands of these weapons are shot into the
 19 Delta River area on Fort Greely. Many do not explode and
 20 remain year after year hidden in the brush and rendered --
 21 rendering millions of acres, a permanent no man's land. As the
 22 former acting Base Commander at Fort Greely acknowledged, I
 23 would say, you can never clean up the Delta River, you can
 24 never clean up Little Delta Creek. So, in contrast to the
 25 previous presentations, I would say that the military has not

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1 been a good steward of land in Alaska. It has not been a good
 2 neighbor where the environment has been concerned. With
 3 respect to the EIS process, the military again fails to do
 4 right by Alaska. During the scoping process, we were assured
 5 that comments made by the public would be published in the EIS,
 6 they were not. I know of at least one comment, critical of the
 7 proposal which was not even summarized in the perfunctory
 8 summary language that was printed. The EIS did not adequately
 9 consider the No-action Alternative, it is not simply not to
 10 build it at a given site, but not to build it at all. In order
 11 to rationally consider whether our Nation should build an NMD,
 12 the EIS would logically discuss the technical feasibility,
 13 cost, the potential to start and arms race and so forth. But
 14 the EIS and these hearings and the scoping processes are as
 15 tightly scripted as the missile test touted as successes. The
 16 public is simply not presented with the necessary information
 17 to make informed decisions about the NMD. Part of that
 18 failure, incidently, will be addressed tomorrow night at the
 19 University of Alaska forum where pros and cons will be
 20 presented by two experts. In summary, the military has had its
 21 way in Alaska, always relying that Alaskans would sell out
 22 their land, their integrity for military spending, generally
 23 short term construction jobs. I look forward to the day when
 24 we tell the military and the politicians who waste our public
 25 money to feed defense contractors, no thanks, no sale.

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<p style="text-align: right;">37</p> <p>1 (Applause)</p> <p>2 MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Frank</p> <p>3 Biondi. P-T-026</p> <p>4 MR. BIONDI: I think I'll move back on the</p> <p>5 support side. I'm Frank Biondi, the General Manager with PTI</p> <p>6 Communications and I'd like to talk -- take a few minutes to</p> <p>7 talk about the infrastructure that's in place that will support</p> <p>8 the National Defense Communication System. It -- we have years</p> <p>9 of operational readiness in communications in helping the</p> <p>10 military and supporting the military. With that, we have a</p> <p>11 wide range, state of the art digital tele-communications</p> <p>12 facilities and services. Many communication companies provide</p> <p>13 everything from dial tone, cellular phone service, internet and</p> <p>14 fiber optic transport. The majority of these services are</p> <p>15 fully redundant and competitive. Of particular importance to</p> <p>16 this project is the fiber optic rings that we have in place.</p> <p>17 Within the Interior, we have redundant self healing fiber optic</p> <p>18 rings throughout the Fairbanks area and we also provide</p> <p>19 redundant fiber optic cables from -- on both -- runs down along</p> <p>20 the Parks Highway and the Richardson Highway, from Fairbanks to</p> <p>21 the lower forty-eight. Within those cables -- both of these</p> <p>22 cables run within two miles of the facilities, or the planned</p> <p>23 facilities of Greely or Clear Air Force Station. The -- the</p> <p>24 best part about these fiber cables is they're already installed</p> <p>25 and they've already met any environmental impacts that may</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-026 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">38</p> <p>1 arise from having to install new cables or to deal with new</p> <p>2 fiber optics transport. I can safely say that on behalf of all</p> <p>3 the communications providers in the Interior, that we stand</p> <p>4 ready to support this project to the fullest extent. Thank</p> <p>5 you.</p> <p>6 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. The next speakers</p> <p>7 will be Cynthia Henry, Don Whitmore, Roger Burggraf, Wally</p> <p>8 Powers and Dave Carlstrom. P-T-027</p> <p>9 MS. HENRY: Good evening and welcome to</p> <p>10 Fairbanks, we appreciate you being here. I am Cynthia Henry, I</p> <p>11 am President of the Fairbanks North Star Borough School Board.</p> <p>12 And I'd like to use this opportunity to tell you a little bit</p> <p>13 about our School District. The Fairbanks North Star Borough</p> <p>14 School District, is a public school district with approximately</p> <p>15 16,000 students and we have about 31 schools. We offer a</p> <p>16 comprehensive, educational program for students in kindergarten</p> <p>17 through the 12th grade. Our special education program serves</p> <p>18 students from age three to 22 and is recognized for its high</p> <p>19 quality services. The district also offers programs for</p> <p>20 students in need of gifted education, bilingual services,</p> <p>21 remedial help in reading, vocational education, extensive extra</p> <p>22 curricular activities and alternative programs for secondary</p> <p>23 students. Our recently developed elementary reading</p> <p>24 improvement initiative has been very successful in improving</p> <p>25 reading performance for our poorer readers in the elementary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-027 1</p>

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1 schools. And we currently serve over 4000 students from
 2 families connected with the U.S. Army and Air Force. The
 3 quality of the school buildings in our school district is a
 4 point of pride for us. Recent renovations and expansions of
 5 schools across the district provide for a sufficient student
 6 capacity over the foreseeable future in modern educational
 7 facilities. Elementary, middle and high schools across the
 8 district have sufficient capacity for anticipated growth in the
 9 school age population resulting from the deployment of a
 10 Ballistic Missile Defense System in Interior Alaska. It is the
 11 policy of the school district to accept -- accept students who
 12 live outside their attendance areas into any school in the
 13 district. And our -- our school district accepts part time and
 14 full time students and offers a home schooling option through
 15 out districts correspondence program. The quality of our
 16 district can be seen in a few statistics. Our average class
 17 size is 22 students in the elementary schools. The average
 18 student in our district scores better than 65 percent of the
 19 students in the nation on nationally standardized achievement
 20 test. And our drop out rate is only about 6 percent. College
 21 bound students score significantly higher on SAT and ACT
 22 college entrance exams than the national and the state
 23 averages. Nearly half of the teachers in our school district
 24 have masters degrees and much of the quality of our schools we
 25 attribute to the dedication and expertise of our teaching

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1 staff. We are very proud of our school district and believe
 2 that it provides an educational experience for students that
 3 exceeds many school districts in -- across the United States
 4 and we frequently hear that from our military families. The
 5 government would be wise to locate a Ballistic Missile Defense
 6 System in close proximity to Fairbanks. We're sure the
 7 families of the personnel who will operate the system will be
 8 welcomed and will appreciate the quality of our schools. Thank
 9 you.

10 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Mr. Whitmore, if
 11 you could wait just a few seconds before you start, we are
 12 changing a video tape. We certainly wouldn't want to miss your
 13 comments. Sorry, and the good news is that didn't count
 14 against your four minutes. You've got the full four minutes to
 15 go, alright.

P-T-028

16 MR. WHITMORE: Thank you. My name is Don
 17 Whitmore. I have some questions. I question whether the
 18 system design is sufficient and mature to assess environmental
 19 impact. And with respect to the deployment readiness review,
 20 that is to address the C1 threat level. The initial
 21 operational capability and it is also to demonstrate how the
 22 system would evolve for the future, to address future threats.
 23 And the system configuration for future threats is still to be
 24 determined and so therefore the environmental impact statement
 25 is unable to forecast future impacts. It cannot satisfy the

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1 DRR requirement to assess system evolution. I believe the
 2 environmental impact analysis should wait until their
 3 additional system details are available for the evolved threat,
 4 and I would point to two aspects of the threat that's evolving.
 5 This is according to the national intelligence estimate
 6 released by the National Intelligence Council, which is the
 7 consensus of all the intelligence agencies in the U.S.
 8 Government, that was released on September 9th, 1999 -- that's
 9 less than two months ago. Two aspects of that threat that
 10 should be addressed are the sea based ballistic missile launch,
 11 the cruise missile.....

12 MR. MICHAELSON: Could you speak just a little
 13 closer to the microphone, it's a little difficult to hear you.
 14 Thank you.

15 MR. WHITMORE: Oh -- the sea based ballistic
 16 missile launch and the cruise missile launch from sea or land.
 17 Those two threats could have significant effect on the
 18 architecture and the types of surveillance systems and that
 19 ought to be addressed before the impact can be fully accessed.
 20 And I think Alaska ought to be aware that this initial system
 21 is just the down-payment on a system that's going to be
 22 growing.

23 MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you very much.
 24 Roger Burggraf. P-T-029

25 MR. BURGGRAP: I'm Roger Burggraf, I reside at

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P-T-029

1 830 Sheep Creek Road, Fairbanks, Alaska. I've worked for many
 2 years, approximately 30 years in the mining industry. The
 3 industry is in support of the construction of the National
 4 Missile Defense System in Interior Alaska. The effects of the
 5 construction of the National Missile Defense System will be
 6 positive, provide jobs for Alaskans. We have a good work force
 7 here, which has been mentioned by Tim Sharp and Jim Sampson.
 8 The Fairbanks community can provide a support base for a lot of
 9 what's going -- would be going on. The construction of the
 10 National Missile Defense System will have a small footprint on
 11 the land in Alaska which is positive. Alaska is already a
 12 target whether the National Missile Defense System is
 13 constructed or not. If constructed in Alaska, it will help to
 14 shield, not only the U.S. but Canada from potential rogue
 15 nations trying to attack our country. The economic benefits
 16 for the constructions of the Missile Defense System and the
 17 maintenance of it will provide jobs, it will be money spent in
 18 the community. It might enable the Alaska Railroad to
 19 construct a line to Delta -- the Delta area and possibly
 20 further extend the line to Canada if the National Defense
 21 System is constructed in the Delta area. I see potentially
 22 many positive benefits from the construction of the defense
 23 system. At -- I'm -- I'm sure there are a lot of bugs to be
 24 ironed out, but if we don't make an attempt to try to defend
 25 this country, we're apt to pay a pretty heavy price down the

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1 road. So, I recommend that the -- Alaska be considered and I
2 hope that we will see a Missile Defense System up here,
3 sometime in the future. Thank you.

4 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Wally Powers.

5 MR. POWERS: Good evening gentlemen.

6 MR. MICHAELSON: Could you pull the mic up
7 towards your mouth please? Thank you. P-T-030

8 MR. POWERS: Thank you. Good evening. I'm
9 Wally Powers and I'm the Economic Development Director for the
10 Fairbanks North Star Borough's Economic Development Commission.
11 And I would like to address the socioeconomic impacts of the
12 possible location of the National Missile Defense System in
13 Alaska. Emphasizing the econom- -- the impact on the economic
14 opportunities. I wish also to address the opportunity cost of
15 a No-action Alternative or not locating the system in Alaska.
16 You've already heard, or will hear from many speakers regarding
17 the ability and willingness of Alaska to support the project if
18 it is approved and if a No-action Alternative or Alaska is not
19 selected, there will be an opportunity cost in terms of
20 economic development. I understand that the Final EIS will
21 address whether or not the system is -- is going to be built or
22 not and addresses as many of the concerns that have not yet
23 been addressed in full. And recognizing that, I would like to
24 address that if the system's not going to be built, I want to
25 emphasize that I'm not promoting one location over another, but

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1 I am promoting a location within Interior Alaska. However, for
2 obvious reasons, I think Fort Greely would experience a greater
3 adverse impact from not being selected. Fort Greely's
4 reduction in force related to the base realignment and closure
5 will begin this July with the elimination of 54 civilian
6 positions, 55 more positions are slated for elimination in
7 2001. The missile defense deployment many not provide relief
8 for those being RIF'ed, but it would help to fill the void in
9 the community created by base closure. Deployment at Fort
10 Greely would add momentum to Delta Junction's ability to
11 attract new industry, to utilize the surplus property
12 productively. The 800 bed minimum security prison would only
13 use a portion of existing facilities. I will -- it will take
14 time to utilize the rest of the facilities without economic
15 stimulus such as the National Missile Defense System. In the
16 interim Delta Junction and the businesses and infrastructure
17 that supported Fort Greely will be adversely affected. The
18 slack time in economic development will adversely affect the
19 entire length of the economic food chain that once supported
20 Fort Greely. However a decision to proceed with the Proposed
21 Action and deployment of the Missile Defense System in Alaska
22 will offer numerous economic development opportunities
23 throughout the State. The University of Alaska is a Space
24 Grant Agency and has many advantages that it may offer the
25 military in terms of working cooperatively and has technology

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<p style="text-align: right;">45</p> <p>1 available to partner with the military. I think that the 2 establishment of more high tech industry in the area is -- is 3 crucial and that Alaska has appreciated the military's 4 recognition of it being a strategic location for its -- meeting 5 its mission. And Alaska would like to use that leverage to 6 attract new industry to the State. And I think the presence of 7 more high technology industry would do that. We find that many 8 military choose to stay in Alaska after their completion and I 9 hope that that's an indication of your desire to come to 10 Alaska. Thank you and I'm sorry if I went over.</p> <p>11 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you Mr. Powers. The 12 next speakers will be Dave Carstrom, again I apologize in 13 advance if I mispronounce this Dennis Schlofeldt, that's as 14 close as I can get, sorry. Frank Williams, Mike Stredry, 15 Alaska Trail Association and John Brown and Rhonda Curwen- 16 Boyles. Mr. Carstrom. (Pause) Is Mr. Dave Carstrom here?</p> <p>17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Mr. Lewis, may I request 18 that you ask people to -- when you call their name, to kind of 19 line up so we can expedite our testimony? We've been waiting 20 for people to get up to the podium -- this is not just 21 impatience.</p> <p>22 MR. MICHAELSON: I -- I read the names ahead of 23 time and I assume that people will position themselves so that 24 they can get up to the microphone as quickly as they can. 25 We're trying to expedite this for your sake, but I think the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">46</p> <p>1 reason that it's taken so long for Mr. Carlstrom to get here is 2 because he's not here, would be my guess. Dennis -- and again, 3 I'm having trouble reading this, Alaska Workers Association, 4 Schlofeldt, thank you, is he here? (Pause) Frank Williams?</p> <p>5 MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening, I'm Frank P-T-031 6 Williams, I'm the Vice-Chancellor at the University of Alaska 7 Fairbanks and also the Director of the Arctic Region Super 8 Computing Center. First of all I'd like to say that the 9 University of Alaska is enthusiastically supportive of the 10 National Missile Defense program. Specifically we think that 11 utilization of our strategic location is a compelling reason to 12 locate this system in the interior of Alaska. Furthermore we 13 believe that the University and the expertise at the University 14 can be brought to bear on the task at hand before all of us. 15 First of all we think that design and building of this kind of 16 a structure in the north is really a unique thing, it's often 17 dismissed. But it's a real difference that we have to address. 18 We have experts in that area as well as experts in 19 environmental issues and wildlife issues that would help us all 20 minimize the impact of this project. We do also have 21 significant expertise in signal processing, remote sensing, 22 data collection, atmospheric and iospheric science, all aspects 23 of computer science, logistics and on and on. And we think 24 that those kinds of expertises can be used as we develop the 25 systems once they're initially built in the Interior. We at</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-031 1</p>

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<p style="text-align: right;">47</p> <p>1 the University have worked with the Department of Defense in 2 research in the past and we're quite prepared to continue to do 3 it in the future. We have some significant facilities of 4 importance that may help the deployment and the operation of 5 this facility. We have, for instance the Poker Flat Research 6 Range, where in fact, we do shoot rockets -- real rockets into 7 the sky. We follow them, we track them, we take data from them 8 and we're quite expertise -- have quite a lot of expertise with 9 doing that. And we also have the Arctic Region Super Computing 10 Center where any kind of modeling that would be done for the 11 system can be carried out. Finally a more subtle aspect is 12 that we provide a University community that would enhance the 13 quality of life for the people that would be building and the 14 people that would be operating this Defense System into the 15 future. So, in short, I can say that we see the training, 16 research and development aspects of the defense system as 17 appropriate for the University right now and into the future. 18 Thank you.</p> <p>19 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Mike -- I won't 20 try to pronounce it again. P-T-032</p> <p>21 MR. STREDRY: Alright, it's Mike Stredry. I 22 live up here in Fairbanks. I don't have a prepared statement, 23 but just looking at some of your outlays, there's a lot of 24 things here to talk about, like hazardous waste. Unfortunately 25 the military hasn't been real good in the past about cleaning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-032</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">48</p> <p>1 up. You've heard about the nuclear power plant down in Fort 2 Greely. The 40,000 gallon fuel spill out on Allen Army Air 3 Field where the chemical stockpiles at Gerstle River. Where 4 the night missile sites, they're still not cleaned up there out 5 behind Eielson on the Yukon ranges. Alaska has a long history 6 of no military clean-up, so are all these politicians and the 7 Department of the Interior, are they going to ensure the monies 8 up front that you will clean-up after this is done? If it's 9 built and if it's considered to be built, is it worth it? I 10 mean are we just going to spend ourselves broke? You talk 11 about economics and society, are we going to end up like 12 Russia? They can't even provide the basic services for their 13 people. And we're just starting another arms race. I -- I'd 14 like for you to take a look at it. One other thing I had a 15 question about was this -- it's a new term for me, X-Band 16 radiation. If they do this down in Delta, it's a major 17 migratory bird flyway. So, again there's something there, that 18 how are you going to deal with that? If you start taking out 19 the cranes and the geese, I see nothing in any of your 20 pamphlets that even address it. And it's also the same with 21 our hospital, can they treat something like that here for -- 22 for the workers that might be out there. All these politicians 23 and unions are tripping over themselves to get it, but it's 24 like at what cost? That's about all I've got to say.</p> <p>25 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. John</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

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<p style="text-align: right;">49</p> <p>1 Brown. P-T-033</p> <p>2 MR. BROWN: My name's John Brown, I'm the</p> <p>3 president of the Fairbanks Central Labor Council. The council</p> <p>4 is made up of 15 affiliated unions representing close to 10,000</p> <p>5 union members here in the community -- in the surrounding</p> <p>6 community. I'm here to speak in favor of the project. I don't</p> <p>7 believe that you have to look around the world very hard to see</p> <p>8 the need for a Missile Defense System. I -- it's a defensive</p> <p>9 system, this isn't a -- a system of aggression, this is one of</p> <p>10 defense that I think will deter, in my mind, an arms build up</p> <p>11 based on -- if -- if the missile aren't going to do them any</p> <p>12 good, why would they build them? I don't -- I think that if</p> <p>13 you look at the ability to defend the entire United States from</p> <p>14 Alaska makes the reasoning for putting it in Alaska easy to</p> <p>15 see. I think the availability of a trained, skilled work</p> <p>16 force, that's demonstrated it's ability to build complex</p> <p>17 military facilities, is another good reason to look at Alaska.</p> <p>18 At long -- also because of the minimal impact lands. I mean we</p> <p>19 have a lot of land here in the interior of Alaska that's</p> <p>20 already militarily reserved, so the impact by building in those</p> <p>21 lands will be minimal. And for those reasons, I would strongly</p> <p>22 urge the deployment of the Missile Defense System here in the</p> <p>23 interior of Alaska. Thank you.</p> <p>24 MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers in order</p> <p>25 will be Rhona Curwen-Boyles, Randy Griffin, Bill Brophy, Hank</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-033</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">50</p> <p>1 Bartos and Gabriel Scott. P-T-034</p> <p>2 MS. CURWEN-BOYLES: Good evening gentlemen. My</p> <p>3 name is Rhonda Curwen-Boyles and I am the chair of the Greater</p> <p>4 Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce. We represent over 800 members</p> <p>5 to include surrounding communities that the Chamber members are</p> <p>6 actually reciprocal members with our Chamber with specific</p> <p>7 agreements. We pledge our support, which will become a</p> <p>8 priority during my term as Chair and for those Chairs that will</p> <p>9 follow. Understanding that it's not just a one year project.</p> <p>10 Our mission is commerce and economic development and this</p> <p>11 project falls within our objectives very clearly and we welcome</p> <p>12 it into our area. Our area is already military, as you have</p> <p>13 heard and we sincerely appreciate them. And many of our</p> <p>14 business members hire those family members as workers. Many of</p> <p>15 our current members are also pipeline workers from the mid</p> <p>16 '70s. They stayed here in Fairbanks and made it their home and</p> <p>17 are now the community leaders which you are hearing tonight.</p> <p>18 We are avidly aware of the challenges that a project of this</p> <p>19 magnitude could bring, specifically regarding socioeconomic</p> <p>20 impacts. As the representative of the Board of Directors, I</p> <p>21 assure you we are prepared to be pro-active in addressing any</p> <p>22 of those challenging needs or all of them. As the owner of</p> <p>23 Wendy's I promise you that if you bring the National Defense</p> <p>24 Missile System to Delta, I'll meet you there with a new Wendy's</p> <p>25 restaurant. (General laughter. Applause.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-034</p> <p>1</p>

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MR. MICHAELSON: Randy Griffin. P-T-035

MR. GRIFFIN: Hello, I'm in favor of the

missile defense and as far as the environmental thing, I see no harm in it as far as my little tiny bit of knowledge on that subject goes. Excuse me if I go a little field -- far afield here, but I just wanted to discuss what I consider some of the threats to this country. Just looking -- just one country, Communist China, as you know of course they would like to take over Taiwan and have stated so in very belligerent fashion on numerous occasions and have conducted military exercises and in an offhanded way have threatened Taiwan with a neutron bomb and have threatened Los Angeles with an atomic attack. Which I think is very rude of them. But I can understand how Taiwan seems like a threat to the Communist leadership in China because, according to my 1997 World Almanac, the gross national product per person of Taiwan is \$12,070 whereas in China it's just \$2,500. So it's almost five times as much in Taiwan. Which shows the superiority of the free enterprise system and it is a slap in the face, I imagine to the Communist Chinese leadership. And I certainly don't think that China wants at all to tangle with the United States. But, I do think that they can use their missiles as a threatening tool as they've already done so. And, I do believe that China has the right to have missiles, just like we have the right to have the missiles, they have a right to aim their missiles at us as we

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1 have a right to aim ours at them. And they have a right to
2 even threaten to use those missiles in an act of self defense
3 just as we have that same right. But, they of course, do not
4 have the right, the moral right anyway, to smuggle bombs in
5 just like we don't have the moral right to have bombs buried
6 for ten years under Peking that we could fire off at any time
7 with remote control. If it ever got out that we did that, we'd
8 never live it down. We'd be villains forever and the same
9 thing would go for them and therefore, I don't think that they
10 can use a smuggled weapon as a threatening tool. But they can
11 use a missile that's ready to launch as a threatening tool.
12 And I do think -- you know, they claim that Taiwan is their
13 providence and it's an internal matter and they have history to
14 back them up. I consider Taiwan a sovereign country and a
15 valuable ali. Now, what I'm about to say is a complete wild
16 speculation, I mean, I'm no military strategist, I've never
17 even been in the military, never served my country or anything
18 like that but -- I mean. Speculate, if China attacked Taiwan
19 and knocked out Taiwanese efforts to defend themselves, even
20 though Taiwan is a rich country, they could do that with their
21 capability and then the U.S. might move to defend them and
22 might knock out one of their ships and China would then say, we
23 demand an apology, we demand payment for that ship lost and
24 they would bluster and carry on like that. Then they would
25 announce, what I am kind of making this up, but a one missile

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<p style="text-align: right;">53</p> <p>1 policy in which they say they will launch -- they have -- they 2 reserve the right to launch just one missile -- just one 3 missile, one missile doctrine against the United States 4 Military or the military bases that are supporting us. And -- 5 and if we launched another -- an attack on them, they might 6 just carry that out. But I believe that they would state 7 repeatedly and over and over that they will have a one missile 8 policy and the reason for this is because they don't want a 9 large military exchange. And they would announce that they 10 would not sent multiple nuclear warheads over here unless they 11 had indication that the United States was sending nuclear 12 warheads over here. In other words they would -- they -- to 13 contain to a tit for tat one nuclear salvo exchange. And -- 14 and they could carry out that threat if they had multiple -- 15 rather mobile launchers so that they could even avoid a massive 16 nuclear strike if we tried to wipe out their missiles, they 17 could still -- and so in other words -- in other words the 18 United -- if -- so -- if the United States then hit another one 19 of their ships they just could launch a missile against some 20 nuclear -- some military facilities that we have over here, 21 including Eielson Air Force Base and if we did the United 22 States would have to think hard how we would respond. But, 23 I'll leave. Thank you.</p> <p>24 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. Bill 25 Brofey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">P-T-036 54</p> <p>1 MR. BROFEY: Good evening and welcome to the 2 great land. I'm Bill Brofey, I am one of those proud military 3 officers that has served here in Alaska. I am currently the 4 Executive Director of the Fairbanks Industrial Development 5 Corporation. There has been a long history of military 6 presence in Alaska. From the patrolling of the territory to 7 building of the highway to the DEW Line sites to Ladd Field and 8 the World War II operations to the defense of the Pipeline. 9 American citizens expect and deserve the umbrella of coverage 10 of the National Military Defense resources. Obvious exposure 11 of Alaska and Hawaii to missile attacks is unacceptable. There 12 are many uncertainties in the world today. The information 13 age, advanced technologies and the proliferation of weapons of 14 mass destruction abound. There is a threat and the potential 15 for deployment of missiles will never go away. Rogue states 16 are likely to have the ever increasing capability to attack the 17 United States with missiles. We must put in place systems now 18 to protect ourselves in the future. The opportunities for 19 economic growth and industrial development abound in the 20 interior of Alaska. Interior Alaska is the right place, at the 21 right time for deployment of the National Military's Missile 22 System. Thank you.</p> <p>23 MR. MICHAELSON: Hank Bartos. P-T-037 24 MR. BARTOS: I'm Hank Bartos, member of the 25 Greater Fairbanks Board of Realtors and Real Estate Broker here</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-T-036</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-T-037</p>

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1 in the interior of Alaska. And on behalf of that industry, I
 2 would like to wholeheartedly welcome you to our fine State. We
 3 have the ability as Alaskan citizens to do a lot of things. We
 4 endure hard weather and we can respond to contingencies, we can
 5 respond to housing needs, we have the builders, the lenders,
 6 the appraisers, the entire industry stands ready to welcome the
 7 National Missile Defense System to the State of Alaska. And to
 8 the interior of Alaska. I came up to Alaska as a member of the
 9 United States Air Force. And it was proud that we served as
 10 top cover for America. The military in Alaska has been a good
 11 citizen. There's a lot of us that are retired and stayed here.
 12 And by providing the defense for the nation, we were happy and
 13 proud to do so and still continue to stand proud to do so. We
 14 realize that freedom isn't free and that there is a cost
 15 associated and we're proud to pay that price. Thank you.

16 MR. MICHAELSON: Gabriel Scott will be followed
 17 by Steven Haagenson, Frank Chapados, Dave Williams and Jeff
 18 Gregory. P-T-038

19 MR. SCOTT: My name is Gabriel Scott, I'm the
 20 Alaskan Representative for the Cascade and Wildlands Project.
 21 And I'd like to first of all congratulate the Department of
 22 Defense Ballistic Missile Defense Organization for preparation
 23 of a pretty impressive environmental impact statement. There's
 24 lot's of pretty pictures. There are some impressive charts,
 25 there's a lot of mysterious scientific terminology. That is

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1 where my congratulations ends, however. I have two main areas
 2 of concern. The effects of the project itself, most obvious,
 3 and the -- and the way that the environmental review and public
 4 review of this program has been carried forward. First of all
 5 the effects of the project, I don't feel that it's acceptable
 6 to compromise our responsibility to live well on the planet in
 7 order to establish U.S. military might, abroad. I think that
 8 our first responsibility is to Mother Earth, then maybe we can
 9 find out what Big Brother wants. Among the effects of the
 10 projects that I'm concerned about, I'm turning in some -- I
 11 have written comments that are a lot more lengthy so I won't go
 12 too into things, but I'm worried about the economic impacts, it
 13 seems like this isn't the diversified, stable economic
 14 sustenance that Alaska needs, this is pork. And you've seen
 15 that tonight. It's been a train of people groveling for a few
 16 million dollars of money. For an environmental impact
 17 statement, I think it's impressive, maybe two speakers have
 18 mentioned the environment, every other speaker has spoken
 19 solely about the economy. (Applause)

20 MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me, just a second, if
 21 people would hold their applause until the end of the speakers
 22 comments, I would appreciate it, thank you. Please continue.

23 MR. SCOTT: I don't mind.

24 MR. MICHAELSON: I do. (General Laughter).

25 MR. SCOTT: Okay, to run across a few of my

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<p style="text-align: right;">57</p> <p>1 other concerns, I'm worried about this fiber optic cable. 2 You're going to run two of them from Seward or Whittier all the 3 way to the tip of the Aleutians Islands. In the EIS it says 4 there's going to be no impact. Now if I went to DNR and said I 5 want to dig a ditch from Seward to the end of the Aleutian 6 Islands, but I assure you there is not going to be any 7 environmental impact, there'd be some eyebrows raised. You 8 must take us for dumb to tell us that there's not going to be 9 any impact to benthic or intertidal organisms plowing two 10 ditches all the way out the Aleutian chain. I just don't 11 believe that. There's the ground disturbance itself, the 12 Ground Base Interceptor unit is the most obvious. 600 acres of 13 high 100 silos sitting in the middle of what now is wilderness. 14 I don't think that's acceptable, especially if it's in Delta 15 like other people have mentioned, that's an important migratory 16 bird route. I'm worried about the impact on subsistence users. 17 That's just one more place that's going to be off limits for 18 hunters and people using -- using the real economy that people 19 have here in Alaska which is subsistence. Hunting and taking 20 care of yourself. Care for the land and it'll care for you. 21 You don't need pork if you do that. I'm worried about 22 hazardous waste. Obviously the military doesn't have a good 23 record on how you've dealt with that in the past and I don't 24 trust that you'll do any better in the future. I don't see any 25 assurances in the EIS that lead me to think anything different.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">58</p> <p>1 My main complaint, however, is with the way that the 2 environmental review has been done. I -- on the way in, I 3 heard somebody -- somebody was greeting someone else coming in, 4 said, you know -- what's going on. They said oh, well they've 5 got a lot of propaganda laid out for us now, we'll given 6 comments in a hour or so. And I think that's the appropriate 7 word, this is propaganda. This is not a well meaning effort to 8 evaluate the environmental impacts. It's a PR effort. You're 9 treating this like a formality. A lot of attention's been give 10 this treaty with Russia, like to -- and the fact that if we 11 built it here it would violate that treaty, there are two other 12 laws that you should also consider. That's the National 13 Environmental Policy Act and the Administrative Procedures Act. 14 Those laws, you may be able to negotiate a treaty with Russia 15 but representative democracy is not a negotiable thing. This 16 process needed to be undertaken in a good -- with a good faith 17 effort to involve in the public. That can't happen with this 18 environmental impact statement because critical information is 19 absent. You give these assurances that there's going to be no 20 impact from this. You go to great lengths about what the 21 effects of the bathroom facilities at the -- at the project are 22 but there's no discussion of what hazardous chemicals there are 23 going to be and what you're going to do with them. One last 24 statement, I think that the Department of Defense has the worst 25 environmental record of any agency in Alaska. I don't trust</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p>

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1 you to implement this project responsibly.

2 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you Mr. Scott. We do

3 (applause) appreciate comments on the environmental issues,

4 that is the purpose of the National Environmental Policy Act

5 and these public hearings. Steven Haagenson.

6 MR. HAAGENSON: Thank you. Back on P-T-039

7 infrastructure again. My name is Steven Haagenson, I am the

8 Vice-President for transmission and distribution at Golden

9 Valley Electric Association. Golden Valley is the regional

10 electric power supplier for interior Alaska. And as such,

11 Golden Valley is ready, willing and able to provide both

12 electrical and communications services to the National Missile

13 Defense System at a competitive price, cost price. Golden

14 Valley has the lowest electric rates in Alaska. And can

15 provide power to each of the four potential sites in Alaska.

16 We have infrastructure in place today to serve the Clear Air

17 Force Station, Fort Wainwright, Eielson Air Force Base and Fort

18 Greely. Thank you.

19 MR. MICHAELSON: Frank Chapados. P-T-040

20 MR. CHAPADOS: My name is Frank Chapados, sorry

21 about the pronunciation on it....

22 MR. MICHAELSON: Could you get a little closer

23 to the microphone so we can hear you, thanks. I got it as

24 close as I could, sorry.

25 MR. CHAPADOS: Fine, thank you. Anyway, it's -

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1 - I'm -- I reside at 924 Kellum Street in Fairbanks in

2 apartment number 102. I've lived in Fairbanks for 60 years.

3 Coming -- I came from Southeastern Alaska, where -- I was a

4 grown man when I came here. And I'm (sic) really have enjoyed

5 my residence in Fairbanks. And I've been involved in many,

6 many things. I'm a retired, retired person, but I'm still

7 interested in what happens to us here in the interior of

8 Alaska. I -- I want -- at one time I had a real concern

9 because several years ago there was a -- some representatives

10 of the Institute of the North, associated with the Anchorage

11 University of Alaska. And this was -- this was sponsored by

12 Dr. William Wood in Fairbanks who is a real pioneer in his

13 efforts to try and make this a good -- better community. And

14 if -- I became aware if the fact that had, at least in the

15 early years of -- what we do about protecting the United States

16 from a missile attack, that sort of thing. It was pretty much

17 excluded Alaska and Hawaii, they were -- I mean pretty well

18 left out of this whole thing. And -- but I'm delighted to find

19 the fact that we now have gotten along to the point where we

20 have at least a Draft Environmental Statement to look at. I've

21 received two copies of the two books that in my judgement, I

22 estimate about 2500 pages of written material that covers

23 completely all the issues that are involved in this procedure

24 that you're going through today. And I'm -- I'm very pleased

25 with what I read. Not with a lot of detail, but I am convinced

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<p style="text-align: right;">61</p> <p>1 that the -- that they have really done a good job of presenting 2 the facts and the conditions that exist in the areas that are 3 under consideration. Particularly for Fairbanks and the sites 4 that are located in the -- this general area. So anyway, I -- 5 I feel that we're on the right track. I'm a friend of the 6 military, I've been associated with the military for a good 7 portion of the time I've lived in Fairbanks and have served on 8 some of the civilian committees and that sort of thing. And 9 I'm -- I really feel that we have, in the military and the 10 people that are associated with the military and in the 11 military, have a respect -- time up?</p> <p>12 MR. MICHAELSON: One minute left.</p> <p>13 MR. CHAPADOS: Okay, well then I'll just wind 14 up by saying thank you for the opportunity to be here and 15 hopefully it will see this -- this thing bear fruit and someday 16 we'll have an opportunity to participate in the activities that 17 might be associated with the construction or whatever takes 18 place. Thank you very much.</p> <p>19 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. For those of you 20 who may not have been here when I gave my instructions earlier. 21 Just a reminder, there's a four minute time limit. When 22 there's one minute left, I put up an index finder, like that 23 and when your four minutes are up, a closed hand, such as that. 24 Thank you. After -- I'm assuming this is Dave Williams, after 25 him, there will be Jeff Gregory, James Messer, Mark Ames and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">62</p> <p>1 John Binkley.</p> <p>2 MR. WILLIAMS: Thanks. My name is Dave P-T-041 3 Williams, I'm a University of Alaska Civil Engineering 4 Graduate. I currently work as a project engineer for a civil 5 construction outfit here in Fairbanks. I've been involved in 6 the construction industry in various ways for over ten years 7 now. I've seen a lot of projects, I've been involved in jobs 8 with the Air Force, the Army and the local borough, government 9 outfits. I'm here tonight to emphasize the expertise that's 10 available here in the Fairbanks area for the project that 11 you're talking about here. Socioeconomic benefit is addressed 12 in this -- in this draft, I think it's important that -- that 13 you realize what's available here locally and use that to your 14 fullest extent.</p> <p>15 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. The next speakers 16 in order will be, Jeff Gregory, James Messer and Mark Ames. 17 Jeff Gregory. (Pause) James Messer. P-T-042</p> <p>18 MR. MESSER: My name is James Messer, I'm 19 Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and have been for 20 almost 40 years. I have spent much time down at Fort Greely in 21 years gone by. I've spent the night with a Commander down 22 there and visited the training areas. And it's a nice, great 23 place and to see it being cut back by the Brock Commission 24 scares me. But to see you gentlemen consider it for a location 25 for a missile site, makes me feel real good. It's a great area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-041 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P-T-042</p>

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1 and there's a lot of space and with the housing that will be
 2 there when the Fort people leave there, it's going to have some
 3 great advantages and there's a lot of room there. The
 4 population is very thin, it's thinly populated in that area, so
 5 I think you'll really enjoy it. As far as the Fairbanks
 6 community is concerned, I'd like to make one comment that a
 7 gentleman made here a couple of years back to a public meeting.
 8 And a gentleman that you know, General Joe Rawlston. He was
 9 here as our speaker and he said it's probably the greatest
 10 community with the military or the military likes this
 11 community as good as any he's ever seen in his life. Thank
 12 you. (Applause) P-T-043

13 MR. AMES: Thank you, my name is Mark Ames and
 14 I appreciate being able to have this opportunity to speak to
 15 you. I'm here as I could be elsewhere out of a matter of
 16 conscience. As you know, Alaska is an extension of American
 17 history. We're a combination of Aboriginal, White Imperial
 18 Russian and American histories combined. I would like, for the
 19 record to enjoin United States Public Law 94-344 Section 4 of
 20 July 7, '76 under President Ford. With that I'd also like to
 21 enjoin two other correspondents, one's the National Archives
 22 United States Government P-524-772-640 and the other two, the
 23 US -- United States Government Secretary of the Interior, Bruce
 24 Babbitt, P-524772-641 and while I'm in support of the NMD, the
 25 defense matter here, and for that matter SDI. I say scramble.

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1 I say time's running out and we've heard a lot about
 2 environmental impact statement, what about the geopolitical?
 3 Yes, what about the socio -- the socioeconomic, what about the
 4 historical environmental perspectives? To that end, I'd like
 5 to submit also, Fairbanks North Star Borough Resolution 95-078
 6 of 11/16/95, the City of North Pole Resolution 95-14 of 12/4/95
 7 and the City of Fairbanks Resolution 3701 of 4/21/97. I want
 8 to point out that President Eisenhower, January 3rd, 1959 and
 9 previous president, 29th U.S. President, Warren G. Harding in
 10 1923, and other legislations have put the public incorporated
 11 State of Alaska as the 49th State to the Union in trust of our
 12 State and Nations economic revenue resource base provisions.
 13 The providential economic revenue resource base provisions
 14 known as section 28-81, 90 percent. The 90 percent economic
 15 revenue resource base provisions, as a Native born Alaskan
 16 American, representing an era between 1867 and 1999, I'm here
 17 on behalf of my sister States. From one sea board to the other
 18 and I would like the Joint Chiefs of Staff to know, though
 19 demagoguery and ideological operatives within our State
 20 government and on our federal level not responding to our
 21 needs. The 90 percent was a matter of our National Compact and
 22 even goes back to Article 3 of the 1867 Treaty of Session with
 23 White Imperial Russian. Those provisions were intended for
 24 rural and urban logistical and geographical needs that are not
 25 materializing. Now, I would like to also point out that just a

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<p style="text-align: right;">65</p> <p>1 as a matter of concern and I would ask that it be investigated. 2 I will leave with the point that the City of Fairbanks, the 3 Fairbanks North Star Borough and the City of North Pole have 4 all passed resolutions blocking acquiescence of this provision 5 after 34 years. And this is irregardless (sic) of any 6 unconstitutional aggression -- judicial aggression against the 7 State and Nation to cease it's economic revenue resource base 8 provisions. In ending I'd like to point out the first eight 9 words of Alaska's Constitution, is, we the people of Alaska, 10 grateful unto God. And I want to point out that there is also 11 a spiritual environment.....</p> <p>12 MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Ames, I'm sorry your time 13 is up.</p> <p>14 MR. AMES: And nations are aggressive and 15 they're being whipped up and I would address the Joint Chiefs 16 of Staff to investigate these matters with detail, thank you.</p> <p>17 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you Mr. Ames. The next 18 speakers in order are John Binkley, Nadine, Mr. Warwick and 19 Bill Connor. P-T-044</p> <p>20 MR. BINKLEY: Good evening, my name is John 21 Binkley, I'm Chairman of the Board for the Alaska Railroad 22 Corporation. The Alaska Railroad Corporation is owned by the 23 State of Alaska and operates independently with a Board of 24 Directors of seven members. We have a long history of working 25 with the military in the State of Alaska. Over 500 miles of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-044</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">66</p> <p>1 rail and right of way as well as fiber optic links from 2 Tidewater in both Seward and Whittier up into the interior of 3 Fairbanks, on to Fort Wainwright and on to Eielson. I'd like 4 to call your attention in the EIS to page 3-351 which seems to 5 indicate that the Alaska Railroad only goes as far as 6 Fairbanks. It indeed extends beyond Fairbanks as I mentioned, 7 to Fort Wainwright and to Eielson. We would look forward to 8 working with the Department of Defense in the deployment of the 9 NMD in Interior Alaska and would certainly be capable and ready 10 to provide services to the Department of Defense, both in the 11 construction of the NMD and supply and support of those 12 facilities over the year -- over the years. We would 13 particularly look forward to working with the Department of 14 Defense if indeed, Fort Greely is chosen as the site for the 15 deployment of the NMD. As I mentioned, we have rails that 16 extend beyond Fairbanks to Eielson Air Force Base and would 17 look at extending the rail in cooperation with the Department 18 of Defense to Fort Greely for help in the construction of that 19 facility as well as the operation. We feel there are many 20 benefits in the extension of the rail line to Fort Greely 21 beyond just the NMD project itself. It would be an opportunity 22 for development of many of the resources in that area in 23 providing low cost, safe transportation for the development of 24 mining, timber and agricultural resources in that area. We 25 feel it would also bring closer to fruition a connection -- the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>

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1 continental connection of the railroad through Canada to the
 2 lower 48 which would enhance the mission of the military here
 3 in Alaska. We feel that we've been proud, as I mentioned to
 4 support the military through their missions through many, many
 5 years in Alaska. And would look forward to working with you as
 6 well on this project and we will be submitting written comments
 7 prior to November 15th. Thank you.

8 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. I'm going to take
 9 a chance on this Nadine Hargesheimer.

10 MS. HARGESHEIMER: That's close, that's very
 11 close.

12 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. P-T-045

13 MS. HARGESHEIMER: You do very good. My name
 14 is Nadine Hargesheimer, I'm here representing Borough Mayor,
 15 Hank Hove who's out of town this evening. We support the
 16 project being built in the interior. I think you've heard from
 17 a number of entities this evening that -- from education, from
 18 labor, from business, transportation, I think that not everyone
 19 in the community feels this way, but I think in general that
 20 we're ready willing and able to support the project. Our
 21 infrastructure will support it, our businesses will support it
 22 and obviously we have a work force that we're quite proud of.
 23 In looking at the Draft EIS, the environmental impacts for the
 24 Alaska sites indicate that there are no adverse impacts or
 25 minimal impacts to the environment. The Alaska sites are on

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1 existing military reservations. Conversely the socioeconomic
 2 impacts are positive and far reaching and the environmental
 3 impacts are minimal. I'd like to, with no disrespect to prior
 4 speakers, I would like to say that in the stock market they say
 5 that past performance is not an indicator of future gains or
 6 losses and as the public's expectation and respect to the
 7 environment have changed, so have national -- national
 8 environmental laws. Discussions surrounding the building of
 9 the National Missile Defense System are happening in an
 10 entirely different set of circumstances than those in the past.
 11 Current law simply will not allow hazardous waste to be buried
 12 and forgotten to then become our children's problems. Finally,
 13 it is our understanding that should the National Missile
 14 Defense System be built in Alaska -- be built, the Alaska sites
 15 fall within the geographic area that maximizes the systems
 16 performance. In other words we will be protected as well as
 17 North Dakota. As well as North Dakota -- please build it in
 18 the interior of Alaska. Thank you very much.

19 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Mr. Warwick.
 20 (Pause) Bill Connor. P-T-046

21 MR. CONNOR: My name is Doctor Bill Connor.
 22 I'm a licensed psychologist in the State of Alaska and I thank
 23 you for the opportunity to speak with you tonight. I'd like to
 24 speak against, or in opposition to what I would call the,
 25 Fairbanks as a bulls eye program. And there are about five

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<p style="text-align: right;">69</p> <p>1 points I'd like to make. The first one is I don't see anything 2 in the negative impact statement or in the impact statement 3 about affects on our economy and social structure in terms of 4 impact on families and -- both of employees who are part of the 5 construction phase or the operation phase. Many of our social 6 service structures are already over taxed. Systems -- social 7 service systems, police, shelters, substance abuse prevention 8 and treatment, mental health treatment, family services, 9 domestic violence and education all have been shown at various 10 times to be overtaxed and I see nothing addressing those 11 issues. And I would see the employees that we brought to 12 Fairbanks, and they will be brought to Fairbanks to work on 13 this, and their families as needing these -- these sorts of 14 services. The second point I'd like to make is I agree with 15 some of the other speakers, I don't see the military as having 16 a good record in terms of compliance and clean up of 17 environmental or toxic sites. I don't see how this can not 18 have an impact on water, soil, wildlife and I'm not sure for 19 what reason. I'm not sure to what benefit we will have these 20 impacts. The environment impact statement seems to address 21 best case scenario and as we all know there are many worse case 22 scenarios. I woke up this morning to a news report of an oil 23 spill off the Alaska Railroad this morning. And these are the 24 types of things I don't think the environmental impact 25 statement addresses, what happens if, sort of thing. The forth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">70</p> <p>1 -- or the third point I'd like to make is that I am worried 2 about the proliferation of ballistic missiles that I see as 3 necessarily the direct result of this -- this movement which I 4 see as a renegeing on the ABM treaties. You have called it 5 modification and I guess I see a renegeing on a treaty and 6 therefore see it as an immoral step by the United States. And 7 then finally, much that I have read really questions the 8 applicacy (sic) of this program and I -- it does seem as one 9 other speaker mentioned, premature to be talking about 10 environmental impact when we don't really know what the 11 applicacy of it or what the program will really look like. 12 Thank you for the opportunity to speak. (Applause)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. The last speakers 14 I have listed to speak tonight are Chick Wallace, Bert Bell and 15 Sean McGuire. Mr. Wallace. P-T-047</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MR. WALLACE: My name is Chick Wallace and I'm 17 here as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. And I'd just like 18 to say that we have a long history of cooperation with the 19 military. Fifty-nine years ago, Fort Wainwright was 20 established with a small detachment of Army personnel and 21 shortly thereafter Fort Greely was established and -- as a cold 22 regions training area. And it functions -- Fort Greely today 23 functions as a cold regions training area and the Northern 24 Warfare Training Center. In 1947 through 1949 Clear Air Force 25 Station was constructed. And that has functioned as a radar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>3</p> <p>P-T-047</p>

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1 site which it continues to function in that capacity today.
 2 Eielson Air Force Base was originally an Army Air Corp
 3 alternate site for Ladd Field which was originally -- the
 4 original name of Fort Wainwright and that -- it became an
 5 operational base on its own in 1947. And all during this time,
 6 the Fairbanks community has had a warm relationship with all
 7 the military that have either been hosted or stationed at these
 8 facilities in Interior Alaska. And we have opened our
 9 community to the military and we've found them to be very good
 10 neighbors and we have tried to be good neighbors with them.
 11 And I think you can find that when you look at the people who
 12 retire here. At a recent retirement ceremony that I attended
 13 at Fort Wainwright, three out of the four people retiring
 14 choose to remain in Alaska, really remain in the Fairbanks area
 15 and already had jobs lined up and became -- you know, our local
 16 citizens. And I think you'd find that there's the ones that
 17 want to come to Alaska, the ones that have been here and have
 18 been posted somewhere else and want to come back and those that
 19 have chosen to get out and remain here. And they all love
 20 Alaska. Thank you.

21 MR. MICHAELSON: Bert Bell. P-T-048

22 MR. BELL: Hello and welcome to Fairbanks. My
 23 name is Bert Bell. I'm in a construction company called GHM
 24 Company. I'm president and general manger of it. The company
 25 has been in existence for roughly, almost 50 years now. The

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1 company and the construction community of this area have seen
 2 the DEW Line, have seen the NIKE sites, have seen the
 3 construction of Wainwright, Eielson, Fort Greely, Clear,
 4 Galena, all of the military infrastructure in Alaska and it is
 5 a highly trained construction community that has thousands and
 6 thousands of employees. The kind of impact your project would
 7 have on the construction community a great deal of the money is
 8 in technology coming from a -- the rest of the States, the
 9 actual construction effort can be well handled with the forces
 10 that are here. Anything that doesn't come out of Fairbanks can
 11 easily be backed up by Anchorage. This community was the hub
 12 of the \$10 billion pipeline that was built in roughly five
 13 years. It is -- the community here recently has built the Fort
 14 Knox Mine and at the same time was doing the Healy Power Plant
 15 and is now doing the radar site at Clear and the local force
 16 has been able to maintain and construct those facilities. The
 17 military community -- Military Corp of Engineers and the
 18 Eielson engineers are very familiar to all of the construction.
 19 The Association of General Contractors of Alaska have worked in
 20 concert with them to create safe construction. To create
 21 environmentally sound construction and they have a great
 22 infrastructure for making that the end product. The military
 23 and I think the public at large has learned a great deal in the
 24 last 10, 15 years on environmental needs. I think they are
 25 doing all they can to mitigate it, certainly as a contractor

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1 that has worked for the Corp of Engineers, I have witnessed and
2 have spent a great deal of money meeting demands I didn't even
3 expect as far as safeguards that they take now. The
4 environmental concerns, and yes there's perhaps -- I don't
5 think anybody isn't without blemish in the environmental
6 protection, and I think the military is probably the leader in
7 the clean up effort and the leader in making sure it isn't
8 repeated. And as the contracting community, I speak that we
9 have learned from them and we are willing to come out and do it
10 and this area here can build your facility.

11 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Sean McGuire.

12 MR. MCGUIRE: Thank you, my name is Sean P-T-049

13 McGuire, I appreciate the opportunity to speak. I hope you
14 guys realize, well that you take this whole parade of
15 politicians and officials from Chamber of Commerce and Unions
16 with a grain of salt. About 30 years ago, well 40 years now,
17 there was a project up here, project Chariot. I don't know if
18 you're familiar with that, it was a proposal by the AEC, Atomic
19 Energy Commission to blast a deep water harbor up in northwest
20 Alaska at Point Hope with nuclear weapons. And you had this
21 same stream of politicians coming up and saying what -- the
22 University President and all these people, the same kind of
23 people who are here tonight, saying what a great thing this is
24 going to be. We know now that -- and it came very close to
25 happening. A small band of Eskimos and other environmentalist

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1 eventually stopped the project, but my point is -- you know, if
2 you dangle -- you know, millions of dollars in front of any
3 community they're going to come up and say how great it is.
4 And I don't necessarily hold that against them, that's the
5 nature of the beast. But what I hope you guys are -- I hope
6 the people that make the decisions take a broader view and take
7 the view that -- of the whole nation, what is right for the
8 whole nation. Is it right to break the ABM treaty? My
9 personal opinion it that this system doesn't work. It's never
10 going to work, it's going to be a hugh waste of money. I mean
11 most of the test they've run so far have failed and this is
12 when they can actually lock onto the missiles they know exactly
13 where -- where they're coming and the trajectory and they still
14 can't hit them. So I just am very concerned. I think anyone
15 that takes a look at this whole -- the big picture will see
16 that -- you know, if someone wants to smuggle something in
17 here, into the U.S. You know, it's very easy to do. 99.9
18 percent of all the heroin that people try to get in here, they
19 get in here. My guess is that if anyone really wants to get a
20 nuclear weapon in here, these nuclear weapons now are -- you
21 can just about build them in a suitcase, they can easily
22 smuggle them in. So, I -- I just have a lot of doubts about
23 spending this kind of money and -- and breaking these treaties
24 that we've signed. I think it -- it's going to end up being
25 more of a -- it's going to tend to start an arms race and I --

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<p style="text-align: right;">77</p> <p>1 construction, worked on the pipeline for about seven years, I'm 2 engaged in mining at the present time. I believe the last, one 3 of the last speakers who referred to the Placer blow outs, or 4 the attempt at atomic harbor up in the north, gave a very good 5 presentation in regard to that. And I would suggest that you 6 people read a book called the <u>Firecracker Boys</u>, it's a very 7 good thing and really describes what could happen under these 8 circumstances where everything is not taken into consideration. 9 We do have a possible attack by a number of people. I don't 10 know whether we can really produce a Missile Defense System 11 that will work. I must say I'm surprised to see that there 12 isn't a couple hundred billion dollars projected here for this 13 thing. Someone has tried to hold the cost down or they 14 couldn't find a way to spend it. I don't know which. The 15 military clean up, so far as their record, it's been a very 16 poor record. And we should insist that they do a lot more in 17 regard to the geology and the soils. I hope that they've taken 18 in the fact that the actual location of the missile, takes 19 care and considers this unique factor we call permafrost. That 20 it better be considered and it be considered real well. 21 Because if you -- I would think that if you have a missile 22 that's not properly oriented and is not kept in the proper 23 position for launch, gets off a degree or two, your missile may 24 not take off as it's scheduled to. Thank you. 25 MR. MICHAELSON: Dave Carstrom. I called you</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">78</p> <p>1 earlier.</p> <p>2 MR. CARSTROM: When I got back, I couldn't say 3 anything. (Laughter) 4 MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. 5 MR. CARLSTROM: My name is Dave Carstrom, I'm 6 perhaps last, but most certainly least.... 7 MR. MICHAELSON: Could you pull the mic up 8 towards you and start over please. P-T-052 9 MR. CARLSTROM: My name is Dave Carstrom, 10 perhaps the last, probably the least of your speakers. I work 11 for the Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation as the 12 Director of Marketing at Fairbanks International Airport. I 13 would very briefly like to put to rest any concerns you may 14 have about transportation access. Particularly by air, to 15 Interior Alaska. Despite being perched here on the edge of the 16 Arctic, we enjoy remarkable air transportation services, both 17 for passengers and freight. As you may have experienced first 18 hand, if you arrived at Fairbanks International, we have a 19 great airfield and airport. A beautiful passenger terminal. 20 World class, 24 hour, all weather operation. Our air carrier 21 runway is over two miles long with the associated ramp and 22 other infrastructure capable of handling all military and 23 civilian aircraft flying today. On the passenger side, we 24 enjoy service from -- to and from the lower 48 U.S. of -- 25 provided by Alaska, Delta and seasonally Northwest Airlines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-052</p> <p>1</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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1 Depending on the season, eight to fourteen direct, or in the
 2 summertime, non-stop flights to primarily Seattle and to
 3 Minneapolis as well. On the freight side, we are served here
 4 by the major express courier services. FedEx, UPS, DHL all
 5 provide overnight service from -- to and from the lower 48 and
 6 also access to their worldwide networks. Internationally the
 7 Fairbanks' strategic location, probably the same geography that
 8 makes our area attractive for your instillation has also
 9 attracted a variety of international operators here in the
 10 cargo side. In fact Fairbanks has over the last several years
 11 grown to become the United States' 9th largest international
 12 airfreight gateway, with over 20, 747 freighter services a week
 13 provided by AirFrance, CargoLux and Latonsa. So, the bottom --
 14 bottom line and I have a postcard as a small reminder of our
 15 fine field for you take home with you. The bottom line is that
 16 you can -- you can get your people and their material here from
 17 there, wherever that there may be. And we look forward to
 18 serving your air transportation needs in the years to come.

19 Thank you. P-T-053

20 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Margaret Durst.

21 MS. DURST: I want to thank you for allowing me
 22 and all these others an opportunity to speak. I don't have a
 23 prepared statement, but coming here tonight and listening to
 24 people, in terms of the environment, I'm looking -- or thinking
 25 about the earth as whole, as an environment. And my major

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1 concern is breaking the treaty that is currently in existence
 2 that we spent many hours, years working on these treaties to
 3 try and keep down the amount of nuclear weapons that exist in
 4 this world. And my concern is that by placing this in Alaska
 5 that the treaty will be broken and there will be encouragement
 6 in other countries to build more nuclear weapons because they
 7 feel that they can do what they want because the treaty is no
 8 longer valid. And so, in terms of the environment, I'm seeing
 9 that as the big picture. Thank you.

10 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. That exhausts the
 11 list of speaker cards that I have. I'd like to invite Colonel
 12 Bramlitt, if there's any closing remarks that you'd like to
 13 make. You've got to get close to the microphone though.

14 COLONEL BRAMLITT: First of all, I want to
 15 thank each and every one of you. I was sitting here and this
 16 is my second generation of these types of hearings and I want
 17 to thank Alaska and Fairbanks and the Fairbanks community for
 18 great comments. I appreciate your hospitality, I appreciate
 19 your time, I appreciate your comments. We will take these
 20 comments, they will be incorporated in the final EIS. And
 21 someone I believe made the comment, I hope the decision makers
 22 will consider these things. I do have that oath and that's our
 23 goal. Thank you.

24 MR. MICHAELSON: With that we will adjourn for
 25 the evening. Thank you.

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Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>1 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION</p> <p>2 PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>3 ON</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT</p> <p>6 FOR</p> <p>7</p> <p>8 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT</p> <p>9</p> <p>10 ANDERSON, ALASKA</p> <p>11 Anderson School</p> <p>12 116 West 1st Street</p> <p>13</p> <p>14 NOVEMBER 2, 1999</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p>2</p> <p>1 OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: P-T-054</p> <p>2 MR. MICHAELSON: My name is Sid Michaelson, I'm</p> <p>3 representing the -- well, I'm an Assembly Member on the Denali</p> <p>4 Borough and I live in the Clear area. Actually at mile 280</p> <p>5 Parks Highway is the physical address. And I would just like</p> <p>6 to say a few words about the fact that I've worked here at</p> <p>7 Clear for 31 years now, long time. And over the years since</p> <p>8 I've been here, I've noticed that the number of contract</p> <p>9 personnel, the number of personnel being employed at the Clear</p> <p>10 Air Force Station has diminished over the years. In fact, now</p> <p>11 I'm working in an area where there use to be nine people, I'm</p> <p>12 doing -- I'm the only one there. So it's been quite a drop in</p> <p>13 personnel here. And, it's been evident by the depressed</p> <p>14 property values in our area and also the number of school kids</p> <p>15 we have now is much less than in the past. So we actually have</p> <p>16 some capacity to have new people come in. And, anyway right</p> <p>17 now we have a lot of construction going on with the upgrade of</p> <p>18 the dorms on the Base and also the new Clear Radar upgrade</p> <p>19 that's going on. So we do have the capacity to have</p> <p>20 construction workers in our area, we've demonstrated that. And</p> <p>21 when this missile defense construction period starts, by then</p> <p>22 the Clear Radar upgrade will be over. The barracks upgrade</p> <p>23 will probably be over and so we will have plenty of room for</p> <p>24 missile defense construction. And also we would have plenty of</p> <p>25 room for contractor personnel concerned with operating and</p> <p>R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-054</p> <p>1</p>

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<p style="text-align: right;">3</p> <p>1 maintaining the missile defense. And I was reading the EIS and 2 in there one of the points was made was the economic effect on 3 the communities and I didn't really see this addressed in that 4 manner in the EIS. And I would just like to go on record that 5 our economy has diminished somewhat here due to the reduction 6 of personnel being employed at Clear. And that it would be 7 mighty nice to have a few more employed at Clear for the 8 missile defense. Also I'd like to note that we've been 9 involved with the military with the Air Force Defense 10 Department since 1959, I think it was, 1956-59 when the 11 construction started here at Clear. And I believe we've always 12 had a good relationship with the military and we've always 13 welcomed them here at Clear. So I would like to encourage the 14 powers that be, that they consider putting the missile defense 15 here. The missiles on the command post. Thank you.</p> <p>16 PUBLIC HEARING:</p> <p>17 MR. MICHAELSON: This is a public hearing on 18 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS as it is 19 known, for the deployment of the National Missile Defense or 20 NMD system. I am Lewis Michaelson, and I will be the hearing 21 moderator for tonight's meeting. This hearing is being held in 22 accordance with provisions of the National Environmental Policy 23 Act and implementing regulations. This act requires federal 24 agencies to analyze the potential environmental impacts of 25 proposed actions and alternatives, and to consider the findings</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">4</p> <p>1 of those analyses in deciding how to proceed. The purpose of 2 tonight's hearing is to receive your comments and suggestions 3 on the Draft EIS. Those of you who have not had an opportunity 4 to review the Draft EIS may want to read the summary of the 5 major findings in the handout available at the door. Those 6 findings will also be addressed by the panel members in their 7 presentations. Let's look at the agenda for tonight. 8 Hopefully you all had the opportunity, and I noticed I think, 9 all of you did, to talk to the many knowledgeable experts and 10 program officials who were staffing the exhibits during the 11 past hour. After I finish this introduction, Colonel Larry 12 Bramlitt will describe the proposed action for NMD deployment. 13 Colonel Bramlitt, is the assistant to the Program Manager for 14 the NMD Program and he is representing the NMD program office 15 tonight. Then, Mr. David Hasley will brief you on the 16 environmental impact analysis process and summarize the results 17 reported in the Draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is the program's EIS 18 team leader for the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense 19 Command. The last item on the agenda, however is really the 20 most important. The comment period is your opportunity to 21 provide information and make statements on the record. This 22 input ensures that the decision makers can benefit from your 23 knowledge of the local area and any adverse environmental 24 impacts that you think may result from the proposed action or 25 alternatives. Keep in mind that the EIS is intended to ensure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

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1 that future decision makers will be fully informed about the
 2 environmental impacts associated with the various alternatives
 3 before they decide on a course of action. Consequently,
 4 comments tonight on issues unrelated to the EIS are beyond the
 5 scope of this hearing. To comment verbally tonight, please
 6 fill out a verbal comment card available at the registration
 7 table and turn it in. After the presentations, we will take a
 8 short recess to collect any remaining cards. Then I will start
 9 calling on speakers in the following order, first I will
 10 recognize elected officials and their representatives. And
 11 then, I will call members of the public in the order the cards
 12 are handed in. If you don't feel comfortable standing up here
 13 tonight and making a statement, you will have until November
 14 15th of this year to submit a written statement for
 15 consideration in the Final EIS. The address shown on the slide
 16 is also in the handout and on the comment sheets you received
 17 as you entered the hall. Keep in mind that written comments
 18 are given the same consideration as verbal comments offered
 19 here tonight. I want to make sure that all those who wish to
 20 speak have a fair chance to be heard. As a part of that we
 21 have a stenographer here, seated to my left, she is here to
 22 make a verbatim record of everything that is said. The
 23 verbatim record will then become a part of the Final EIS. We
 24 will also be video taping the public hearing tonight to
 25 document your input. To ensure that we get an accurate record

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1 of what is said, please help me enforce the following ground
 2 rules. First, please speak only after I recognize you and
 3 address your remarks to me. If you have a written statement,
 4 you may turn it in, you may read it out loud, or you may do
 5 both. Second, please speak clearly and slowly into the
 6 microphone, starting with your name and any organization you
 7 represent. Third, each person will have four minutes. This
 8 time limit includes public officials, organizational
 9 spokespersons, and the general public. Fourth, please honor
 10 any requests that I may make for you to stop speaking if you
 11 reach the four-minute time limit. Please do not speak while
 12 another person is speaking. And finally, kindly refrain from
 13 smoking in this room. And now, it's my pleasure to introduce
 14 Colonel Bramlitt, who will describe the NMD program.
 15 COLONEL BRAMLITT: My name is Larry Bramlitt
 16 and I am from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization in
 17 Washington D.C. And I want to thank you all for coming out
 18 tonight and thank you all for the opportunity to get me out of
 19 Washington D.C. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is
 20 the organization responsible for the development and deployment
 21 of the NMD system. And in the following charts I will review
 22 the threat that is driving the development of the system,
 23 provide an overview of the program, and address the decision to
 24 be made. The National Missile Defense System is being
 25 developed to protect the United States from ballistic missile

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1 attacks. The events depicted on this chart drove a
 2 Congressional mandate that deployment of a National Missile
 3 Defense System be made as soon as technologically feasible.
 4 The reason we need such a system is that the proliferation of
 5 weapons of mass destruction and long-range missile technology
 6 has increased the threat to our national security. The current
 7 program guidance is to develop, demonstrate, and if directed,
 8 deploy a system to defend the United States against a limited
 9 strategic ballistic missile attack. The NMD system would be a
 10 land-based, non-nuclear missile defense system. The
 11 development and testing effort for the program would be
 12 consistent with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, however
 13 deployment may require treaty modifications. The NMD system
 14 will consist of the elements shown on this chart. These
 15 elements are the Ground-Based Interceptor, the weapon of the
 16 system, the Battle Management Command and Control, the central
 17 communication and control point, the In-Flight Interceptor
 18 Communications System, which transmits commands to the Ground-
 19 Based Interceptor while it's in flight, the X-Band Radar, which
 20 tracks the incoming missile, and finally, our existing early
 21 warning system of radars and satellites. In simplified form,
 22 this is how the system will work, when a ballistic missile is
 23 launched, satellites in space would detect that launch and
 24 provide warning. On the ground, the existing early warning
 25 radars and the X-Band Radar would acquire and track the missile

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1 and provide its specific locations to the Battle Management
 2 Command and Control. This information gives the people
 3 controlling the system the ability to launch a ground-based
 4 interceptor to destroy the incoming target outside the Earth's
 5 atmosphere. I will now provide more detail on each of the
 6 elements. The weapon of the system is the Ground-Based
 7 Interceptor, which would remain in an underground silo until
 8 launch. It is important to note that any launches from these
 9 silos would occur only in defense of a missile attack on the
 10 United States. There will be no flight testing of the missiles
 11 from the deployed site. The Ground-Based Interceptor is a long
 12 range, high velocity missile consisting of three solid
 13 propellant boosters and a kill vehicle. The kill vehicle is
 14 the payload on the missile. When the ground-based interceptor
 15 is launched, it sends the kill vehicle into outer space, where
 16 it will find, maneuver and collide with the incoming re-entry
 17 vehicle. Up to 100 Ground-Based Interceptor silos could be
 18 located at one deployment base in Alaska or in North Dakota or
 19 100 silos could be located at one site in Alaska and one site
 20 in North Dakota for a total of 200 silos. The Battle
 21 Management Command and Control is the brains of the NMD. In
 22 the event of a launch against the United States, the system
 23 would be controlled through this element. A Battle Management
 24 Command and Control facility would likely be located at the
 25 Ground-Based Interceptor site. The In-flight Interceptor

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1 Communication System or IFICS Data Terminal would be ground
 2 stations that provide communication links between the in-flight
 3 Ground Based Interceptor and the Battle Management Command and
 4 Control. An IFICS site would consist of a radio
 5 transmitter/receiver and would require about one acre of land.
 6 Approximately 14 IFICS sites could be required for this
 7 program. At this time I would like to note that we are still
 8 developing the operational requirements for the IFICS. And as
 9 such, the specific locations where it could be deployed have
 10 not yet been determined. The regions under study include areas
 11 in Alaska and North Dakota. However, once we understand the
 12 operational more fully, other regions may be identified. The
 13 types of environmental impacts associated with this element,
 14 therefore are addressed in general terms rather than a site-
 15 specific manner in the Draft EIS. The X-Band Radar is a
 16 ground-based radar that is capable of long-range detection and
 17 tracking of incoming ballistic missiles. The X-Band Radar site
 18 would include the radar and its associated support facilities.
 19 At this time, it is anticipated that only one X-Band Radar in
 20 Alaska or North Dakota would be deployed with the initial NMD
 21 system. The United States has an existing early warning system
 22 that can detect incoming ballistic missiles. This system
 23 consists of early warning radars and satellites. The NMD
 24 program would make use of this system which is currently under
 25 the process of being upgraded by adding new satellites as well

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1 as new software and hardware modification to the existing early
 2 warning radars. Upgrades to the early warning radars in the
 3 United States would occur at Beale Air force Base, California,
 4 Cap Cod Air Station, Massachusetts, and Clear Air Station,
 5 Alaska. Modifications to the radars would not increase the
 6 current power levels and will be addressed in a supplement to
 7 the NMD Deployment Draft EIS. The new early warning detection
 8 satellites are part of an Air Force upgrade to the existing
 9 system and would occur regardless of whether NMD is deployed.
 10 Any deployment of the NMD system may require use of existing
 11 fiber-optic lines, power lines, and other utilities. Some of
 12 these lines may require modification. Furthermore, deployment
 13 of elements to some locations may require the acquisition of
 14 new rights-of-way and installation of new utility and fiber
 15 optic cable. Potential new fiber optic cable locations include
 16 North Dakota, Interior Alaska, and an oceanic fiber optic cable
 17 along the Aleutian Islands. At this time the exact alignment
 18 of the fiber optic cable lines are under study and have not
 19 been identified for every site. Therefore, this element is
 20 addressed programmatically within the Draft EIS. For the EIS,
 21 two alternatives were considered. The No-action Alternative
 22 and the Proposed Action. For the No-action alternative, the
 23 decision would be not to deploy in which case we would continue
 24 to develop and test the system. For the potential sites being
 25 considered for NMD deployment, the No-action Alternative would

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<p style="text-align: right;">11</p> <p>1 be the continuation of activities currently occurring or 2 planned at these locations. Under the Proposed Action 3 alternative, NMD elements and element locations would be 4 selected from the range of locations studied in the EIS. 5 Potential deployment locations are being considered both in 6 Alaska and North Dakota. The North Dakota sites are those that 7 fall within the existing deployment area under the 1972 Anti- 8 Ballistic Missile Treaty. The Alaska sites fall within the 9 geographic areas that maximizes NMD system performance. This 10 slide shows the potential deployment locations in Alaska. 11 These sites include Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and the 12 Forth Wainwright Yukon Training Area along with the Eielson Air 13 Force Base as potential deployment alternatives for the Ground- 14 Based Interceptor and Battle Management Command and Control. 15 Eareckson Air Station in the western Aleutians is the only 16 potential location for the X-Band Radar in Alaska. This slide 17 shows the potential deployment locations under consideration in 18 North Dakota. These sites include Grand Forks Air Force Base 19 and the Missile Site Radar in Nekoma as potential deployment 20 alternatives for the Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle 21 Management Command and Control facility. For the X-Band Radar, 22 the deployment alternatives include Cavalier Air Station, the 23 Missile Radar Site, and Remote Sprint Launch Sites one, two and 24 four. The NMD program decision to be made is whether to deploy 25 an NMD system. A decision to deploy the system would include</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>1 the selection of deployment sites from among the alternative 2 locations considered in this EIS and previously discussed. The 3 program is scheduled for a deployment readiness review next 4 summer. We have conducted three successful flight tests which 5 have demonstrated the kill vehicle's ability to detect and 6 destroy an incoming warhead. During the next six months, two 7 system tests are scheduled to help assess the system's 8 technical maturity and design. A decision to deploy will be 9 based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to this 10 country, the technical readiness of the system for deployment, 11 its projected cost, arms control objectives, and other factors, 12 including potential environmental impacts of deploying and 13 operating the system. The EIS will provide the U.S. Government 14 with the information necessary to properly account for the 15 environmental impacts. At this time, a deployment decision is 16 not anticipated before June of 2000. This concludes my part of 17 the presentation. I will not turn the meeting over to Mr. Dave 18 Hasley, who will discuss the environmental impact analysis 19 process and the potential environmental impacts that could 20 occur with the deployment of this system. Thank you.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MR. HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel Bramlitt. Good evening, I am David Hasley from the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, we're located in Huntsville, Alabama. Our organization is preparing the environmental impact analysis process on behalf of the Ballistic Missile Defense</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

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<p style="text-align: right;">13</p> <p>1 Organization. Tonight I will present the schedule for this 2 environmental impact analysis process, and show how you, the 3 public, is involved. I will also discuss the scope of the 4 study and present the results of the environmental analysis. 5 The National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, requires that 6 federal agencies consider the environmental consequences of 7 their proposed actions in their decision-making process. The 8 deployment of the NMD system is an action that falls under 9 NEPA, and we have therefore prepared a Draft Environmental 10 Impact Statement, or EIS to analyze the potential environmental 11 consequences of this action. NEPA also requires that the 12 public be included in the decision-making process. Therefore, 13 we held scoping meetings in December of last year to present to 14 you the NMD Program and receive your input on the scope of 15 issues to be addressed in this Draft EIS. In accordance with 16 NEPA, your input helped guide us in the preparation of the 17 Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was then made available on 1 October 18 of this year for public and agency review and comment. This 19 public hearing this evening is a formal meeting where we 20 present to you, the results contained in the Draft EIS and, 21 most importantly, receive your comments on the document. In 22 addition to tonight's hearing, written comments on the Draft 23 EIS will continue to be accepted at the address shown on this 24 slide until November the 15th. After the comment period is 25 over, we will consider all comments, both written and verbal,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">14</p> <p>1 and perform additional analysis or revise the EIS where 2 necessary. Again, as in the scoping process, equal 3 consideration will be given to all comments, whether they are 4 presented here tonight or mailed to us. Once the public review 5 process is complete, we will prepare the Final EIS, which is 6 scheduled for completion in May of next year. The Final EIS 7 will include all comments received during this public review 8 period and also, our response to those comments. The EIS will 9 then serve as input for the Record of Decision, which will 10 document the decision to be made. And as you just heard from 11 Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues besides those 12 addressed in the EIS will enter into the final decision of 13 whether to deploy the NMD system. Chapter four of the Draft 14 EIS is where we describe the potential environmental impacts 15 that may occur to the affected environment as a result of 16 implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives as described 17 earlier. The effects of each alternative are compared to the 18 existing conditions at each location. Chapter four also 19 includes suggested mitigation where potential impacts have been 20 identified. Mitigation measures are methods for reducing or 21 minimizing potential impacts. For the Draft EIS, the 22 environment was analyzed in terms of 15 different resource 23 areas as shown on this slide. Each resource area was addressed 24 at each location unless it was determined that the proposed 25 activities would not result in an environmental impact to that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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<p style="text-align: right;">15</p> <p>1 resource. To summarize the results of the Draft EIS, I will 2 now provide an overview of the potential impacts that may 3 result from the deployment of the NMD system. In the Draft EIS 4 we divided the potential impacts during both the construction 5 as well as operational phases of the program. We identified 6 several areas with the potential for impacts including 7 airspace, wetlands, health and safety, and socioeconomic 8 benefits at all sites from the NMD deployment activities. 9 This slide shows the results of our analysis of the airspace 10 and biological resource areas. Our analysis shows that there 11 is a potential to impact certain aircraft with electronic 12 avionics. However deployment of the X-Band Radar would not 13 require any restricted airspace around the radar. Instead a 14 high energy radiation area notice will be published on the 15 appropriate aeronautical charts. At sites shown in this slide 16 there is the potential to impact wetlands during the 17 construction period. However standard construction techniques 18 such as avoidance and soil stabilization would be used to 19 reduce the potential impacts to all wetlands. Also 20 consultation will be conducted with regulatory agencies and 21 appropriate permits would be obtained prior to construction 22 affecting any of the wetlands areas. Under the Proposed 23 Action, no adverse impacts would be expected to vegetation, 24 wildlife, or threatened or endangered species at any of the 25 deployment locations. For health and safety resource area,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">16</p> <p>1 first we analyzed the potential risk from electromagnetic 2 radiation from the X-Band Radar on human health and safety. 3 The results of our analysis have shown that exposure levels 4 outside the boundary of the site would be below established 5 public exposure guidelines. Also second, publishing of the 6 high energy radiant are notice on the appropriate aeronautical 7 charts would inform pilots of the electromagnetic interference 8 hazard to certain types of aircraft. Overall, no impacts to 9 the public would occur due to electromagnetic radiation 10 exposure. Potential beneficial socioeconomic impacts would 11 occur to the region surrounding the Ground-Based Interceptor 12 deployment alternatives both during the construction as well as 13 operational phases. As shown on this slide, it is expected 14 that construction would take approximately five years to 15 complete and generate between \$150 to \$310 million in local 16 expenditures during that time. In addition, construction of 17 the system would employ between 250 to 325 personnel depending 18 on the site selected. After construction, operation of the 19 site would require between 250 to 360 personnel. These 20 operational personnel would generate approximately \$7 to \$10 21 million in direct income per year. As with the Ground-Based 22 Interceptor site, it is expected that deployment of the X-Band 23 Radar would also provide an economic benefit to the area around 24 the deployment site except for the Eareckson Air Station in 25 Alaska. Since Eareckson Air Station is a self contained island</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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1 in the Aleutian Islands operated by the Air Force, construction
 2 and operation at this site would not provide an economic
 3 benefit to the surrounding area. At the North Dakota
 4 Deployment alternatives it is expected that construction of the
 5 X-Band Radar would take approximately three years to complete
 6 and generate between \$24 to \$36 million in local expenditures
 7 during that time. In addition, construction of the system
 8 would employ approximately 125 personnel. After construction,
 9 operation of the site would require approximately 105
 10 personnel. And those operational personnel would generate
 11 approximately \$2.6 million in direct income per year. To
 12 support the proposed X-Band Radar at Eareckson Air Station a
 13 fiber optic cable line could be required along the Aleutian
 14 Islands. Within our Draft EIS we studied a potential fiber
 15 optic cable route from Whittier or Seward to Eareckson Air
 16 Station. Our initial analysis has shown that most impacts
 17 would be associated with biological resources and subsistence
 18 uses. While there would be short term impacts to these
 19 resources, once the cable is laid there should be no long term
 20 impacts. Other NMD elements under development include the In-
 21 Flight Interceptor Communications System data terminals, or
 22 IFICS, the overland fiber optic cable required to connect the
 23 NMD elements, and upgrades to existing Early Warning Radars
 24 that are currently used in assisting in tracking incoming
 25 ballistic missiles. Specific deployment locations for IFICS

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1 have not yet been determined. However, it is not expected that
 2 deployment of an IFICS data terminals would result in any
 3 significant impacts to the environment. While existing
 4 commercial fiber optic cable lines would be used where
 5 possible, the NMD system would require installation of some new
 6 fiber optic cable over land. Once the specific fiber optic
 7 cable alignments are identified, appropriate site specific
 8 environmental analysis will be conducted. For the Upgraded
 9 Early Warning Radar, we just developed the initial proposed
 10 hardware and software upgrades to these existing sites in
 11 Massachusetts, Alaska and California. As a result, we are in
 12 the process of preparing a supplement to our current Draft
 13 Deployment EIS analyzing the potential effects of the proposed
 14 upgrades. We will release this supplement in the affected
 15 communities and hold public hearings to go over the results of
 16 our analysis. This supplement along with the public comments
 17 received at the hearings will be -- will then included in the
 18 Final Deployment EIS. In closing, please keep in mind that the
 19 study is in the draft stage. And our goal is to provide the
 20 decision makers with accurate information on the environmental
 21 consequences of this proposal. And to do so, we're here to ask
 22 for your comments on the Draft EIS, which we're brought to you.
 23 This information as well as other information will be used to
 24 support the overall decision making process. I would like to
 25 turn it back over to Mr. Michaelson for the continuation of the

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1 meeting.

2 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. Hasley. We're
3 going to take just about a three, four minute recess which is
4 going to allow us to position the lectern in place for you to
5 make your comments and also to collect any other comment cards
6 that have been turned in. So if you'll just bear with us for
7 three or four minutes we'll be ready to go. Thank you.

8 (Off the record)

9 (On the record)

10 MR. MICHAELSON: Before we proceed, may I
11 remind you of a couple of points. Which are, please limit your
12 comments to four minutes so that everyone can be heard. We use
13 this at all of our meetings to give everyone a fair and equal
14 chance to participate. And of course also if you would, please
15 state your name clearly before you make your statement on the
16 record. Please remember that no decision is being made
17 tonight. The main purpose for the representatives from the
18 government who are here tonight is to learn of your concerns
19 and suggestions first hand. We will now begin the comment
20 period. To indicate to you when your four minutes are up, I
21 have a simple way of indicating times. When you have one
22 minute left, I will put up an index finger like this,
23 indicating -- giving you an opportunity to wrap up your
24 comments comfortably. And if you are still going at four
25 minutes, I will put my hand like this, indicating it is time to

1 wrap up. And I will also read ahead so you'll know when your
2 turn is coming up, so you can be ready to come up and we can do
3 this as expeditiously as possible. In order the first names
4 that I have, and I will apologize in advance for mispronouncing
5 anyone's name or if I can't read your handwriting, I'll do my
6 best. Bob Murray, Mayor Bob Knight, James R. Nicholls, and I
7 believe this says Jean Murray, Milton -- it looks like Haken,
8 Frank Hollis and then Steven Denton. So first we'll have Bob
9 Murray representing the Mayor of Anderson.

10 MR. MURRAY: Thank you.

11 MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry, I didn't make it
12 clear, we're using the end. The way we're doing this is,
13 you've got to come in on the other side. The purpose here is
14 to make comments to the panel.

15 MR. MURRAY: Is it on?

16 MR. MICHAELSON: It's on. (Laughter) Thanks.

17 MR. MURRAY: Colonel Bramlitt, as a P-T-055
18 representative of the Mayor of our town, Richard Napoleon, he
19 couldn't be here tonight and he wanted me to say to you and
20 your team, thank you for coming. We're interested in the
21 project. We've got a lot going for us. As a matter of fact,
22 we just came out with an new flyer today on -- we've had a long
23 history of working with the military. We've got the railroad,
24 we've got intertie, we've got fiber optics, we've got three
25 power plants and we'd like to have you come. I'll give you the

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P-T-055

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Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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1 brochure. Thank you and Richard couldn't come and wanted to
 2 say he's sorry, but we're glad you're here. P-T-056

3 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Bob Knight.

4 MR. KNIGHT: I never speak for the -- all the
 5 people of Nenana, but for the majority, I do. And if this
 6 brings jobs to the community, I'm for it and the people of
 7 Nenana are for it. Thank you.

8 MR. MICHAELSON: Thanks very much. James
 9 Nicholls.

10 MR. NICHOLLS: I'd like to pass my time on.

11 MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

12 MR. NICHOLLS: During the presentation, my
 13 questions have been answered.

14 MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, thanks very much. Jean
 15 Murray. P-T-057

16 MS. MURRAY: Thank you for this opportunity.

17 MR. MICHAELSON: Do you mind pulling that
 18 microphone down just a little bit? There you go, thanks.

19 MS. MURRAY: Thanks. This I think is very
 20 brief and it's a picayune. And it's a reaction to a newspaper
 21 report which appeared in the News Miner today. As I was
 22 reading it, I wanted to make sure that you understood that --
 23 from the economic considerations where the comment was related
 24 to -- that this -- Delta really needed this because of the
 25 effect of the close down of Greely. And I wanted to remind you

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1 that they're not the only ones who have been affected by
 2 military cut backs, military budgets, etc. The difference is
 3 that Delta's occurred all at once by closing down the military
 4 base. Where as here it's been a progressive thing over 10, 15
 5 years of first federal cutbacks related to the budget and the
 6 contractor and this kind of thing. Changes in technology are
 7 going to influence how many people are here. So that it's
 8 affected -- we're most concerned because of the sociological
 9 impact as far as school is concerned, I supposed. And property
 10 values and that kind of thing. But in addition to the
 11 technology, there are also -- the union contract changed things
 12 in such a way that there are fewer people choosing to live
 13 here. And -- which is alright, people need to choose where
 14 they are, but we still are affected by all of these things.

15 And it has no less impact on us as well as Nenana because there
 16 are a lot of people who work at the base who also live in
 17 Nenana. I just wanted to make sure you understood that so that
 18 we weren't unequally considered from that angle. As far as
 19 economics are concerned. P-T-058

20 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. Milton.

21 MR. HAKEN: Gentlemen, I want to thank you for
 22 coming and giving the opportunity to speak to you. My name is
 23 Milton Haken, I'm currently employed by the City of Nenana as
 24 the Chief of Police. But more importantly, I'm the father of
 25 three sons, husband of one wife, and this was humor. And --

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<p style="text-align: right;">23</p> <p>1 you know, we really support the concept of the missile sites 2 coming to Alaska. It'll be good for our State. And further, I 3 think talking with my boss, Mayor Knight and those around the 4 area, we really support you bringing those missiles into Clear 5 Air Station. And part of it is selfishly because we want the 6 ability to have the social and economic impact that you guys 7 demonstrated up on the screen. But also part of it is because 8 we think it is also the best way to spend federal money. We 9 have the infrastructure here in place to best support that 10 site. The railroad's here, the highway out front, the Parks 11 Highway, we have the fiber optics already laid in place. And 12 we have a better highway system out front than the other sites 13 have. I think we're also located strategically outside a major 14 metropolitan area, so we have the safety of distance between us 15 and the major metropolitan areas. I think the economic 16 development for our area would be very good for the State of 17 Alaska and for the military personnel who are stationed here. 18 I've been here 16 months and I have enjoyed a great working 19 relationship with the people out of Clear Air Station. The 20 Security Forces as well as the Space Command people. We share 21 resources. They come to our back yard to play and we go to 22 their back yard to play. Literally and figuratively. With the 23 hunting and fishing and the softball in the summers and the 24 basketball in the winters. And we bring a family home 25 atmosphere with our environment -- with our communities here.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">24</p> <p>1 And thank you very much for allowing me to present those 2 thoughts to you. I think that I speak for a number of people 3 that I closely associate with in Nenana and the Anderson area. 4 We'd like to see you folks bring the missile site to our 5 neighborhood.</p> <p>6 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. The next 7 speaker is Frank Hollis. P-T-059</p> <p>8 MR. HOLLIS: I just want to state that I'm very 9 glad that you gentlemen did come out to listen to what we have 10 to say in the community. I reviewed your Draft Environment 11 Impact Statements and I felt like there wasn't enough weight 12 given to the fact that the railroad is available here at Clear. 13 Also that the -- you talked about commercial power which is 14 fine and good, but there's also the base power plant, which 15 there again, it goes back to the infrastructure that I really 16 feel that this area has got the infrastructure that is needed 17 for this project and feel this would be the best way of 18 spending the federal dollars for this area. And just for the 19 nation in general. Thank you very much. P-T-060</p> <p>20 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Steve Denton. 21 MR. DENTON: Good evening and thanks for the 22 opportunity to comment tonight. I'm going to wear two hats for 23 a moment. First as a resident of the Denali Borough and 24 citizen of the United States. As a resident of the Denali 25 Borough, obviously the socioeconomic impacts, the jobs, the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-059</p> <p>1</p> <p>P-T-060</p> <p>1</p>

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1 construction income and that kind of thing is very attractive.
 2 I cannot see anything in the proposal that would suggest to me
 3 that there is any significant risk of any environmental damage.
 4 Therefore I would conclude that the benefits far outweigh the
 5 risk and -- and wholly support the program. As a citizen of
 6 the United States, I think I'd be -- we should be truly honored
 7 and privileged to have this kind of facility in our area. Now
 8 the second hat that I want to wear is as Vice-President of
 9 Usibelli Coal Mine. And we have enjoyed a very long -- 50
 10 years -- over 50 years partnership with the U.S. Military. And
 11 I think that in your deliberations about which site to pick
 12 you'll take -- I hope you'll take into consideration that we
 13 have a hugh resource down there of energy that's certainly
 14 going to be needed for this site. I hope you'll give that
 15 positive consideration in your selection. Thank you.

16 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. That exhaust the
 17 list of speaker cards that were turned in. But we're here and
 18 we really do want to hear from you. If anyone else has been
 19 inspired to take a minute or two to share any thoughts that you
 20 have with us, please do now. This is your big chance. I saw
 21 somebody over there trying to get somebody else to speak,
 22 encouraging them. I see some elbows going, but if not Colonel,
 23 would you have something you'd like to say?

24 COLONEL BRAMLITT: I guess I'd like to end it
 25 on, once again thanks for the opportunity for us to come here.

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1 We encourage and hope we got other comments that we will attach
 2 to these comments and be sure that they do get incorporated in
 3 the Final EIS. And I guess without further ado, thanks for
 4 your hospitality and who knows we may see you in the future.

5 MR. MICHAELSON: I want to remind you of course
 6 that for those of you who don't like public speaking, that's
 7 most people. There is another way to participate and that is
 8 by filling out and either handing in written comments tonight
 9 or sending -- mailing them in. And we encourage all of you to
 10 take advantage of that. With that, this meeting's adjourned.
 11 Thank you very much.

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1 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION
 2 PUBLIC HEARING
 3 ON
 4 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
 5 FOR
 6 NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE DEPLOYMENT
 7
 8 DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA
 9 Delta High School
 10 School Road, Delta Junction, Alaska
 11
 12 NOVEMBER 3, 1999

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1 OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: There were no comment during this
 2 period.
 3 PUBLIC HEARING:
 4 MAYOR ROY GILBERTSON: I would like to welcome
 5 the BMD people here and thanking them for coming here. And
 6 also thanking everybody that came out here this evening to show
 7 their support for the project. And so, I'll now just turn it
 8 over to you. Thank you.
 9 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much and
 10 welcome. Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for
 11 coming toning. This is the public hearing on the Draft
 12 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS as it's known, for the
 13 National Missile Defense or NMD system. I am Lewis Michaelson,
 14 and I will be the hearing moderator for tonight's meeting.
 15 This hearing is being held in accordance with provisions of the
 16 National Environmental Policy Act and its implementing
 17 regulations. This act requires federal agencies to analyze the
 18 potential environmental impacts of certain proposed actions and
 19 alternatives, and to consider those findings of those analyses
 20 in deciding how to proceed. The purpose of tonight's hearing
 21 is to receive your comments and suggestions on the Draft EIS.
 22 Those of you who have not had an opportunity to review the
 23 Draft EIS may want to review and read the summary of the major
 24 findings that is available as a handout at the door or at the
 25 table over to my right. Those findings will also be addressed

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1 by the panel members seated here to my left, in their
 2 presentations. Let's go ahead and look at the agenda for
 3 tonight. Hopefully you all had an opportunity to talk to the
 4 many knowledgeable experts and program officials who were
 5 staffing the exhibits during the past hour. It looks to me
 6 like most of you did take advantage of that. After I finish
 7 this introduction, Colonel Larry Bramlitt will describe the
 8 proposed action for NMD deployment. Colonel Bramlitt, is the
 9 assistant to the Program Manager for the NMD Program and he is
 10 representing the NMD program office tonight. Then, Mr. David
 11 Hasley will brief you on the environmental impact analysis
 12 process and summarize the results that are reported in the
 13 Draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is the program's EIS team leader for the
 14 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command. The last item on
 15 the agenda is really the most important though. The comment
 16 period is your opportunity to provide information and make
 17 statements for the record. This input ensures that the
 18 decision makers can benefit from your knowledge of the local
 19 area and any adverse environmental effects you think may result
 20 from the proposed action or alternatives. Keep in mind that
 21 the EIS is intended to ensure that future decision makers will
 22 be fully informed about the environmental impacts associated
 23 with the various alternatives before they decide on a course of
 24 action. Consequently, comments tonight on issues unrelated to
 25 the EIS are beyond the scope of this hearing. To comment

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1 verbally tonight, please fill out a verbal comment card
 2 available at the registration table outside, and turn it in to
 3 them. After the presentations, we will take a short recess to
 4 collect any remaining cards. Then I will start calling on
 5 speakers in the following order, I will recognize elected
 6 officials first, and then I will call members of the public in
 7 the order in which the cards were handed in. If you don't feel
 8 comfortable standing up here tonight and making a statement,
 9 you have until November 15th of this year to submit a written
 10 statement for consideration in the Final EIS. The address
 11 shown on the slide is also found in the handout and on the
 12 comment sheets you received as you entered the hall. Keep in
 13 mind that written comments are given the same weight and
 14 consideration as verbal comments offered here tonight. I want
 15 to make sure that all those who wish to speak have a fair
 16 chance to be heard. We have a stenographer seated to my far
 17 left, who will be making a verbatim record of everything that
 18 is said tonight. The verbatim record will become a part of the
 19 Final EIS. We will also be video taping the public hearing
 20 tonight to document your input. To ensure that we get an
 21 accurate record of what is said, please help me enforce the
 22 following ground rules. First, please speak only after I
 23 recognize you and address your remarks to me. If you have a
 24 written statement, you may turn it in, you may read it out
 25 loud, or you may do both. Second, please speak clearly and

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<p style="text-align: right;">5</p> <p>1 slowly into the microphone, starting with your name and any 2 organization you represent. Third, each person will be 3 recognized for four minutes. This time limit includes public 4 officials, organizational spokespersons, and the private 5 individuals. Fourth, please honor any requests that I make for 6 you to stop speaking if you reach the four-minute limit. 7 Please don't speak when another person is speaking at the 8 podium. Kindly refrain from smoking. Those are all the dos 9 and don't. And before I introduce Colonel Bramlitt, I hear 10 some of you did not hear my initial announcement which is, if 11 you managed to make in this room through another door or 12 without having an opportunity to sign in at the registration 13 table, please do so before you leave so we can get an accurate 14 record of who was here tonight. With that, it's my pleasure to 15 introduce Colonel Bramlitt, who will describe the NMD program. 16 There is something that is making a lot of noise, it's -- do 17 you know where that's coming from? If there's some way to turn 18 that down so the people can hear the presentation, I'd 19 appreciate it, thank you.</p> <p>20 COLONEL BRAMLITT: Well, good afternoon, first 21 of all I'd like to thank each one of you for taking your time 22 to come here. Can you all hear me?</p> <p>23 MR. MICHAELSON: You've got to get a lot closer 24 to that microphone.</p> <p>25 COLONEL BRAMLITT: Can you hear me now?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">6</p> <p>1 MR. MICHAELSON: Not yet. Really close. 2 COLONEL BRAMLITT: Can you hear me now? 3 MR. MICHAELSON: Not yet, really close. 4 COLONEL BRAMLITT: Can you hear me now? 5 MR. MICHAELSON: There you go. 6 COLONEL BRAMLITT: If you all have trouble 7 hearing me or understanding my Boston accent, (general 8 laughter), just raise your hand. The NMD is bad on your 9 health, I didn't need glasses until I started this program 10 (general laughter). But I should caveat that my age has 11 nothing to do with it, so excuse my glasses. My name is 12 Colonel Larry Bramlitt and I am from the Ballistic Missile 13 Defense Organization in Washington D.C. And it is good to be 14 out of Washington D.C. and in Delta Junction. The BMDO is the 15 agency responsible for the development and deployment of the 16 NMD system. And in the following charts I will review the 17 threat that is driving the development of the system, provide 18 an overview of the program, and address the decision to be 19 made. 20 The National Missile Defense System is being developed to 21 protect the United States from ballistic missile attacks. The 22 events depicted on this chart drove a Congressional mandate to 23 deploy an NMD System as soon as technologically feasible. The 24 reason we need such a system is the proliferation of weapons of 25 mass destruction and long-range missile technology has</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

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1 increased the threat to our national security. Our current
 2 program guidance is to develop, demonstrate, and if directed,
 3 deploy a system to defend the United States against a limited
 4 ballistic missile attack. The NMD system would be a land-
 5 based, non-nuclear missile defense system. The development and
 6 testing effort is to be consistent with the Anti-Ballistic
 7 Missile Treaty, however deployment of this system may require
 8 modifications to that treaty. The NMD system would consist of
 9 the elements shown on this slide. They are the Ground-Based
 10 Interceptor, which is the weapon of the system, the Battle
 11 Management Command and Control, the central communication and
 12 control point, the In-Flight Interceptor Communications System,
 13 which transmits commands to the Ground-Based Interceptor while
 14 it's in flight, the X-Band Radar, which tracks the incoming
 15 missile, and finally, our existing early warning system of
 16 radars and satellites. In simplified form, this is how the
 17 system works, when a ballistic missile is launched, satellites
 18 in space would detect that launch and provide warning. On the
 19 ground, the existing warning radars and the X-Band Radar would
 20 acquire and track the missile and provide its exact locations
 21 to the Battle Management Command and Control. This information
 22 gives the people controlling the system the ability to launch
 23 the ground-based interceptor to destroy the incoming target
 24 outside the Earth's atmosphere. I will now provide a little
 25 more detail on each of the elements. The weapon of the system

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1 is the Ground-Based Interceptor, which would remain in an
 2 underground silo until launch. It is important to note that
 3 launches from these sites would occur only in defense of a
 4 missile attack against the United States. There will be no
 5 flight testing of these missiles from the deployment location.
 6 The Ground-Based Interceptor is a long range, high velocity
 7 missile consisting of three solid propellant boosters and a
 8 kill vehicle. The kill vehicle is the payload on the missile.
 9 When the ground-based interceptor is launched, it sends the
 10 kill vehicle into outer space, where it will find, maneuver and
 11 collide with the incoming target. Up to 100 Ground-Based
 12 Interceptor silos could be located at one deployment base in
 13 Alaska or in North Dakota or up to 100 silos could be located
 14 at one site in Alaska and North Dakota for a total of up to 200
 15 silos. The Battle Management Command and Control is the brains
 16 of the system. In the event of a launch against the United
 17 States, this system -- they system would be controlled through
 18 this element. A Battle Management Command and Control
 19 facility would likely be located with the Ground-Based
 20 Interceptor site. The In-flight Interceptor Communication
 21 System or IFICS Data Terminal would be ground stations that
 22 provide communication links between the in-flight Ground Based
 23 Interceptor and the Battle Management Command and Control. An
 24 IFICS site would consist of a radio transmitter/receiver and
 25 would require about one acre of land. Approximately 14 IFICS

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1 sites could be required for this program. At this time I would
 2 like to note that we are still developing the operational
 3 requirements for the IFICS. And as such, the specific
 4 locations where it could be deployed have not yet been
 5 determined. The regions under study include Alaska and North
 6 Dakota. However as the operational requirements are better
 7 defined, other regions may be identified. Therefore, the types
 8 of environmental impacts associated with this element, are
 9 addressed in general terms rather than a site-specific manner
 10 in the Draft EIS. The X-Band Radar is a ground-based radar
 11 that is capable of long-range detection and tracking of
 12 incoming ballistic missiles. The X-Band Radar site would
 13 include the radar and its associated support facilities. At
 14 this time, it is anticipated that only one X-Band Radar in
 15 Alaska or North Dakota would be deployed with the initial NMD
 16 system. The United States has an existing early warning system
 17 that detects the incoming ballistic missiles. This system
 18 consists of early warning radars and satellites. The NMD
 19 program would make use of this system which is in the process
 20 of being upgraded by adding new satellites in addition to new
 21 software and hardware modification to the existing radars.
 22 Upgrades to the early warning radars in the United States would
 23 occur at Beale Air Force Base, California, Cape Cod Air
 24 Station, Massachusetts, and Clear Air Station, Alaska.
 25 Modifications to the radars would not increase the current

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1 power levels and will be addressed in a supplement to the NMD
 2 Draft EIS. The new early warning detection satellites are part
 3 of an Air Force upgrade to the existing system and would occur
 4 regardless of whether NMD is deployed or not. Any deployment
 5 of this system may require use of existing fiber-optic lines,
 6 power lines, and other utilities. Some of these lines may
 7 require modification. Furthermore, deployment of elements to
 8 some locations may require the acquisition of new rights-of-way
 9 and the installation of new utility and fiber optic cable.
 10 Potential fiber optic cable routes include North Dakota, the
 11 interior of Alaska, and an oceanic fiber optic cable along the
 12 Aleutian Islands. At this time the exact alignment of the
 13 fiber optic cable lines are under study and have not been
 14 determined for each site. Therefore, this element is addressed
 15 programmatically in the Draft EIS. For the EIS, two
 16 alternatives were considered. The No-action Alternative and
 17 the Proposed Action. For the No-action alternative, the
 18 decision would be not to deploy in which case we would continue
 19 to develop and test the system. For the potential sites being
 20 considered for deployment, the No-action Alternative would be
 21 the continuation of activities currently occurring or planned
 22 or ongoing at those sites. Under the Proposed Action
 23 alternative, NMD elements and element locations would be
 24 selected from the range of locations studied in the EIS.
 25 Potential deployment locations are considered both in Alaska

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1 and North Dakota. The North Dakota sites are those that fall
 2 within the existing deployment area under the 1972 Anti-
 3 Ballistic Missile Treaty. The Alaska sites fall within the
 4 geographic areas that maximizes NMD system performance. This
 5 slide shows the potential deployment locations in Alaska.
 6 These sites include Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and the
 7 Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area along with the Eielson Air
 8 Force Base as potential deployment alternatives for the Ground-
 9 Based Interceptor and Battle Management Command and Control.
 10 Eareckson Air Station in the western Aleutian Islands is the
 11 only potential location in Alaska considered for the X-Band
 12 radar. This slide shows the potential deployment locations
 13 under consideration in North Dakota. These sites include Grand
 14 Forks Air Force Base and the Missile Site Radar in Nekoma as
 15 potential deployment alternatives for the Ground-Based
 16 Interceptor and the Battle Management Command and Control
 17 facility. For the X-Band Radar, the deployment alternatives
 18 include Cavalier Air Station, the Missile Site Radar, and
 19 Remote Sprint Launch Sites one, two and four. The NMD program
 20 decision to be made is whether to deploy an NMD system. A
 21 decision to deploy the system would include the selection of
 22 deployment sites from among the alternative locations
 23 considered in this EIS and previously discussed. The program
 24 is scheduled for a deployment readiness review next summer. We
 25 have conducted three successful flight tests which have

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1 demonstrated the kill vehicle's ability to detect and destroy
 2 an incoming warhead. During the next six months, two system
 3 tests are scheduled to help assess the system's technical
 4 maturity and design. The decision to deploy will be based on
 5 the following, an analysis of the ballistic missile threat to
 6 the United States, the technical readiness of the system for
 7 deployment, its projected cost, arms control objectives, and
 8 other factors, including potential environmental impacts of
 9 deploying and operating the system. The EIS will provide the
 10 U.S. Government with the information necessary to properly
 11 account for the environmental impacts. At this time, a
 12 deployment decision is not anticipated before June of 2000.
 13 This concludes my part of the presentation. At this time I
 14 would like to turn the meeting over to Mr. Dave Hasley, who
 15 will discuss the environmental impact process and the potential
 16 environmental impacts that could occur with the deployment of
 17 this system. Thank you.
 18 MR. MICHAELSON: Before Mr. Hasley starts, I
 19 just want to let you know there's at least 30 empty chairs,
 20 probably more, so if those of you who are standing in the back
 21 really want to sit down, there's a place for you.
 22 MR. HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel Bramlitt. I am
 23 David Hasley and I'm with the U.S. Army Space and Missile
 24 Defense Command, we're located in Huntsville, Alabama. Our
 25 organization is conducting the environmental impact analysis

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<p style="text-align: right;">13</p> <p>1 process for deployment of NMD system on behalf the Ballistic 2 Missile Defense Organization. Tonight I would like to present 3 the schedule for this environmental impact analysis process, 4 and show how the public, is involved in this process. I would 5 also like to discuss the scope of the study and present the 6 results of the environmental analysis. The National 7 Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA as it's called, requires that 8 federal agencies consider the environmental consequences of 9 their proposed actions in their decision-making process. The 10 deployment of the NMD system is an action that falls under 11 NEPA, and therefore we have prepared a Draft Environmental 12 Impact Statement, or EIS as it's known, to analyze the 13 potential environmental consequences of this action. NEPA also 14 requires that the public be included in this decision-making 15 process. Therefore, we held scoping meetings back in December 16 of last year to present to you the NMD Program and receive your 17 input on the scope of issues to be addressed in this Draft EIS. 18 In accordance with NEPA, your input helped guide us in the 19 preparation of the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was then made 20 available to the public on 1 October of this year for public 21 and agency review and comment. This public hearing tonight is 22 a formal meeting where we present to you, the results contained 23 in the Draft EIS and, most importantly, ask for your comments 24 on the document. In addition to tonight's hearing, written 25 comments on the Draft EIS will continue to be accepted at the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">14</p> <p>1 address shown on this slide until the 15th of November. After 2 the comment period is over, we will consider all comments 3 received, both written as well as verbal, and perform 4 additional analysis or revise the EIS where necessary. Again, 5 as in the scoping process, equal consideration will be given to 6 all comments, whether they are presented here tonight or mailed 7 to us. Once the public review process is complete, we will 8 prepare the Final EIS, which is scheduled for completion in May 9 of next year. The Final EIS will include all comments received 10 during this public review period as well as our response to 11 those comments. The EIS will then serve as input for the 12 Record of Decision, which will document the decision made. As 13 you just heard from Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues 14 besides those addressed in the EIS will enter into the final 15 decision on whether to deploy the NMD system. Chapter four of 16 the Draft EIS is where we describe the potential environmental 17 impacts that may occur to the affected environment as a result 18 of implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives as 19 described earlier. The effects of each alternative are 20 compared to the existing conditions at each location. Chapter 21 four also includes suggested mitigations where potential 22 impacts have been identified. Mitigation measures are methods 23 for reducing or minimizing potential impacts. For the Draft 24 EIS, the environment was analyzed in terms of 15 different 25 resource areas as shown on this slide. Each resource area was</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	

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1 addressed at each location unless it was determined that the
 2 proposed activities would not result in an environmental impact
 3 to that resource. To summarize the results of the Draft EIS, I
 4 will now provide an overview of the potential impacts that may
 5 result from the deployment of the NMD system. The Draft EIS
 6 evaluated the potential impacts during both the construction as
 7 and the operational phases of the NMD program. We identified
 8 several areas with the potential for impacts including
 9 airspace, wetlands, health and safety, and socioeconomic
 10 benefits at all sites from the NMD deployment activities. This
 11 slide shows the results of our analysis of the airspace and
 12 biological resource areas. Our analysis shows that there is a
 13 potential to impact certain aircraft with electronic avionics.
 14 However deployment of the X-Band Radar would not require any
 15 restricted airspace around the radar site. Instead a high
 16 energy radiation area notice will be published on the
 17 appropriate aeronautical charts. At sites shown in this slide
 18 there is the potential to impact wetlands during the
 19 construction period. Standard construction techniques such as
 20 avoidance and soil stabilization would be used to reduce the
 21 potential impacts to all wetland areas. Consultation will be
 22 conducted with the appropriate regulatory agencies and
 23 appropriate permits will also be obtained prior to construction
 24 affecting any of the wetlands areas. Under the Proposed
 25 Action, no adverse impacts would be expected to vegetation,

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1 wildlife, or threatened or endangered species at any of the
 2 deployment locations. For health and safety resource area,
 3 first we analyzed the potential risk from electromagnetic
 4 radiation from the X-Band Radar on human health and safety.
 5 The results of our analysis has shown that exposure levels
 6 outside the boundary of the site would be below established
 7 public exposure guidelines. Second, publishing of the high
 8 energy radiation area notice on the appropriate aeronautical
 9 charts would inform pilots of the electromagnetic interference
 10 hazard to certain types of aircraft. Overall, no impacts to
 11 the public would occur due to electromagnetic radiation
 12 exposure. Potential beneficial socioeconomic impacts would
 13 occur to the region surrounding the Ground-Based Interceptor
 14 deployment alternatives during both the construction as well as
 15 operational phases. As shown on this slide, it is expected
 16 that construction would take approximately five years to
 17 complete and generate between \$150 to \$310 million in local
 18 expenditures during that time. In addition, construction of
 19 the system would employ between 250 to 323 personnel depending
 20 on the site selected. After construction, operation of the
 21 site would require between 250 to 360 personnel. And these
 22 operational personnel would generate approximately \$7 to \$10
 23 million in direct income per year. As with the Ground-Based
 24 Interceptor site, it is expected that deployment of the X-Band
 25 Radar would also provide an economic benefit to the area around

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1 the deployment site except for the Eareckson Air Station in
 2 Alaska. Since the Eareckson Air Station is a self contained
 3 island in the Aleutian Islands operated by the Air Force,
 4 construction and operation at this site would not provide the
 5 same economic benefit to the surrounding area. At the North
 6 Dakota Deployment alternatives it is expected that construction
 7 of the X-Band Radar would take approximately three years to
 8 complete and generate between approximately \$24 to \$36 million
 9 in local expenditures during that time. In addition,
 10 construction of the system would employ approximately 125
 11 personnel. After construction, operation of the site would
 12 require approximately 105 personnel which would generate
 13 approximately \$2.7 million in direct income per year. To
 14 support the proposed X-Band Radar at Eareckson Air Station a
 15 fiber optic cable line could be required along the Aleutian
 16 Islands. Within our Draft EIS we studied a potential fiber
 17 optic cable route from Whittier or Seward to the Eareckson Air
 18 Station. Our initial analysis has shown that most impacts
 19 would be associated with biological resources as well as
 20 subsistence issues. While there would be short term impacts to
 21 these resources, once the cable is laid there should be no long
 22 term impacts. Other NMD elements under development include the
 23 In-Flight Interceptor Communications System Data Terminals, or
 24 IFICS, the overland fiber optic cable required to connect the
 25 NMD elements, and upgrades to existing Early Warning Radars

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1 used to assisting in tracking incoming ballistic missiles.
 2 Specific deployment locations for the IFICS have not yet been
 3 determined. However, it is not expected that deployment of the
 4 IFICS Data Terminals would result in significant impacts to the
 5 environment. While existing fiber optic cable lines would be
 6 used where possible, the NMD system would require installation
 7 of some new fiber optic cable over the land. Once these
 8 specific fiber optic cable alignment are identified, the
 9 appropriate site specific environmental analysis will be
 10 conducted. For the Upgraded Early Warning Radar, we have just
 11 developed the initial proposed hardware and software upgrades
 12 to the existing sites in Massachusetts, Alaska and California.
 13 As a result, we are in the process of preparing a supplement to
 14 the Draft Deployment EIS analyzing the potential impacts of the
 15 proposed upgrades. We will release this supplement in the
 16 affected communities and hold public hearings to go over the
 17 results of our analysis. This supplement along with the public
 18 comments received at the hearings will be included within the
 19 Final Deployment EIS. In closing, I'll ask you to keep in mind
 20 that the study is in a draft stage. Our goal is to provide the
 21 decision makers with accurate information on the environmental
 22 consequences of this proposal. And today, we're here asking
 23 for your comments on the Draft document that has been
 24 distributed. This information as well as other program
 25 information will be used to support the overall decision making

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<p style="text-align: right;">19</p> <p>1 process for this program. I would like to now turn the meeting 2 back over the Lewis Michaelson.</p> <p>3 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much for your 4 attention to those presentations. We need just a couple of 5 minutes to collect all of the speaker cards. If you haven't 6 already filled one out and you've been inspired to do so, 7 please go to the registration table. It's certainly not too 8 late and then we also need to get the podium in place. We're 9 going to take about a three minute recess while we get 10 everything in place, so just sit tight, thanks.</p> <p>11 (Off the record) 12 (On the record)</p> <p>13 MR. MICHAELSON: Before we proceed, may I 14 remind you of a couple of points. And one is, you may have 15 noticed, you have to get really close to the microphone in 16 order to be heard, so, please adjust it however you need to to 17 make sure that everyone can hear your comments. Please limit 18 those comments to four minutes so that everyone can be heard. 19 Also, please state your name clearly before you make a 20 statement for the record. Please remember that no decision is 21 being made tonight. The main purpose for the government 22 representatives being here tonight is to listen to your 23 concerns and suggestions first hand. To begin the comment 24 period I have a way of indicating times which will make it 25 really easy for you. When you have one minute of your four</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <p>1 minutes left, I will put up my index finger like that. That 2 will allow you to find a comfortable place to wrap up your 3 comments. If you're still going after four minutes, I will put 4 my closed hand like that, indicating it is time to finish. I 5 will also be reading the names of the speakers, several ahead 6 of time so that you can be prepared and know when it's your 7 turn, so you can be ready to come up. That will just expedite 8 matters a little bit. The fist list of speakers that I have 9 are Pete Hallgren, Susan Kemp, Rick Johnson, Dan Beck and "K" 10 KirK. Mr. Hallgren. P-T-061</p> <p>11 MR. HALLGREN: My name is Pete Hallgren and I'm 12 the Executive Director of the Fort Greely Re-Use Authority for 13 the City of Delta Junction. I spoke to you Monday night in 14 Fairbanks and invited you down here and look at the happy 15 people we've got here. At least -- at least as nice as the 16 folks in Fairbanks. The City of Delta Junction is the 17 recognized local Re-Development Authority for Fort Greely. In 18 this dual capacity, we'd like to welcome the NMD project to the 19 interior of Alaska. Let me simply say the NMD is a top 20 priority for the City of Delta Junction's re-use of Fort 21 Greely. Again, the City of Delta Junction is happy to assist 22 NMD in anyway possible. Just give us a call or stop by City 23 Hall anytime that you want, we'll have the coffee on. Thanks 24 for coming and we invite you to become permanent residents of 25 the friendly frontier. (Applause)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-061 1</p>

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1 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. P-T-062

2 MS. KEMP: I'm Susan Kemp and I'm a member of

3 the City Council and I too want to personally express my

4 appreciation for you coming here and to encourage you to pick

5 Delta Junction as the site of the Ballistic Missile Defense

6 System. We have had a long history of working with the

7 military and it's been a very successful history. We have had

8 many different types of testing and things go on here. I can't

9 imagine that anything that the Ballistic Missile System brings

10 is going to be any more environmentally impacting to our

11 community than some of the things we've already had here and

12 we're anxious to have you and we really appreciate you coming

13 and giving us this opportunity to speak. Thank you (Applause).

14 MR. MICHAELSON: Rick Johnson. P-T-063

15 MR. JOHNSON: Good evening, for the record, my

16 name is Rick Johnson and I'm a City Council Member and I'd like

17 to read a prepared statement. As an elected official I would

18 like to express our communities' gratitude for your

19 consideration of Fort Greely as a potential site for our

20 Nation's Ballistic Missile Defense System. Your visit to our

21 community is not by mistake. Your mission in seeking the best

22 possible site for the system is not without historical

23 precedence. Since the dawn of modern warfare, Alaska has

24 played a strategic role in the defense of the North American

25 Continent and it will forever continue to do so. The Fort

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1 Greely area has long had a -- or rather had a long term

2 relationship with the Armed Services of our Country. Due to

3 early military telegraph communication to supporting -- at

4 least to building the Alaska Highway to testing the latest in

5 cold weather military equipment, the heritage of the majority

6 of Delta residents lie in our States military history. Whether

7 retired or active, military and civilian service personnel

8 along with their families have historically made up -- have

9 historically made up the majority of our population. We

10 understand the nature of your mission and the vast majority of

11 us do support it. The recent realignment of Fort Greely is

12 only the latest in our long history of cyclical military

13 spending. As missions have changed, so too has our community.

14 In the event that Fort Greely is chosen as the site of BMDO,

15 you can count on our community, once again to support our

16 Nation's military efforts. Our community, as will the rest of

17 the interior of Alaska and the State of Alaska as a whole can

18 and will provide for your mission's needs while building and

19 operating the system. Once again, thank you. We look forward

20 to your decision and ultimately the opportunity to becoming the

21 home of our Nation's Ballistic Missile System. Thank you

22 (applause). P-T-064

23 MR. BECK: Yes, my name is Dan Beck and I'm

24 Superintendent of the Schools in the Delta-Greely School

25 District. I'd like to expand a little bit on what the other

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<p style="text-align: right;">23</p> <p>1 speakers have talked about already and that's the cooperation 2 between the community and the military. That's -- we've been 3 experiencing that for at least the 24 years that I've been here 4 in the community. It's enabled the school system here to 5 become a really quality program throughout. We're on the 6 leading edge as far as technology. The school to work 7 programs, we're into vocational training that really is moving 8 into the future. We see that as a continuing effort with the 9 Ballistic Missile Site coming to Delta Junction. We welcome 10 that and we look forward to that. I think it's a good 11 partnership that can continue to work. And I think one thing 12 I'd like to leave you with is one thing to think about this 13 evening, is to look up to the walls to the right. If you guys 14 are looking for the place to be, that shoots straight, Delta 15 Junction is the rifle capital of the world. (General laughter, 16 Applause) Thank you.</p> <p>17 MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers will be "K" 18 Kirk, Claire Wingfield, Nat Good and Dave Durham. P-T-065</p> <p>19 MR. KIRK: My name is "K" Kirk, I am a retired 20 Full Colonel, so we have a little bit in common. I come out of 21 Fort Greely, so I know and understand Fort Greely pretty well. 22 The Missile Defense System is ideal for the Fort Greely area. 23 Or shall we say the Fort Greely area is ideal for the missile 24 system. The only thing that was brought out at the last time 25 there was a meeting of this kind was the fact that we do not</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>P-T-065</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">24</p> <p>1 have a railroad coming to Fort Greely. What I brought out to 2 the people at that time and I want to emphasize to you is that 3 the plans are there, I have seen the plans for the railroad to 4 come from Eielson Air Force Base to Fort Greely and to go from 5 there to the Border and connect up with the Canadians in their 6 portion of expanding the railroad and going all the way down to 7 the lower 48, the mid-west. We have a community who is 8 composed of people who have worked at Fort Greely for a long 9 time, but we also have many retired people who live in the Fort 10 Greely, Delta Junction area. They have stayed here because 11 it's a tremendous community. It's the only place I know that 12 you don't have to lock your doors at night and you can walk 13 away and leave your doors unlocked, you can go to the grocery 14 store and leave your car running. This is why I selected this 15 as the location for me to retire and raise my five boys. And I 16 assure you that it's a great place. And the people here will 17 be a great asset to helping to build and complete a Missile 18 Defense System. Thank you. (Applause)</p> <p>19 MR. MICHAELSON: Claire Wingfield. P-T-066</p> <p>20 MS. WINGFIELD: Claire Wingfield, I'm president 21 of the Delta Chamber of Commerce. And I'd like to read a 22 resolution that we passed awhile back. It's resolution 98-10, 23 a resolution of support for the location of the Strategic 24 Missile Defense System at Fort Greely, Alaska. Whereas the 25 Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce is concerned with the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>P-T-066</p>

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1 overall economic well being of the Delta area community and
 2 whereas the Delta Chamber of Commerce wishes to assist with the
 3 economic recovery and the development of the Delta area, such
 4 recovery efforts being necessary as a result of the Bract
 5 Realignment of Fort Greely and whereas Fort Greely is one of
 6 three sites being considered to establish a Strategic Missile
 7 Defense Base, and whereas the Strategic Missile Defense System
 8 would be a major support to the economy of Delta Junction due
 9 to the Bract Realignment of Fort Greely, therefore be it
 10 resolved that the Delta Chamber of Commerce support the
 11 Strategic Missile Defense Base at Fort Greely. Passed and
 12 approved by a duly constituted quorum of the Delta Chamber of
 13 Commerce Board of Directors, this 9th day of December, 1998.
 14 So, the Delta Chamber of Commerce has been backing the plan for
 15 the Missile Defense Site to be chosen here. And I do believe
 16 that as business people we do see this as being part of an
 17 economic base for Delta. Not the entire economic base, but
 18 certainly a good part of it. Something that we do welcome.
 19 Thank you. (Applause) P-T-067
 20 MR. MICHAELSON: Nat Good.
 21 MR. GOOD: My name is Nat Good, I'm a member of
 22 the Delta City Council. I'll be very brief. The environmental
 23 impact statement was sterile and very complete although it is
 24 rather cumbersome and bulky. It is appreciated all the effort
 25 that did go into it. Thanks to Bract, you certainly have

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1 everything you need here. And if you think anything else is
 2 lacking in Delta as a site, I would encourage you to call us
 3 and we'll find it for you. (General laughter, applause).
 4 MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Good, I did not notice the
 5 councilman on here, I'm sorry for not letting you go with the
 6 first speakers. Mr. Durham. P-T-068
 7 MR. DURHAM: Hi, my name is David Durham, I am
 8 the Branch Manager of National Bank of Alaska and the Treasurer
 9 of the Big Valley Community Corporation. The Big Valley
 10 Community Corporation was put together by a group of
 11 individuals in this town to explore implementing an oil
 12 refinery out at Fort Greely for re-use and we feel that this
 13 would be a very good project to go along with the Ballistic
 14 Missile Defense System as being a way of -- to be able to
 15 provide a source of fuel for you as well as for the community
 16 and other concerns. As the banker in town, I am concerned with
 17 the economics. As the outlook, although I think our future is
 18 bright, I do believe that the Ballistic Missile Defense System
 19 would be the cherry on top for all that we have going on. This
 20 community is very patriotic. We have been -- had a very good
 21 mutual relationship with the Army here. We have, as the many
 22 bases that I've grown up around, there is a unique situation
 23 out here and I believe that each and every one of the citizens
 24 of this community will fully support this project. Will
 25 support having the ballistic missiles here and would help out

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Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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<p style="text-align: right;">27</p> <p>1 in anyway we could. And we thank you for being here. It's a 2 cold night and for those of you that haven't' experienced any 3 below zero temperatures, welcome and we hope you come back. 4 (Applause)</p> <p>5 MR. MICHAELSON: That exhausts the list of 6 speaker cards that I have. Many of the people here have come a 7 long way to listen to you and hear what you have to say, so if 8 there's anyone else who's been motivated or inspired to say 9 anything, we would please welcome you to taking this 10 opportunity before we adjourn. Anyone else who has anything 11 they'd like to say, please go ahead and approach the podium. 12 Great, just give us your name and then if you could fill out 13 one of our cards before you leave, I'd appreciate it, thanks.</p> <p>14 MR. KNOCK: Paul Knock with the Deltana P-T-069 15 Community Corporation and we'd like to thank you for coming and 16 keeping us as informed as you have through the meetings that 17 you've provided for us. After much discussion in our board 18 meetings, we expressed unanimous support through resolution to 19 invite the NMD to our community and provide economic stability 20 to our area. We feel it would be a very good location for the 21 system.</p> <p>22 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. 23 (Applause) If you'd just fill out a speaker registration card 24 on your way out. P-T-070</p> <p>25 MR. SAYLER: My name is Pat Sayler, I'm from</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>P-T-069</p> <p>1</p> <p>P-T-070</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">28</p> <p>1 Healy Lake Village, I'm representing the Council. 2 MR. MICHAELSON: Could you speak up just a 3 little bit so we can hear you? Thanks.</p> <p>4 MR. SAYLER: My name is Pat Sayler from Healy 5 Lake, the nearest Village to Delta, here. We do most of our 6 shopping and all that kind of thing here. What we're concerned 7 about is you're going to have 300 extra personnel here and 8 that's going to create hunting pressure on the local area. 9 Because as soon as hunting season comes around, these guys are 10 going to be wherever they can get a truck, plane, boat. That's 11 going to make things harder for us because we don't get cheaper 12 gas, cheaper food, and so on like you guys would on Base. You 13 know, we pay it exactly as everybody else up here does -- you 14 know. And I'm not knocking -- I think it would be good for 15 the economy here, if some of our people in the Village qualify 16 to get some of the jobs here, great. But we -- our resources, 17 especially our moose, caribou and ducks, we need those to carry 18 us through the winter and so forth. It's -- it means something 19 for the future of our Village and that's my concern and we'll 20 follow up with the written comments from our Village. I'm for 21 it, in general but that's the concern we have from our 22 community. Thank you.</p> <p>23 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much. P-T-071 24 (Applause)</p> <p>25 MR. NISSEN: I'm Dwight Nissen, I'm the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R & R COURT REPORTERS 709 Second Avenue Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 (907) 452-3589</p>	<p>1</p> <p>P-T-071</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

1 representative for the Golden Valley Electric Association out
 2 in Fairbanks, for the District. For this District here, and I
 3 know last night -- Monday night, in Fairbanks, Golden Valley
 4 presented their side of the views down there. Mike Kelly
 5 called me, the manager and said that they were there. And I
 6 just want to reinforce it, that Golden Valley is up on speed on
 7 this here and we are in the fiber optic with the Alaska Connect
 8 thing and we do have the power and we are willing to work with
 9 you. And we appreciate you coming here tonight and thank you
 10 very much.

11 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. (Applause) Anyone
 12 else? Just hand in the card when you're done. P-T-072

13 MR. FREEMAN: Long ways up. I'm Matt Freeman,
 14 I'm representing the FAA, Air Force Division and I'm looking at
 15 the proposal as far as airport and development. And I know
 16 we've discussed in the past that certainly an interest in
 17 opening up Allen Army Air Field as a public use airport. The
 18 airport the community has right now does not meet the design
 19 standards for the aircraft that are using it right now. I
 20 believe it doesn't -- also does not meet the needs of the
 21 community. And I'm hoping that the -- in the long run whether
 22 the missiles are deployed here, when they're carried here by
 23 aircraft or trucked down, that the -- Allen Army Air Field is
 24 opened to the public so that they can provide safer aviation
 25 facilities to the community and also for the workers and the

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1 people that are maintaining the Missile Defense System. And I
 2 welcome you to Delta Junction.

3 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. (Applause) P-T-073

4 MS. GARDINO: Hello, my name is Donna Gardino
 5 and I'd like to thank you for keeping us informed. I believe
 6 that an NMD program is very compatible with Delta's future.
 7 There are many mutual benefits to be realized by deploying a
 8 program here. Shared use of the airfield as Matt just
 9 mentioned, utilities and quality of life infrastructure that we
 10 could share. It would benefit both the community and the NMD
 11 program. And I believe overall the program would be one that
 12 would be mutually beneficial to both the military and the
 13 community. Thanks for coming to our party.

14 MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. (Applause) Anyone
 15 else care to make comments tonight? Colonel Bramlitt, do you
 16 have some comments?

17 COLONEL BRAMLITT: I'd like to close by
 18 thanking you for inviting us to the party. It is impressive
 19 that this many people would come out on such a cold night just
 20 to talk to us. We appreciate your comments and we'll see you
 21 later.

22 MR. MICHAELSON: Before we adjourn, again, if
 23 you did speak and I didn't get a card from you, if I could
 24 please get one before you leave, I'd appreciate it. On that,
 25 we thank you very much for coming and we are adjourned.

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: center;">COPY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR DEPLOYMENT OF A NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Held by The National Missile Defense Joint Program Office of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization at the WestCoast International Inn</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3333 West International Airport Road</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anchorage, Alaska</p> <p style="text-align: center;">November 4, 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.</p> <p>Panel Members:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Lewis Michaelson, Hearing Moderator Colonel Larry Bramlitt David Hasley</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Court Reporter</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Gail Ruth Peckham, RPR Registered Professional Reporter Pacific Rim Reporting 711 M Street, Suite 4 Anchorage, Alaska 99501 907/272-4383</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p>1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S</p> <p>2 Anchorage, Alaska, Thursday, November 5, 1999</p> <p>3 -oOo-</p> <p>4 (Slide # 1 - Public Hearing Title)</p> <p>5 HEARING MODERATOR: Good evening, ladies</p> <p>6 and gentlemen, and thank you for coming tonight.</p> <p>7 This is the public hearing on the Draft</p> <p>8 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, for the</p> <p>9 deployment of the National Missile Defense, or NMD,</p> <p>10 system.</p> <p>11 I am Lewis Michaelson, and I will be the</p> <p>12 hearing moderator for tonight's meeting.</p> <p>13 This hearing is being held in accordance</p> <p>14 with provisions of the National Environmental</p> <p>15 Policy Act and implementing regulations. This act</p> <p>16 requires federal agencies to analyze the potential</p> <p>17 environmental impacts of certain proposed actions and</p> <p>18 alternatives, and to consider the findings of those</p> <p>19 analyses in deciding how to proceed.</p> <p>20 The purpose of tonight's hearing is to</p> <p>21 receive your comments and suggestions on the Draft</p> <p>22 EIS. Those of you who have not had an opportunity to</p> <p>23 review the Draft EIS may want to read the summary of</p> <p>24 the major findings in the handout available at the</p> <p>25 door where you came in. Those findings will also be</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">3</p> <p>1 addressed by panel members in their presentations.</p> <p>2 (Slide # 2 - Hearing Agenda)</p> <p>3 HEARING MODERATOR: Let's look at the</p> <p>4 agenda for tonight. Hopefully you all had the</p> <p>5 opportunity to talk to the many knowledgeable experts</p> <p>6 and program officials who were staffing the exhibits</p> <p>7 during the past hour.</p> <p>8 After I finish this introduction, Colonel</p> <p>9 Larry Bramlitt will describe the proposed action for</p> <p>10 NMD deployment. Colonel Bramlitt is the assistant to</p> <p>11 the Program Manager for the NMD Program and he is</p> <p>12 representing the NMD program office.</p> <p>13 Next, Mr. David Hasley will brief you on</p> <p>14 the environmental impact analysis process and</p> <p>15 summarize the results reported in the Draft EIS.</p> <p>16 Mr. Hasley is the program's EIS team leader for the</p> <p>17 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command.</p> <p>18 The last item on the agenda, though, is</p> <p>19 really the most important. This comment period is</p> <p>20 your opportunity to provide information and make</p> <p>21 statements for the record. This input ensures that</p> <p>22 the decision makers can benefit from your knowledge</p> <p>23 of the local area and any adverse environmental</p> <p>24 effects you think may result from the proposed action</p> <p>25 or alternatives.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">4</p> <p>1 Keep in mind that the EIS is intended to</p> <p>2 ensure that future decision makers will be fully</p> <p>3 informed about the environmental impacts associated</p> <p>4 with the various alternatives before they decide on a</p> <p>5 course of action. Consequently, comments tonight on</p> <p>6 issues unrelated to the EIS are beyond the scope of</p> <p>7 this hearing.</p> <p>8 To comment verbally tonight, please fill</p> <p>9 out a verbal comment card available at the</p> <p>10 registration table and turn it in. After the</p> <p>11 presentations, we will take a short recess to collect</p> <p>12 any remaining cards and then I'll start calling on</p> <p>13 speakers in the following order: I will recognize</p> <p>14 elected officials first, and then I will call on</p> <p>15 members of the public in the order in which cards</p> <p>16 were handed in.</p> <p>17 (Slide # 3 - Address)</p> <p>18 HEARING MODERATOR: If you don't feel</p> <p>19 comfortable standing up here tonight and making a</p> <p>20 statement, you have until November 15th of this year</p> <p>21 to submit a written statement for consideration in</p> <p>22 the Final EIS. The address shown on the slide is</p> <p>23 also in the handout and on the comment sheets you</p> <p>24 received as you entered the hall nextdoor. Keep in</p> <p>25 mind that written comments are given the same</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">5</p> <p>1 consideration as verbal comments offered here</p> <p>2 tonight.</p> <p>3 I want to make sure that all those who wish</p> <p>4 to speak have a fair chance to be heard. Seated to</p> <p>5 my left we have a stenographer who will be making a</p> <p>6 verbatim record of everything that is said tonight.</p> <p>7 The verbatim record will become a part of the Final</p> <p>8 EIS. We will also be videotaping the public hearing</p> <p>9 tonight to document your input. To ensure that we</p> <p>10 get an accurate record of what is said, please help</p> <p>11 me enforce the following ground rules:</p> <p>12 First: Please speak only after I recognize</p> <p>13 you and address your remarks to me. If you have a</p> <p>14 written statement, you may turn it in at the</p> <p>15 registration table, you may read it aloud, or you may</p> <p>16 do both.</p> <p>17 Second: Please speak clearly and slowly</p> <p>18 into the microphone, starting with your name and any</p> <p>19 organization you represent.</p> <p>20 Third: Each person will be recognized for</p> <p>21 four minutes. This time limit includes public</p> <p>22 officials, organizational spokespersons, and private</p> <p>23 individuals.</p> <p>24 Please honor any request that I make for</p> <p>25 you to stop speaking if you reach that four-minute</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">6</p> <p>1 time limit.</p> <p>2 Of course, please don't speak when another</p> <p>3 person is speaking.</p> <p>4 And kindly refrain from smoking in this</p> <p>5 room.</p> <p>6 One other note I would like to make is that</p> <p>7 apparently a number of people addressed at the</p> <p>8 registration table that they were concerned about the</p> <p>9 level of notification prior to this and their ability</p> <p>10 to find out about it, and I was asked to clarify for</p> <p>11 the record that there was an ad that ran in the</p> <p>12 Anchorage newspaper four different times: Saturday</p> <p>13 and Sunday, October 23rd and 24th; and Saturday and</p> <p>14 Sunday, October 30th and 31st, announcing this public</p> <p>15 hearing.</p> <p>16 And with that I would like to -- it's my</p> <p>17 pleasure to introduce Colonel Bramlitt, who will</p> <p>18 describe the NMD program.</p> <p>19 (Slide # 4 - NMD Representative)</p> <p>20 COLONEL BRAMLITT: All right. Excuse me, I</p> <p>21 have to wear glasses. I didn't have to have these</p> <p>22 before I started this program and read the EIS.</p> <p>23 My name is Larry Bramlitt, and I'm from the</p> <p>24 Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, in</p> <p>25 Washington, D.C. We're the agency that's responsible</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">7</p> <p>1 for the development and deployment of this system.</p> <p>2 I want to take this opportunity to express</p> <p>3 my appreciation for your showing up tonight.</p> <p>4 This is our fourth stop in Alaska this</p> <p>5 week, where we have been warmly received. We have</p> <p>6 gotten comments of support as well as comments of</p> <p>7 concern, and that's the reason we went on this trip</p> <p>8 in the first place.</p> <p>9 So thank you for showing up tonight.</p> <p>10 I would like to use tonight as an</p> <p>11 opportunity to tell you about the threat that's</p> <p>12 driving the development of this system, provide a</p> <p>13 quick overview of the program, and address the</p> <p>14 decision to be made.</p> <p>15 (Slide # 5 - The New Strategic Environment)</p> <p>16 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The National Missile</p> <p>17 Defense System is being developed to protect the</p> <p>18 United States from ballistic missile attacks. The</p> <p>19 events depicted on this chart drove a congressional</p> <p>20 mandate for a deployment of a viable National Missile</p> <p>21 Defense System as soon as technologically feasible.</p> <p>22 The reason we need such a system is that the</p> <p>23 proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and</p> <p>24 long-range missile technology has increased the</p> <p>25 threat to our national security. Our current program</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">8</p> <p>1 guidance is to develop, demonstrate, and if directed,</p> <p>2 deploy a system to defend the United States against a</p> <p>3 limited strategic ballistic missile threat.</p> <p>4 This system will be a land-based,</p> <p>5 non-nuclear missile defense system. The development</p> <p>6 and testing efforts on this program will be</p> <p>7 consistent with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty;</p> <p>8 however, deployment of this system may require</p> <p>9 modification to that treaty.</p> <p>10 (Slide # 6 - NMD System Elements)</p> <p>11 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The system would consist</p> <p>12 of the elements shown on this slide. They are: The</p> <p>13 Ground-Based Interceptor, which is the weapon of the</p> <p>14 system; the Battle Management Command and Control,</p> <p>15 which is the central communications and control</p> <p>16 point; the In-Flight Interceptor Communications</p> <p>17 System, which transmits commands to the Ground-Based</p> <p>18 Interceptor during its flight; the X-Band Radar,</p> <p>19 which tracks the incoming missile; and, finally, our</p> <p>20 existing early warning system of radars and</p> <p>21 satellites.</p> <p>22 (Slide # 7 - NMD Concept)</p> <p>23 COLONEL BRAMLITT: In a simplified form,</p> <p>24 this is how the system works: When a ballistic</p> <p>25 missile is launched, satellites detect that launch</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">9</p> <p>1 and provide warning. On the ground, the existing</p> <p>2 early warning radars and the X-Band Radar acquires</p> <p>3 and tracks the target and provides its specific</p> <p>4 location to the Battle Management Command and</p> <p>5 Control. This information gives the people</p> <p>6 controlling the system the ability to launch the</p> <p>7 Ground-Based Interceptor to destroy the incoming</p> <p>8 target outside the earth's atmosphere.</p> <p>9 I will provide some more detail of these</p> <p>10 elements.</p> <p>11 (Slide # 8 - Ground-Based Interceptor)</p> <p>12 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The weapon of the system</p> <p>13 is the Ground-Based Interceptor, which would remain</p> <p>14 in an underground silo until launched.</p> <p>15 It is important to note that launches from</p> <p>16 these sites would occur only in defense of the United</p> <p>17 States. There would be no flight testing of these</p> <p>18 missiles from the deploy sites.</p> <p>19 The Ground-Based Interceptor is a</p> <p>20 long-range, high-velocity missile consisting of three</p> <p>21 solid propellant boosters and a kill vehicle. The</p> <p>22 kill vehicle is the payload. When the Ground-Based</p> <p>23 Interceptor is launched, it sends the kill vehicle</p> <p>24 into outer space, where it will find, maneuver and</p> <p>25 collide with the incoming target.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">10</p> <p>1 Up to 100 Ground-Based Interceptor silos</p> <p>2 could be located at one deployment location in Alaska</p> <p>3 or North Dakota, or 100 silos could be located in one</p> <p>4 site in Alaska and North Dakota, for a total of up to</p> <p>5 200 silos.</p> <p>6 (Slide # 9 - Battle Management Command and Control)</p> <p>7 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The Battle Management</p> <p>8 Command and Control is the brains of the system. In</p> <p>9 the event of a launch against the United States, this</p> <p>10 system would be controlled through this element. A</p> <p>11 Battle Management Command and Control facility would</p> <p>12 likely be located at the Ground-Based Interceptor</p> <p>13 site.</p> <p>14 (Slide # 10 - In-Flight Interceptor</p> <p>15 Communications System)</p> <p>16 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The In-Flight</p> <p>17 Interceptor Communication System, or IFICS, Data</p> <p>18 Terminal would be ground stations to provide</p> <p>19 communication links between the In-Flight</p> <p>20 Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle Management</p> <p>21 Command and Control. An IFICS site would consist of</p> <p>22 a radio transmitter/receiver and would require about</p> <p>23 one acre of land. Approximately 14 IFICS sites could</p> <p>24 be required for this program.</p> <p>25 At this time I would like to note that</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">11</p> <p>1 we're still developing the operational requirements 2 for IFICS. As such, specific locations where they 3 could be deployed have not yet been determined. The 4 regions under study include both Alaska and 5 North Dakota. However, as the operational 6 requirements are refined, additional regions could be 7 identified. Therefore, the types of environmental 8 impacts associated with this element are addressed in 9 general terms rather than site-specific within the 10 EIS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Slide # 11 - X-Band Radar)</p> <p>12 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The X-Band Radar is a 13 Ground-Based Radar capable of long-range detection 14 and tracking of incoming ballistic missiles. The 15 X-Band Radar site would consist of the radar and its 16 associated support facilities. At this time it is 17 anticipated that only one X-Band Radar in Alaska or 18 North Dakota would be deployed with the initial 19 system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Slide # 12 - Early Warning System)</p> <p>21 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The United States 22 already has existing early warning systems that 23 consist of early warning radars and satellites. The 24 NMD program would make use of this system, which is 25 in the process of being upgraded by adding new</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>1 satellites and modifying the software and hardware of 2 the existing early warning radars. Upgrades to the 3 early warning radars in the United States would occur 4 at Beale Air Force Base, California, Cape Cod Air 5 Station, Massachusetts, and Clear Air Station, 6 Alaska. These modifications would not increase the 7 power levels -- or the current power levels of these 8 radars. They will be addressed in the supplement to 9 the NMD Draft EIS. The new early warning detection 10 satellites are part of the Air Force upgrades of the 11 existing system and would occur whether the NMD was 12 deployed or not.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Slide # 13 - Fiber Optic Cable)</p> <p>14 COLONEL BRAMLITT: Any deployment of this 15 system may require the use of existing fiber optic 16 lines, power lines, and other utilities. Some of 17 these lines may require modification. Furthermore, 18 deployment of the elements to some locations may 19 require acquisition of new rights-of-way and new 20 utility and fiber optic cable. Potential new fiber 21 optic cable routes include North Dakota, the interior 22 of Alaska, and an oceanic fiber optic cable along the 23 Aleutian Islands. At this time the exact alignment 24 of the fiber optic cable has not been identified for 25 every site. Therefore, the element is addressed</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">13</p> <p>1 programmatically in the Draft EIS.</p> <p>2 (Slide # 14 - NMD Alternatives)</p> <p>3 COLONEL BRAMLITT: For this EIS, two</p> <p>4 alternatives were considered: The No-action</p> <p>5 Alternative and the Proposed Action.</p> <p>6 For the No-action Alternative, the decision</p> <p>7 would be not to deploy the system, in which case we</p> <p>8 would continue to develop and test the system. For</p> <p>9 the potential sites being considered for NMD</p> <p>10 deployment, the No-action Alternative would be a</p> <p>11 continuation of planned activities.</p> <p>12 Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the</p> <p>13 NMD elements and their locations would be selected</p> <p>14 from the range of locations studied in the EIS.</p> <p>15 Potential deployment locations are</p> <p>16 considered in both Alaska and North Dakota. The</p> <p>17 North Dakota sites are those which fall within the</p> <p>18 existing deployment area of the 1972 Ballistic</p> <p>19 Missile Treaty. The Alaska sites fall within the</p> <p>20 geographic areas that maximizes NMD systems</p> <p>21 performance.</p> <p>22 (Slide # 15 - Alaska Deployment Locations)</p> <p>23 COLONEL BRAMLITT: This slide shows the</p> <p>24 potential deployment locations in Alaska. For the</p> <p>25 Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle Management</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">14</p> <p>1 Command and Control facility, potential sites include</p> <p>2 Clear Air Station, Fort Greely, and the</p> <p>3 Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area along with</p> <p>4 Eielson Air Force Base. Eareckson Air Station in the</p> <p>5 Western Aleutians is the only potential location for</p> <p>6 an X-Band Radar in Alaska.</p> <p>7 (Slide # 16 - North Dakota Deployment Locations)</p> <p>8 COLONEL BRAMLITT: This slide shows the</p> <p>9 potential deployment locations under consideration in</p> <p>10 North Dakota. These sites include Grand Forks</p> <p>11 Air Force Base and the Missile Site Radar in Nekoma</p> <p>12 as potential deployment alternatives for the</p> <p>13 Ground-Based Interceptor and the Battle Management</p> <p>14 Command and Control.</p> <p>15 For the X-Band Radar, the deployment</p> <p>16 alternatives include Cavalier Air Station, the</p> <p>17 Missile Radar Site, and Remote Sprint Launch Sites 1,</p> <p>18 2 and 4.</p> <p>19 (Slide # 17 - Decision to be Made)</p> <p>20 COLONEL BRAMLITT: The decision to be made</p> <p>21 is whether to deploy. A decision to deploy would</p> <p>22 include the selection of the deployment sites from</p> <p>23 among the alternative locations considered in the</p> <p>24 EIS.</p> <p>25 The program is scheduled for a deployment</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">15</p> <p>1 readiness review next summer. We have conducted 2 three successful flight tests which have demonstrated 3 the kill vehicle's ability to detect and destroy an 4 incoming warhead. During the next six months two 5 system tests are scheduled to help assess the 6 system's technical maturity and design.</p> <p>7 A decision to deploy would be based on the 8 assessment of the ballistic missile threat to the 9 United States, the technical readiness of this system 10 for deployment, the projected cost, arms control 11 objectives, and other factors, including potential 12 environmental impacts of deploying and operating this 13 system. At this time, a deployment decision is not 14 anticipated before June of 2000.</p> <p>15 This concludes my part of the presentation 16 I will now turn the meeting over to Dave Hasley, who 17 will discuss the environmental impact analysis 18 process and the potential environmental impacts that 19 could occur should the NMD be deployed.</p> <p>20 Thank you.</p> <p>21 (Slide # 18 - Environmental Impact Analysis Process)</p> <p>22 MR. HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel Bramlitt.</p> <p>23 Good evening. Thank you for coming. I'm 24 David Hasley. I'm with the U.S. Army Space and 25 Missile Defense Command. We are located in</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">16</p> <p>1 Huntsville, Alabama, and our organization is 2 conducting the environmental impact analysis process 3 for deployment of this NMD system. We are doing this 4 on behalf of the Ballistic Missile Defense 5 Organization.</p> <p>6 Tonight I will present to you the schedule 7 for the environmental impact analysis process, and 8 show how you, the public, could be involved. I'll 9 also discuss the scope of the study and present the 10 results of the environmental analysis.</p> <p>11 (Slide # 19 - Environmental Impact Analysis Process)</p> <p>12 MR. HASLEY: The National Environmental 13 Policy Act, or NEPA, as it's called, requires that 14 federal agencies consider the environmental 15 consequences of their proposed actions in their 16 decision making process. The deployment of the NMD 17 system is an action that falls under NEPA, and we 18 have therefore prepared a Draft EIS, or EIS, as it's 19 called, to analyze the potential environmental 20 consequences of this action.</p> <p>21 NEPA also requires that the public be 22 included in the decision-making process. Therefore, 23 we held scoping meetings back in December of last 24 year to present to you the NMD program and receive 25 your input on the scope of issues to be addressed in</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">17</p> <p>1 the EIS. In accordance with NEPA, your input helped</p> <p>2 guide us in the preparation of our Draft EIS. The</p> <p>3 Draft EIS was then made available for your review on</p> <p>4 1 October of this year, for your review and comment.</p> <p>5 This public hearing this evening is a</p> <p>6 formal meeting where we present to you the results</p> <p>7 contained in the Draft EIS and, most importantly, ask</p> <p>8 for your comments on the document.</p> <p>9 (Slide # 20 - Public Comment Period and Address)</p> <p>10 MR. HASLEY: In addition to tonight's</p> <p>11 hearing, written comments on the Draft EIS will</p> <p>12 continue to be accepted at the address shown on this</p> <p>13 slide until November the 15th. After the comment</p> <p>14 period is over, we will consider all comments, both</p> <p>15 written and verbal, and perform additional analysis</p> <p>16 or revise the EIS where necessary. Again, as in the</p> <p>17 scoping process, equal consideration will be given to</p> <p>18 all comments, whether they are presented here tonight</p> <p>19 or mailed to us.</p> <p>20 (Slide # 21 - FEIS)</p> <p>21 MR. HASLEY: Once the public review process</p> <p>22 is complete, we will prepare the Final EIS, which is</p> <p>23 scheduled for completion in May of next year. The</p> <p>24 Final EIS will include all comments received during</p> <p>25 this public review period as well as our responses to</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">18</p> <p>1 those comments.</p> <p>2 The EIS will serve as the record -- as</p> <p>3 input for the Record of Decision, which will document</p> <p>4 the decision made. And as you've just heard from</p> <p>5 Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues, besides</p> <p>6 those addressed in the EIS, will enter into the final</p> <p>7 decision on whether to deploy this NMD system.</p> <p>8 (Slide # 22 - Environmental Consequences)</p> <p>9 MR. HASLEY: Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS is</p> <p>10 where we describe the potential environmental impacts</p> <p>11 that may occur to the affected environment as a</p> <p>12 result of implementing the Proposed Action or</p> <p>13 alternatives as described earlier. The effects of</p> <p>14 each alternative are compared to the existing</p> <p>15 conditions at each location. Chapter 4 also includes</p> <p>16 suggested mitigations where potential impacts have</p> <p>17 been identified. Mitigation measures are methods for</p> <p>18 reducing or minimizing potential impacts.</p> <p>19 (Slide # 23 - Environmental Areas Considered)</p> <p>20 MR. HASLEY: For the Draft EIS, we analyzed</p> <p>21 the environment in terms of 15 different resource</p> <p>22 areas. Each resource area was addressed at each</p> <p>23 location unless it was determined through initial</p> <p>24 analysis that the proposed activities would not</p> <p>25 result in an environmental impact to that resource.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">19</p> <p>1 To summarize the results of the Draft EIS,</p> <p>2 I will now provide an overview of potential impacts</p> <p>3 that may result from the deployment of the NMD</p> <p>4 system.</p> <p>5 (Slide # 24 - Potentially Impacted</p> <p>6 Environmental Areas)</p> <p>7 MR. HASLEY: The Draft EIS evaluated</p> <p>8 potential impacts during both the construction as</p> <p>9 well as operational phases of the program. We</p> <p>10 identified several areas with a potential for impacts</p> <p>11 including airspace, wetlands, health and safety, and</p> <p>12 socioeconomic benefits at all the sites from NMD</p> <p>13 activities.</p> <p>14 (Slide # 25 - Draft EIS Focus Areas)</p> <p>15 MR. HASLEY: This slide shows the results</p> <p>16 of our analysis of the airspace and biological</p> <p>17 resource areas. Our analysis shows that there is the</p> <p>18 potential to impact certain aircraft with electronic</p> <p>19 avionics. However, deployment of the X-Band Radar</p> <p>20 would not require any restricted airspace around the</p> <p>21 radar. Instead, a high energy radiation area notice</p> <p>22 would be published on the appropriate aeronautical</p> <p>23 charts.</p> <p>24 At sites shown in this slide there is the</p> <p>25 potential to impact wetlands during the construction</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <p>1 period. However, standard construction techniques</p> <p>2 such as avoidance and soil stabilization would be</p> <p>3 used to reduce the potential impacts to all wetland</p> <p>4 areas. Consultation will also be conducted with</p> <p>5 regulatory agencies and appropriate permits will be</p> <p>6 obtained prior to construction affecting any of the</p> <p>7 wetlands.</p> <p>8 Under the Proposed Action, no adverse</p> <p>9 impacts would be expected to vegetation, wildlife, or</p> <p>10 threatened or endangered species at any of the</p> <p>11 deployment alternatives.</p> <p>12 (Slide # 26 - Draft EIS Focus Areas, Continued)</p> <p>13 MR. HASLEY: For the health and safety</p> <p>14 resource area: First, we analyzed the potential</p> <p>15 risks from electromagnetic radiation from the</p> <p>16 X-Band Radar on human health and safety. The results</p> <p>17 of our analysis have shown that exposure levels</p> <p>18 outside the boundary of the site would be below</p> <p>19 established public exposure guidelines.</p> <p>20 Second, publishing of the high energy</p> <p>21 radiation area notice on the appropriate aeronautical</p> <p>22 charts would inform pilots of the electromagnetic</p> <p>23 interference hazard to certain types of aircraft.</p> <p>24 Overall, no impacts to the public would</p> <p>25 occur due to electromagnetic radiation exposure.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">21</p> <p>1 (Slide # 27 - Draft EIS Focus Areas, Continued)</p> <p>2 MR. HASLEY: Potential beneficial</p> <p>3 socioeconomic impacts would occur to the region</p> <p>4 surrounding the Ground-Based Interceptor deployment</p> <p>5 alternatives during both the construction as well as</p> <p>6 operational phases of deployment.</p> <p>7 As shown on this slide, it is expected that</p> <p>8 construction would take approximately five years to</p> <p>9 complete and generate between 150 to 310 million</p> <p>10 dollars in local expenditures during that time. In</p> <p>11 addition, construction of the system would employ</p> <p>12 between 250 and 325 personnel depending on the site</p> <p>13 selected.</p> <p>14 After construction, operation of the site</p> <p>15 would require between 250 to 360 personnel, and these</p> <p>16 personnel would generate approximately 7 to 10</p> <p>17 million dollars in direct income per year.</p> <p>18 (Slide # 28 - Draft EIS Focus Areas, Continued)</p> <p>19 MR. HASLEY: As with the Ground-Based</p> <p>20 Interceptor site, it is expected that deployment of</p> <p>21 the X-Band Radar would also provide an economic</p> <p>22 benefit to the area around the deployment site except</p> <p>23 with the Eareckson Air Station in Alaska. Since</p> <p>24 Eareckson Air Station is a self-contained Island in</p> <p>25 the Aleutian Islands, construction and operation at</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">22</p> <p>1 this site would not provide the same economic benefit</p> <p>2 to the surrounding area.</p> <p>3 At the North Dakota deployment</p> <p>4 alternatives, it is expected that the construction of</p> <p>5 the X-Band Radar would take approximately three years</p> <p>6 to complete and generate there between 24 and 36</p> <p>7 million dollars in local expenditures during that</p> <p>8 time. In addition, construction of the system would</p> <p>9 employ approximately 125 personnel and, after</p> <p>10 construction, operation of the site would require</p> <p>11 approximately 105 personnel generating approximately</p> <p>12 2.7 million dollars in direct income per year.</p> <p>13 (Slide # 29 - Potential For Impacts - Fiber Optic</p> <p>14 Cable Lines Aleutian Islands)</p> <p>15 MR. HASLEY: To support the proposed X-Band</p> <p>16 Radar at Eareckson Air Station a fiber optic cable</p> <p>17 would be required along the Aleutian Islands. Within</p> <p>18 our Draft EIS we studied a potential fiber optic</p> <p>19 cable route from Whittier or Seward to the Eareckson</p> <p>20 Air Station. Our initial analysis has shown that</p> <p>21 most impacts would be associated with the biological</p> <p>22 resources and subsistence uses. While there would be</p> <p>23 short-term impacts to these resources, once the cable</p> <p>24 was laid, there would be no long-term impacts.</p> <p>25 (Slide # 30 - Other NMD Elements Under Development)</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
23		24	
<p>1 MR. HASLEY: Other NMD elements under 2 development include the In-Flight Communications 3 System Data Terminals, or IFICS, the overland fiber 4 optic cable required to connect the NMD elements, and 5 upgrades to the existing Early Warning Radars 6 currently used in tracking incoming ballistic 7 missiles.</p> <p>8 Specific deployment locations for the IFICS 9 has not yet been determined. However, it is not 10 expected that deployment of the IFICS Data Terminals 11 would result in any significant impacts to the 12 environment. While the existing -- while existing 13 fiber optic cable lines would be used where possible, 14 the NMD system would require installation of some new 15 fiber optic cable over land. Once the specific fiber 16 optic cable alignments are identified, the 17 appropriate site-specific environmental analysis will 18 be conducted.</p> <p>19 For the upgraded Early Warning Radar, we 20 have just developed the initial proposed hardware and 21 software upgrades to these existing sites in 22 Massachusetts, Alaska, and California. As a result, 23 we are in the process of preparing a supplement to 24 our Draft Deployment EIS analyzing the potential 25 effects of these proposed upgrades. We will release</p>	<p>1 the supplement in the affected communities and hold 2 public hearings to go over the results of our 3 analysis. The supplement along with the public 4 comments received at the hearings will be included in 5 the Final Deployment EIS.</p> <p>6 In closing, I would like you to please keep 7 in mind that the study is in the draft stage. Our 8 goal here is to provide the decision makers with 9 accurate information on the environmental 10 consequences of this proposal. To do this, tonight, 11 we're asking for your comments on the Draft EIS, and 12 for you to know that this information will be used in 13 the overall decision-making process for deployment of 14 the NMD system.</p> <p>15 I would like to thank everyone for coming 16 out tonight and appreciate the attendance we have and 17 hope to get some comments from you on the draft 18 document.</p> <p>19 At this time I will turn it back over to 20 Mr. Michaelson.</p> <p>21 HEARING MODERATOR: Yes. Thank you very 22 much for your kind attention.</p> <p>23 It's going to take us about three minutes 24 to re-orient the podium and collect all of the 25 remaining speaker cards.</p>		

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">25</p> <p>1 If you have not already signed up to speak</p> <p>2 and would like to, you can go back to the</p> <p>3 registration table and fill one out.</p> <p>4 So we will take about a five-minute recess</p> <p>5 to set everything up.</p> <p>6 Thank you.</p> <p>7 (A recess was taken.)</p> <p>8 HEARING MODERATOR: We are ready to start</p> <p>9 as soon as the room is quiet.</p> <p>10 Thank you all, again, for being here.</p> <p>11 This is an opportunity for you to exercise</p> <p>12 a democracy here tonight. And a lot of people are</p> <p>13 very afraid of speaking in public. I don't know how</p> <p>14 much more intimidating we could make it tonight with</p> <p>15 all of the cameras and microphones. So more power to</p> <p>16 you if you come up here and speak tonight. And we</p> <p>17 really encourage you to do that. This is what it's</p> <p>18 all about.</p> <p>19 I do want to remind you, however, that</p> <p>20 written comments are given the same consideration as</p> <p>21 oral comments. So, if you are of the ilk that you</p> <p>22 would rather have root canal surgery than come up in</p> <p>23 front of a group like this, then that's just fine.</p> <p>24 Please submit those written comments to us.</p> <p>25 Let me remind you of a couple of points,</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">26</p> <p>1 particularly because I know some of you weren't here</p> <p>2 during my introduction and overview of our ground</p> <p>3 rules.</p> <p>4 Please limit your comments to four minutes</p> <p>5 so that everyone can be heard. Please state your</p> <p>6 name clearly before you make a statement for the</p> <p>7 record. Speak clearly into the microphone. There's</p> <p>8 more than one of them. It's the big one. That's the</p> <p>9 one we really need you to speak into clearly to make</p> <p>10 sure we can hear you over the PA system.</p> <p>11 Please remember also that no decision is</p> <p>12 being made tonight. The main purpose for the</p> <p>13 government representatives being here is to learn of</p> <p>14 your concerns and suggestions firsthand.</p> <p>15 We will now begin the comment period.</p> <p>16 To indicate when your four minutes is up,</p> <p>17 I have a very simple way of indicating times. When</p> <p>18 you have one minute left, I'll put up an index finger</p> <p>19 like this. That should give you a comfortable place</p> <p>20 to wrap up your comments by. And, if after four</p> <p>21 minutes you're still going, I'll put my closed hand</p> <p>22 like this indicating it's time to finish your</p> <p>23 comments.</p> <p>24 And now I'm going to announce the first</p> <p>25 five speakers in order. As we mentioned before</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
27		28	
<p>1 elected officials are accorded the honor of going 2 first.</p>		<p>1 about what our nuclear defense policy was and what 2 coverage in fact Alaska had.</p>	
<p>3 So in order we will have Senator Robin 4 Taylor, Senator Loren Leman, Gordon Glaser, Pamela 5 Miller, and Karen Button.</p>		<p>3 I'm the current Chairman of the Senate 4 Judiciary Committee. I represent the most southerly 5 district in the state, Senate District A, beginning 6 at the Canadian border and coming up to Sitka, 7 Alaska.</p>	
<p>6 And if you would just be aware of that 7 order so that you're ready to come up to the 8 microphone as soon as possible, we'll do this as 9 expeditiously as we can.</p>		<p>8 The reason I'm standing before you is that 9 in that legislative session, as Judiciary Chairman, I 10 introduced a resolution entitled "Senate Joint 11 Resolution No. 30" which called upon the federal 12 government to defend Alaska, and in the process, to 13 defend the other 48 states - 49, I should say - also.</p>	
<p>10 With that, Senator Robin Taylor.</p>		<p>11 I didn't realize at the time how historic 12 of a document that would turn out to be. It was 13 supported unanimously by all Democrats and all 14 Republicans in the House and in the Senate, was 15 transmitted, and shortly thereafter, the Heritage 16 Foundation - a wonderful gentleman by the name of 17 Baker Spring - wrote up a very nice article on it and 18 a background on it.</p>	
<p>11 SENATOR ROBIN TAYLOR: P-T-074 12 Lewis, thank you very much.</p>	P-T-074	<p>22 But the historic aspect is that that was 23 the first time, in the history of the United States 24 of America, that a state has called upon its federal 25 government to defend it.</p>	
<p>13 HEARING MODERATOR: Could you get that big 14 mike close to you so we make sure we can hear you.</p>	1		
<p>15 SENATOR ROBIN TAYLOR: (Adjusting 16 microphone.)</p>			
<p>17 HEARING MODERATOR: That's the one. Thank 18 you.</p>			
<p>19 SENATOR ROBIN TAYLOR: Thank you very much.</p>			
<p>20 And it's an honor and privilege for me to 21 be here this evening and to have an opportunity to 22 give a few comments to you.</p>			
<p>23 Let me first start off by saying that it's 24 about four years - three and a half years - ago now 25 that I was contacted by people who who were concerned</p>			

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">29</p> <p>1 That's how strongly I believe that we in 2 Alaska feel about this subject. We are the only 3 state in the nation to have ever been invaded and 4 occupied by a foreign power; and as a consequence, I 5 think we're probably more sensitized and more 6 concerned and - I can assure you of this - more 7 supportive of our military than probably any other 8 state in the union.</p> <p>9 And as a consequence, on behalf of the 10 entire State Senate and House, at least for this one 11 resolution, we were united on that subject, and would 12 only ask, again, that with all dispatch such actions 13 as are necessary be taken to make certain that we 14 have the finest defense system that we can have and 15 that that system is developed and oriented and placed 16 in the State of Alaska.</p> <p>17 Geographically, on this globe there is no 18 better place to put it, and I think we have more than 19 abundant facilities and opportunities for you to do 20 that.</p> <p>21 I'm interested -- I was interested that the 22 two places you are currently examining -- I would 23 support either of those, of course, but I also want 24 to indicate to you that I feel that there's adequate 25 facilities available today, at no cost to the federal</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">30</p> <p>1 government, right at Fort Rich.</p> <p>2 You could have hangars; you could have a 3 wonderful airfield. You've got all kinds of 4 opportunities there. And if we're in fact really 5 looking at the true cost of this system, you might 6 want to consider that as another alternative.</p> <p>7 With that I conclude my comments. I want 8 to thank you very much for giving me this privilege, 9 and I'm honored that you are here this evening and I 10 appreciate that you're taking Alaskans' input because 11 I think that's very important.</p> <p>12 Thank you.</p> <p>13 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you.</p> <p>14 And for your benefit and everyone else's, 15 if you have an extra copy of your written comments 16 and can spare them for the stenographer, she would 17 appreciate that.</p> <p>18 HEARING MODERATOR: Senator Loren Leman.</p> <p>19 (No response.)</p> <p>20 HEARING MODERATOR: Oh, I'm sorry. I 21 thought he had arrived.</p> <p>22 He plans to be here, I understand, as soon 23 as he can be. He's at another meeting.</p> <p>24 HEARING MODERATOR: Gordon Glaser.</p> <p>25 (Videographer approaches head table.)</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">31</p> <p>1 HEARING MODERATOR: I thought you were 2 Gordon Glaser. We're 0 for 2 now. 3 Okay. Maybe Gordon decided he wasn't going 4 to speak tonight. I hope that's not the case. 5 But the next would be Pamela Miller. P-T-075 6 PAMELA MILLER: Good evening, and thank you 7 for hearing what we have to say this evening. 8 I represent -- 9 HEARING MODERATOR: Could you pull that a 10 little -- 11 PAMELA MILLER: (Adjusting microphone.) 12 HEARING MODERATOR: Yeah, it's still 13 difficult to hear you. Can you pull that a little 14 closer to you? 15 PAMELA MILLER: (Adjusting microphone.) 16 HEARING MODERATOR: There we go. Thank 17 you. 18 PAMELA MILLER: I represent Alaska 19 Community Action on Toxics, a program of the Alaska 20 Conservation Foundation. And the mission of Alaska 21 Community Action on Toxics is to protect human health 22 and the environment from the toxic affects of 23 contaminants. 24 We are dedicated to achieving environmental 25 justice through collaborative work with affected</p>	P-T-075	<p style="text-align: right;">32</p> <p>1 communities, tribes, environmental organizations, and 2 individuals. 3 We work to ensure responsible cleanup of 4 contaminated sites and empower community involvement 5 in cleanup decisions, and we strive to stop the 6 production, proliferation, and release of toxic 7 chemicals and work to enhance public access to 8 information about toxics and build community action 9 capabilities. 10 Alaska Community Action on Toxics is 11 opposed to the proposed National Missile Defense 12 Deployment in Alaska, or North Dakota, on the basis 13 that it will be ineffective in achieving its purpose 14 and entirely too costly. 15 Alaska has been used as a testing ground 16 for the military's biological, chemical, nuclear, and 17 conventional weapons as well as distant early warning 18 systems and other tracking technologies. Much of the 19 testing and deployment have resulted in severe 20 contamination problems. 21 As the technologies become obsolete, the 22 Department of Defense has left its debris and 23 contamination without accountability or any response 24 to Alaska's people and environment. We are thus very 25 skeptical that the proposed missile defense system,</p>	1 2

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">33</p> <p>1 if deployed in Alaska, would be any different.</p> <p>2 All components of this system have not been</p> <p>3 adequately tested, and we feel that this process is</p> <p>4 premature, at best.</p> <p>5 The U.S. Department of Defense has regarded</p> <p>6 Alaska as a prime strategic location for its military</p> <p>7 operations from World War II through the Cold War and</p> <p>8 into present times.</p> <p>9 Military installations in Alaska are some</p> <p>10 of the largest and most polluted in this country.</p> <p>11 And I would remind Mr. Robin Taylor that Fort</p> <p>12 Richardson is one of the five military super fund</p> <p>13 sites in Alaska.</p> <p>14 More than 648 military installations, both</p> <p>15 active and abandoned, are polluting the land, ground</p> <p>16 water, wetlands, streams, and air, with extensive</p> <p>17 fuel spills, pesticides, solvents, PCBs, dioxins,</p> <p>18 munitions, chemical weapons, and radioactive</p> <p>19 materials.</p> <p>20 The military has always been a powerful and</p> <p>21 influential presence in Alaska, but much of the</p> <p>22 information concerning the nature, location, and</p> <p>23 extent of the military's contaminated sites remains</p> <p>24 shrouded in secrecy.</p> <p>25 Important documents are frequently</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">34</p> <p>1 misplaced, or classified, and the public does not</p> <p>2 have access to this information.</p> <p>3 The Department of Defense should not be</p> <p>4 allowed to expand its operations in Alaska without</p> <p>5 first responsibly and effectively remediating the</p> <p>6 massive pollution problems it has already created and</p> <p>7 continues to create.</p> <p>8 And I would remind also that -- this</p> <p>9 group -- that the weapons testing ranges in Alaska</p> <p>10 encompass an area the size of the State of Kansas.</p> <p>11 The EIS must provide full presentation and</p> <p>12 analysis, which it did not do in the Draft</p> <p>13 Environmental Impact Statement, of peer reviewed</p> <p>14 scientific and medical literature concerning the</p> <p>15 potential affects associated with electromagnetic</p> <p>16 radiation.</p> <p>17 Since I only have limited time, I want to</p> <p>18 say something about the international implications of</p> <p>19 this.</p> <p>20 This missile defense system deployment</p> <p>21 would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and,</p> <p>22 I think, create a very serious problem of instability</p> <p>23 within the international community.</p> <p>24 This most untimely and provocative</p> <p>25 announcement will have a serious negative impact. It</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">35</p> <p>1 already has, I believe, on U.S. security by further 2 delaying, or even killing, prospects for ratification 3 of Start II.</p> <p>4 This would delay further reductions in the 5 remaining Russian nuclear arsenal, which is, after 6 all, the only existing threat to the survival of the 7 United States, as likely as such a conflict now 8 appears.</p> <p>9 And finally, I just want to conclude by 10 saying that the U.S. Senate failure to ratify the 11 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and this deployment of 12 the National Missile Defense System --</p> <p>13 HEARING MODERATOR: Miss Miller, I really 14 need you to wrap up.</p> <p>15 I assume that's a written comment that's 16 all down there that can be turned in?</p> <p>17 PAMELA MILLER: Yes.</p> <p>18 -- will promote international mistrust, 19 misunderstanding, and take us a long way from nuclear 20 disarmament.</p> <p>21 Thank you.</p> <p>22 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much.</p> <p>23 The next speakers will be Karen Button, Don 24 Whitmore, Mike O'Callaghan and Rion Schmidt.</p> <p>25 Karen Button.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">36</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P-T-076</p> <p>1 KAREN BUTTON: Good evening. My name is 2 Karen Button. I'm a lifelong Alaskan and I'm 3 speaking here on behalf of myself.</p> <p>4 And also, as with the previous speaker, 5 unlike Senator Robin Taylor, I feel that because of 6 Alaska's geographic location we definitely do not 7 need this ballistic missile site. I'm deeply 8 disturbed by this defense proposal because of the 9 position of Alaska.</p> <p>10 I have three main points that I want to 11 make at this time, and I'm going to provide written 12 comments later.</p> <p>13 I believe that this will decrease, not 14 increase, our national security and the security of 15 Alaska's people. By not signing the Comprehensive 16 Test Ban Treaty, and then proposing this ballistic 17 missile site, the U.S. is jeopardizing our security. 18 The U.S. will be sending the wrong message, I 19 believe, to nuclear-capable countries. And it's also 20 a violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. 21 This will have a very negative impact, I believe, 22 also on prospects of ratifying the Strategic Arms 23 Reduction Treaty. And it raises the risk of Alaska 24 being a target and putting its people at risk.</p> <p>25 My second point, I believe that this</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P-T-076</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">37</p> <p>1 program will further degrade Alaska's environment and 2 could jeopardize human life.</p> <p>3 The military has a long history of using 4 Alaska as -- and it's people as a testing site. 5 There's quite a bit of documentation about the way 6 that the military has tested on its Native peoples, 7 and there are about 700 toxic military sites in 8 Alaska right now, both active and inactive, that need 9 to be cleaned up.</p> <p>10 The First Chief of Galena has told me that 11 their people there have been advised not to harvest 12 foods from their soils because they are so polluted 13 from past military actions.</p> <p>14 The Department of Defense is not cleaning 15 this mess up. Who is cleaning this mess up are the 16 residents who have applied for an EPA grant to do so. 17 This is really just one example.</p> <p>18 If the D.O.D. wants to develop any new 19 military sites in Alaska, I suggest that they clean 20 up the messes that they've left behind first.</p> <p>21 My third point is the cost. The 10.5 22 billion dollars that's allocated to what I believe is 23 an illegal and certainly unsafe project would feed 24 and house millions of people.</p> <p>25 This proposal is an instrument of death. I</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">38</p> <p>1 believe that it's time that Alaska and the U.S. test 2 peace and not additional weapons of war.</p> <p>3 And I believe that on the economic front, 4 if the D.O.D. is -- I mean, I heard talk about the 5 economic benefits to communities, and I suggest that 6 the D.O.D. could provide economic benefits to 7 communities by providing jobs to clean up the sites 8 that are already toxic.</p> <p>9 Thank you.</p> <p>10 MR. HASLEY: Thank you.</p> <p>11 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much.</p> <p>12 I called Senator Loren Leman earlier, and I 13 believe he's arrived.</p> <p>14 And, if you want to come up, we were 15 according the elected officials the opportunity to 16 speak first.</p> <p>17 And in case you weren't advised, there is a 18 four-minute time limit. P-T-077</p> <p>19 SENATOR LOREN LEMAN: And what is that?</p> <p>20 HEARING MODERATOR: And it counts just as 21 much for you as your fellow citizens. So, when you 22 have one minute left, I'll put up an index finger 23 like that.</p> <p>24 SENATOR LOREN LEMAN: What is the time 25 limit?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P-T-077</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
39		40	
1 HEARING MODERATOR: Four minutes.		1 environmental engineer I paid close attention to the	1
2 SENATOR LOREN LEMAN: Good evening. I'm		2 wetlands and ground water issues, and my observations	
3 Senator Loren Leman.		3 lead me to believe that Fort Greely is exceptionally	
4 HEARING MODERATOR: Could you pull that		4 well-suited for a Ground-Based Interceptor	
5 mike a lot closer to you.		5 installation.	
6 SENATOR LOREN LEMAN: (Adjusting		6 The water table is more than 175 feet deep.	
7 microphone.)		7 In fact, I think they told us at the time it was 200	
8 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much.		8 feet, and I believe some of the water is even deeper	
9 SENATOR LOREN LEMAN: Okay. I'm Senator		9 than that. No wetlands would be disturbed. And this	
10 Loren Leman, and I'm honored to represent West		10 summer's wildfire has conveniently killed nearly	
11 Anchorage, in which you are meeting tonight. And my		11 every tree within miles. You might even say that	
12 district also includes Elmendorf Air Force Base.		12 nature is leading the way.	
13 I appreciate this opportunity to say a few		13 Additionally, there are no roads or	2
14 words about Alaska's potential role in the Ballistic		14 buildings within the range of a potential chemical	
15 Missile Defense program.		15 vapor leak.	
16 As an elected official, an engineer, and an		16 In contrast, a spill at the Grand Forks,	
17 Alaska resident, this issue concerns me deeply on		17 North Dakota location could potentially endanger	
18 professional, public policy, and personal levels.		18 users of - and according to the Executive Report -	
19 Of the many factors addressed in the Draft		19 "three commercial buildings, two churches, one	
20 Environmental Impact Statement, I'll briefly mention		20 residence and portions of U.S. Highway 2.	
21 two: That is wetlands and the potential, however		21 From a number of perspectives, I believe	
22 unlikely, of a chemical propellant leak.		22 that Alaska, and probably Fort Greely, stands out as	
23 Last month I toured the Clear Air Force		23 being the best choice for the environment and for the	
24 Station and Fort Greely sites under consideration,		24 nation.	
25 with some folks who are in the room tonight. As an		25 An important component of any public	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">41</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">42</p>	
<p>1 program is local support, and while in Delta Junction 2 I participated in a public meeting that included 3 discussion of the issue and was impressed by the 4 active involvement of the community. Nearly 100 area 5 residents voiced their enthusiasm for an installation 6 at Fort Greely.</p>		<p>1 support military installations that are critical to 2 our first line of defense in the Pacific theater. 3 Both are geographically isolated and proximate to 4 potential launch sites.</p>	
<p>7 This is understandable. With the recent 8 post closure, their community is in need of the jobs 9 and economic development this program would bring. 10 Fort Greely and the Ballistic Missile Defense program 11 are a good match.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>5 So, clearly, when the U.S. is threatened in 6 the Pacific, it is Alaska and Hawaii that offer a 7 potential aggressor the most tempting targets.</p>	
<p>12 Noise concerns and archaeological remains 13 are important and worthy of our careful 14 consideration.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>8 Leaving these states undefended from a 9 missile attack runs counter to our traditional 10 military strategy in the Pacific and, in my view, 11 would call into question the mission of the entire 12 system.</p>	
<p>15 However, there is a larger question in the 16 background, one that will profoundly affect the way 17 Americans view the success of a Ballistic Missile 18 Defense System; that is, which Americans should be 19 protected: All, or only some.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>13 An Alaska installation is the only 14 alternative that would truly protect our first line 15 of defense and safeguard all Americans from 16 terrorism.</p>	
<p>20 Should the Department of Defense choose a 21 site in the Lower 48, both Alaska and Hawaii may be 22 left vulnerable to a nuclear attack by a rogue 23 nation.</p>		<p>17 And I thank you for listening to Alaskans.</p>	
<p>24 It is important to note that in World War 25 II both Alaska and Hawaii were attacked. Both states</p>		<p>18 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much.</p>	
		<p>19 If you have an extra copy of your written 20 comments and could provide them to the stenographer, 21 we'd appreciate it.</p>	
		<p>22 Thank you.</p>	
		<p>23 The next speakers in order are Don 24 Whitmore, Mike O'Callaghan, Rion Schmidt, Soren 25 Wuerth and Carl Wassilie.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">45</p> <p>1 and obviously that's Congress's deal to deal with, 2 and the President's to deal with, but I think I need 3 to say that from the get-go.</p> <p>4 Okay. What my position is on this, is that 5 I would like to see a win-win here, and I would like 6 to see the biggest bang for the buck. And, like 7 Senator Robin Taylor said, it's expensive to go out 8 in Alaska and build.</p> <p>9 I'm sure that you're very aware of this, 10 back Scatter out here, which was planned for 2.5 11 million dollars near Glennallen, was canceled because 12 they forgot about the footings, doubled the cost, so 13 Back Scatter was shut down.</p> <p>14 It's extremely important, the logistics of 15 building in Alaska.</p> <p>16 Okay. I think, like Robin said, that the 17 best place to build it is in Anchorage, okay? And, 18 like I say, I want a win-win out of this.</p> <p>19 And like Pam Miller said earlier, you guys 20 have a little bit of homework to do on your back 21 stuff. One of them is right up here on the hill. 22 It's the Nike Zeus site, where they had an old 23 missile site up here. That could be remediated, 24 cleaned up, and it would give you a significant 25 number of acres up there, which would give you your</p>	<p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">46</p> <p>1 660 acres of footprint.</p> <p>2 Now, I think that probably if you moved 3 your X-radar system within 150 miles you might not be 4 violating ABM. So maybe that ought to be a 5 consideration. But without question, Anchorage 6 should be included in the EIS because we'd get a 7 better deal for it.</p> <p>8 Okay. Thank you. Appreciate your time.</p> <p>9 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you.</p> <p>10 Rion Schmidt. P-T-080</p> <p>11 RION SCHMIDT: Actually, my name is Rion 12 Schmidt, for the record, and I'm an Alaska Native. 13 I've lived here my whole life. I'm just here 14 representing myself.</p> <p>15 First of all, I would just like to say that 16 the military has never been a good neighbor to 17 Alaska, in my view, and, you know, that's already 18 been said here. There are hundreds of toxic sites in 19 Alaska that have not been cleaned up, Alaska Natives 20 experimented on with radioactive materials, and, you 21 know, I just don't think that this is the type of 22 project that has been thought through very well, not 23 to mention the fact that it would go and violate 24 treaties that have been -- that it took quite a bit 25 of time to come up with. And simply because of the</p>	<p>2</p> <p>P-T-080</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">47</p> <p>1 shifting nature of the Soviet Union into the Russian 2 power that it is now, I don't think that that gives 3 us any cause to go back on what we had decided in 4 trying to effectively start up a nuclear 5 non-proliferation program. You know, this basically 6 makes Alaska a target, and, you know, I don't want to 7 see that happen.</p> <p>8 So I don't agree with this project, 9 wherever it would happen. And that's my only comment 10 at this point.</p> <p>11 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you. 12 Sorry for mispronouncing your name. 13 Also, if you wouldn't mind, when you go by 14 the registration table they didn't get your address 15 on the card.</p> <p>16 Thanks. 17 Soren Wuerth. P-T-081 18 SOREN WUERTH: Hello, my name is 19 Soren Wuerth, and I'm with a group called the 20 Alaska Action Center.</p> <p>21 And it's funny, I just finished reading a 22 book called The Firecracker Boys, which is about the 23 Atomic Energy Commission's plan to blow a harbor out 24 of Northwest Alaska with nuclear bombs. And this 25 kind of reminds me a lot of that kind of mentality,</p>	P-T-081	<p style="text-align: right;">48</p> <p>1 and it also -- but more, it reminds me of the 2 mentality of the public process and how that went, 3 and the federal government kind of tried to force 4 this project onto Alaska Native people and Alaskans 5 in general, and it was basically a big publish 6 process failure. And I see many of the same things 7 happening here tonight.</p> <p>8 Here we are having a talk about the 9 Draft Environmental Impact Statement but there's no 10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement around to even 11 look at. And the location, it's -- you know, maybe 12 next time - and I think you should have another 13 public hearing - you could have it at the Loussacc 14 Library. It's a place that people are more familiar 15 with.</p> <p>16 And I know a lot of people didn't know 17 about this. I know you tried your best to get the 18 word out, but there's a lot of better ways you could 19 have done that.</p> <p>20 And, I guess, overall, I'm just wondering - 21 again, you know, to amplify the comments of some of 22 the previous speakers - why you're spending up to 23 ten billion dollars on bringing more military 24 infrastructure possibly to Alaska when you can't even 25 clean up the toxic waste that's here already.</p>	1

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">49</p> <p>1 I am appalled that there are 648 military waste 2 sites up here. I have talked to friends in the 3 engineering field who are trying to clean the stuff 4 up and they say it's just amazing how much toxic 5 waste is up around -- particularly even the Fort 6 Greely area, which has a leaking nuclear reactor, as 7 much as Senator Leman thinks it's a clean site.</p> <p>8 And also I just -- I'm sure you already 9 know this, but, you know, you spent about 55 billion 10 on Star Wars since 1993, and what are the results so 11 far? You know, failure after failure after failure, 12 a finding that technical obstacles are 13 insurmountable.</p> <p>14 As far as as ICBMs, trying to stop those, 15 decoys could be spewed out of ICBMs. And, basically, 16 countries will just find new ways, more sophisticated 17 ways to send missiles.</p> <p>18 And I think Alaskans don't want to be a 19 target for the world's nuclear warheads.</p> <p>20 And also, the National Academy of Sciences, 21 in the 1977 report, says that we need to cut military 22 spending and warns against the National Missile 23 Defense program.</p> <p>24 And again, I guess just to conclude here, 25 you know, this is more Star Wars, more Cold War</p>	2	<p style="text-align: right;">50</p> <p>1 stuff. I would just like to see us work towards 2 peace.</p> <p>3 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you.</p> <p>4 For those of you who are interested, 5 there's, I believe, a copy, at least one, of the EIS 6 as well as several Executive Summaries in the room 7 nextdoor, if anyone would care to review those.</p> <p>8 Obviously, they're very, very large 9 documents, and that's why they're distributed and 10 made available in information repositories from the 11 mailing lists in this case a month before the meeting 12 was held to make sure people would have time to 13 review such a weighty document.</p> <p>14 The next speaker is Carl Wassilie. P-T-082</p> <p>15 CARL WASSILIE: Hello. Thank you for 16 letting me speak here. I am speaking on behalf of 17 myself.</p> <p>18 I just wanted to let you --</p> <p>19 HEARING MODERATOR: Would you just say your 20 name for the stenographer, please.</p> <p>21 CARL WASSILIE: I'm sorry?</p> <p>22 HEARING MODERATOR: Just tell us your name 23 for the stenographer.</p> <p>24 THE WITNESS: Carl Wassilie. I'm speaking 25 on behalf of myself.</p>	P-T-082

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
51		52	
<p>1 I would like to thank you, again, for 2 permitting me to speak.</p>		<p>1 the wildlife but the people that depend on the 2 wildlife in that area.</p>	
<p>3 I am Native Alaskan, I was born and raised 4 here, and I think it is very important that you know, 5 you know, you need to gain trust with the Alaska 6 Native community, because a lot of them are very, 7 very disappointed in what's happened in the past, as 8 we heard, with the nuclear test sites, just the toxic 9 dump sites all over Alaska, as well as testing of 10 radioactive nucleotides on Eskimos.</p>		<p>3 And I would like to thank you, again, for 4 letting me speak.</p>	
<p>11 I also wanted to point out that, on an 12 international level, that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 13 that was just put on notice -- or on -- was not 14 compromised (sic) within -- with the Senate here 15 lately, a few weeks ago, and really stirring up the 16 international community, and I think that's a concern 17 for the United States, for all United States 18 citizens, and especially Alaskans, if this site is 19 built here.</p>	1	<p>5 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much. 6 I called this name earlier. I don't know 7 whether maybe he was out of the room at the time or 8 whether he had left. Gordon Glaser.</p>	
<p>20 And I wanted to comment on Fort Greely. 21 There is -- there are nuclear wastes stored in an old 22 reactor there, which I'm concerned with if there is a 23 site built at Fort Greely, because that would -- in 24 times of defense, that would be very -- that would be 25 pretty disastrous, if that was exposed, for not just</p>	2	<p>9 If not, that exhausts the list of speaker 10 cards that I have. Were any more turned in since? 11 We came a long ways to listen to you 12 tonight, and we really want to make sure that anyone 13 who wanted to take advantage of that opportunity does 14 so. So, if there's anyone else in the room who's 15 been inspired to speak, please go ahead and come on 16 up to the microphone.</p>	
		<p>17 I don't know whether you were here for the 18 introduction. There's a four-minute time limit. And 19 if I could just simply ask you to fill out a 20 registration card after you speak, I'd appreciate it.</p>	
		<p>21 TODD BROWN: Sure.</p>	
		<p>22 HEARING MODERATOR: Thanks. P-T-083</p>	P-T-083
		<p>23 TODD BROWN: My name is Todd Brown, and I 24 have come to speak on behalf of myself.</p>	
		<p>25 And I would just simply like to say that it</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p style="text-align: right;">53</p> <p>1 is my understanding that the military, in general, in 2 Alaska has a real, real bad record as far as its 3 environmental record. I don't see any reason why any 4 Alaskan should trust any military project that comes 5 in here, in terms of the environment, based upon the 6 record.</p> <p>7 Furthermore, I think there's a problem with 8 the EIS system. I would like to know, for example, 9 what companies are going to be doing the 10 environmental impact statements and what ethics are 11 those companies held to. I think this is a very 12 important question when you consider here in Alaska 13 the oil industry and the timber industry complete 14 their EISs by themselves hiring the companies that do 15 the work.</p> <p>16 Is there going to be some sort of ethical 17 probe to make sure that the Environmental Impact 18 Statement means anything in Alaska?</p> <p>19 Another thing is, off that subject -- and I 20 don't know if I'm supposed to go there or not, but I 21 have public policy concerns, and that is, simply 22 that, you know, I think there is a good chance that 23 there may be some global destabilization, in terms of 24 arms considerations, military considerations, 25 worldwide.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">54</p> <p>1 I have heard several people talk about it, 2 I have seen snippets on it on the Internet, and 3 apparently we're talking about breaking a treaty, a 4 very important treaty, and I don't think that's a 5 good idea.</p> <p>6 And another thing is we're talking about 7 defending ourselves. This is almost -- I don't 8 understand why other countries aren't involved in 9 this, in this process, why we don't use some of the 10 global organizations that we have to come in on the 11 process and say, hey, you know, there's -- I mean, 12 let's get serious. Most of the countries that are a 13 threat in terms of rogue countries, are pretty much 14 in a central -- you know, they're over there on the 15 equator, North Africa over to Asia, for the most 16 part, okay? There are some other countries. But -- 17 you know, why don't we have -- why don't we have, you 18 know, a larger group or a group of nations come 19 together and all put their minds together on 20 something like this, if it's necessary.</p> <p>21 And that's about what I had to say.</p> <p>22 Thank you all for listening and coming 23 here.</p> <p>24 HEARING MODERATOR: Thank you very much. 25 And, again, if you would please fill out a</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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NUMBER

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1 registration card.

2 TODD BROWN: And where are they?

3 HEARING MODERATOR: We've got one right

4 there. Perfect.

5 Thank you. Is there anyone else who would

6 like to speak tonight?

7 If not, Colonel Bramlitt, do you have --

8 you need to flip the switch.

9 COLONEL BRAMLITT: (Adjusting microphone.)

10 Well, since we've come to the closure of

11 our trip to Alaska, I would like to take this

12 opportunity to thank all the places we've visited.

13 I thank you for your comments. That's what

14 we were after, is the comments. And who knows, we'll

15 let the decision makers make the decision, and we may

16 come back and we may not.

17 Thank you.

18 HEARING MODERATOR: Again, we welcome any

19 written comments, and they are given the same

20 consideration.

21 We are adjourned.

22 (Hearing concluded at 8:25 P.M.)

23 -oOo-

COMMENT
NUMBER

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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

2 I, GAIL RUTH PECKHAM, RPR, Registered

3 Professional Reporter, hereby certify:

4 That I am a Court Reporter for Pacific Rim

5 Reporting and Notary Public for the State of Alaska;

6 that the foregoing proceedings were taken by me in

7 Stenotype Shorthand and thereafter transcribed by me;

8 that the transcript constitutes a full, true and

9 correct record of said proceedings taken on the date

10 and time indicated therein.

11 Further, that I am a disinterested person

12 to said action.

13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto

14 subscribed my hand and affixed my official seal this

15 14th day of November, 1999.



Gail Ruth Peckham
Gail Ruth Peckham, RPR,
and Notary Public for the
State of Alaska.

My Commission expires 3-16-02

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">EDAW, INC. 200 Sparkman Drive, NW, Suite 1 Huntsville, Alabama 36805</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Public Hearing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">on the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">National Missile Defense Program</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convened at Days Inn, 2000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia, commencing at 6:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 9, 1999.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end;"> <div> </div> <div> <p>Court Reporting Services, Inc. 201 North Fairfax Street, Suite 21 Alexandria, Virginia 22314 Tel: (703) 548-3334; Fax: (703) 684-7278 Toll-free: 1-800-848-4007 www.courtrep.com</p> </div> <div> </div> </div> </div>		<p style="text-align: center;">P R O C E E D I N G S</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: If you would go ahead and take your seats, we're going to get started with the meeting in just a minute.</p> <p>Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for coming tonight. This is the public hearing on the draft environmental impact statement, or EIS, for the deployment of the National Missile Defense, or NMD, system. I am Lewis Michaelson, and I will be the hearing moderator for tonight's meeting.</p> <p>This hearing is being held in accordance with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, and its implementing regulations. This Act requires Federal agencies to analyze the potential environmental impacts of certain proposed actions and their alternatives, and to consider the findings of those analyses in deciding how to proceed.</p> <p>The purpose of tonight's hearing is to receive your comments and your suggestions on the draft EISs. Those of you who have not had the opportunity to review the draft EISs may want to read the summary of the major findings available as a handout. Those findings will also be addressed by the panel members in their presentations.</p> <p>Let's look at the agenda for tonight. Hopefully you all had the opportunity to talk to the many</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>knowledgeable experts and program officials who were staffing the exhibits during the first hour. After I finish this introduction, Colonel Larry Bramlitt will describe the proposed action for NMD deployment. Colonel Bramlitt is the assistant to the program manager for the NMD program, and he is representing the NMD program office.</p> <p>Next, Mr. David Hasley will brief you on the environmental impact analysis process and summarize the results reported in the draft EIS. Mr. Hasley is the program's EIS team leader for the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command.</p> <p>The last item on the agenda, though, is really the most important. This is your opportunity to provide information and make statements on the record. This input insures that the decision makers can benefit from your knowledge of the local areas involved and any adverse environmental effects you think may result from the proposed action or alternatives.</p> <p>Keep in mind that the EIS is intended to insure that future decision makers will be fully informed about the environmental impacts associated with the various alternatives before they decide on a course of action. Consequently, comments tonight on issues unrelated to the EIS are beyond the scope of this hearing.</p> <p>To comment verbally tonight, please fill out a</p>		<p>verbal comment card, available at the registration table, and turn it in. After the presentations, we will take a short recess to collect any remaining cards. I'll start calling up speakers in the following order: first, elected officials; and then members of the public in the order in which those cards were handed in.</p> <p>If you don't feel comfortable standing up here tonight and making a statement, you have until November 15th of this year to submit a written statement for consideration in the final EIS. The address shown on the slide is also on the handout and on the comment sheets you received as you entered the hall.</p> <p>Keep in mind that written comments are given the same consideration as verbal comments offered here tonight.</p> <p>I want to make sure that all of those of you who wish to speak have a fair chance to be heard. We have a stenographer here who will be making a verbatim record of everything that is said tonight. The verbatim record will become a part of the final EIS and we will also be videotaping the public hearing tonight to document your input.</p> <p>To insure that we get an accurate record of what is said, please help me enforce the following ground rules. First, please speak only after I recognize you and address your remarks to me. If you have a written statement, you</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>may turn it in, you may read it out loud, or you may do both. Second, please speak clearly and slowly into the microphone, starting with your name and any organization you represent. Each person will be recognized for four minutes and this time includes public officials, organizational spokespersons and private individuals.</p> <p>Fourth, please honor any request that I may make for you to stop speaking if you have reached the four minute time limit. Please do not speak while another person is speaking. And finally, kindly refrain from smoking in this room.</p> <p>Now it's my pleasure to introduce Colonel Bramlitt, who will describe the NMD program.</p> <p>COL. BRAMLITT: Good evening. My name is Larry Bramlitt. I think this is our seventh in a series of public hearings. We've been in North Dakota and Alaska and now here. I would like to point out I am in a short sleeved shirt, for obvious reasons.</p> <p>I'm from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, that's the agency that's responsible for development and deploying the NMD system. In the following charts, I review the threat that's driving this development, provide an overview of the program, and address the decision to be made.</p> <p>National Missile Defense System has been</p>		<p>developed to protect the United States from ballistic missile attacks. The events depicted on this chart drove the Congressional mandate to deploy national missile defense as soon as technologically feasible. The reason the United States needs such a system is that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and long range missile technology has increased the threat to our national security.</p> <p>Our current program guidance is to develop, demonstrate, and if directed, deploy a system to defend the United States against a limited strategic ballistic missile threat. The NMD system will be a land based, non nuclear missile defense system, and the development and testing effort will be consistent with the anti-ballistic missile treaty. However, deployment may require treaty modifications.</p> <p>The system will consist of the elements shown on this slide. The ground based interceptor, which is the weapon of the system, the battle management command and control, which is the central communications and control point, the in-flight interceptor communications system, which transmits in-flight commands to the interceptor while it's in flight, the X-band radar, which tracks incoming missiles, and finally, our existing early warning system of radars and satellites.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>In simplified form, this is how the system works. When a ballistic missile is launched, satellites in space would detect this launch and provide warning. On the ground, the existing early warning radar and the X-band radar would then acquire and track the missile and provide its specific locations to the battle management command and control. This information gives the people controlling the system the ability to launch the ground based interceptor, to destroy the incoming target outside the Earth's atmosphere.</p> <p>I'd like to describe a little more detail on the elements now. The weapon of the system is the ground based interceptor, which remains in an underground silo until launched. It is important to note that launches from these sites would occur only in defense of the United States. There will be no flight tests of these missiles from the deployed site.</p> <p>The ground based interceptor is a long range, high velocity missile consisting of three solid propellants, propellant boosters and a kill vehicle. The kill vehicle is the payload on the missile, and when the ground based interceptor is launched, it sends the kill vehicle into outer space, where it will find, maneuver and collide with the incoming target.</p> <p>Up to 100 ground based interceptor silos could be</p>		<p>located at one deployment base in Alaska or North Dakota. Or up to 100 silos could be based at one site in Alaska and one site in North Dakota, for up to a total of 200 sites.</p> <p>The battle management command and control is the brains of NMD. In the event of a launch against the United States, the system will be controlled through this element. A battle management command and control facility would likely be located with the ground based interceptor site.</p> <p>The in-flight interceptor communications system, or IFICS, would be ground stations to provide the communication links between the in-flight ground based interceptor and the battle management command and control. An IFICS site would consist of a radio transmitter receiver, and would require approximately one acre of land. Up to 14 IFICS site could be required for this system.</p> <p>At this time, I would like to note that we are still developing the operational requirements for the IFICS. As such, the specific locations where it would be deployed has yet to be determined. Regions under study include Alaska and North Dakota. However, as the operational requirements are refined further, other regions may be identified. Therefore, the types of environmental impacts associated with this element are address in general terms rather than site specific manner within the draft EIS.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>The X-band radar is a ground based radar capable of long range detection and tracking of incoming ballistic missiles. The X-band radar site would include the radar and its associated support facilities. At this time, it is anticipated that only one X-band radar in Alaska or North Dakota would be deployed for the initial NMD system.</p> <p>The United States already has an existing early warning system that consists of early warning radars and satellites. The NMD program will make use of this system which is currently being upgraded by adding new satellites and modifying the software and hardware for the radars. Upgrades to the early warning radars in the United States would occur at Beall Air Force Base, California, Cape Code Air Station, Massachusetts, Clear Air Station, Alaska.</p> <p>The modifications to these radars would not increase the current power levels, and would be addressed in a supplement to the NMD draft EIS. The early warning detection satellites a part of an Air Force upgrade to the existing system, and would occur regardless of whether NMD was deployed or not.</p> <p>Any deployment of the NMD system may require the use of existing fiber optic lines, power lines and other utilities. Some of these existing lines may require some modification. Furthermore, deployment of elements to some locations may require the acquisition of new rights of way</p>		<p>and installation of new utility and fiber optic cable. Potential new fiber optic cable routes include lines in North Dakota, the interior of Alaska and an oceanic cable along the Aleutian Islands.</p> <p>At this time, the exact alignment of the fiber optic cables are under study and have not been identified for each side. Therefore, this element is addressed programmatically in this EIS.</p> <p>For this EIS, two alternatives were considered: the no-action alternative and the proposed action. For the no-action alternative, the decision will be not to deploy. In that case, the NMD program would continue to develop and test the system. For the potential sites being considered for deployment, the no-action alternative would be a continuation of the activities currently planned for these locations.</p> <p>Under the proposed action alternative, the NMD elements and their locations would be selected from the range of locations stated in the EIS. Potential deployment locations for the National Missile Defense Systems are considered in both Alaska and North Dakota. The North Dakota sites fall within the existing deployment area of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. The Alaskan sites fall within the geographic area that maximizes NMD system performance.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<p>This slide shows the potential deployment locations in Alaska. For the ground based interceptor and the battle management command and control, sites include Clear Air Station, Fort Greeley and the Fort Wainwright Yukon Training Area, along with Eielson Air Force Base. Eareckson Air Force Base in the Western Aleutians is the only potential location for the X-band radar being considered in Alaska.</p> <p>This slide shows the potential deployment locations under consideration in North Dakota. These sites include Grand Forks Air Force Base and the missile site radar in Nekoma as potential deployment locations for the ground based interceptor and the battle management command and control.</p> <p>For the X-band radar, the deployment alternatives include Cavalier Air Station, the missile site radar and remote sprint launch sites 1, 2, and 4.</p> <p>The program decision to be made is whether to deploy. A decision to deploy would include the selection of deployment sites from among the alternative locations considered in the EIS. The program is on schedule for a deployment readiness review next summer. We do not anticipate a deployment decision before June of 2000. We have conducted three successful flight tests, which have demonstrated the kill vehicle's ability to detect and</p>		<p>destroy an incoming warhead. During the next six months, two systems tests are scheduled to help us assess the systems technical maturity and design.</p> <p>A decision to deploy will be based on the following:</p> <p>an assessment of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, the technical readiness of the NMD system for deployment, the projected costs to build and operate the system, arms control objectives and other factors, including potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the system. The EIS will provide us with the information necessary to properly account for these environmental impacts.</p> <p>This concludes my part of the presentation. I would now like to turn it over to Mr. Dave Hasley, who will discuss the environmental impact analysis process and the potential environmental impacts that will occur with deployment of this system. Thank you.</p> <p>MR. HASLEY: Thank you, Colonel Bramlitt.</p> <p>Good evening, I'm David Hasley. I'm with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command. We're located in Huntsville, Alabama. Our organization is responsible for conducting the environmental impact analysis process for deployment of the NMD system on behalf of the ballistic missile defense organization.</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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<p>Tonight, I will present to you the schedule for this environmental impact analysis process and show how you, the public, is involved. I will also discuss the scope of the study and present the results of our environmental analysis.</p> <p>The National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, requires that Federal agencies consider the environmental consequences of their proposed actions in their decision making process. The deployment of the NMD system is an action that falls under NEPA, and we have therefore prepared a draft environmental impact statement, or EIS, to analyze the potential environmental consequences of this action.</p> <p>NEPA also requires that the public be included in the decision making process. Therefore, we held scoping meetings back in December of last year, to present to you the NMD program and receive your input on the scope of issues to be addressed in the draft EIS.</p> <p>In accordance with NEPA, your input helped guide us in the preparation of the draft EIS. The draft EIS was then made available on 1 October of this year for public and agency review and comment. This public hearing this evening is a formal meeting where we present the results contained in the draft EIS and more importantly, receive your comments on the document.</p>		<p>In addition to tonight's meeting, written comments on the draft EIS will continue to be accepted at the address shown on this slide until November 15th. After the comment period is over, we will consider all comments, both written and verbal, and perform additional analysis or revise the EIS where necessary.</p> <p>Again, as in the scoping process, equal consideration will be given to all comments, whether they are presented here tonight or mailed to us. Once the public review process is complete, we will prepare the final EIS schedule for completion in May of next year. The final EIS will include comments received during the public review period, as well as our response to those comments. The EIS will serve as input for the record of decision which will document the decision to be made.</p> <p>And as you just heard from Colonel Bramlitt, consideration of issues besides those addressed in the EIS will enter into the final decision on whether to deploy the NMD system.</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the draft EIS is where we describe the potential environmental impacts that may occur to the affected environment as a result of implementing the proposed action or alternatives as described earlier. The effects of each alternative are compared to the existing conditions at each location. Chapter 4 also includes</p>	

Exhibit 9.1.3-1: Reproductions of Transcript Comment Documents (Continued)

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<p>suggested mitigations where potential impacts have been identified. Mitigation measures are methods for reducing or minimizing potential impacts.</p> <p>For the draft EIS, the environment was analyzed in terms of 15 different resource areas as shown on this slide. Each resource area was addressed at each location unless it was determined through the initial analysis that the proposed activities would not result in environmental impact to that resource. To summarize the results of the draft EIS, I will now provide an overview of the potential impacts that may result from the deployment of the NMD system.</p> <p>The draft EIS evaluated potential impacts during both the construction as well as operational phase of the program. We identified several areas with potential for impacts, including air space, wetlands, health and safety, and associated economic benefits at all sites from NMD deployment activities.</p> <p>This slide shows the results of our analysis of the air space and the biological resource areas. Our analysis shows that there is a potential to impact aircraft with certain electronic avionics. However, deployment of the X-band radar would not require any restricted air space around the radar. Instead, a high energy radiation area notice would be published on the appropriate aeronautical</p>		<p>charts.</p> <p>The sites shown on this slide, there is a potential to impact wetlands during the construction phase of the program. However, standard construction techniques such as avoidance and soil stabilization would be used to reduce the potential impacts to these wetland areas. Also, consultation would be conducted with the regulatory agencies and appropriate permits would be obtained prior to construction affecting any of the wetlands.</p> <p>Under the proposed action, no adverse impacts would be expected to vegetation, wildlife or threatened or endangered species at any of the deployment alternatives. For the health and safety resource area, first we analyzed the potential risk from electromagnetic radiation from the X-band radar on human health and safety. The results of our analysis have shown that the exposure levels outside the boundary of the site would be below established public exposure guidelines.</p> <p>Second, publishing of the high energy radiation area notice on the appropriate aeronautical charts would inform pilots of this potential electromagnetic interference hazard to certain types of aircraft. Therefore, overall, no impacts to the public would occur due to electromagnetic radiation exposure.</p> <p>Potential benefits of socioeconomic impacts would</p>	

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<p>occur to the regions surrounding the ground based interceptor deployment alternatives, during both the construction as well as operational phases of deployment. As shown on this slide, it is expected that construction would take approximately five years to complete and generate between \$150 million and \$310 million in local expenditures during that time. In addition, construction of the system would employ between 250 and 325 personnel, depending upon the sites selected.</p> <p>After construction, operation of the site would require between 250 to 360 personnel. These personnel would generate approximately \$7 million to \$10 million in direct income per year.</p> <p>As with the ground based interceptor site, it is expected that deployment of the X-band radar would also provide an economic benefit to the area around the deployment site, except for the one located at Eareckson Air Station in Alaska. Since Eareckson Air Station is a self-contained island in the Aleutian Islands, operated by the Air Force, construction and operation at this site would not provide the same economic benefit to the area surrounding it.</p> <p>At the North Dakota deployment alternatives, it's expected that construction of the X-band radar would take approximately three years to complete and generate between</p>		<p>\$24 million to \$36 million in local expenditures during that time. In addition, construction of the system would employ approximately 125 personnel. After construction, operation of the site would require approximately 105 personnel and these operational personnel would generate approximately \$2.7 million in direct income per year.</p> <p>To support the proposed X-band radar at Eareckson Air Station, a fiber optic cable line would be required along the Aleutian Islands. Within our draft EIS, we study the potential fiber optic cable route from Whittier or Seward to Eareckson Air Station. Our initial analysis has shown that most impacts would be associated with biological resources and subsistence uses. While there would be short term impacts to these resources, once the cable is laid, there should be no long term impacts.</p> <p>Other NMD elements under development include the in-flight interceptor communications systems, data terminals, or IFICS, the overland fiber optic cable required to connect the NMD elements, and upgrades to the existing early warning radars used to assist in tracking incoming ballistic missiles . Specific deployment locations for IFICS have not yet been determined. However, it is not expected that deployment of an IFICS data terminal would result in significant impacts to the environment.</p> <p>While existing fiber optic cable lines would be</p>	

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<p>used where possible, the NMD system would require installation of some new fiber optic cable on land. Once the specific fiber optic cable alignments have been identified, the appropriate site specific environmental analysis would be conducted.</p> <p>For the upgraded early warning radar, we have just developed the initial proposed hardware and software upgrades to these existing sites in Massachusetts, Alaska and California. As a result, we're in the process of preparing a supplement to our draft deployment EIS, analyzing the potential effects of these proposed upgrades. We will release the supplement in the affected communities and accept comments on the results of our analysis. This supplement, along with the public comments, would be included in the final deployment EIS.</p> <p>In closing, I'd like for you to keep in mind that this study is in the draft stage and our goal is to provide the decision makers with accurate information on the environmental consequences of this proposal. And to do this, we're here tonight asking for your comments on the draft EIS. This information will then be used to support the overall decision making process.</p> <p>I'd like to thank you for coming tonight, I appreciate it, and I now will turn it back over to Lewis Michaelson to accept your comments. Thank you.</p>		<p>MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. Hasley.</p> <p>We need just about three minutes to collect any remaining speaker cards and position the podium for the speakers who are going to comment, so we're going to recess for three minutes. Stay with us.</p> <p>[Recess.]</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we're going back on the record.</p> <p>Before we proceed, may I remind you of a couple of points. Again, please limit your comments to four minutes, so that everyone can be heard. And please state your name clearly, into the microphone and before you make your statement. Please remember that no decision is being made tonight. The main purpose for the Government representatives being here is to learn of your suggestions and concerns first-hand.</p> <p>And we will now begin the comment period. To indicate when your four minutes is up, I have a very simple way of indicating times. When you have one minute left, I'll put up one finger, indicating that you have one minute. That should allow you to find a comfortable place to wrap up your comments. And if you're still going at four minutes, I'll put up my closed hand like this, indicating that it's time to finish your comments.</p> <p>Keep in mind again that written comments are</p>	

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<p>given the same consideration as oral comments. So if you're unable to say everything you had, please turn those in in a written form. And I usually call the names of all the speakers in order, so you'll know when you should be prepared to come up.</p> <p>Tonight we have a total of four speakers, so I won't need to do a whole lot of announcing. The first name is Thomas Maher, the second is Stephen Young, third is Sharon Judge, and the fourth is Richard Judge.</p> <p>Thomas Maher, if you would come forward. P-T-084</p> <p>MR. MAHER: Good evening, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you guys today. My name is Thomas Maher.</p> <p>And I didn't know the format, so I was expecting a little bit more time, but I'll do the best I can.</p> <p>I was told in my speech communications class at Penn State that I should state my authority and reason why I'm here to talk. I got a bachelor's of science in chemical engineering from Penn State University in 1996. I've also had the opportunity to memorize the Gospel of Mark verbatim. This is where I got my sense of right and wrong. And if anyone would care to hear that after the show, it takes about 75 or 80 minutes.</p> <p>But as far as National Missile Defense, I'm certainly short on authority. I get most of my information</p>	<p>P-T-084</p>	<p>from the investigative reporter, Bill Goetz, and the internet and other places. I think the environmental impact of the ballistic missile defense is going to happen at three different places: development, deployment and use. Development, I don't see a whole lot, there's just software development and microengineering, computer science, the mining, the water, the electricity, there's really not a whole lot of environmental impact in my opinion.</p> <p>Deployment, again, not a whole lot going on there. You know, you've got a little land to use and what not. But deployment does change the strategic balance, mutually assured destruction, which I happen to take comfort in, is gone. This deployment is not about defending Americans. It's about winning nuclear war, and that's exactly what National Missile Defense will do.</p> <p>I happen to think that deployment is possible, and I have no doubt that the military infrastructure of this country will build it, and it will effectively work, not on little one by ones, but the whole thing. And I think that's a very dangerous situation in light of world history that I've learned, such as the Gulf of Tonkin incident, the Gulf War, I remember seeing Dick Cheney coming around and talking to me about Saddam Hussein's last options and all that.</p> <p>I fear a day when maybe George Bush or a</p>	<p>1</p>

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<p>President, maybe in 2010, 2015, is going to get up there and say, we're running out of time, the Chinese or whoever it is that we, is a danger to our national security, and a Gulf of whatever incident could come up. And this National Missile Defense could be effectively used to kill millions of people, billions of people. I don't want that blood on my hands, and that's why I'm here today.</p> <p>The use of this technology is going to, could result in a nuclear war. Nuclear war, I'll yield to Albert Einstein, when he talked about nuclear weapons, he said, "All life." When he was talking about all life, he was not talking about a few people dying from nuclear weapons or cockroaches, he was talking about all life on the entire planet.</p> <p>So my upper limit for damage to the environment is 6 billion people. I think that that's the worst case scenario of deploying this thing, and I'm afraid that that's the environmental impact that we might be looking at.</p> <p>I'm not going to go into alternatives today. I think that peace and arms control ideas can be effective at achieving the same thing that this proposed National Missile Defense claims to.</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.</p>		<p>Stephen Young. P-T-085</p> <p>MR. YOUNG: My name is Stephen Young, and I'm deputy director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers. The Coalition is a non-partisan alliance of 17 of the Nation's leading arms control and non-proliferation organizations looking for a practical, step by step program to reduce the dangers of weapons of mass destruction. However, the views I am expressing here today are my own and do not necessarily reflect those of every member of the Coalition.</p> <p>It's appropriate we're here today 10 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall having to deal with the implications of the end of the Cold War on international and U.S. security. The proposed National Missile Defense is one answer to those challenges. But I would argue, it is a premature answer and one that at this time would reduce rather than increase U.S. security.</p> <p>However, as this is an environmental impact statement review, I will restrict my comments to two critical omissions or oversights in the EIS itself. First, the EIS does not evaluate the environmental impact of nuclear conflict and how likely that conflict would be with and without a National Missile Defense. A complete EIS would incorporate an analysis of the likelihood of nuclear attack on the United States. It would examine how likely</p>	<p>P-T-085</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>

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<p>and what the consequences would be of an attack with a very few nuclear armed missiles by a country like North Korea or Iran, the threat the system is designed to address.</p> <p>It would also evaluate the threat from Russia and China, and evaluate how much more likely the nuclear conflict with one of those countries would be if the U.S. deploys a National Missile Defense system. It would consider briefly the outcome of such a conflict. I will highlight just one specific outcome.</p> <p>An April 1998 report published in the New England Journal of Medicine estimated that 6.8 million Americans would die from the firestorms following a nuclear attack launched by a single Russian submarine. Millions more would die from fallout. Of course, the environmental impacts would be equally horrendous.</p> <p>An evaluation of the relative threat would inevitably include the increased risk of nuclear conflict with Russia or China greatly outweighs the low risk of a nuclear missile attack by North Korea or Iran. Statements by foreign leaders of U.S. allies and otherwise bear me out. German foreign minister Yaska Fisher recently said, and I quote, "There is no doubt that this would lead to a split security standard within NATO. I see lots of problems developing in this respect which we must discuss calmly and reasonably with our American friends."</p>		<p>Let me be clear: a nuclear attack of any kind, large or small, would be a catastrophe, environmentally and otherwise. The U.S. should pursue every prudent step to prevent such an outcome. However, at this time, deploying a National Missile Defense would decrease, rather than increase, U.S. security. This is true not only because of the implications of the dynamics mentioned above, but also because the technology is unproven, the second reason why the EIS is not satisfactory.</p> <p>Specifically, the EIS is premature, because it evaluates an incomplete system, one that has only begun testing. The technology is unproven and cannot be shown to be reliable or effective by the next time we schedule a decision on deployment.</p> <p>By next June, the BMDO will have done effectively only 3 intercept tests and only 19 before 2005, when the system is scheduled to take effect. So few tests cannot show the system to be reliable and effective by next summer's scheduled deployment decision.</p> <p>Just one example of that problem, the Patriot missile system achieved a perfect test record, hitting its target in all 17 of its intercept attempts. However, when used in the field during the Gulf War, it failed dramatically. Thus, this EIS, which evaluates the untested missile defense system, is premature. It should be</p>	

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<p>repeated once the system has been shown to be reliable and effective.</p> <p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: Sharon Judge. P-T-086</p> <p>MS. JUDGE: I would like to address the decision makers. Can I just flip this around? It's very important to me.</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: No, I would prefer that you talk to me and the decision makers are all around this room, so we can all hear you, if you'll speak from there.</p> <p>MS. JUDGE: My name is Sharon Judge, and I'm from Cape Cod, Massachusetts. I have found this meeting to be very enlightening, lots of information, handouts, questionnaires, question and answers, web sites, 800 numbers, etc. We did not have this opportunity on Cape Cod. Despite the fact that the PAVE PAWS early warning radar on Cape Cod is the center of an ongoing investigation, and citizens are calling for the facility to be moved, what we're getting is an addendum to this EIS.</p> <p>At an invitation only meeting September 21st, at which the press was not invited, the public was not invited, representatives of the BMDO and Air Force were courteous and professional, but they could not answer our most basic 20 year old questions. Twenty years ago, the Cape Cod community was told PAVE PAWS would be a short term</p>	<p>P-T-086</p> <p>1</p>	<p>use of the environment and would operate for 10 to 20 years. Twenty years has passed. Residents sued the Air Force 20 years ago to get an environmental impact statement. This document is sobering, as there's a whole section on unresolved issues.</p> <p>There was a low key site assessment done, so the residents didn't find out about it until the construction was, until it was being constructed. They urged continuous monitoring, they wanted an epidemiological study to begin from the moment the power was turned on at PAVE PAWS, and they wanted to be informed of any upgrades to the facility. Twenty years later, none of these things have been done.</p> <p>The entire Cape Cod region is in the spell of PAVE PAWS powerful beings, there are two powerful beings. We have some of the highest rates of cancer and other potentially health related issues on the Cape. This draft environmental impact statement is deficient and this EIS process is deficient. The Cape Cod community has been left out of the process. The draft EIS talks about the scoping process, and how scoping meetings were held in communities perceived to be affected by the NMD program. Evidently the BMDO did not perceive Cape Cod as being affected by upgrades to PAVE PAWS.</p> <p>How is this, when the Air Force and Pentagon, the Joint Program Office at MMR, were well aware of the</p>	

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<p>opposition to the continued operation of PAVE PAWS? February 16th meeting, Sandwich High School, the effects of PAVE PAWS posted by the Department of Health, well attended by Air Force and Pentagon representatives. All were monitors, none represented the facility.</p> <p>As I mentioned, Cape Cod citizens are calling for the PAVE PAWS at MMR, that's the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod, to be moved to an unpopulated site. As with the Texas PAVE PAWS this first year, it can be moved, it must be moved. Our population has more than quadrupled. And as I mentioned before, we have significant health issues that remain unexplained.</p> <p>You talk about it's just a, we were told at the September 21st, it's just a minor upgrade, just hardware and software. No. This means the continued operation of PAVE PAWS well into the future. That is simply unacceptable, given the issues I just mentioned.</p> <p>You talk about your, you appease us by saying the peak power won't change and the footprint's going to be the same. We have a problem with the existing facility.</p> <p>So you're talking about looking at the environmental impacts of just the upgrades. We have a problem with the existing facility, let alone upgrades. We urged Rick Lener on September 21st to go back to the Pentagon and, you need to find an alternative to this site.</p>		<p>Thank you.</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: Richard Judge. P-T-087</p> <p>MR. JUDGE: My name is Richard Judge. I'm Sharon's husband, and I'm a Sandwich selectman. I'm also a member of the senior management board overseeing the Superfund cleanup on the MMR. That's as Sharon referenced, the Mass Military Reservation. The PAVE PAWS unit on the Mass Military Reservation has come under a great deal of scrutiny. Twenty years ago it started, and then it subsided simply because the people on Cape Cod were told, there's nothing we can do. We'll do studies for you and we'll give you our assurance as the Air Force that there will be no problems to your health or to the health of your children.</p> <p>Well, I'm here to tell you that we have some of the highest rates of cancer in Massachusetts right now, unique to Cape Cod. Now, what else is unique to Cape Cod? Well, we have some pollution over on the Mass Military Reservation, I'm quite aware of that, being on the senior management board. But we also have a unique radar facility that scans only Cape Cod.</p> <p>Well, we were told, hey, there are cancer incidences behind the unit. So that eliminates this unit from consideration.</p> <p>Well, I'm here to tell you, after a great deal of</p>	<p>P-T-087</p> <p>1</p>

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<p>research, we found that this unit actually scans behind itself. The overlap, it overlaps, in fact it creates an overlap field behind the unit. So it's not a case of what we've been told. It's a case of what we have not been told. And herein lies the challenge with this upgrade and a simple supplement to quell our interests in the challenges we have down on the Cape.</p> <p>This addendum, this tag-on addendum, is unacceptable. To give you an idea where this has gone, and it's not just two people flying down from the Cape by their own means to give you an example, I have a letter from the Sandwich selectmen. Dear Secretary Peters, the Town of Sandwich Board of Selectmen voted unanimously at its November 4th, 1999 meeting to request that the United States Air Force file a full site specific environmental impact statement for the Cape Cod PAVE PAWS facility on the Mass Military Reservation. This request is for the complete existing facility, not just the technical upgrades being proposed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.</p> <p>The selectmen and many local residents are concerned about several issues at the facility, particularly how normal operations affect public health and safety. In the interest of providing citizens with the most accurate information about PAVE PAWS, the board</p>		<p>believes that an environmental impact statement will help clarify exactly how the facility operates and address the public's concerns. The board recognizes the importance of Cape Cod PAVE PAWS for national defense purposes, but wants to ensure the health and safety of its local residents are protected first.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration of this request from the Town Administrator.</p> <p>Also this week, the board of health voted a similar letter, stating a full EIS for that unit. It's unacceptable, you have a challenge down on Cape Cod and a problem. The people down there now have more information about cancer statistics that they gathered on their own. The Air Force promised 20 years ago to gather these statistics, and did not fulfill its promise. Now they feel they can, the Air Force or the Ballistic Missile Command can say, well, we're planning an upgrade, and we feel that you'll be happy with what we come through with.</p> <p>Well, the EIS from North Dakota is not necessarily what I'm going to be happy with. Thank you very much.</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: If you would please, particularly in the case of the attachments and the letters, we would love to have you provide us copies.</p> <p>Thank you very much. Thanks for coming all the</p>	

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<p>way down here to speak to us.</p> <p>That exhausts the list of all the comment cards that I have. Is there anyone else who has been inspired to speak, listening to their fellow citizens? If so, we're here, you're here, please take advantage of this opportunity.</p> <p>[No response.]</p> <p>MR. MICHAELSON: If not, we thank you very much for coming, and we are adjourned.</p> <p>[Whereupon, at 7:45 p.m., the public hearing was concluded.]</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">C E R T I F I C A T E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA</p> <p>I, Melvin T. Jones, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were recorded by me and thereafter reduced to typewritten form; that the transcript is a true record of the proceedings; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this proceeding occurs; and further, that I am not a relative of or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties thereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">Melvin T. Jones Court Reporter</p>	

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Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Shawn Ferguson – Senator Conrad’s Office	P-T-001			See responses to written comments P-W-005.
Kevin Carvell – Senator Dorgan’s Office	P-T-002.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-002.2	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
	P-T-002.3	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Joan Carlson – Congressman Pomeroy’s Office	P-T-003			See responses to written comments P-W-006.
Carol Goodman – Economic Development Office	P-T-004.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-T-004.2	Socioeconomic	4.3.1.9, 4.3.4.10	Comment noted.
	P-T-004.3	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-T-004.4	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-T-004.5	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
R.G. Killcrece	P-T-005.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Don Larsen	P-T-006.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-006.2	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
	P-T-006.3	Program	1.0	Comment noted. The decision on where to deploy considers system performance.
Patricia Owens – Mayor of Grand Forks	P-T-007.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-007.2	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Bob Gustafson – Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce	P-T-008.1	Program	1.0	For planning purposes the EIS analyzes the option of NMD deployment at two GBI sites, one in Alaska and one site in North Dakota.
Shawn Ferguson – Senator Conrad’s Office	P-T-009			See responses to written comments P-W-005.
Kevin Carvell – Senator Dorgan’s Office	P-T-010			See response to transcript comments P-T-002.
Joan Carlson – Congressman Pomeroy’s Office	P-T-011			See responses to written comments P-W-006.
Kirk Smith	P-T-012.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Rich Becker	P-T-013.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Harry Lord	P-T-014.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Althea St. Martin – Senator Murkowski’s Office	P-T-015.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-015.2	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
Tom Moyer – Governor Knowles’ Office	P-T-016.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
Mayor Jim Hayes – City of Fairbanks	P-T-017.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
John Poirrier – Mayor of North Pole Office	P-T-018.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Pete Hallgren – Fort Greely Re-Use Authority	P-T-019.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Tim Sharp – Fairbanks Building and Construction Trades Council	P-T-020.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Jim Sampson	P-T-021.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Rick Solie – Fairbanks Memorial Hospital and Denali Center	P-T-022.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Dean Owen – Alaska Department of Transportation	P-T-023.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Jim Romersberger – Alaska Department of Transportation	P-T-024.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Dan O’Neil	P-T-025.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-025.2	Public Participation	9.0	Comments provided during the scoping period are used to identify the significant environmental issues related to a proposed action to assist in focusing the EIS. The National Environmental Policy Act does not require the publication of comments made during the scoping process. Draft EISs prepared for Federal agencies do not typically included the publication of comments made during the scoping process. All comments formally submitted during the Draft EIS review process will be included in the Final EIS.
	P-T-025.3	Alternatives	2.0	The No-action Alternative analyzed in the EIS for potential environmental impacts is not to build the NMD if that alternative is selected.
	P-T-025.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-025.5	Public Participation	9.0	Comment noted.
Frank Biondi – PTI Communications	P-T-026.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Cynthia Henry – Fairbanks North Star Borough School Board	P-T-027.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Don Whitmore	P-T-028.1	Alternatives	2.0	The Proposed Action analyzed in the EIS is the system currently being planned. If the NMD system is modified or updated then additional environmental documentation will be prepared as required.
	P-T-028.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Roger Burggraf	P-T-029.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. If Fort Greely is selected, there are currently no plans to extend the railway to Delta Junction as part of the NMD program.
Wally Powers – Fairbanks North Star Borough Economic Development Commission	P-T-030.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Frank Williams – University of Alaska, Fairbanks	P-T-031.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Mike Stredry – Alaska Trail Association	P-T-032.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-032.2	Health and Safety, Biological Resources	4.3.1.6, 4.3.4.7, 4.3.1.2, 4.3.4.3	The potential deployment location for the XBR is on Eareckson AS on Shemya Island. Potential impacts to biological resources from the XBR are analyzed in the biological resources section of this EIS. No impacts to wildlife would be expected from operation of the XBR.
John S. Brown – Fairbanks Central Labor Council	P-T-033.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
	P-T-033.2	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
Rhonda Curwen-Boyles – Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce	P-T-034.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Randy Griffin	P-T-035.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Bill Brophy – Fairbanks Industrial Development Corporation	P-T-036.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Hank Bartos	P-T-037.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Gabriel Scott – Cascadia Wildlands Project	P-T-038.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
	P-T-038.2	Fiber Optic Cable	4.3.5.1	Potential impacts from the proposed fiber optic cable to the environment are analyzed programmatically in the EIS. The National Marine Fisheries Service has provided comments to the analysis contained within the EIS (P-W-068).
	P-T-038.3	Biological Resources	4.3.1.2	Potential impacts to biological resources at Fort Greely are analyzed within the EIS. Minimal impacts to biological resources at Fort Greely were identified.
	P-T-038.4	Subsistence	4.3.1.14, 4.3.4.15, 4.3.5.1	Potential impacts to subsistence users are analyzed within the EIS. No significant impacts to subsistence users were identified.
	P-T-038.5	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-038.6	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-038.7	EIS Process	1.0	The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.
	P-T-038.8	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5, 4.3.4.6	The EIS analyzes potential impacts from the use of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous waste.
Steven Haagenson – Golden Valley Electric Association	P-T-039.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
Frank Chapados	P-T-040.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
Dave Williams	P-T-041.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
James Messer – Military Affairs Committee	P-T-042.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Mark A. Ames	P-T-043.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Johne Binkley – Alaska Railroad Corporation	P-T-044.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	The figure has been revised to include the rail connection to Eielson AFB.
	P-T-044.2	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted. If Fort Greely is selected, there are currently no plans to extend the railway as part of the NMD program.
Nadine Hargsheimer – Fairbanks North Star Borough Mayor's Office	P-T-045.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.
Bill Connor	P-T-046.1	Socioeconomic	3.11, 4.3.1.9	Text has been revised to include additional information on the socioeconomic infrastructure (i.e., schools and hospitals) in the Fairbanks areas. As noted in comments P-T-022 and P-W-012, the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital is only operating at 55 percent capacity and plans to open a new mental health facility. In addition, the schools in the Fairbanks North Star Borough have sufficient capacity for anticipated future growth (P-T-027). Since the NMD program would represent less than a 1 percent increase to the population base for the borough, it is not anticipated to have an adverse impact to social services.
	P-T-046.2	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Potential impacts from NMD deployment from both construction and operation are analyzed in the EIS. Hazardous material or hazardous waste would be handled in compliance with appropriate regulations, therefore minimizing potential impacts. Potential accident scenarios are addressed in the health and safety section.
	P-T-046.3	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Chick Wallace	P-T-047.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Bert Bell	P-T-048.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Sean McGuire	P-T-049.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Anita Rose	P-T-050.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
	P-T-050.2	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Rudy Vetter	P-T-051.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
	P-T051.2	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-051.3	Geology and Soils	4.3.1.4	Potential impacts to geology and soils including impacts to permafrost were analyzed in the EIS.
David Carlstrom – Fairbanks International Airport	P-T-052.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Margaret Durst	P-T-053.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Sid Michaels – Denali Borough	P-T-054.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Bob Murray	P-T-055.1	Transportation, Utilities	3.12, 3.13	Comment noted.
Mayor Bob Knight – City of Nenana	P-T-056.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Jean Murray	P-T-057.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted. The socioeconomics section of the EIS provides the analysis of the economic benefit to the State of Alaska from the potential deployment of the NMD system. This analysis includes expenditures in the State of Alaska from both construction and operation.
Milton Haken – City of Nenana Police Department	P-T-058.1	Socioeconomics, Transportation, Utilities	4.3.1.9, 4.3.1.10, 4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
Frank Hollis	P-T-059.1	Utilities	3.13, 4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
Steve Denton – Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc.	P-T-060.1	Socioeconomics, Utilities	4.3.1.9, 4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
Pete Hallgren – Fort Greely Re-Use Authority	P-T-061.1	N/A	N/A	Comment noted.
Susan C. Kemp – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-062.1	Environmental Consequences	4.0	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Rick Johnson – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-063.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Dan Beck – Delta/Greely School System	P-T-064.1	Socioeconomics	3.11, 4.1.3.9	Comment noted.
K. Kirk	P-T-065.1	Transportation	3.12, 4.3.1.10	Comment noted.
Claire Wingfield – Delta Chamber of Commerce	P-T-066.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Nat Good – Delta Junction City Council	P-T-067.1	N/A	N/A	Comment noted.
David Duhram – National Bank of Alaska, Big Valley Community Corporation	P-T-068.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Paul Knopp – Deltana Community Corporation	P-T-069.1	Socioeconomics	4.3.1.9	Comment noted.
Patrick C. Saylor	P-T-070.1	Subsistence	3.16, 4.3.1.14	All subsistence sections in chapter 4 have been revised to take into account the additional hunting pressure that may result because of deployment of the NMD system at any of the proposed locations in Alaska.
Dwight D. Nissen – Golden Valley Electric Association	P-T-071.1	Utilities	4.3.1.11	Comment noted.
Matt Freeman – Federal Aviation Administration	P-T-072.1	Transportation	4.3.1.10	Current plans for the airfield at Fort Greely may include the upgrade to the runway as analyzed in the EIS. The airfield is currently owned and operated by the U.S. Army, which has authority on the future use at this site. The NMD program could utilize the airfield as either a military or civilian use facility. The only known use of the airfield is for proposed NMD activities, which is analyzed in the EIS and would not preclude future use of the runway. NMD has no plans for civilian use of the airfield or for civilian refueling facilities and civilian passenger accommodations.
Donna Gardino	P-T-073.1	Socioeconomics, Transportation, Utilities	4.3.1.9, 4.3.1.10, 4.3.1.11	Comment noted.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Senator Robin Taylor	P-T-074.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Pamela Miller – Alaska Community Action on Toxics	P-T-075.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-075.2	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-075.3	Health and Safety	3.8, 4.3.4.6	The health and safety sections of the EIS present the existing electromagnetic radiation conditions at each site and provide an overview of potential effects from electromagnetic radiation. The analysis in the EIS is based on the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standards. The exposure limits established by the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers are a consensus safety standard developed by representatives of physicians, scientific communities, industry, Government Agencies, and the public based on scientific and medical literature. Potential exposure to electromagnetic radiation from the XBR would be below the American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers guidelines.
	P-T-075.4	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Karen Button	P-T-076.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-076.2	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Senator Loren Leman	P-T-077			See response to written comment P-W-033.
Don Whitmore	P-T-078.1	Alternatives	2.0	The Proposed Action analyzed in the EIS is the system currently being planned. If the NMD system is modified or updated then additional environmental documentation will be prepared as required.
Mike O’Callaghan	P-T-079.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-079.2	Alternatives	2.0	Anchorage is outside the performance region for the GBI site.

Table 9.1.3-2: Responses to Transcript Comments (Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	Comment Number	Resource Area	Section	RESPONSE
Rion Schmidt	P-T-080.1	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
	P-T-80.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Soren Wuerth	P-T-081.1	Public Participation	9.0	The Draft EIS was provided to those requesting copies during the scoping process. The initial scoping process was announced by local media (newspapers and television) as well as ads being placed in the local newspapers. The public hearings were announced similar to that of the public scoping meetings. Copies of the Draft EIS could have been requested at the public hearings and would be sent out within a few days. The Executive Summary of the Draft EIS was available upon request at the public hearings. The public hearing process for the NMD Draft EIS followed the National Environmental Policy Act guidelines.
	P-T-081.2	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Carl Wassilie	P-T-082.1	Program	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
	P-T-082.2	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	4.3.1.5	The EIS analyzes potential impacts to hazardous waste management from deployment of the NMD system including existing site contamination that may be affected by NMD deployment. Other military and private site contamination investigations and required remediation are outside the scope of this EIS.
Todd Brown	P-T-083.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Thomas Maher	P-T-084.1	Program	1.0	Comment noted.
Stephen Young	P-T-085.1	Scope of EIS	1.0	The decision to deploy the NMD system will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the United States, technical maturity of the NMD system, operational effectiveness, affordability, strategic arms reduction objectives, and other factors including the potential environmental impacts of deploying and operating the NMD system.
Sharon Judge	P-T-086.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.
Richard Judge	P-T-087.1	Scope of the EIS	1.6	A Supplement to the NMD Deployment Draft EIS analyzed the potential NMD upgrades to the PAVE PAWS radars. The Air Force has announced that they will prepare an EIS analyzing the modernization, maintenance, and sustainment of operations of the PAVE PAWS radars.