
8.0 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

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8.0 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Chapter 8.0 of this GMD ETR EIS presents the comments and responses to the Draft EIS made during the public comment period. Section 8.1 provides an overview of the Public Involvement process, 8.1.1—Written Comments, 8.1.2—Email Comments, 8.1.3—Public Hearing Comments, and 8.1.4—Oral Comments.

8.1 GMD ETR DRAFT EIS PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the GMD ETR Draft EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on Friday, 7 February 2003, by the MDA and the FAA.

Once the NOA for the Draft EIS was published in the *Federal Register*, notification letters were sent to all persons who requested a copy of the Draft EIS. This letter informed the public that the Draft EIS was available on the MDA web site and that compact disks and hard copies of the document would be mailed out shortly; the letter also informed the public of the dates, locations, and times for the public hearings on the Draft EIS.

Copies of the Draft EIS were also placed at the following public libraries:

- Oxnard Public Library, 251 S. A St., Oxnard, CA 93030
- Kodiak City Library, 319 Lower Mill Bay Rd., Kodiak, AK 99615
- Lompoc Public Library, 501 E North Ave., Lompoc, CA 93436
- Anchorage Municipal Library, 3600 Denali St., Anchorage, AK 99503
- Mountain View Branch Library, 150 S. Bragaw St., Anchorage, AK 99508
- Valdez City Library, 212 Fairbanks, Valdez, AK 99686
- Everett Library, 2702 Hoyt Ave., Everett, WA 98201
- Hawaii State Library, Hawaii Documents Center, 478 South King St., Honolulu, HI 96813
- University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library, 2550 The Mall, Honolulu, HI 96822

Based on requests at the public hearings, copies of the Draft EIS were also placed at the following public libraries:

- Hanapepe Public Library, 4490 Kona Rd., Hanapepe, HI 96716
- Kapaa Public Library, 1464 Kuhio Highway, Kapaa, HI 96746
- Koloa Public & School Library, 3451 Poipu Rd., Koloa, HI 96756
- Lihue Public Library, 4344 Hardy St., Lihue, HI 96766
- Princeville Public Library, 4343 Emmalani Drive, Princeville, HI 96722

- Waimea Public Library, 9750 Kaumualii Highway, Waimea, HI 96796
- Ray D. Prueter Library, 510 Park Ave., Port Hueneme, CA 93041

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

- Detailed information on locations and times for each of the public hearings was published in local and regional newspapers. Table 8.1-1 contains a listing of newspapers and dates when notices were published. Public-service announcements and press releases were provided to radio and television stations.

Table 8.1-1: Public Hearing Advertisements

Newspaper	Public Hearing Location	Dates
<i>The Seattle Times</i>	Everett, WA	10, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>The Bremerton Sun</i>	Everett, WA	9, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>The Everett Herald</i>	Everett, WA	9, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>The Lompoc Record</i>	Lompoc, CA	9, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>The Santa Barbara News</i>	Lompoc and Oxnard, CA	Lompoc: 9, 16, 23 February 2003 Oxnard: 12, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>Ventura County Star</i>	Lompoc and Oxnard, CA	Lompoc: 18, 21, 23, 25 February 2003 Oxnard: 9, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>Kodiak Daily Mirror</i>	Kodiak, AK	5, 21, 24 February 2003
<i>Anchorage Daily News</i>	Anchorage, AK	9, 16, 23 February 2003
<i>Valdez Vanguard</i>	Valdez, AK	19, 26, 27 February 2003
<i>Valdez Star</i>	Valdez, AK	12, 19, 26 February 2003
<i>The Honolulu Star-Bulletin</i>	Honolulu, HI	Daily paper: 23, 26 February 2003 2 March 2003 Mid-week paper: 5 March 2003
<i>The Honolulu Advertiser and The Island Weekly</i>	Honolulu, HI	Feb. 16, 21, 23 February 2003 27 February

At the request of MDA and SMDC, personnel from the Fort Richardson Public Affairs Office also provided a copy of the MDA press release to the following Alaska media outlets:

- Print
 - *Associated Press*, Anchorage
 - *Anchorage Daily News*
 - *Anchorage Press*
 - *Fairbanks Daily News Miner*
 - *Kodiak Daily Mirror*
 - *Juneau Empire*
 - *The Alaska Journal of Commerce*
 - *Delta Wind*, Delta Junction
 - *Valdez Star*

■ Television

- KTUU-Channel 2 (NBC), Anchorage
- KTVA-Channel 11 (CBS), Anchorage
- KIMO-Channel 13 (ABC), Anchorage
- KATN-Channel 2 (ABC), Fairbanks
- KTVF-Channel 11 (NBC), Fairbanks
- KXD -Channel 13 (CBS)/KFXF-Channel 7 (Fox), Fairbanks
- KMXT Kodiak Public Broadcasting

■ Radio

- APRN-Anchorage
- KNBA-Anchorage
- KENI-AM, Anchorage
- KFQD-AM, Anchorage
- KRAR-AM, Fairbanks

The purpose of the public hearings was to solicit public comments and review on areas relevant to the environmental areas analyzed and considered in the Draft EIS and to identify significant environmental issues that the public and Government agencies feel need further analysis. Transcripts from the hearings and copies of the verbal and written public comments received during the comment period are included in this volume.

Public hearings were held at the locations listed in table 8.1-2. During these public hearings, attendees were invited to ask questions and make comments to the program representatives at each meeting. In addition, written comments were received from the public and regulatory agencies, and by letter and e-mail during the comment period. Comments received from the public and agencies pertaining to specific resource areas and locations were considered, and more detailed analysis was provided in the EIS. Those comments received from the public concerning DoD policy and program issues are outside the scope of analysis in this EIS and are not responded to in the EIS.

Table 8.1-2: Public Hearing Locations

City	Date	Location
Oxnard, CA	24 February 2003	Oxnard Public Library
Kodiak, AK	24 February 2003	Kodiak High School
Lompoc, CA	25 February 2003	Lompoc City Council Chambers
Anchorage, AK	25 February 2003	Egan Convention Center
Valdez, AK	26 February 2003	Valdez Convention Center
Everett, WA	27 February 2003	Everett Holiday Inn
Honolulu, HI	6 March 2003	Disabled American Veterans Hall
		Keehi Lagoon Park

At Public hearings, an Army representative provided a clear and concise GMD program overview, explaining the Proposed Action and Alternatives. Some of the areas discussed included:

- Conceptual ballistic missile defense system and concept
- Proposed GMD ETR sites and components
- Current GMD test range
- Conceptual extension of the GMD test range
- Conceptual SBX Radar
- Potential support bases and conceptual SBX performance regions
- Proposed test activities
- Proposed actions and alternatives
- The No Action Alternative
- Decisions to be made by the MDA

Following the program overview, an environmental representative from SMDC provided an explanation of the GMD Environmental Process, including the proposed schedule and opportunities for further public involvement. Some of the areas discussed included:

- The Draft EIS process
- The Final EIS process
- Environmental areas considered
- Scope of the Draft EIS
- Potential environmental impacts
- Public involvement and comments

Comments made at the public hearings as well as other oral and written comments were reviewed and categorized according to 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 10th speaker presented in a transcript from a public hearing document (P-T-010) provided comments on seven separate topics, those comments were numbered P-T-010.1 through P-T-010.7.

Many of the 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. Some 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).

Some of the 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.

Sections 8.1.1 through 8.1.4 of the Final EIS presents reproductions of all the original documents that were received during the public comment period for the GMD ETR Draft EIS and provides direct responses to issues included in those documents. The organization of sections 8.1.1 through 8.1.4 provides a separate comment/response section for each of the four types of comment documents:

8.1.1 Written Comment Documents – Draft EIS

Table 8.1.1-1 Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments)

Exhibit 8.1.1-1 Reproductions of Written Documents

Table 8.1.1-2 Responses to Written Comments

8.1.2 E-Mail Comment Documents

Table 8.1.2-1 Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Email Comments)

Exhibit 8.1.2-1 Reproductions of Email Documents

Table 8.1.2-2 Responses to Email Comments

8.1.3 Public Hearing Documents

Table 8.1.3-1 Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Public Hearing Comments)

Exhibit 8.1.3-1 Reproductions of Public Hearing Documents

Table 8.1.3-2 Responses to Public Hearing Comments

8.1.4 Oral Comment Documents

Table 8.1.4-1 Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Oral Comments)

Exhibit 8.1.4-1 Reproductions of Oral Documents

Table 8.1.4-2 Responses to Oral 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 commenter 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 commenter. 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 proposed action and alternatives and to assist in the decisionmaking process.

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8.1.1 WRITTEN COMMENT DOCUMENTS—DRAFT EIS

Individuals who commented on the Draft EIS in written form are listed in table 8.1.1-1 along with their respective commenter 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.

Written Comments

Exhibit 8.1.1-1 presents reproductions of the written comment documents that were received in response to the Draft EIS. Comment documents are identified by commenter ID number, and each statement or question that was categorized as addressing a separate environmental issue is designated with a sequential comment number.

Response to Written Comments

Table 8.1.1-2 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 commenter ID number and sequential comment number identifiers.

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Bob Brodie	P-W-0001
Jean Murphy	P-W-0002
Walter Selden - Port Gardner Neighborhood Association	P-W-0003
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0004
Annette Bustalf	P-W-0005
James Folsom	P-W-0006
Lee Quaintance - The Beacon Foundation	P-W-0007
David Dengel - City of Valdez	P-W-0008
Michelle Trautman	P-W-0009
David Mascarenas	P-W-0010
Frank Anderson - City of Everett	P-W-0011
Todd Apo - Ko Olina Community Association	P-W-0012
Deborah Wright	P-W-0013
Terri Pauls	P-W-0014
Michelle Kermoade	P-W-0015
Frederick Dodge	P-W-0016
Helen Takeuchi	P-W-0017
Sachiko Fujita	P-W-0018
Peggy Choy	P-W-0019
Horst Petzold	P-W-0020
Robert Jackson	P-W-0021
Deborah Milam - Kodiak Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0022
Kristina Kuch - American Friends Service Committee Hawai'i	P-W-0023
Dominic Clemente - American Friends Service Committee Hawai'i	P-W-0024
Madeleine Hiraga-Huccio - Malu Aina	P-W-0025
Bradley G Stevens	P-W-0026
John Dohrmann - State of Washington Office of the Governor	P-W-0027
Mike Shelton - Island County Board of Commissioners	P-W-0028
Dolores Geary	P-W-0029
Jonathan Sharkey - City of Port Hueneme	P-W-0030
Sue Cogswell - Prince William Sound Economic Development District	P-W-0031
Dave Waggoner - Paine Field	P-W-0032
Gary Stormo - Everett Parks and Recreation Board of Commission	P-W-0033
Bill Higgins - Channel Islands Beach Community Services District	P-W-0034
Neal Andrews - San Buenaventura City Council	P-W-0035
Kathy Long - Board of Supervisors, County of Ventura	P-W-0036
Charlotte Craven - City of Camarillo	P-W-0037
Keith Martin - City of Adak	P-W-0038
Paul Calderwood - City of San Buevaventura	P-W-0039

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Louise Stanton-Masten - Everett Area Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0040
Robert Drucker	P-W-0041
Jean Lanigan	P-W-0042
Annie Lyman	P-W-0043
Lydia Marshall	P-W-0044
Alice Minor	P-W-0045
Virgil Morgan - Morgan Aero Products	P-W-0046
James Deno	P-W-0047
Niles Fowler - Navy League of the United States	P-W-0048
Peter Lorentzen - Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0049
Philip Bannan - Everett Port Commission	P-W-0050
Jack Olson	P-W-0051
Carol Wolton	P-W-0052
Sara Elliott	P-W-0053
Katie Elliott	P-W-0054
Julia Elliott	P-W-0055
Robert and Marion Nokleby	P-W-0056
Paul LaVigne	P-W-0057
Dorothy Boroughs	P-W-0058
Dan and Marsha O'Brien	P-W-0059
Marion Skalley	P-W-0060
Thomas Skalley	P-W-0061
Elinora Jane Cater	P-W-0062
Mary Ellen Egge	P-W-0063
Steve Nagel	P-W-0064
Victoria Adlum	P-W-0065
Laura Elliott	P-W-0066
Madeleine Sosin	P-W-0067
Stephen Somogy	P-W-0068
Michele Somogy	P-W-0069
Leslie Minor	P-W-0070
Rosemarie Brown - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary	P-W-0071
Linda Sinter	P-W-0072
John and Kim Larson	P-W-0073
Mary Lee Griswold	P-W-0074
Marion Elert	P-W-0075
Marjorie D. Ross	P-W-0076
Kathleen Haban	P-W-0077
Leslie and Deane Minor	P-W-0078

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Marianna C. Skalley	P-W-0079
Thomas and Denise Murphy	P-W-0080
Elsie M. Anderson	P-W-0081
[unreadable] [unreadable]	P-W-0082
Richard and Inez Lawrence	P-W-0083
Elizabeth B. Bentler	P-W-0084
Patricia A. Larson - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary	P-W-0085
Karen Pauley	P-W-0086
Gene O'Neil	P-W-0087
Dawn O'Neil	P-W-0088
Randy Bonsen	P-W-0089
J.C. and Mary Ellen O'Donnell	P-W-0090
Katherine Lynch	P-W-0091
Jeff and Caroline Mason	P-W-0092
Diane and Jerry Solie	P-W-0093
Won Chong Kim	P-W-0094
Bernadine Casey	P-W-0095
John D. Lindstrom	P-W-0096
Deanne Lindstrom	P-W-0097
Shirley and C.H. Sievers	P-W-0098
Bill Mulliken	P-W-0099
Betty L. Startup	P-W-0100
Rich and Andrea Semon	P-W-0101
Lisa Gebert	P-W-0102
Jean C. Hokanson	P-W-0103
Aaron and Michelle Lamoureux	P-W-0104
Barb Lamoureux	P-W-0105
William T. Belshaw	P-W-0106
Mary S. Belshaw	P-W-0107
Amy J. Strandell	P-W-0108
M. L. Geck	P-W-0109
Peter Bennett	P-W-0110
Jeffrey and Leslie Strickland	P-W-0111
Sandy Koznek	P-W-0112
Judi A. Little	P-W-0113
Katherine A. Benusa	P-W-0114
Jeannie Sheldon	P-W-0115
Bryan Cook	P-W-0116
Annemarie Montera	P-W-0117

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Jack McGinty	P-W-0118
Anne Van Clue	P-W-0119
Nanette Leaman	P-W-0120
Elizabeth J. Morrow	P-W-0121
Edward M. Morrow - Former Everett City Council Member	P-W-0122
Ed Severinghaus	P-W-0123
Nicole J. Thompson	P-W-0124
Carol Rodlond	P-W-0125
Kaila Cogdill	P-W-0126
Marsha Cogdill	P-W-0127
Walt Blackford	P-W-0128
Karen Stolworthy	P-W-0129
Suzanne Schlike	P-W-0130
Kim Ratliff	P-W-0131
Loren Waxler	P-W-0132
Lloyd Wold	P-W-0133
Janis Tullis	P-W-0134
Mary Ann Erickson	P-W-0135
Lynae Slinden	P-W-0136
Ginger Decker	P-W-0137
Anne Bosserman	P-W-0138
James and Mary Lou Finley	P-W-0139
Barbara Joan Govedare	P-W-0140
Donna Witte	P-W-0141
Anna Petersons	P-W-0142
Anne Robinson	P-W-0143
Valerie Steel	P-W-0144
Susan Dougal	P-W-0145
Christine Lavra	P-W-0146
Peggy Toepel - Everett Shorelines Coalition (Co-chair)	P-W-0147
Molly Petersons	P-W-0148
Bill Belshaw	P-W-0149
Robin Ahmann	P-W-0150
Brenda Lynn Kerr	P-W-0151
Robert Jackson	P-W-0152
Karen L. Dworkin	P-W-0153
Kathie Hoban	P-W-0154
R.L. Holmer	P-W-0155
Jane L. Cauley	P-W-0156

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Lyan Lichtenberg	P-W-0157
Todd Combs	P-W-0158
Garett Tomsin	P-W-0159
Jan Olsen	P-W-0160
Peach Tomsin	P-W-0161
Jeff Rowe	P-W-0162
Roshael Tomsin	P-W-0163
Gary A Vandalfsferi	P-W-0164
Leann Rowe	P-W-0165
Russell Silva	P-W-0166
Bryon Henault	P-W-0167
Jane Best	P-W-0168
Ryan J. May	P-W-0169
M Cogdill	P-W-0170
Stephen Clough	P-W-0171
Ed and Vera Carlston	P-W-0172
Marsha Cogdill	P-W-0173
Linda Rethke	P-W-0174
Marianne Roberts	P-W-0175
John L. Wetzstein	P-W-0176
D.G. Carlson	P-W-0177
Holly Fellows	P-W-0178
Monica Trott	P-W-0179
H.W. Stuchell	P-W-0180
Holly Anderson Knapp	P-W-0181
Earl and Doris Beech	P-W-0182
Jonathan Witte	P-W-0183
Mark Underwood	P-W-0184
Tom and Vida Delany	P-W-0185
Won Chong Kim	P-W-0186
Bill Mullikin	P-W-0187
B. Bruno	P-W-0188
Tom and Margaret Hoban	P-W-0189
Angela Hill	P-W-0190
Reg Scodeller	P-W-0191
Betty Scodeller	P-W-0192
Constance Bennet	P-W-0193
Victoria Kehoe	P-W-0194
Rochelle Ritchie	P-W-0195

Table 8.1.1-1: Public Comments on the Draft EIS (Written Comments Continued)

Commentor and Affiliation	ID Number
Dolores M. Hancock	P-W-0196
Felita Hernandez	P-W-0197
Lisa Mechals	P-W-0198
Marie McLain	P-W-0199
Larry Bashoy	P-W-0200
Judy Matheson	P-W-0201
Maureen McCrea - State of Alaska, Office of the Governor	P-W-0202
Dennis J. McLerran - Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	P-W-0203
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204
James P. Burgess, III - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	P-W-0205

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COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0001

Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 3-3-03

I support the establishment of Test Range program and the further development at N. W. Cape.
My concerns are that it be done responsibly and safely.
The biggest issue is the use and storage of the fuel propellants. Any toxic substances must be transported and handled so as to protect the public.
I believe the Navy's case facility can be a benefit to the community if constructed and operated in a responsible manner.

Commentor

Name:

Bob Bracie

Street Address:

Kodak AK

City, State:

Zip Code:

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

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COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0002

Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 2-3-03

- 1) I am concerned about the process of notification (or lack thereof) about public meeting, as well as the location of meeting - it was a hardship to get to meeting - it was so far from Everett waterfront so it possibly could have been.
- 2) I am very concerned with all the \$ we put into defense. I am a nurse & see priorities in health & education, & negotiation for a peaceful world.
- 3) I am concerned about lack of detail considering how much effort has put into this study. What is the truth about other sites; why is Everett preferred site; why is Everett preferred when it is a populated area. Other remote areas want this.

So I prefer: no action. Thank you.

Commentor

Name:

Jean Murphy MN, RN, A&NP

Street Address:

City, State:

Zip Code:

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

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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Comment Sheet for the GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003. Date: <u>March 13, 2003</u> <i>Comments in letter form, attached, together with signature in support of the letter.</i> Commentor Name: <u>Walter Selden</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	P-W-0003	March 13, 2003 Julia Elliott, SMDC-EN-V U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliot: We oppose the 'Home porting' of the SBX Test Band Radar Structure at Naval Station Everett, in Port Gardner Bay, Everett, Washington. The citizens of our community have not had any information relevant to the SBX or an adequate opportunity to understand the impact of this proposed home porting. Additionally, the citizens of Snohomish County have not been allowed any public process or public input on the site of the SBX Test Band Radar. The scoping process that was conducted by the Missile Defense Agency did not occur in Everett, WA. or within Snohomish County. The meeting sponsored by the Department of Defense, Missile Defense Agency for Ground-Based Midcourse Defense, Joint Program Office was held on October 17, 2002 at the Hilton Conference Center in Seattle, WA., King County. No attendees were present and no comments were taken. The citizens of Everett and the surrounding areas of Snohomish County were not represented. Until Monday, March 3, 2003 no Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEIS) were mailed to residents of the State of Washington, Snohomish County or Everett, WA. Copies of the DEIS were, however, mailed to interested parties in Alaska, California, Hawaii and Oregon. Our urgent concern is that the comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement concludes on March 24, 2003. Clearly, given the total lack of information on the SBX and the total lack of public discussion, comments will be too few to be representative of our communities. Furthermore, because of the unavailability of the DEIS, full Environmental Impact, Health and Safety Impact, Economic Impact and Visual and Aesthetic Impact of the SBX Test Band Radar has not been adequately assessed. We include a list of issues and concerns that have been collected from an insufficient period of time to review the DEIS, but sufficient enough to identify areas of concern and disagreement with the DEIS assumptions and findings. They are as follows: <u>1. Cultural Resources, Noise, Socioeconomics:</u> • These aspects are not considered and are not addressed or included in the DEIS.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<u>2. Air Quality:</u> - Due to mobility of SBX, no Title V Permit or a Prevention of Significant Deterioration Review is required. - DEIS Pollutant Survey Table data is not current ('92-'93) - Diesel generators can burn up to 14,500 gallons per day for transit and maintenance operations but result in no significant emissions. - No information on Diesel consumption for daily dockside operations with one generator operating at all times. <u>3. Air Space:</u> - Levels of Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) cover a large populated area of Snohomish County. Included in this area there are 2 Hospitals, 5 Airports, Commercial and City wide Emergency Response Communication systems that can all be affected by EMR and EMI. - Potential Interference Distances range from 1.6 miles to 13.8 miles from the center of the SBX. - Electro Explosive Devices (EED's) can be initiated within these Potential Interference Distances of 1.6 miles to 13.8 miles. - Safe Airspace and operating angles of the SBX have not been determined by completion of DD Form 1494. <u>4. Biologic Resources:</u> - The only 'Region of Influence' is Naval Station Everett itself and does not include the greater surrounding area. - DEIS does not address a breach or leak of 818,000 gallons of diesel into Port Gardner Bay and the possible affect on wildlife and biologic resources. <u>5. Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste:</u> - No additionally significant Hazardous Materials or Wastes are anticipated. - No Mitigation is required. - DEIS does not address a breach or leak of 818,000 gallons of diesel into Port Gardner Bay and it's affect on the surrounding area. <u>6. Health and Safety:</u> - Safe operating angles, power levels and sector blanking have not been determined by completion of DD Form 1494. - EED's exploding in heavily populated areas does not ensure Health or Safety. - The results of unsafe air space or airplane malfunction due to EMI around the SBX do not ensure Health and Safety. - Failure of Community Emergency Response Communications does not ensure Health and Safety. <u>7. Transportation:</u> - The area to be required as Security Control around the SBX is not addressed. - This Secured area may have adverse affects on recreational boat traffic, water-based tourism and commercial traffic on the water. - The DEIS does not adequately quantify additional truck trips to the Naval Station and their adverse affects on Everett city streets. <u>8. Utilities:</u> - A re-supply vessel, Personnel transport by vessel or helicopter for SBX at mooring site is not addressed in Transportation section, Noise Section, Air Quality Section or Visual and Aesthetic Section.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	<u>9. Visual and Aesthetic Impact:</u> - We challenge the assumption that the 'Region of Influence' is Naval Station Everett and the mooring site only. The Visual and Aesthetic impact of the SBX will include the entire shoreline and uplands of Port Gardner Bay, Whidbey Island, Gedney Island, the hillsides of Marysville, Mukilteo, Lake Stevens, Everett and Snohomish that are west facing and east of the Snohomish River. - The dimensions of the SBX are not relevant to the dimensions of the USS Lincoln. - The SBX is 250 feet tall from waterline, the equivalent of a 25 storey building. The tallest building currently in Everett is 15 stories. The SBX is 390 feet long and 230 ft wide. The SBX will overwhelm the Everett waterfront, obscuring panoramic views from all areas. - The adjacent industrial areas of the Everett waterfront do not obscure panoramic views. - We challenge the assumption that "Therefore, significant impacts to visual and aesthetic resources are not anticipated due to the proposed action." - The SBX is not a typical 'activity' at Naval Station Everett. - We challenge the DEIS assumption that "Because this type of activity consistently occurs at Naval Station Everett, no impacts to visual resources are anticipated." - The SBX will undermine the economic vision and direction of the City and North Port Redevelopment Plan. - The SBX will degrade property values within sight lines of its position. We respectfully request that our Mayor, City Council Members and Elected Officials provide the Everett community with an opportunity to begin a meaningful public process on the proposed 'home porting' of the SBX at Naval Station Everett and in our waterfront. Respectfully, <i>Walter Seldin</i> <i>Michelle Trautman, Morrie Trautman</i> Michelle Trautman, Morrie Trautman SBX Committee of the Port Gardner Neighborhood Association cc. Senators Patty Murray, Maria Cantwell Congressman Rick Larsen, Norm Dicks, Jay Inslee Tribal Chairman, Tulalip Tribe, Herm Williams Jr. Snohomish County Executive Bob Drewel Snohomish County Council Kirke Sievers Everett Mayor Frank Anderson City Council Member Ron Gipson City Council Member Mark Olson City Council Member Arlan Hatloe City Council Member Dale Pope City Council Member Marian Krell City Council Member Doug Campbell	27 28 29 30 31 32

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
cc. City Council Member Bob Overstreet Everett Office of Neighborhoods, Bud Wessman Everett Office of Development, Laine McMullin Port of Everett Commissioner Don Hopkins Jr. Port of Everett Commissioner Phil Bannan Port of Everett Commissioner Jim Shaffer Mayor of Mukilteo Don Doran and Council Members Mayor of Marysville Dave Weiser and Council Members Mayor of Snohomish Cameron Bailey and Council Members Mayor of Lake Stevens Lynn E. Walty and Council Members The Everett Herald, Editorials Rebecca Hover Seattle Times KCPQ – Q13 News		THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
<i>Signatures from Port Gardner Neighborhood Assn Meeting</i> <i>Monday, March 10, 2003</i> <i>Annette BUSTAD</i> <i>Christina Robertson</i> <i>Doris Oliver</i> <i>STUART & April COLE</i> <i>Nancy Agerup</i> <i>Kay Bishop</i> <i>Jos + Julie Reis</i> <i>Brian Dermody</i> <i>Mark D. Nagel</i> <i>Sean Edwards</i> <i>Robert C. Jackson</i> <i>Jim + Karen Pauley</i> <i>Michelle Longwood</i> <i>Kathy Jackson</i> <i>Karen STEEDS</i> <i>Cynthia Dale</i> <i>DAVID MASCARENAS</i> <i>Michelle S. Frautman</i> <i>Marrie A. Frautman</i>		THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Mohala P. Aiu US Army Space and Missile Defense Attn: SMDCE-EN-V Mrs. Julia Hudson-Elliot 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, AL 35805 March 14, 2003 Dear Ms. Hudson-Elliot, My name is Mohala Aiu . I have watched the growth of the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) over the years and am deeply concerned. As a Native Hawaiian and a native of Kaua'i, I see nothing good or neighborly about this build up. Documents to increase capabilities and to implement projects at Nohili (PMRF) have been consistent beginning in 1992. Build up has been incremental and with each newly approved project the Army gains more leeway to further disturb the 'āina. The use of PMRF in the U.S. government's push to attain a missile defense system puts, Kaua'i, Hawai'i, and it's people under a big red X. Hawai'i is already highly militarized with training grounds at Pōhakuloa, the seat of the Pacific command in Halawa, radar on Haleakalā, and sites such as PMRF which are largely out of most people's frame of reference. Let me ask you if it was in keeping with the good neighbor policy that there are no hearings scheduled for Kaua'i or ways for its residents to easily access the Draft EIS. The scope of this particular Draft EIS is vast. It not only affects the Hawaiian Islands, but a host of other places, both as missile bases participating in launching and intercept activities, and support facilities which track missiles and gather data for military purposes. Is there room for comment from the people of the Marshall Islands regarding trajectory of missiles or the sea-based radar to be placed there. There are no real safeguards in place for inhabitants of the Marshall Islands in regards to debris fallout. The Marshall Islands are already experiencing severe health problems because of the U.S. military's neglect. The purpose of this project, as stated in the DEIS, is to get a more realistic area for missile defense testing. This proposed area , crisscrosses the Pacific Ocean, which has many well used air traffic routes. The DEIS doesn't really address this situation with alternate solutions, instead it states that the FAA controls all flight paths for commercial jets and can close them down or redirect traffic. Testing would probably require clear airspace and cause commercial flight delays of 4 to 5 hours at best. The question remains as to how accurate these missiles are, flying at high altitudes for long distances, and what will be done should one go off course. What about airspace which is not controlled by the FAA. Precautions taken for uncontrolled/international airspace is preemptive at best. The Army is going to launch missiles away from heavily used air routes to minimize impact.	P-W-0004 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	The missile defense system will, in theory, provide protection for all of the United States from missile attack. There has been a lot of well placed opposition and doubt to whether a missile defense system can actually work. There are many questions that surround the program itself. How effective are these rockets at discerning warheads from decoys. Hazard are zones for flight paths could put inhabited areas in harm's way. Missiles launched from Kwajalein have flight paths which crossover both the Marshall Islands and the Hawaiian Islands. Although the EIS states that debris patterns are far enough from land, those shown spatter back towards land. At present four missiles per year are launched from PMRF. Although the Draft EIS says that this will not change, is it realistic to think that with two new proposals for missiles and missile use, Ground-Based Missiles and Theater High Altitude Defense, that the number of launches will remain static. Pieces of missiles and other debris falling into the Pacific Ocean revisits the issue of the Pacific as a vast dumping ground. The DEIS states that no discernible effects will occur in the Pacific Ocean. I would like them to define discernible ? We can't see it therefore it's ok. There could be auditory harm to marine life. They could be hit by falling debris or get tangled in it. The missile fuel, which the DEIS states is hard and rubber -like, seeps ammonia and chlorine slowly into the ocean. How long does this fuel remain solid ? Noting current streams what would be the likelihood of this solid fuel washing up on a beach and it being encountered by an unassuming person out for a stroll on the beach. In Hawaiian thought the oceans connect us to our neighbors and are the roads on which we travel. They should be treated with respect. Shipping and boating activities would also be curtailed. Commercial shipping traffic would be given prior warning of testing and notified to clear affected areas. Offshore boating in areas in and around missile sites would be cleared for a minimum of four hours. PMRF has total control over use of the ocean fronting the missile range. The radar that accompany these missiles is another cause for concern. The Sea - Based X Band radar is proposed to be located on a mooring off Kalaeloa. The radar will be on a self-propelled floating platform capable of housing 50 personnel. An additional 50 people can come aboard on a daily basis. Besides the huge eyesore this platform would be, there are many questions about how it's operations would handled. The draft EIS states that waste will be contained and disposed of at Pearl Harbor. Only minimal waste from regular maintenance of decks and common areas will make its way into the ocean. What are the chances of spills? What impact will a floating platform have on the ocean and marine life. The SBX radar pulses high powered microwaves for tracking, discrimination, and assessment exercises. The radar will be positioned at 2 degrees above horizontal. The EIS states that it will not do harm to fish or wild life because of the improbability of live animals being suspended in it's steady stream. The radar will most likely cause communication problems for any air our boat traffic in it's range. Also, it will probably also cause problems for cars. The mooring site is only 11.8 miles from Honolulu International. It is also in close proximity to Hickam Air Force Base and Wheeler Army Air Field. The SBX platform would not be classified as a fixed platform because of it's ability to move under it's own power. Therefore it's operations would not be the subject of further regulation. It would be at it's mooring point for 6-9 months a year and in motion for 3 months of the year. The TPS-X radar would either be placed at PMRF which is located on the leeward side of Kaua'i or along Makaha Ridge which is accessed through Koke'e in the mountains above Waimea. Waiale'ale is the central feature of these mountains and	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
receives in excess of 400 inches of rain a year. The vegetation is very lush here. The temperature is similar to high altitudes in the Hawaiian Islands where it can get dip to temperatures of 50 degrees and below. The EIS says that damage attributed to this radar will be minimal. Berms will be built to contain any spillage around the Power and Cooling Units. Impermeable ground cover will be planted as spill control measures. A red flag is raised when physical features of the land are changed or new vegetation is introduced. These changes, no matter how minimal they are thought to be, is a break with how the features of land are remembered historically. The Hawaiian culture is known for recording features of the land in our chants, myths, and legends. It lends to our collective memory as a culture. Thus changing the land and ridding it of it's distinct features will leave it drained and lifeless. The military and it's EIS process are ultimately inadequate for measuring the impact that their presence has in Hawai'i. This is because no legitimacy is given to history or the important roles that places such as Pu'uloa, Mākua, or Nohili have played in it. Cumulative impact of these bases, training, and offering limited access to the 'āina are given a cursory mention at best. The impact at PMRF is significant. Every project that is built at PMRF makes way for further expansion. The fact that missiles are going up from PMRF was not even covered in the newspaper because the amount of missiles would not change. Just because the facade remains the same does not mean that nothing is going on. Let us talk about the specifics of the project and the changes that it will incur. Lastly and most importantly, the cultural impact of projects such as this is never adequately researched or recorded. Have the people who wrote this DEIS ever been to PMRF and it's surrounding communities? Have they seen the rural character of the Westside or felt the kindness of its people? PMRF has changed vastly in the last 10 years. It is expanding it's reach into the community by cutting itself off from outside contact. All access and movement around the base are controlled from within its borders following in the footsteps of places like Mōkapu which has great significance for Hawaiian people but are cut off from access. Nohili, like Mokapu, has burials in its dunes. Likewise, the areas surrounding the dunes was a thriving community. What happens to historical perspective? To deep history? The military is primarily concerned with the present, there command changes every few years, they don't maintain a historical memory as do the people of these lands. As a Native Hawaiian, the past grounds me in my culture and gives me a firm foundation on which to live my life. My kuleana is to pass on a better world to future generations. It is our greatest legacy. Sincerely,  Mohala P. Aiu AFSC Hawai'i Area Program Coordinator	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

**Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 2/27/03

Can we form a committee of
citizens to answer some of
the questions being asked
here tonight? as we are
just government people to
decide our future in our
city.

yes - to volunteer on committee

Commentor Name: Annette Bustall
Street Address: 2111 1st St
City, State: Enterprise, AL
Zip Code: 36034

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

**COMMENT
NUMBER**

P-W-0005

1

James B. Folsom

March 9, 2003

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

Dear Ms. Elliott,

I lived in Alaska from 1981 until 1990,
and I am still legally a resident of Alaska.
Completely oppose the ground based midcourse defense system.

Very Truly,
James B. Folsom

**COMMENT
NUMBER**

P-W-0006

1



The Beacon Foundation

PMB 352
3844 W Channel Islands Blvd
Oxnard, CA 93035

March 24, 2003

U.S. Army Space
And Missile Defense Command
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, AL 35805

Re: Ground Based Midcourse Defense
(GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR)
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

ATTN: SMDC-EN-V, Mrs. Julia Hudson Elliott

Dear Mrs. Elliott:

Enclosed please find an additional copy of our comments dated October 30, 2002. We wish to re-submit them into the process by means of this letter. We do not find a response in the DEIS to environmental impacts concerns stated in our testimony at the October 22, 2002 scoping meeting in Oxnard or in our October 30, 2002 letter. Response to these concerns was also not provided at the scoping session on the DEIS we attended in Oxnard, California on February 24, 2003. The "Summary of the Public Scoping Process" provided in the DEIS is inadequate to inform the public what issues were raised in the scoping process or to document response by the preparer to these comments. This deficiency should be corrected by recirculating the DEIS with a comprehensive description of issues raised and of the preparer's responses.

We wish to supplement our letter of October 30 2002 with these additional comments:

1. Review of Visual Impact of the proposed action at Naval Base Ventura County is not factually accurate. The DEIS summary (es-33) states: "Because this type of activity consistently occurs at Naval Base Ventura County Port Hueneme, no impacts to visual resources are anticipated." Nothing remotely like the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) floating platform has ever been seen at this location. The platform reaches the equivalent of more than twenty stories above the water and has a deck area about one and a half times as wide and ten feet short of a football field. This vessel is far too large to enter the Port of Hueneme. The locations where the SBX would be moored for operations or for servicing have not (see our earlier comment) been defined. Clearly the presence of this enormous structure moored in the roadstead of the Port of Hueneme or elsewhere in the Santa Barbara Channel would have significant visual impacts that require analysis in a sufficient EIS for this proposed action.

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-2-

2. Air Quality impacts are not factually considered. The DEIS recognizes that Ventura County is a non attainment area but claims (es-21) that the proposed action would result in "No change to the region's current attainment status." The DEIS indicates that the X-band platform will be propelled by multiple massive diesel engines. The effects of emissions from these engines at each of the sites to be utilized in waters off Ventura County needs to be subject to a Conformity Analysis to evaluate consistency with the State Implementation Plan for a non attainment area. Such an analysis needs also to consider emissions from vessels serving the platform.

2

3. Electromagnetic radiation impacts are not adequately defined or analyzed. It is recognized (es-33) that "safety procedures, including establishment of controlled areas, and limitations in the areas subject to illumination by the radar units" will be required pursuant to Department of Defense policy. Without first preparing such an analysis and providing it in the DEIS, there is no meaningful public disclosure of potential impacts as required by NEPA. It is implicit in the DEIS (but not clearly stated) that only DoD safety standards for electromagnetic radiation are recognized as applicable. Clear definition on this point is needed to disclose whether the proposed action will be at odds with the policy of the California Coastal Commission that spillover impacts onto civilian land or water areas within the Commission's jurisdiction must comply not only with DoD but also FCC standards for uncontrolled environment exposure to electromagnetic radiation.

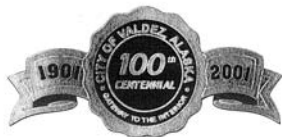
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Thank you for your consideration of these additional comments as well as those we provided earlier. Please provide us with a complete copy of all environmental documents issued with regard to this proposed action and also of notice regarding any actions or hearings.

Sincerely,
For The Beacon Foundation

Lee Quaintance, Secretary

COMMENT NUMBER



OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

March 21, 2003

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

Dear Ms. Elliott:

The City of Valdez is writing to express support of Proposed Action: Alternative 1, Alternative 2 or Alternative 3 in the GMD ETR Draft Environmental Impact Study. Under Alternative 1, Alternative 2 or Alternative 3, Valdez, Alaska is a possible site for the Primary Support Base for the Sea Based Test X-Band Radar.

In the Region of Influence (ROI) for the area, the City of Valdez supports the findings that there is negligible adverse impact and thus no need for mitigation for the following categories: Air Quality, Airspace, Biological Resources, Hazardous Materials & Hazardous Waste, Health and Safety, Transportation, Utilities, and Visual and Aesthetic Resources as outlined in Section 4.10.

With regard to specific siting information about Port Valdez, the City is recommending some changes to the Draft EIS in the following sections:

Section 3.10.6.1 "...Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit pier-space year round for the SBX, which would yield to cruise ships..." Currently, the City of Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit year round pier-space for the SBX. However, the City is in the final planning stages for the construction of a small boat harbor expansion. The project may include the construction of a permeable wave barrier, which could be used as a year round mooring location for the SBX.

Section 3.10.7.1 "...Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit pier-space year round for the SBX, which would yield to cruise ships..." Currently, the City of Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit year round pier-space for the SBX.

PO, BOX 307 * VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686
 907-835-4313 PH * 907-835-2992 FAX

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1

J. Elliott
 Page 2
 March 21, 2003

However, the City is in the final planning stages for the construction of a small boat harbor expansion. The project may include the construction of a permeable wave barrier, which could be used as a year round mooring location for the SBX.

Section 3.10.7.2 "Copper Valley Electric Association, which provides electricity to the City of Valdez, purchases its power from state owned, 13-MW Solomon Gulch Hydroelectric Facility and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez." Copper Valley Electric Association purchases power from Solomon Gulch Hydroelectric Facility, which is owned in partnership by the Four Dam Pool.

Section 3.10.8.2 "...Facilities located in and around the Port of Valdez are primarily associated with the Trans Alaska Pipeline. The city of Valdez maintains two hotels, two bed and breakfasts, a bank and three recreational vehicle parks..." The Community of Valdez is home to seven hotels, more than 30 bed and breakfasts, two banks, eight recreational vehicle parks, two grocery stores, and various restaurants, retail and service shops.

Section 4.10.6.2 "...Pier space would not be available year-round at the Container Dock, however, as the space would be yielded to cruise shipping during the May-September tourism season..." Currently, the City of Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit year round pier-space for the SBX. However, the City is in the final planning stages for the construction of a small boat harbor expansion. The project may include the construction of a permeable wave barrier, which could be used as a year round mooring location for the SBX.

"...Coordination with local Native American groups such as the Tatitlick..." The spelling of the Native name is Tatitlek.

Section 4.10.7.1 "...Solid Waste disposal at Port of Valdez is handled by a private contractor..." The City of Valdez operates and maintains solid waste disposal at the Port of Valdez.

Section 4.10.7.2 "...Valdez can not commit to year-round pier-space for the SBX, but allows for numerous mooring locations near the container dock which would suffice for project operations..." Currently, the City of Valdez does not maintain the pier capacity to commit year round pier-space for the SBX. However, the City is in the final planning stages for the construction of a small boat harbor expansion. The project may include the construction of a permeable wave barrier, which could be used as a year round mooring location for the SBX.

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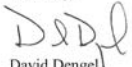
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J. Elliott
Page 3
March 21, 2003

The City of Valdez appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS and supports Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 as options for this program. If you have any questions concerning the City's comments, please contact Lisa Von Barga at (907) 835-4313.

Sincerely,



David Dengel
City Manager

COMMENT
NUMBER

COMMENT
NUMBER

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Comment Sheet for the GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT		COMMENT NUMBER
Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003. Date: <u>3/24 '03</u> <u>I OPPOSE THE HOME PORTING OF THE SBX MISSILE RADAR IN FORT GARDNER BAY, EVERETT WA, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:</u> 1) <u>THE VISUAL IMPACT ON OUR COMMUNITY IS TOO LARGE + WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF OUR VISUAL RESOURCE OF WESTERN VIEWS, ALSO A LOSS OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN THE RE-DEVELOPMENT OF EVERETT.</u> 2) <u>NO SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION ON THE WATAGE POWER OF THIS RADAR IS IN THE DEIS + THEREFORE NO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD IMPACTS ARE ADEQUATELY ASSESSED</u> 3) <u>NO ACCURATE INFORMATION IS IN THE DEIS FOR GALLONS OF DIESEL FUEL BURNED PER DAY AT DOCKSIDE OR MICROED + THEREFORE AIR QUALITY IMPACTS ARE NOT ACCURATELY ASSESSED (14,500 G/D FOR TRANSIT + MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS)</u> 4) <u>Joint Spectrum Center HAS NOT COMPLETED ANALYSIS OF SAFE OPERATING ANGLES + POWERS + THEREFORE COMMUNITY CANNOT BE ASSURED OF SAFETY.</u> 5) <u>THE AFFECTED AREA OF EMS/EMT COVERS A HUGE POPULATION (3-400K) INCLUDING 5 AIRPORTS, 3 HOSPITALS, 3 COMMERCIAL AVIATION ROUTES; THE FAILURE OF THESE SYSTEMS WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC.</u> 6) <u>THE SBX MISSILE RADAR IS OF QUESTIONABLE TECHNOLOGY + DOES NOT BELONG IN A LARGE POPULATED AREA.</u> Commentor Name: <u>Michelle S. Trautman</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 7) <u>THERE HAS BEEN NO PUBLIC MEETING IN EVERETT OR IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY DURING THE SCOPING PROCESS. SEATTLE, KING CO IS NOT EVERETT.</u> 8) <u>THE DEIS WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE FEB. 27 MEETING FOR PUBLIC PERUSAL.</u> 9) <u>THE RENDERING OF THE SBX IS TOTALLY UNINFORMATIVE TO ITS ACTUAL SIZE + SCALE IN FORT GARDNER BAY.</u>		P-W-0009 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

**Comment Sheet
for the**

**GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 3/24/03

- 1) SOMETHING THIS LARGE AND POSSIBLY VERY DANGEROUS SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN SUCH A HIGHLY POPULATED AREA. 2) IS THIS PLATFORM NECESSARY TO PROTECT US? - FROM WHOM?
- 3) PAINE FIELD AND THE BOEING EVERETT PLANT FALL WITHIN THE NO FLY ZONE. 4) PORT GARDNER BAY WOULD BE CLOSED TO ALL COMMERCIAL AND PLEASURE BOATS AND SHIPS. THE PORT OF EVERETT HAS THE SECOND LARGEST MARINA FOR PLEASURE CRAFT ON THE WEST COAST.
- 5) SBX DOCKED AT PIER WHEN USS LINCOLN IS AT SEA RAISES CONCERNS OF NEARBY HOMEOWNERS. A) RADIATION DANGER B) NOISE DAY AND NIGHT C) MARINE POLLUTION AND DANGERS TO SEABIRDS AND SEA LIONS WHO FREQUENT THE INNER HARBOR MOST OF THE YEAR. D) VIEWS AND PROPERTY VALUES WILL BE LOST E) NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS SHOULD BE HELD.

Commentor

Name:

Street Address:

City, State:

Zip Code:

DAVID MASARENAS

PLEASE ADD ME TO YOUR MAILING LIST.

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

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

PHOTO ENCLOSED
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**COMMENT
NUMBER**

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USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN DOCK, PORT
GARDNER BAY, EVERETT, WA. LOOKING NW.
PHOTO TAKEN FROM

**COMMENT
NUMBER**

March 19, 2003 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott), 106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805 Re: City of Everett Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) and request for a 30-day extension to the comment period. Dear Ms. Elliott: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS associated with the GMD & ETR proposal. At this time, the City of Everett and the surrounding community need more time to better understand the SBX proposal and to comment on the DEIS. The March 24 comment deadline simply does not provide adequate time. We respectfully request that the Missile Defense Command extend the comment period on the DEIS by adding 30 days. This would afford the City of Everett and the surrounding community an opportunity to better understand the proposal and offer additional comments on the DEIS. As you may be aware, the Everett community has strongly supported Naval Station Everett and embraces the Navy as a vital member of the Everett community. Generally, the City of Everett has encouraged the addition of Navy and Department of Defense activities provided they are compatible with the community and mission of Naval Station Everett. The City of Everett staff has reviewed the DEIS and has found general concurrence with points raised by residents in the City's Port Gardner Bay neighborhood presented to Everett City Council on March 14. I. Background and history The City of Everett has successfully transformed its economic and community fabric from a natural resource based economy to a high technology manufacturing center. Since the 1950s & 1960s the City and the Snohomish County area have been steadily replacing forest products and mineral-based industrial activity with aerospace, electronics and bio-technology. Today, two of the most prominent economic cornerstones in Washington State are the Boeing Co.'s Everett facility and Naval Station Everett.	COMMENT NUMBER P-W-0011 1	In 1982, the Department of Defense chose Everett as the location for the homeport of a carrier battle group. Naval Station Everett was constructed and today is the most modern Navy base in the nation's inventory. The City has strongly defended the facility from four rounds of base closure commission reviews. The City has also aggressively advocated for funding from the Department of Defense and the U.S. Military Construction Appropriations Sub-Committee. Today, Naval Station Everett is the assignment of choice for Navy personnel and their families. Further, it is the City of Everett's intention to, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, to hold a public Listening Forum on April 5 to afford our community members an opportunity to become better informed and to have some of their questions answered. Upon initial review, the DEIS raises significant questions regarding impact issues that, in our opinion, are not adequately addressed. These concerns and comments are set forth in this letter. II. The SBX Proposal The City understands the SBX component is a sea based radar system designed to track incoming ballistic missile warheads – reentry vehicles – outside of the earth's atmosphere. SBX is but one component analyzed in the DEIS. The SBX is a national defense project designed to operate within the navigable waters of the United States as well as in international waters. The remainder of the DEIS addresses the components of a testing protocol intended to address sophisticated integrated tracking of ballistic missiles and their reentry vehicles from the launch, through the various phases of flight, to impact. The "proposed action" for this DEIS is: "...to construct and operate additional launch and test facilities including the Sea Based X-Band Radar in the Pacific Region, and to conduct more realistic interceptor flight tests in support of GMD development." III. The DEIS Procedure The DEIS was prepared by the US Army Space and Missile Defense Command located in Huntsville, Ala. As a national defense proposal, the GMD-ETR-SBX proposal is clearly outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Everett. There are no City of Everett permits being requested or required. Nevertheless, the City has significant interests and concerns that require consideration within the scope of this DEIS. By this comment letter, the City of Everett is a party of record under the National Environmental Policy Act process. The primary purposes of the NEPA – DEIS is to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on a proposed action, and inform the public of potential impacts before a decision is made. The City of Everett believes this DEIS has failed to meet these two primary NEPA objectives. 2	COMMENT NUMBER 2
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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

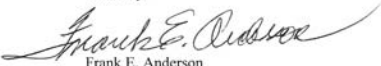
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Wildlife - The assessment of risk to wildlife mentions a number of species though it specifically does not mention Chinook Salmon and Bull Trout. Both of these species are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act and should be noted in the DEIS. The DEIS does not appear to identify any impact to fish or birds. It is not clear whether a federal consultation would be required under Sec. 7 of the ESA. The ESA is mentioned in Appendix B, a listing of federal statutes that apply to this proposal. The DEIS needs to address this issue and indicate whether or not a consultation under Sec. 7 of the ESA is required. Potential impacts from fuel spills or other potential contaminants that would impact aquatic resources should also be identified and mitigation measures defined. Socioeconomic impacts - The DEIS does not address socioeconomic impacts related to the City of Everett. The City of Everett does not know what, if any, impacts or benefits might accrue to the our community as a result of the proposed action. The DEIS needs to address these impacts. Other jurisdictions - It is not clear from the DEIS whether or not the proposal would involve state lands, tidelands, or leases. If so, these should be identified and the appropriate state agencies need to be notified and given an opportunity to comment. Those agencies would likely be the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the Washington State Department of Ecology. For clarification of jurisdictional questions, we recommend you contact the Washington State Attorney General's office. A copy of our comment letter will be sent to these agencies. We appreciate your consideration and attention to these concerns. Again, we request that you provide an additional 30-day comment period and hold additional public meetings with appropriate experts to answer questions. Sincerely,  Mayor Frank Anderson  Arlan Hatloe, City Council President c. Members Everett City Council 5	8 9 10	  2002 OFFICE OF THE MAYOR March 28, 2003 Frank E. Anderson Mayor U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, ATTN: SMD-CEN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott), 106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805 Re: <u>Addendum</u> to City of Everett Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) and request for a 30-day extension to the comment period. Dear Ms. Elliott: Again, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the DEIS associated with the GMD & ETR proposal. After further review of our submittal, we discovered a couple minor typographical errors. On page 4 of our March 19th letter under the Air Quality section, we noted the following errors: "Air quality - The DEIS does not provide a clear indication of the air quality impacts. Since the SBX will burn diesel fuel for at least part of its operation needs, and since these operational needs are not clearly identified while in the Primary Support Base, it is not clear what the impacts will be. The DEIS correctly notes that the Snohomish County area is an "non-attainment" area under federal clean air standards and that air quality maintenance plans have been adopted and are part of the State Implementation Plan. (Please note that on page 4-238, Section 4.8.1.3, the text has a conflicting and incorrect statement that the area is a non-attainment area. The text should be corrected.) . . ." As indicated in the note, "the area is a non-attainment area" is incorrect and should be corrected to say "an attainment area" and "Please not" should read "Please note." The rest of that paragraph is as submitted. Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment. Sincerely,  Frank E. Anderson Mayor c: Arlan Hatloe, City Council President Everett City Council CITY OF EVERETT • 2930 Wetmore Ave., Suite 10-A • Everett, WA 98201 • (425) 257-8700 • Fax (425) 257-8729	7

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)



March 24, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson-Elliott)
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, AL 35805

Re: Ground Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range
Draft Environmental Impact Statement, January 2003 ("EIS")

By this letter, we are providing our comments concerning our opposition to the construction and operation of a Sea-based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) in Hawaii.

The Ko Olina Community Association represents the various residential, hotel, timeshare and other owners of the Ko Olina Resort and Marina, located on the western shores of Oahu, Hawaii. The Resort is located approximately 4 miles west of Barber's Point, the proposed site of the SBX. With the proposed location being approximately 3 miles south of Barber's Point, and the immense size of the proposed structure, the SBX will be highly visible from Oahu's southern and western coastline, including the Ko Olina Resort and Marina.

Such visibility will affect Hawaii's tourism industry, which is the state's leading economic industry. This industry has already been hurt by the after effects of September 11, 2001 and the ongoing war in the Middle East. Given the fragile state of world wide travel and the need to provide a secure feeling for visitors, the placement of a large tracking structure directly off of the shoreline of Hawaii's busiest island will likely hurt Hawaii's image as a safe place for domestic and international visitors. The placement of the SBX at this location will have a significant impact on Hawaii, and this must be considered in analyzing the potential locations for the SBX.

Furthermore, as noted in the EIS, the area proposed for the location of the SBX is heavily used for air traffic and boating traffic. The area, as shown in Figure 2.3.1-13 of the EIS, shows potential interference distances that cover not only the Honolulu International Airport and Kalaheo Airport, but also the major flight paths for these airports.

Given the other possible, more remote locations, it would appear that the SBX should not be located in Hawaii, especially at the proposed site, which potentially

Ko Olina Community Association • 92-619 Farrington Highway, Ko Olina, Hawaii 96767
Phone: (808) 671-2512 • Facsimile: (808) 671-9640

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U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
March 24, 2003
Page 2

endangers Hawaii's economy and number one industry, and the safety of air and sea travel in the heavily used area.

We thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal and EIS. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or would like further information or detail on our comments.

Sincerely,

Todd K. Apo

COMMENT
NUMBER

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0013

Comment Sheet
for the
**GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 3/19/03

THERE HAS BEEN NO DIALOGUE WITH THE
COMMUNITY OF SLOANVILLE COUNTY OR EVERT
CONCERNING THE SELECTION OF EVERT AS A SITE
FOR THE SBX. WE ARE THE HIGHEST PROTECTED
AREA OF YOUR COUNTRIES AND ARE CONCERNED ABOUT
THE IMPACTS IT WILL BRING TO OUR COMMUNITY.
THE FUEL IT BURNS TO MAINTAIN ALONGS HIGH.
EVERT DEPENDS UPON THE BEAUTY OF ITS
MOUNTAINS TO ATTRACT BUSINESS TO THE
AREA. THIS EQUIPMENT WOULD POSE A HUGE
OBSTACLE TO OUR VIEW. OUR PORT DEPENDS
UPON SHIPPING AND PLEASURE CRAFT USE. WE ARE
CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECTS UPON THEIR ABILITY
TO MOVE IN & OUT OF LAKES PROTECTED BY JETTS
AND THE SOX. WE ALSO HAVE 2 AIRPORTS WITHIN
A SMALLER AREA OF THE SBX AS WELL AS 2 MAJOR
HOSPITALS.

Commentor
Name: TERESA M. WRIGHT
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMD-EN-V, Julia Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

3/19/03

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0013

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COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0014

Comment Sheet
for the
**GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 2/25/03

Missile "defense" in Alaska makes Alaska a
military target, & I understand that although
purported to be a defense strategy, can also
be used offensively on communications
equipment, etc. I'm also concerned that
the government is going ahead with a
technology that works so poorly. The
testing regimen seems insufficient. Also, are
the missiles nuclear tipped? How will they
be transported from Ft. Greely to Kodiak?
Is the military going to exempt itself
from existing laws such as the
Endangered Species Act? All of these
issues must be addressed & made
public.

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

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMD-EN-V, Julia Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0014

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
TO: SMDD-EN-V, Julia Elliot U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807 FROM: Michelle Kermoade RE: Conceptual Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar DATE: 03/19/03 Dear Ms Elliot, Thank you for the opportunity to inquire about the <i>proposed</i> "SBX". As a matter of fact, I'm extremely concerned about how this will impact my family, neighborhood, and city in general. My questions are as follows: • Why wasn't there a public disclosure meeting held in Everett? • Can you provide the scientific data for which you are relying that ensures my three children, ages 2, 3, and 5 who'll grow-up in the epicenter of the EMI spectrum, will not suffer ill-effects? • Will EMR/I, Air quality, Title V, or other environmental impact reviews be conducted? By whom? • What is meant by the phrase "...limitations in areas subject to illumination by radar units to preclude hazard to the public"? • Precisely how many residential properties will be impacted by EMR's and other as yet undisclosed hazardous residues? Is there any anticipation as to the effect on homeowners' property values? • How many months per year will it be stationary? Will the generators run while at port? How much noise will they produce? How will they be powered?	P-W-0015 1 2 3 4 5 6	• What exactly are the "small quantities of hazardous waste that could potentially spill or be emitted"? What other substances, by-products, or materials will definitely be emitted or leaked into the environment? • What will be the effects on my household radio frequency? (This happens to be a very important part of my household.) • I must dispute the statement "no visual impacts are anticipated, because this type of activity consistently occurs at Naval Station Everett". This behemoth is in a category unto itself. It has not once "consistently" occurred at this port. • Exactly how many "especially sensitive" homeowners (I am one) will be overlooking the site? What will be the color scheme? Will it blend in with the beautiful sunsets I now enjoy with my family? Or the islands I will no longer see? • Are there no other proposed sites of a more industrial nature? As you may have gathered, I am among the many residents who strongly objects to the covert nature in which this "proposal" has come to our city. I can only hope that you will sincerely consider and address all of the questions/comments you receive from this community before proceeding with this project. We are a patriotic city. We are taxpayers. But mostly we too love our great Country. However, this doesn't mean we deserve to have something of this magnitude forced upon our community without any assurances about the negative impact to the welfare of our individual families and our city in its entirety. Again, thank you for this opportunity to state my concerns. I look forward to your response. Sincerely, <i>Michelle Kermoade</i>	7 8 9

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
FREDERICK A. DODGE, MD March 6, 2000 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Mrs. Julia Hudson-Elliott) 106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805 RE: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range DIES <i>aloha-kakou</i> Dear People: There are many things unacceptable with GMD. Others will submit testimony on these. I will limit my comments to two issues. First, ^{see} "Based X-Band Radar" is dangerous to humans and other living things. It heats tissues. As a result, this type of electro-magnetic radiation can <u>and has</u> caused in humans a range of conditions from cataracts to death. Furthermore it can interfere with airplane and airport electronics. It should not be placed near our airports, or anywhere in our islands, or anywhere <u>PERIOD</u>. It's too dangerous. Second, all information I've received from independent scientists, tells me that the whole "star wars" project is very likely to fail and is tremendously wasteful. It is bound to escalate the arms race. We don't need it. The world doesn't need it. This project should be abandoned and the billions saved should be used for human needs—such as health insurance for the 39 million Americans who don't have any. In closing, let me quote from former President General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He spoke these wise words: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, <i>every rocket fired</i> (italics mine), signifies in a final sense a theft from those who are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children." Sincerely,  Frederick A. Dodge, MD	P-W-0016 1 2 3	To: Government and Military Officials Subject: No Military Expansion in Hawai'i Militarism and war do not bring true security. Genuine security requires that the environment is able to sustain life, that peoples' basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, health care and education are met, that fundamental human dignity and cultural identities are honored, and that people and the natural environment are protected from avoidable harm. To this end, I oppose any military expansion in Hawai'i, including plans for "Army Transformation." I urge you to clean up, restore and return lands that have been used or damaged by the military. Clean up should include the 123,000 acre former Waikoloa Maneuver area, the 108,000 acre Pōhakuloa Training Area and Kawaihae Harbor on Hawai'i Island, the entire island of Kaho'olawe, Mākua and Waikāne valleys on O'ahu and other areas where the military has left unexploded ordnance or toxins. Finally, I urge government officials to end Hawai'i's economic dependency on military spending and to develop economic alternatives based on meeting human needs and environmental sustainability. Sincerely, Name: <u>HELEN TAKEUCHI</u> Date: _____ Address _____ Telephone number: _____ Email: _____	P-W-0017 1

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0018 was the same as that of P-W-0017. This comment was submitted by Sachiko Fujita of Aria, Hawaii. The text of comment P-W-0019 was the same as that of P-W-0017. This comment was submitted by Peggy Choy of Madison, Wisconsin.	COMMENT NUMBER	THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	COMMENT NUMBER
	P-W-0018 P-W-0019		

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

Comment Sheet
for the

GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: March 18, 2003

First of all I am in agreement with the military establishment. The testing and consequent implementation of the system is necessary. But of the costs involved the international western allys should participate, including the best international scientists in the field. I also believe the system is possible. According to information I received I think the russians are ahead of the USA. Western intelligence should be in a position to confirm this. But do not forget!" According to the NEWS MEDIA the county in which I live in Everett is the most left liberal in the country. I feel the heat because of my statement at the Everett meeting. Especially by the people which one of this days benefit the most in the @ MIDDLE EAST!

A couple of questions:" What will happen if the enemy forwards rockets with NUCLEAR WAR HEADS?? If our antisystem is successful the NUCLEAR Material will be distributed all over space. The scientists should find a way to stop this. This of course is not easy. But not impossible. About 1000 NUCLEAR devices exploded in space up to day. Think of radiation. Radioactive fallout, Electromagnetics. X-ray laser etc. Our weather

Commentor is and will be affected.

Name: Horst W. Petzold

Street Address: _____

City, State: _____

Zip Code: _____

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

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS CHANGE

HORST W. PETZOLD SR. I.O.M.

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0020

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Horst W. Petzold

 Horst Petzold

Septbr. 15. 78

CONFIDENTIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Science and Technology

GRAVITATIONAL EMANATIONS FROM GALAXIES:

Soviet scientists have started to build measuring devices to register gravitational emanations from distant galaxies. The devices will be located on the ground. They are based on a mono-crystal of sapphire which oscillates for days after being hit by gravitational waves. The frequency of gravitational waves changes constantly. It increases when a supernova explodes. However long this occurred, the new instruments will be able to register it.

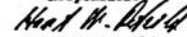
This information is compiled from Tass in Russian for abroad 1404 gmt on Septbr. 15. 1978.

We hope the U.S.A. and the western world is prepared at this time because of the consequences involved.

My european colleagues in science and research are very much concerned about this situation.

These scientists want me now and immediately to forward this information to the most effective organization or agency and publication in this country.

Responsible


Horst W. Petzold

I have informed many organizations and agencies but the sell out is going on and on and the stupidity wont stop. Stupid means: Very slow of apprehension and mentally sluggish, also lack of understanding. Or should I think of our leaders the unthinkable?

TRAITOR!



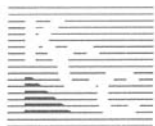
COMMENT
NUMBER

Horst W. Petzold IN ORDER TO SOLVE A PROBLEM WE MUST FIRST STATE IT CLEARLY. ONE PHASE OF PROBLEM SOLVING CONSISTS OF TURNING THE OPPOSING ITEMS AROUND WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND HAVING THOSE FORCES WHICH WERE HINDERING US TURNED INTO PRODUCTIVE FORCES WORKING FOR US. THE WORD IMPOSSIBLE IS BY ITSELF A PROBLEM WHICH SHOULD NOT EVEN EXIST. MOST PEOPLE OF OUR GLOBE HAVE NO WILLPOWER TO SOLVE PROBLEMS WITH INTELLIGENCE. BRUTE POWER IS NOT SOLVING ANY PROBLEM. All Rights reserved. Alle Rechte vorbehalten. <i>Horst W. Petzold</i> Horst W. Petzold 2.20.84	COMMENT NUMBER	THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	COMMENT NUMBER
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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
March 18, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, On February 25th the Everett Herald published an article on a proposal by the Missile Defense Agency to possibly bring the SBX to Everett. This was two days before the only public hearing would be held to solicit local opinions, and was the first time that virtually anyone in Everett had ever heard of it. The Missile Defense Agency is considering six other locations around the Pacific Ocean for deploying the SBX platform. From April to December public information meetings were held in all of those locations, but none was held in Everett. Hundreds of people from those locations commented formally on the plan. There was a meeting held in Seattle, but since Seattle was not being considered as a possible site for the SBX, no one attended. In January a draft EIS was published and distributed to all interested parties from the first round of meetings. People receiving it had ample time to study it before final hearings were held in February and March at the other potential sites. Since no one in Everett knew anything about this plan, no copies of the EIS were distributed to local government officials, let alone interested citizens, before the only Everett public hearing was held at the Holiday Inn on 128th St. and Interstate 5 on February 27th. Because of the short two-day notice, the meeting location nowhere near the site under consideration in Port Gardner Bay, and the total lack of knowledge of the contents of the draft EIS, only a handful of citizens showed up to comment on it. This is despite the many serious concerns which the draft EIS raises. Considering the impact this powerful radar system could have on Everett, I don't believe the hearing process has been anything close to fair and open.	P-W-0021 1	If Everett is the Missile Defense Agency's preferred location because of the deep harbor and proximity to the USS Lincoln's pier, then the hearing process, which left Everett residents completely in the dark, has been cynical at best. March 24th is the final date for public comment on this draft EIS. The period for scoping meetings and comments was extended twice last year. Would you please extend the current deadline by several weeks, and return to Everett for another hearing in a suitable waterfront or downtown location with sufficient early publicity to assure real citizen participation? This seems only fair to the people of Everett. Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely, <i>Robert C. Jackson</i> Robert C. Jackson	2

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)



**KODIAK
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

P. O. Box 1485, Kodiak Alaska 99615

(907) 486-5557

FAX: (907) 486-7605

March 24, 2003

Mrs. Julia Hudson-Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile
Defense Command, ATTN: SMDC-EN-V,
106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805

Mrs. Hudson-Elliott,

The Board of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce wish to go on record in support of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The DEIS provides analysis of the potential for environmental impacts associated with the proposed action of the establishment of an extended test range capability providing more realistic operational flight testing. The proposed action and alternatives examined in the DEIS includes development of the capability for single and dual launches of interceptor and target missiles at the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC). Development of these capabilities would entail construction of two interceptor launchers, one additional target launch pad and construction/alteration of launch support facilities at KLC.

The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce has long supported the efforts of the Kodiak Launch Complex to develop itself as a testing site for the launch of flight test rockets. We believe that the Kodiak business community has the ability to serve the needs of the National Missile Defense agency as they carry out their mission of the GMD operational flight-testing. The Kodiak business community wishes to ensure that as the test flights and associated activity moves forward that we be given every opportunity to meet the associated support needs of the NMD.

We have a full complement of hotels, bed and breakfast facilities, car rental agencies, trucking, transportation and equipment rental companies as well as local security firms available to provide support to NMD personnel. We believe that Kodiak can fully meet the operational needs of NMD. As such, we would encourage you to keep the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce informed of your operational needs. We can help your staff as they plan their trips and develop their list of required goods and services. There is no need to develop on site housing at the Kodiak Launch Complex until the local inventory is fully utilized.

The Board of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce has been a long time supporter of KLC and their efforts to develop a fully operational facility at Narrow Cape. We expect that the users of KLC will recognize that support by fully utilizing the local business community to provide for logistical support during their missions.

Dedicated to Kodiak's Future

**COMMENT
NUMBER**

P-W-0022

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We look forward to working with you to provide your organization a successful platform from which to conduct your testing efforts. I genuinely appreciate your careful consideration and thoughtful attention to this detail in your planning efforts.

Yours in economic prosperity,


Deborah M. Milam
President

**COMMENT
NUMBER**

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0023

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**CLEAN UP, NOT BUILD UP
NO MILITARY EXPANSION IN HAWAII**

1. We oppose military expansion in Hawai'i, including the build up and destruction of Hawaiian lands by military forces in Mākuā, Pōhakuloa, Honouliuli and Waikāne; the restriction of access to Nohiā, Kaua'i and Keawa'ula, O'ahu; Navy testing of sonar and missile defense systems off of Kaua'i; and warfare-related research using high-tech computer and astronomy facilities on Mauna Kea and Haleakalā.
2. The military must clean up, restore and return military-controlled lands, including Kaho'olawe, Pōhakuloa, Mākuā, Waikāne, Nohiā, Mokapu, Luahalei, Wahiawā, Waimanalo/Bellows, Pu'uloa/Pearl Harbor, Kalia/Fort DeRussy and Kahuku.
3. End Hawai'i's economic dependency on military spending by redirecting funds to clean up the environment and to develop environmentally sustainable, community-based economic alternatives.
4. The military must pay just compensation for its use of and damage to Hawaiian lands.

We are taking back our land and our lives from militarism. Our common security depends on having clean air, land and water, an economy that meets basic human needs and the perpetuation of our cultures.

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Milaneska Anna Nihou</u>			
2. <u>Kristina Kuch</u>			
3. <u>Wahua</u>			
4. <u>Norbert N. N. N.</u>			
5. <u>Kalei K. K.</u>			
6. <u>Kim Buchus</u>			
7. <u>Shelene Kelly</u>			
8. <u>Laana Allbright</u>			
9. <u>Li'ia'ndia Wright</u>			
10. <u>Sageen McNeal</u>			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Chuncharry</u>			
2. <u>Doreen K. K.</u>			
3. <u>Morgan TORRES</u>			
4. <u>Natasha Tang</u>			
5. <u>Kate P.</u>			
6. <u>Vincent Dodge</u>			
7. <u>John L. Reppan</u>			
8. <u>William G.</u>			
9. <u>Kawena Murphy</u>			
10. <u>Shannon Wilson</u>			

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1. <u>Richard McCarty</u>			
2. <u>Kelcey K.</u>			
3. <u>Kim Pa. K.</u>			
4. <u>William J. P.</u>			
5. <u>Mary E. H.</u>			
6. <u>W. H. G.</u>			
7. <u>T. O. K.</u>			
8. <u>Tristan C. A.</u>			
9. <u>Francis L. R.</u>			
10. <u>FRED SPANZARD</u>			

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1. <u>Michelle Tupou</u>			
2. <u>Diane L.</u>			
3. <u>S. LAMPSON KANEHE</u>			
4. <u>Joan H.</u>			
5. <u>Kim K.</u>			
6. <u>Mari Lyn Reppan</u>			
7. <u>KIMBERLY K.</u>			
8. <u>R. L.</u>			
9. <u>Julia S.</u>			
10. <u>Cristina Bachilega</u>			

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1. <u>SPENCER BROWN</u>			
2. <u>Karin Dowling</u>			
3. <u>Allison Saturno</u>			
4. <u>Ryanne Fernandez</u>			
5. <u>Lynne Galkanda</u>			
6. <u>Justin Kaestler</u>			
7. <u>Allison Siepher</u>			
8. <u>Jason Ahmad</u>			
9. <u>Kaleo Veary</u>			
10. <u>Truman Vicarelle</u>			

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1. <u>Rocky McPork</u>			
2. <u>Michelle Teew</u>			
3. <u>WATTEDS MARTIN</u>			
4. <u>Michael Tawney</u>			
5. <u>Andrew C. Smith</u>			
6. <u>SCOTT SWARR</u>			
7. <u>Jami Bisson</u>			
8. <u>Susan Berryhill</u>			
9. <u>Olivia Koller-Bryant</u>			
10. <u>Jonathan Keeney</u>			

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1. <u>Jason Dorota</u>			
2. <u>Shay Torres</u>			
3. <u>Mike McCreary</u>			
4. <u>Colin King</u>			
5. <u>Andy Mather</u>			
6. <u>Eric Packer</u>			
7. <u>Dan Chong</u>			
8. <u>R. E. GREGORY</u>			
9. <u>Nicholas Lloyd</u>			
10. <u>Chris B. H.</u>			

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1. <u>Rich Ruffin</u>			
2. <u>Vanessa Smith</u>			
3. <u>Joseph Rodriguez</u>			
4. <u>Gloria Davis</u>			
5. <u>Henry Mana</u>			
6. <u>HENRY J. BARTLES</u>			
7. <u>PAUL LYONS</u>			
8. <u>Jon Kawa</u>			
9. <u>Alejandro Portocarrero</u>			
10. <u>Kimberly Tubana</u>			

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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Glendy McPeak</u>			
2. <u>Kenneth Koster</u>			
3. <u>Mark B. B. B.</u>			
4. <u>Christopher Jones</u>			
5. <u>Harold</u>			
6. <u>Dev R. R.</u>			
7. <u>Kendra N.</u>			
8. <u>Sp. S.</u>			
9. <u>Blaine L.</u>			
10. <u>DAN WEATHER</u>			

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1. <u>Elizabeth Dawson</u>			
2. <u>Caroline Anderson</u>			
3. <u>John Paul</u>			
4. <u>Diana Yuen</u>			
5. <u>Michael Lee</u>			
6. <u>Janeth Medeiros</u>			
7. <u>Dennis Medeiros</u>			
8. <u>Marie Woods</u>			
9. <u>Felicia D. Antaya</u>			
10. <u>Kathleen</u>			

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1. <u>Bill W. W.</u>			
2. <u>Rohin Makapuu</u>			
3. <u>Shannon W.</u>			
4. <u>Arthur B. Machado Jr</u>			
5. <u>Andy T.</u>			
6. <u>Kai P. T.</u>			
7. <u>William J. Lambert</u>			
8. <u>Kala H.</u>			
9. <u>D. K.</u>			
10. <u>H. P.</u>			

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2. <u>Wendy D.</u>			
3. <u>John Pennington</u>			
4. <u>Kathy Corcoran</u>			
5. <u>Iona Kaholokula-Murden</u>			
6. <u>Iona K. W.</u>			
7. <u>Irene M. L.</u>			
8. <u>Deborah D.</u>			
9. <u>John L.</u>			
10. <u>R. S.</u>			

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1. Kim Smith			
2. Sarah Moore			
3. Lonnie Cori			
4. Scott Mace			
5. Helen Lilia Renigato			
6. Nanea Cavaco			
7. Mahaulani Cawaco			
8. Nanea Luuwa			
9. Nalei Olem			
10. James Wai			

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2. Lanihale			
3. David M. Johnston			
4. William Waidhup			
5. Keri Matthew Kaeleho			
6. Mayla Makana			
7. Lelehu Ryder			
8. Rudy Luigawa			
9. Beth H. Hironaka			
10. Lelehu (Toni) Kaeleho			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. John R. Kalo			
2. Jimmy Dillman			
3. Shawn Roberts			
4. Harry Hopkano			
5. Francis Rodriguez			
6. Bruce Campbell			
7. Josephine A. Reinhardt			
8. Lloyd Reinhardt			
9. Naupaka Reinhardt			
10. Jasmine Rodriguez			

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1. Elizabeth W. Yabui			
2. Mami Lee			
3. Brian St. Amadeo			
4. Makihana Bui			
5. Skippy Young			
6. Kupuwa Patten			
7. Donna Willard			
8. Annie Kekona			
9. Kooki Sousa			
10. Robert Smith			

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4. <u>Aimee L. L. L.</u>			
5. <u>NEERA SINGH</u>			
6. <u>Praveen S. S.</u>			
7. <u>Sharon A. A.</u>			
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2. <u>Julia Clarke Hamilton</u>			
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1. Douglas Williams			
2. Evelyn Pearson			
3. Leota Souza			
4. Heleni Hana'ahi			
5. John P. P. P.			
6. Helen Williams			
7. Nancy Chang			
8. David M. K. "Tama" Muiwong			
9. Susan K. Nakamura			
10. Thomas Kupihon			

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1. Linnit Iey			
2. Anne Ething			
3. Gabriella Mella			
4. Clifford Mookaku			
5. Mary Ortiz			
6. Annette K.			
7. Richard Kim			
8. John M. Balaz			
9. Moana Balaz			
10. James P. P.			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Ahukoa			
2. Diana M.			
3. Bridget M.			
4. Margaret M.			
5. Susan K.			
6. Margaret M.			
7. David M.			
8. Mark K. Lorenzo			
9. Alex + Sandy Hagg			
10. Margaret K.			

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2. Richard L.			
3. David H.			
4. Cheryl H.			
5. David W.			
6. Timothy M.			
7. Tim M.			
8. Tim M.			
9. Scott R.			
10. Scott R.			

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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

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2. Kim Duffett			
3. Anthony Kaele			
4. Stephanie Fried			
5. Maric Bickel			
6. Jela O. Enomoto			
7. Hope Egan			
8. Kekua Blaisden			
9. Janelle Janyan			
10. Kari P. Goodhue			

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1. Kanoe Nelson			
2. Debra Gault			
3. Bayana L. Kalanipalaka			
4. Eric Takayama			
5. Tom Knise			
6. Jonathan N. Kim			
7. Jackie Bink			
8. Puuhonua Palares			
9. Patrick W. Goldstein			
10. Hypo Kapanalana			

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2. John C. Cauce			
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2. Sean McNamara			
3. KAHURA CAMERON			
4. KAHURA CAMERON			
5. Jodie Carlisle			
6. Josh Strasser			
7. KALANI KALE KIMI			
8. KALANI KALE KIMI			
9. KALANI KALE KIMI			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Makia Cyril</u>			
2. <u>Neglam Pathikonda</u>			
3. <u>Kel Leno Kalakiki</u>			
4. <u>Chamie Canillo</u>			
5. <u>Marguerite K. Kealahou</u>			
6. <u>Halea Tanner</u>			
7. <u>Lane McNeil</u>			
8. <u>Neleah McNeil</u>			
9. <u>Michael D. Kahale</u>			
10. <u>Lani A. Waiuku</u>			

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1. <u>James Yoda</u>			
2. <u>Deanne O'Neal</u>			
3. <u>Bonnie Kalanika</u>			
4. <u>David Kalanika</u>			
5. <u>Chamie Canillo</u>			
6. <u>John Ayson</u>			
7. <u>FLORENCE CASTILLO</u>			
8. <u>Maggie Keener</u>			
9. <u>Becky Ann Lukan Lee</u>			
10. <u>EUNICE D. KANDAKALE / MCLEOD</u>			

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1. <u>Deanne O'Neal</u>			
2. <u>Mary Lee</u>			
3. <u>William Allen</u>			
4. <u>Alice K. Namukawa-Affe</u>			
5. <u>John A. Kanan</u>			
6. <u>Maana Kuanaka</u>			
7. <u>Shaula H. Lee</u>			
8. <u>Deanne O'Neal</u>			
9. <u>James De Cairns</u>			
10. <u>John Keali'i N. De Cairns</u>			

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1. <u>Sharon Horvath</u>			
2. <u>Nettie Kuwamura</u>			
3. <u>David Kalanika</u>			
4. <u>David Kalanika</u>			
5. <u>Sharon Horvath</u>			
6. <u>Nettie Kuwamura</u>			
7. <u>Sharon Horvath</u>			
8. <u>Mary T. Lee</u>			
9. <u>Charles Lamoreaux</u>			
10. <u>Patricia Kuwamura</u>			

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1. Alice Suncloud			
2. Josh Meleivos			
3. Melissa Maglerson			
4. Norman Kowshio			
5. L. SCHROETER			
6. LISA KLENCK			
7. KEN KALAN			
8. Kit Ng			
9. Hannah Hall			
10. Jean Carroll			

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1. Naomi Burkin			
2. Regina Leong			
3. Thalya DeMott			
4. Kathy Campbell			
5. William Bailey			
6. John Chadwick			
7. Marry Gray			
8. A. Faere			
9. Vanisa Kula			
10. Deborah Lynn Dickson			

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1. Bill Brown			
2. James O'Neil			
3. Ann Correa			
4. Brad Berger			
5. Kim Kelly			
6. David V. Jay			
7. Mark Lawrence			
8. Michael Roman			
9. Marisa Mia Plemmer			
10. Mike Fox			

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2. Richard Weigelt			
3. Michael Saitz			
4. Damien Swingle			
5. Joanne Talley			
6. Grace Kwan			
7. Mickie Kold			
8. Pam Lichty			
9. Evert Williams			
10. Mary H. Miller			

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1. ISADORA STORMY HUNLEY			
2. Amy Weytels			
3. ARVID T. YOUNGQUIST			
4. Randy Ching			
5. Tracy Brown			
6. GREG YOUNG			
7. Graham Parks			
8. Terrie Madden			
9. Rosemarie Taylor			
10. N. A. Lee			

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1. Meredith Bean			
2. Alicia Hubbard			
3. Lewis McCann			
4. Jess Haines			
5. Doree McFarlane			
6. Cassia Pak			
7. Sarah Gessler			
8. Maury Hawaii			
9. Mariad Wagner			
10. Yolanda Marroquin			

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1. Elizabeth Simons			
2. Jonathan Adams			
3. Maria Ramos			
4. Lisa Frank			
5. Curry Kalinowski			
6. Al Paulino			
7. Phil Darnowsky			
8. Julie Terzi			
9. Ray Dennis			
10. Robert Cunningham			

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2. Tammy Wilder			
3. Diana Ozuna			
4. Mary A. Geringer			
5. Don Hicks			
6. Claire Mortimer			
7. Raquel Spedding			
8. Tara Stone			
9. Cathy Goebel			
10. Karen Nelson			

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2. Joe Lewman			
3. Guy Thompson			
4. John Moss			
5. Eric Thompson			
6. Brad Shields			
7. Alison Danning			
8. Andrea Nardostar			
9. Soni Nardostar			
10. Julia Ragan			

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2. Sonate Aikawa			
3. Helen Parkes			
4. Peg Sullivan-Miller			
5. Anne Gallagher			
6. Gladys Bain			
7. Lathland Fleming			
8. Colleen Sousa			
9. Katerina Carce			
10. Gavin MacPherson			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Joseph Bloom			
2. Se-Lemato			
3. Kiko Matison			
4. Robert Patterson			
5. Anne Braswell			
6. Tina Ennette			
7. Kari Shanahan			
8. Teresa Zungeliste			
9. James Hygen			
10. Jean Kubon			

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1. Julia Estrella			
2. Lika Jordan			
3. Marjorie Engler			
4. Louis Rosoff			
5. Mimi Shama			
6. Ed Casey			
7. William Chan			
8. Kim Takahira			
9. GREG DVORAK			
10. Hannah Hall			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Sheridan Blanco</u>			
2. <u>Joselyn Baker</u>			
3. <u>Alapeh Andrews</u>			
4. <u>Ma Kahaiani Rezentes</u>			
5. <u>Eiko Kosean</u>			
6. <u>Ted McVane</u>			
7. <u>John Johnson</u>			
8. <u>Blaine Land</u>			
9. <u>Kawika Baker</u>			
10. <u>George L. Lee</u>			

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1. <u>Sheridan D. Brown</u>			
2. <u>Mike Capone</u>			
3. <u>Melissa Auloo</u>			
4. <u>Elena Mills</u>			
5. <u>Bruce Barnes</u>			
6. <u>John</u>			
7. <u>Frederick Asanui</u>			
8. <u>Emmanuel At-Holby</u>			
9. <u>Jackie Yankovich</u>			
10.			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Hehau Kawaia</u>			
2. <u>Lyndy Greer</u>			
3. <u>Kahuna</u>			
4. <u>Kahuna Kawaia</u>			
5. <u>Amey Lison</u>			
6. <u>Johnnie Badham</u>			
7. <u>Ernie "Sunny" Greer</u>			
8. <u>TRACY KAPAHU</u>			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Sharon D. Brown</u>			
2. <u>John Shatzke, doctor</u>			
3.			
4. <u>ONESS</u>			
5. <u>Judy Kern</u>			
6. <u>Baklog</u>			
7. <u>Frederick Asanui</u>			
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1. <u>Wanda E. Lyak</u>			
2. <u>Nelani Lee</u>			
3. <u>Phyllis Lee</u>			
4. <u>Mary Baker</u>			
5. <u>Josephine A. Baker</u>			
6. <u>Victoria Pua</u>			
7. <u>Michelle Fox</u>			
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1. <u>John M. Piper</u>			
2. <u>Cecilia K. Piper</u>			
3. <u>Kimberly Piper</u>			
4. <u>William K. Silva</u>			
5. <u>Melva Aila</u>			
6. <u>William Aila</u>			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Chisha</u>			
2. <u>Aubrey Gano</u>			
3. <u>Robert Hoota</u>			
4. <u>Emily Posadsky</u>			
5. <u>Capitelle Dearing</u>			
6. <u>Rich Roth</u>			
7. <u>Keala Kelly</u>			
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1. <u>Paula Valooso</u>			
2. <u>Floren Elman</u>			
3. <u>Jaime Haglund</u>			
4. <u>Malia Rodero</u>			
5. <u>Shara Reilly</u>			
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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

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1. Paula Valooso			
2. Floren Elman			
3. Jaime Haglund			
4. Malia Roberts			
5. Shanaa Reilly			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Hiti Helfman			
2. Shanaa Roberts			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Hanaa Garcia			
2. Bob Day			
3.			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Eva Johnson			
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To Military and Government Officials:

We, the undersigned, oppose military expansion in Hawaii, including live fire training in Mākae, Army expansion in Pōhakuloa and Honolulu, Marine Corps training in Waikīne, the restriction of access to Nohili, Kāua'i and Keawāula, O'ahu, Navy testing of sonar and missile defense systems off of Kāua'i, and warfare-related research using high tech and astronomy facilities on Mauna Kea and Haleakalā.

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Rene Juarez</u>			
2. <u>Dom Clemente</u>			
3. <u>Domine Clemente</u>			
4. <u>Allen Rami</u>			
5. <u>Florence Masoli</u>			
6. <u>Jim Parks</u>			
7. <u>Patricia Cassidy</u>			
8. <u>Carlton Saki</u>			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>VIRGINIA ORTEGA</u>			
2. <u>Nicole Lomax</u>			
3. <u>ROSSETTE ORTEGA</u>			
4. <u>Connie Rodriguez</u>			
5. <u>Jose Morales</u>			
6. <u>Jason Kaima Makua</u>			
7. <u>Mauro R. Duran JR</u>			
8. <u>Ricky R. Duran</u>			

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COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0024

1

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Ruthie Torres</u>			
2. <u>Paul Lopez</u>			
3. <u>Robert Tofi</u>			
4. <u>Sasha Druv</u>			
5. <u>Anthony Greene</u>			
6. <u>David Lin</u>			
7. <u>Hillary Lopez</u>			
8. <u>Maui Beckman</u>			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>ED ELMAR</u>			
2. <u>LMO LERENO</u>			
3. <u>Stacy McHarrison</u>			
4. <u>ALISON BIRD</u>			
5. <u>ROSE NELAN</u>			
6. <u>Dean Sasaki</u>			
7. <u>Maui Juarez</u>			
8. <u>Angela Jimenez</u>			

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2. Nancy Adams			
3. Tom Quach			
4. Roland C. Linaza			
5. Tasi Kanioka			
6. Leleke Amantia			
7. MRP Immanuel			
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Pauline Okeanos			
2. Margaret Badi			
3. Wallis Mc			
4. Shady Gonzales			
5. M. M. K. K. K. K. K.			
6. James J. J. J. J.			
7. Shavin Pajente			
8. Jason Patten			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. John Shaw			
2. Laura Debel			
3. John Debel			
4. Jessica George			
5. Brianna Neville			
6. Christopher Lee			
7. Kathleen McMillin			
8. Sean Smith			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Rodriguez Rodriguez</u>			
2. <u>Tony Chavez</u>			
3. <u>Tony Canyon</u>			
4. <u>MARK SORREN</u>			
5. <u>ROBIN ROWELL</u>			
6. <u>Nicole Klark</u>			
7. <u>KAHN SINGAR</u>			
8. <u>MAKUA LENA</u>			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Ruth Johnson</u>			
2. <u>Alan Johnson</u>			
3. <u>John Fife</u>			
4. <u>Shirley Fife</u>			
5. <u>T PARKAGE</u>			
6. <u>Sean K. Dixon</u>			
7. <u>Brad Neal</u>			
8. <u>Brian DATANGIN</u>			

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. <u>Lily Lee</u>			
2. <u>Danae Macaluso</u>			
3. <u>Yany Yangman</u>			
4. <u>SEANIFER GUNDA</u>			
5. <u>VALERIE SOOMATA</u>			
6. <u>Lillie James</u>			
7. <u>PEDEO RODRIGUEZ</u>			
8. <u>LETICIA P. TIMOTE</u>			

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We, the undersigned, oppose the further build up and desecration of Hawaiian lands by U.S. military forces in Hawai'i, including plans for "Army Transformation." This "transformation" means additional troops, equipment, aircraft, training, and military land acquisition on Oahu and Hawai'i Island. We believe it is time for the military to clean up, not build up. Clean up should include the 123,000-acre former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, the 108,000-acre Pohakuloa Training Area, and Kawaihae Harbor area on Hawaii Island, the entire island of Kaho'olawe, Makua Valley on Oahu, and other areas where the military has left unexploded ordnance or toxins. The U.S. military presently controls over 22% of Oahu and 5% of all lands in the Hawaiian Islands.

Name (please print & sign)	address	zip	phone/email
1. Madeleine Hiraga-Nuccio			
2. MAUREN NUCCIO-HIRAGA			
3. Mary Mahlari			
4. Tom Ramsey			
5. Donald h Owa			
6. BLANCA ISAKI			
7. Ann Pagan			
8. Dawn Tsiha			
9. Susan Lee			
10. Stephanie			
11. Ronda Ashby			
12. Michael Profetto			
13. Charles Amick			
14. Wade Babin			
15. Marlon Agui			

COMMENT
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P-W-0025

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1. Todd Keshum-Rapman			
2. Roy L. Benham			
3. Melvane A. Mena			
4. Jane			
5. Patrick Silva			
6. Pono			
7. Larry Eclarin			
8. Pete Okter			
9. Dean Saranilla			
10. Beth Winkler			
11. Anthony GARCIA			
12. Brian Thacker			
13. Tony Castanheira			
14. Carlos P. Kipani			
15. Fred Stanski			

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1. <u>Mona Nakina</u>			
2. <u>James P. Wingo</u>			
3. <u>Thomas O. Conner</u>			
4. <u>Karen C. Allen</u>			
5. <u>Mitchell V. Vick</u>			
6. <u>Eileen Shimose</u>			
7. <u>Al Ku'ani Wong</u>			
8. <u>Eileen Fokunani</u>			
9. <u>James Tom Horn</u>			
10. <u>Diana Vaccaro</u>			
11. <u>Nanci Ransberry</u>			
12. <u>LEO CARDIAKENDS</u>			
13. <u>Kiki Palmer</u>			
14. <u>Kahelani Clark</u>			
15. <u>Morgan Morris</u>			

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1. <u>Clement B. Burt</u>			
2. <u>Amanda Birtleff</u>			
3. <u>KARMAN MULSBERRY</u>			
4. <u>Tamara S. S. S.</u>			
5. <u>KAREN M. MURPHY</u>			
6. <u>Debra T. T.</u>			
7. <u>R. GREGORY</u>			
8. <u>Roy D. D.</u>			
9. <u>Max S. S.</u>			
10. <u>Erick L. L.</u>			
11. <u>Akimi L. Shigematsu</u>			
12. <u>Lisa Richardson</u>			
13. _____			
14. _____			
15. _____			

COMMENT
NUMBER

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 1 Review of the EIS for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range (GMD-ETR) at the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC) By Bradley G. Stevens, Ph. D. National Marine Fisheries Service, Kodiak Fisheries Research Center Kodiak, AK The proposed <u>Alternative 1 would quadruple existing development at KLC</u>. Proposed developments would include 2 new launch pads, 2 Interceptor silos, an assembly bldg, a movable missile bldg, expansion of the existing KLC building, a missile storage facility, an IDT facility requiring 2 ha (5 acres) of development, expansion of "Narrow Cape lodge", and construction of a "mancamp" for construction personnel. The following comments are organized into four general categories: 1) Environmental impacts to marine and aquatic resources; 2) Access to public lands for recreational and subsistence uses; 3) Public safety considerations, and 4) Consistency with area development plans. 1) Environmental impacts to marine and aquatic resources; The only statement concerning water resources in the document is on P.4-23, line 25: "... small amounts of deposition from launches would be quickly flushed from stream drainages. No long term impacts to fish in streams or EFH within the ROI are expected." I'm incredulous they could dismiss this possibility categorically, with no rationale whatsoever. On what information is this statement based? How can they reach a conclusion of "no long term impacts" without any background information? How is it that there is absolutely no reference to 5 years of previous research (AADC, 2002)? What about the data showing decreased macroinvertebrate abundance and increased aluminum levels following the 2001 Athena launch? Despite the flawed sampling design of the ENRI studies (see below), the EIS preparers seem to be totally oblivious of it, despite the fact that it is listed in the bibliography. <u>This appears to be a deliberate omission of relevant information on the part of the EIS preparers.</u> P. 4-98 The EIS states that "recoverable aluminum was detected in very low concentrations ... [and] did not exceed levels considered to be toxic to aquatic life". <u>However, aluminum concentrations were only measured before and after one launch.</u> Post-launch values increased at every location sampled, by factors of 2- to 6-fold. Replicate samples were not taken so no statistical comparisons can be made. Such large increases are probably statistically significant, but ENRI did not conduct even a simple t-test on the data. Supposedly such levels of Aluminum are non-toxic at pH above 5. However, discharge of hydrogen chloride could reduce the pH to the point at which aluminum becomes toxic. This might not happen during normal launch events. It could happen during an abnormal event, if a rocket did not leave the launch pad at normal speed, or a catastrophic accident occurred. There 1	P-W-0026 1 2	KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 2 has already been 1 missile failure out of 5 launches, for a catastrophe rate of 20%. There will be others. P. E-9 The statement that "no discernable effects on water chemistry were found... for five previous launches" is patently false, because water quality was impacted in several ways (see below). Elevated aluminum levels, and decreased abundance of index macrobenthic species were observed in several streams following the Athena launch in 2001. These effects were not found to be significant, because in fact, no tests of significance were performed, or could be with the paucity of data collected. Background studies The expected environmental impacts (or lack thereof) from the GMD ETR development at Narrow Cape are largely dependent on the results of studies done to evaluate the impacts of five previous launches by ENRI (Environment and Natural Resources Institute, University of Alaska) for the KLC. Therefore, the following review of those documents is necessary as background to this EIS. The documents examined include a Baseline Study (ENRI, Feb. 1995), and subsequent studies conducted around the time of five subsequent launches. A summary report was also published in April 2002. The assessment of water quality in Narrow Cape streams includes three types of analysis: 1) basic water chemistry including temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, and conductivity; 2) Macroinvertebrate sampling (aquatic insects), and 3) Sediment biotoxicity, as measured by exposing phosphorescent bacteria to sediment slurries, using a proprietary test ("Biotox"). The use of these tests seems to be supported by several studies, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Alaska Stream Condition Index. As a starting point, I assume that the samples were collected and processed properly, that all invertebrates were correctly identified, and biotoxicity tests were conducted accurately. Factors that can be critically reviewed include the sampling design, analysis, interpretation and reporting of results. Launch Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP) Studies. The study suffers from major flaws in sampling design. The accepted protocol for sampling design to detect environmental impacts is called BACI (Before, After, Control, Impact). At a minimum it requires that samples be taken Before and After a potential impact, at the expected Impact site, and at a comparable Control site that will not be impacted. Better results are obtained when samples are taken at multiple times before and after potential impacts. Finding significant differences between measurements taken before and after some impact event is not enough to determine if such differences were caused by the event. To do so requires making similar comparisons at a non-impacted control site, and conducting a two-factor Analysis of Variance (2-way Anova), with time (before, after) and location (impact, control) as the factors of interest. Furthermore, it requires that multiple replicates be taken at each sampling opportunity. 2	3

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When analyzing the Anova, comparison in the main factors is not of particular importance. Significant difference (or lack of it) between the B&A samples is not informative if it occurred at both C and I locations. Instead, it is necessary to demonstrate that any difference between the B and A samples occurred in opposite directions at the two locations. The comparison necessary to demonstrate this is the two-way interaction between time and location. This interaction would be significant if the change between B and A samples was positive at one location and negative at the other, regardless of which had the positive results.

The ENRI studies met only one of the criteria described above, by collecting samples before and after launches. However, ENRI did not sample any representative control streams that were outside the potential area of influence by rocket exhausts. If we assume the studies were conducted to test the null hypothesis of no difference between before and after samples, then that hypothesis could be rejected only if changes at the study sites occurred in a different manner than at control sites (the two-way interaction). But without adequate control samples, it is not possible to reject the null hypothesis even if it is false.

Rejection of the null hypothesis when it is true is a type I error. In most statistical studies, we set the significance level (α), or probability of rejection equal to 0.05 or less. Acceptance of the null hypothesis when it is false is a type II error, and has a probability (β) that is calculable post-hoc, but not predictable. The Power of the test is equivalent to $1 - \beta$, the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis (correctly) when it is false. However, if the test is designed such that it the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, i.e., the type II error probability = 1.0, then the power of the test is 0.

Water Chemistry:

The baseline study document does not indicate the dates on which samples were collected, anywhere in the document. This is important information and should be prominently placed in the methods section. Subsequent reports suggest that samples were collected in June of 1994, but specific dates were not given. Comparisons to older data are similar, though the difference in dates does not allow trends to be assessed.

The analyses conducted around the dates of launches show no apparent differences between baseline data, pre-launch, and post-launch data. However, only one measurement was made in each of four streams pre- and post-launch. Thus no statistical comparisons can be made within streams. Furthermore, seasonal differences might mask any differences caused by exhaust impacts. No studies were conducted in March 2001 due to temperatures. Sampling was only consistent at Stream 2. Alkalinity levels are very low (<20 mg/L) indicating low buffering capacity, i.e. minor disturbances could trigger rapid fluctuations in pH.

Aluminum concentrations are of particular interest because it has the greatest potential to change as a result of launches, and the most potential lethality. However, Aluminum was not sampled until November 2001. Post launch values increased at every location sampled, by factors of 2 to 6. The highest values measured were 104 mg/L. ENRI states that the increase "might be attributable to inputs from rocket exhaust", but that these concentrations are "in the range of those found elsewhere and do not exceed levels believed to be toxic to aquatic life" at the pH found in the study streams. Such large increases are probably statistically significant, but ENRI did not even conduct a simple t-test on the data. They also stated that "total aluminum

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values have been shown to naturally increase as stream flows increase in response to seasonal changes and rainstorms such as occurred near KLC on launch day".

In other words, fluctuations in aluminum concentrations might be natural, but there are no similar samples from control sites that could be used to separate the confounding factors of weather and rocket exhaust. The study was designed in such a way that it was not possible to reject the null hypothesis even if it was false, so that its power is essentially 0. If aluminum is the primary exhaust product that might be lethal to aquatic organisms, why was it not sampled earlier in the program?

Macro-invert sampling.

This analysis also suffers from poor sampling design. Furthermore, results cannot be compared to the baseline studies because the sampling equipment was changed. A Surber sampler was used in stream 2 in 1994, and again in 1998. Stream 7 was not sampled in 1994. Both streams were sampled with a dipnet in 1998, which is supposedly a better technique, but not comparable to the Surber samples. No attempts were made to calibrate the two methods by obtaining comparative samples. Only one collective sample value was computed for each stream and sampler type, before and after launch. Thus, again, no statistical comparisons can be made. Some of the results indicate changes that were null or beneficial, while others indicate deleterious changes, but without replicate samples it is not possible to determine whether these differences are statistically significant or not. Only the results from Stream 2 were considered by ENRI to be valid.

Reference information for aquatic invertebrates does not exist for Kodiak Island, and this complicates comparison of the data (ENRI, November 1998). Changes in macro-invertebrate counts were attributed to seasonal variation and differences in sampling methods, and in stream 7, to the effects of repeated sampling, i.e. changes were caused by the procedures used to measure them. All macro-invertebrate indices declined after the September 2001 Athena launch (the largest rocket launched), suggesting the presence of a pollution effect, but it was attributed to a seasonal effect; however, the November samples showed a return to pre-launch values, suggesting that the September results were probably associated with effects of the Athena launch. Effects of launches cannot be distinguished without comparison to control samples, which do not exist.

Sediment Biototoxicity studies

Some of these samples include 2 or 3 replicates taken before and after launch, whereas others do not. However, the "statistic" used to compare them is incorrectly described, and inappropriate for the test. According to the document, "a coefficient of variation (CV).... was calculated by dividing the standard deviation of TU [toxicity units] by sampling period and then [sic] by the mean TU by sampling period". In actuality, the mean of all replicates was calculated for pre- and post-launch samples. Then the CV was calculated by dividing the standard deviation (SD) of the pre- and post means by the average of the pre- and post means. This method of computing a CV is incorrect because it uses only the means of the pre and post sample data, rather than the raw data themselves, thus it essentially "throws out" the original data, reducing its variability, the information content of the test, and its ability to discern real differences among the samples. It is of even less value when the original samples do not include any replicates.

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KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 5 When compared this way, only one set of samples, from the East Twin Lakes inlet stream showed any potential toxicity. However, the authors indicate that the highly heterogeneous nature of sediments at the site were probably the cause of this result, and it should therefore be discounted. In other words, the Biotox test is not an adequate method for sampling these sites. In fact, the CV by itself is not a statistical test. It is only a measure of the size of the SD relative to the mean. The appropriate test in this case would be a t-test for two samples with unequal variances. When I compared the data using this test, none of the replicated samples showed any significant differences in toxicity before and after the launch. The non-replicated samples cannot be analyzed. The studies conducted above do not include control sites. Virtually all sites within the KLC area can be considered potentially impacted. Stream 2 is furthest from the KLC site, and was considered to be a control site by the authors, but may actually be too close for a good control site. Conclusion concerning ENRI studies A considerable amount of work was conducted by the investigators (ENRI). However, the study suffers from poor sampling design, inadequate replication (or none at all), lack of a suitable control site, lack of statistical analysis, or inappropriate statistics. Chemical analyses indicated an increase in aluminum concentrations after the 2001 launch, but it was discounted as unimportant without any statistical justification. The macroinvertebrate sampling was compromised by a change in sampling technique, rendering the baseline studies useless. Furthermore, the highly variable nature of the streams makes them poor candidates for analysis with the metrics chosen. Nevertheless, the data suggest a negative impact of the 2001 launch, but again, these results were discounted as "seasonal" without comparison to any control data. The biotoxicity test was apparently extremely sensitive to minor variations in sediment quality, rendering it unsuitable for use in some of the highly sensitive sites. As a result of these limitations, the ENRI study cannot be used to make any clear statements about the presence or absence of environmental impacts due to rocket launches. It does not demonstrate the best scientific knowledge, or the highest scientific standards, and would not withstand peer-review scrutiny. Nor does it represent the quality standards to which the University of Alaska should be aspiring. At best, it should be discredited as a worthless exercise in futility. 2) Access to public lands for recreational and subsistence uses Previous public meetings in Kodiak have demonstrated that public access to Narrow Cape and Fossil Beach is a high priority, and the public does not want to be excluded from those sites. Throughout the EIS, references are made to potential closures of the road and restriction of access. These are usually vague, often conflicting, and generally open-ended. <u>All potential restrictions of access should be outlined in a single location in the EIS and described with definite limits.</u> A sampling of such references follows: 5	4 5	KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 6 P.2-5 says "security related activities would occur for approximately 5 weeks [surrounding] each launch campaign", and that during that time "public access could be limited in the vicinity of the GBI missile storage, handling, and launch facilities". What are "security related activities"? Does this mean closure of the road to public access? <u>Closing of the Narrow Cape road for such a length of time is totally unacceptable.</u> Any closure longer than a few hours before a launch has been deemed unacceptable by the public citizens of Kodiak. P 2-71 "The public would be denied use of Fossil Beach for up to 1 day during any interceptor or target launch. ... beach access would be restricted for hours at a time during hazardous operations... the beach could also be closed if a GBI missile is at the site during time of heightened national security" These statements essentially provide KLC the option to close Narrow Cape beach access at any time, for any length of time, without restriction. <u>This is unacceptable. Limitations on the restriction of access need to be defined.</u> P 4-68 Construction is expected to require one year, and will be ongoing 24-7 during summer. During that period the public will be excluded "from the immediate vicinity of the construction site". What does this mean? How close is the "immediate vicinity". Does it mean the public will be excluded only from KLC property, or that the Narrow Cape road will be closed? <u>Narrow Cape road should not be closed except during launches. Closure during construction is unacceptable.</u> P E-5 claims that the "activity" does not negatively affect public access to coastal waters. This is patently false, because, as stated, "AADC security personnel" would close Pasagshak road at the site boundary" before launches. Who are these security personnel? Does AADC have its own police force, or are they referring to the State Patrol? Pasagshak Road is a state highway and is not part of the KLC property. Therefore, they do not have the right to close the road without express permission from the AK. Dept. of Transportation. Subsistence uses P. E-7 states that "given the documented limited use of the Narrow Cape area for subsistence practices.... no impacts to subsistence harvesting activities on Kodiak Island are expected." No documents are provided or referenced. This statement implies that subsistence uses at Narrow Cape are 1) documented, and 2) limited, and 3) implies that existing documents were found to support these statements. However, ADFG does not routinely document, record, or monitor any subsistence use of marine resources other than salmon and crab. At various times I personally have observed heavy 6	6

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KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 7 subsistence use of intertidal resources including baidarkies (chitons), whelks (snails), and seaweeds. Yet these uses are not documented in any official manner. For the EIS to suggest that they are essentially nonexistent is disingenuous if not actually a falsification. If aluminum concentrations in streams become elevated as a result of launches (as shown by ENRI), they could become elevated in nearshore intertidal organisms as well, thus creating a pollution hazard for subsistence use of those resources. In fact, ADF&G conducted an extensive survey of subsistence food use in 1991-1994, following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The survey was conducted by interviews, and resulted in the creation of the Community Profile Database (CPDB). This information is available from the ADF&G Subsistence Division website: http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/FISH.GAME/subsist/geninfo/publicns/cpdb.htm Data were collected on many species, including game, fish, invertebrates, and plants. Examination of the database shows that, while highly variable, use of intertidal species (chitons, snails, urchins, limpets, mussels, sea cucumbers, octopus and seaweeds) is considerable. <u>Estimated total harvests of these few intertidal species by people on the Kodiak road system ranged from a low of 8,500 lbs in 1992 (a year following EVOS) to over 25,000 lbs in 1992.</u> There are only a few rocky intertidal areas where these foods can be harvested that are accessible from the road system. These include Fort Abercrombie, Mill Bay beach, Near Island, Cape Chiniak and Narrow Cape. Although the exact location of capture was not recorded, it is highly likely that some portion of that harvest was taken from the Narrow Cape/Fossil Beach area. Thus the inclusion of the claim cited above in the EIS suggests that <u>no effort was made by the writers of the EIS to obtain or study this information.</u> P 4-101 The EIS states that "the Narrow Cape area hosts only a limited amount of subsistence harvesting", and assumes that restriction of access would be the only impact on subsistence use, and that "would not be significant". Line 22 says access would be prohibited up to 9 days per year; Line 31 says 5 days per year. <u>These statements are inconsistent. What is the real story?</u> As shown above, available information shows that, in an average year, <u>subsistence harvest along the road system of intertidal species alone reached 25,000 lbs.</u> Although the exact locations of harvest are not identified, this does not exclude Narrow Cape, which is easily accessible. Subsistence harvests from that area would not only be prevented by access closure, but would be harmed if those resources were polluted by exhaust products. Even if pollution does not occur, the public perception that resources were contaminated might prevent subsistence users from harvesting in that area. The more launches are conducted there, the greater that perception will be. Thus, <u>there will be a cumulative impact on the perception of quality of the natural resources.</u> P 4-94 "Due to the isolation of the proposed facilities, the lack of sensitive viewers, and the existence of other man-made elements in the area, the proposed action would not have significant impact on aesthetic or visual resources". 7		KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 8 This statement assumes that "sensitive viewers" are only those who live near a site, and lack of such residents implies a lack of sensitive viewers. It also defines the Coast Guard Loran station as a "visual presence" that already disturbs the area, and implies that the KLC is no more disturbing to the visual aesthetic. <u>These statements demonstrate a lack of sensitivity to local interests and land use patterns, and ignorance of the local recreational activities.</u> One of the major uses of the Narrow Cape region is whale watching, particularly during the period from mid-March to June. At peak migration, hundreds of whales pass through the ocean between Narrow Cape and Ugak Island. Many "sensitive viewers" drive out there specifically to appreciate the wildness and the presence of the whales. The scenic value of the surrounding landscape is a valuable commodity that is unique to Kodiak, and specifically to Narrow Cape. Appreciation for it will be disturbed, not only by prevention of access, but by the visual presence of military elements on the scene. 3) Public safety considerations P2-61 The proposed missile assembly building (MAB) would be sited so that Narrow Cape road would be inside the Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) of 1,425 ft. As a result, Narrow Cape road would have to be closed during any time a missile is present inside the MAB. It would also overlap parts of Fossil Beach (P. 4-61). <u>This is unacceptable.</u> Obviously <u>these facilities must be relocated so that the no portion of public lands or roads is within 1425 feet (the previously defined ESQD) of the facilities.</u> P 4-51 Fuel tanks for the "Kill Vehicle" (EKV) would contain 7.5 l of monomethyl hydrazine and 5.5 l of Nitrogen tetroxide (P 2-3). The (ESQD) for these is apparently 1,425 ft (P. 2-61). These tanks would be stored at the oxidizer storage bldg or the Processing Facility, which are only 500 and 1000 feet, respectively, from Narrow Cape Rd, according to the map on p. 2-62. This would require shutting down NC Rd any time such materials are in storage. <u>This is unacceptable.</u> <u>These facilities must be relocated so that the no portion of public lands or roads is within 1425 feet (the previously defined ESQD) of the facilities.</u> 4) (In)Consistency with area development plans. <u>Appendix E - Determination of Consistency with Coastal Management Plans</u> This section is very puzzling because statements are made with no support at all, to wit: P E-3 "Specific use policies [of the Kodiak Island Borough] cover industrial development, commercial development, etc..." and therefore "they are not applicable to activities proposed for the GMD ETR Program". If the program is not industrial or commercial 8	7 8

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KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 9 what is it? Obviously military, therefore it is concluded to be exempt from the management plan. <u>This is not a logical conclusion.</u> P E-4 The plan gives development priority to water-related and water-dependent uses. The GMD program is claimed to be both water-related and water-dependent because it is near water. This claim is both extravagant and ludicrous. How is that justifiable? In what way is it water dependent? It does not use water as a source of input, or (supposedly) directly affect it. The EIS suggests that, because the KLC is already near the water, therefore, it is dependent on the water. <u>This is not a logical conclusion.</u> P 4-77 The entire construction scenario assumes that housing for construction workers will either have to be built on site, or found in Kodiak. On site housing is not provided for in the Narrow Cape land use plan. Finding housing for 150 people in the summer, during the height of fishing and tourism season "would represent a moderate to significant impact to the local tourism industry by excluding repeat/returning tourist clientele from local establishments." How are local tourist oriented businesses such as charter boats supposed to carry on normal business if there are no available hotel rooms? There just aren't enough rooms to house a workforce the size of which is necessary for this project, without a negative impact on the tourist industry. Tourists come to fish, not to watch rocket launches. Additionally, estimates of traffic on Narrow Cape Road are based on these same assumptions, but without on-site housing, traffic will be much higher than stated in this EIS. <u>This scenario is not well planned or carefully thought out.</u> <u>Compatibility with the KIB Pasagshak /Narrow Cape Area Plan</u> Land occupied by the AADC was conveyed to it in 1994 by the Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources under Interagency Land Managment Agreement (ILMA) # 226285. The ILMA "... does not authorize the use of the subsurface estate or any materials on the site unless specifically authorized ..." Use of the site for underground development of missile silos is not specifically authorized. Further expansion of the KLC is not provided for under the existing ILMA. At the least, a new ILMA will have to be negotiated. Furthermore, the ILMA states that "Public access to state lands.... shall not be blocked or restricted in any way... except to protect public safety [as during launches] and improvements [e.g. buildings]." This does not allow for closures of the road during construction or "security related activities". Summary and Recommendations 1) Problem: The most likely environmental impact of rocket launches is elevation of aluminum chloride levels in streams, and its effect on macrofauna, and possibly subsequent impacts to fish or intertidal invertebrates downstream (which are undocumented). Claims that such impacts would not occur are not believable, given the evidence available. 9	9	KLC EIS Review Brad Stevens Page 10 Recommendation: Continued sampling of Aluminum chloride and pH levels should be conducted in streams around the KLC, including control streams that are outside the influence of rocket exhausts (not done in previous studies). Sampling for aluminum contamination should also be conducted in fish and other subsistence resources within the nearby streams, Twin lakes, and adjacent intertidal areas. 2) Problem: Kodiak residents have repeatedly and firmly stated that access to Narrow Cape and Fossil Beach should not be restricted. This EIS suggests that many more such closures may occur, for a variety of reasons from including launches, construction, storage of fuels, rocket transport or storage, and "security related activities". Such closures could range from hours to weeks or months. AADC has persistently obfuscated on the exact amount of closures they plan. Recommendation: AADC should outline to the community exactly the number, dates, and length of any planned closures for any purpose whatsoever. 3) Problem: Storage of highly explosive and toxic fuels any closer than 1,425 ft from public roads or lands is unacceptable due to both public risk, and the requirements to prohibit public access to those areas during storage. This is unacceptable. Recommendation: Fuel storage buildings must be sited so that their safety exclusion zones do not overlap public roads or lands. 4) Problem: Increased closures of Narrow Cape road are in direct conflict with the stated goal of providing continued public access to Narrow Cape and nearby beaches, as specified in the Kodiak Island Borough Pasagshak/Narrow Cape Area Plan. Claims that the KLC is a "water dependent activity" and should have priority of land use are extravagant and ludicrous. Housing for large numbers of construction personnel is not available, and such an influx would have a negative impact on local tourism by "...excluding repeat/returning tourist clientele from local establishments." The development plan submitted by AADC to Alaska DNR did not specify further expansion of the nature described by the EIS. Such expansion is not permitted under the Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA) which transferred control of the land from ADNRR to the AADC. Recommendation: At a minimum, a new ILMA will have to be negotiated between AADC and the Alaska DNR. Kodiak island Borough should critically evaluate the expanded plan for consistency with existing land use management plans. 10	10

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June 16, 2003 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Mrs. Julia Hudson-Elliott) 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, Alabama 35805 gmdetreis@smdc.army.mil Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range. Dear Mrs. Hudson-Elliott: We have reviewed the portions of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range (DEIS) that relate to basing the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) in Everett, Washington. In summary, Everett provides excellent homeport facilities, having very deep water right to the pier, exceptional protection from storms and shoreside access to the facilities and amenities of Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton, etc. Although we raise some issues relating to the navigational challenges between Everett and the ocean, these can be mitigated. But Everett is also a very congested area, surrounded by airports, homes, businesses and highways that may require significant restrictions on the operation of the powerful X-band radar of the SBX when in port. The question that must be considered by the project managers is whether operational restrictions on the SBX radar that might be required in Everett's heavily populated environment will ultimately interfere with the testing and calibration necessary to make the tests of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense a success. We ask that the following issues be addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, including appropriate alternatives and mitigation. 1. Risk of collision and spills when entering or leaving Puget Sound. Washington State has been working for many years to reduce the risk of vessel groundings, collisions or spills in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. The State has, at its own cost,	P-W-0027 1	stationed a rescue tug at Neah Bay to respond to vessels in distress. The SBX, carrying 800,000 gallons of fuel and with a wind-catching height of 250 feet and a predicted cruising speed of only seven knots, could easily become a danger to itself and other vessels if hit by high winds while fighting surface currents that routinely exceed four knots in Admiralty Inlet. The Final EIS should compare the navigational risks of the approaches to each of the possible SBX basing alternatives. For the Everett alternative, the Final EIS should discuss additional mitigation options including requiring that the SBX have a tug escort all of the way from the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Everett, federal support for the state-funded rescue tug and other reasonable forms of mitigation. 2. Risks associated with SBX radiation while in port. The DEIS does a good job of listing the basic radiation risks associated with the SBX. But specific measures to protect people, wildlife and machinery in the air and on the ground are largely put off to the EMR/EMI survey and analysis that will be conducted after the SBX is constructed. While the DEIS contains numerous assurances that a combination of high energy zones on aeronautical charts and ground restrictions around the SBX will, along with operations restrictions on the SBX, prevent any problems, this cannot be demonstrated at this time. Figure 3.8.2-1 shows just how congested the Everett area is. The Naval Air Station is a few miles due west. Paine Field, which supports an important Boeing Company plant, is five miles south. Interstate 5 runs along the east side and is within the risk circle for ground or air handling of EEDs at 65% power and within the risk circle for the presence or shipping of EEDs at full power. According to the DEIS, the grating lobe covers a large area on the ground and can trigger or damage EEDs within 1.4 miles at full power. Without some detailed alternatives being presented in the EIS, it is hard to see how the safety zones necessary for full power testing of the SBX can actually fit in Everett. Perhaps the Final EIS can have a diagram that shows the area within 15 miles of the moorage and indicating the directions the X-band radar might safely be directed at full power. If flight operations at Paine Field or the Naval Air Station need to be interrupted or commercial and pleasure vessels prohibited from passing the moorage during testing, this needs to be discussed in the Final EIS. The Final EIS should also address the number of small planes that fly from the Seattle area to the San Juan Islands and Canada, passing near Everett. If necessary, the Final EIS could commit to doing a supplemental review of operational restrictions on the radar at Everett once the actual emissions information is available. As noted in the summary, if operations of the X-band radar must be highly restricted while at Everett, it may be impossible to carry out the necessary testing and calibration of the SBX at that site. 3. Visual Impacts. Figure 2.1.4-1 gives a great feeling for the design of the SBX. A second figure comparing the profile of the SBX to the familiar profile of the USS Abraham Lincoln, the Nimitz-class carrier normally moored in Everett, would help reviewers and the public assess the visual impacts of the SBX.	2 3 4

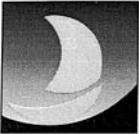
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COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
5	Island County Board of Commissioners_____ PHONE: (360) 679-7354 from Camano (360) 629-4522 from S. Whidbey (360) 321-5111 FAX: (360) 679-7381 P. O. Box 5000, Coupeville, WA 98239-5000 April 15, 2003 United States Army Space Missile Defense Command Attn: SMDC-EN-V Ms. Julia Elliott P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Ms. Elliott, Recently, Island County learned of a proposed project for the Missile Defense Agency to site a Sea Based X-Band Radar (SBX) array at Naval Station Everett in the waters of Puget Sound at Everett, Washington. Island County is very interested in learning more about this proposal. We understand that a scoping meeting was noticed in a Seattle newspaper and the meeting held. Unfortunately, Island County was not a recipient of the notice for the scoping meeting and we are not located within the central distribution region for Seattle newspapers so we were unable to view the notice in the newspaper. Our request is that the comment period deadline of April 15, 2003 be extended so that we may have an opportunity to become more informed on the project details. National security is obviously are very important issue to us, therefore we are not suggesting that we are opposed to the concept, nor are we advocating the project, however, the facility will likely be transported through the waters of Island County and the electromagnetic currents will extend into the county. We are very anxious to learn more about this project and hope that you will honor our request for an extended comment period deadline. Sincerely, Mike Shelton, Island County Commissioner	P-W-0028 1

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
4/1/'03 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL. 35807 -3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, I write to voice my opposition to the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) proposed to home port at Naval Station Everett or in Port Gardner Bay, Everett, WA. I oppose this radar being placed in a large, urban populated area such as Everett and its surrounding communities. The SBX radar should be placed in a site that will not affect any population base. The 22.5 km (13.8 miles) Radiation Hazard Area and Electromagnetic Interference Area covers a population base estimated at 400,000 people. It interferes with airplane navigation and communication controls. It may interfere with our local hospital and medical equipment and emergency communication systems. Our citizens are not safer within this hazard area. Current scientific studies have not analyzed radars of this power over a long exposure period. Our children should not be raised within a Radiation Hazard Area regardless of the assurances that radiation levels are within 'safe' limitations. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) does not thoroughly address the negative impacts of the SBX and the security area that will surround it, on the loss of our most valuable resource, our recreational and commercial waterway, Port Gardner Bay. The DEIS does not adequately address the loss of future economic re-development of our public water front properties. The SBX eliminates the vision and future economic potentials of our city. Home porting the SBX will forever tie the City of Everett to an industrial, military, and restricted access waterfront. The impact of this enormous structure on our waterfront will have a huge, negative affect on the visual attraction of the bay as well as destroy the views from surrounding homes and businesses. The loss of desirability and loss of property values are not taken into account in this proposal. The SBX must not become the visual landmark of our town. I oppose the SBX Radar project being forced upon Everett, Washington and its people. Place this radar at one of the military sites that does not involve a community. Sincerely, <i>Dolores Geary</i> Dolores Geary Concerned Citizens Against the SBX	P-W-0029 1 2 3 4 5	City of Port Hueneme OFFICE OF THE MAYOR March 6, 2003 U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott) 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, AL 35805 Dear Ms. Elliott: The Port Hueneme City Council enthusiastically endorses the placement of the Sea Based Test X-Band Radar at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC), San Nicolas Island. Having the X-Band radar at San Nicolas Island logistically makes sense and the Council is confident of the community's support should the Ground Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Joint Program Office of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) make the decision to select NBVC. Placing the X-Band Radar on the Pacific Sea Test Range with close proximity to NBVC, San Nicolas Island provides a perfect location. The Sea Range will allow the MDA thousands of square miles for uninterrupted, interference-free testing. NBVC will also provide outstanding mainland logistical support for the system from both Point Mugu and Port Hueneme. Instrumentation at Point Mugu will assist the X-Band with its sensors and tracking missions. At the same time, San Nicolas Island's remote location off the Ventura County coast eliminates potential encroachment threats and provides a safe venue in which to conduct radar operations. Because of this, the Council is confident that the community, as a whole, would fully support the X-Band Radar System at San Nicolas Island. The City Council strongly supports the MDA proposal to base the Sea based Test X-Band Radar at San Nicolas Island. Sincerely, <i>Jonathan Sharkey</i> JONATHAN SHARKEY MAYOR c: City Council City Manager RDP-21 250 North Ventura Road • Port Hueneme, California 93041 • Phone (805) 986-6500 http://www.ci.port-hueneme.ca.us	P-W-0030 1

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0031



Chenega Bay
Cordova
Tatitlek
Valdez
Whittier

prince william sound
**ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
DISTRICT**

March 12, 2003

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

Dear Ms. Elliott:

On behalf of Prince William Sound Economic Development District, I would like to offer this letter of support for the SBX-Radar site.

Valdez is a port city designated a National Scenic By-way, with astounding natural beauty, surrounded by the highest coastal mountain peaks of any city in Alaska. Valdez has one of the finest school systems in the state, and Prince William Sound Community College. Each year the college sponsors the Last Frontier Theatre Conference attended by leading playwrights from New York and London.

Valdez is the hub city of Prince William Sound offering fishing, kayaking, diving, skiing, hiking, birding, snowmobiling – every sport for the outdoor enthusiast! The region is about 20,000 sq. miles of mountains, glaciers, rivers, beaches and forests.

The other communities in Prince William Sound are easily accessible by the Alaska Marine Highway System. They are Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek and Whittier.

If our organization can assist your department in any way, please contact us.

Sincerely,


Sue Cogswell
Executive Director

2207 Spenard Rd., Suite 207 - Anchorage, Alaska 99503 - (907) 222-2440 - FAX (907) 222-2411 - Cell (907) 223-7672 - Email: pwsedd@gci.net

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0032



PAINE FIELD

COUNTY EXECUTIVE Robert Drewel
AIRPORT DIRECTOR Dave Waggoner

March 24, 2003

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

Dear Ms Elliott

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS for the GMD ETR. Our interest is specifically in the option for basing the SBX radar at Naval Station Everett and its potential for affecting aviation at the Snohomish County Airport / Paine Field which is located 5 miles southwest of the home port.

Paine Field is a large general aviation airport with nearly 550 aircraft based here and over 200,000 annual flight operations. The FAA mans an Airport Traffic Control Tower at Paine Field between the hours of 7am and 9pm. With excellent visual and electronic navigation aids Paine is a very popular airport for student training with substantial traffic going to/from the uncontrolled airports within the SBX potential interference area at all hours of the day. Paine is home to the Boeing company wide body production plant assembling 747,767, and 777 aircraft as well as nearly 50 businesses that rely on the continued unrestricted access to the airport. The continued successes of these businesses are the cornerstone of our region's economy.

In reviewing the DEIS we are concerned that we cannot accurately gauge the effects of the SBX on aviation activities at the Airport lacking the technical information that will be generated in the full EMR/EMI survey. The concern for aviation users comes from DEIS statements using words like "most air navigation facilities", "highly unlikely", and "if possible" that seem to be less than an absolute guarantee of no impact on aircraft.

We request that the agency delay decision-making until questions about interference with airport operations are fully answered. The EMR studies should be complete and any potential conditions or restrictions on use of the SBX or use of surrounding airspace should be disclosed as part of this EIS, not just as a follow-up study after the site is selected.

Sincerely


Dave Waggoner
Airport Director

 SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT



To: SMDC-EN-V
Ms. Julia Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: SBX Missile Defense Platform

Dear Ms. Elliott:

The City of Everett Park Commission functions in an advisory capacity to the Mayor of Everett, City Council and city departments in respect to park and recreation matters. We would like to take this opportunity to comment on the SBX—described as a key component to creating a national missile-defense system.

As commissioners for the City of Everett Park Department, we encourage recreational activities, outdoor activity, neighborhood exploration as well as beautification. Enhancing and protecting our neighborhood views is of major consideration when planning and designing our park system, plantings and gateways.

The SBX by description looks like "an oil-drilling rig topped by a huge sphere". At 250 feet above the Everett waterline and 390 feet in length, we are concerned about the impact this would have on the appearance of Port Gardner Bay.

We are proud of the All America City title that Everett has earned and even more proud of what's held in our future. Being considered in the forefront as a potential homeport to a structure such as this goes against the key elements that we strive to achieve in our commitment to the visitors and citizens of Everett.

We therefore respectfully request you not consider Everett's Port Gardner Bay when looking at potential sites for the SBX.

Sincerely,

Gary Stormo, Chairman
Everett Parks and Recreation Board of Commission

CITY OF EVERETT • 802 Mukilteo Blvd. • Everett, WA 98203 • (425) 257-8300 • Fax (425) 257-8325

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0033

1

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0034

1

2

March 11, 2003

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

SUBJECT: District Comments on the DEIS for the Ground-Based Midcourse
Extended Test Range Missile Defense System

Dear Ms. Elliott,

The Channel Islands Beach Community Services District would like to offer the following comments concerning your agency's Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Test Range DEIS. Our agency is located in Ventura County, California and therefore our comments are primarily related to project components in Ventura County and San Nicholas Islands. Our comments can best be summarized as follows:

1. Volume I, page 3-133, Water-The NAS Point Mugu and NBVC Port Hueneme do not receive water from the United Water Conservation District (UWCD) as stated in the DEIS. Both facilities receive their water from the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA). The PHWA was formed in 1994 as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) by the City of Port Hueneme and the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District (CIBCS). The PHWA began deliveries of potable water to both Naval Facilities in 1997.

Further, the DEIS states that 'the existing system capacity' is 22.0 million liters (5.8 million gallons) per day. The DEIS should be clarified on this point. If 'system capacity' is referring to the facility infrastructure being capable of delivering 5.8 million gallons per day, that is one thing. But neither of the two base facilities individually or combined have water delivery contracts which assure availability of 5.8 million gallons per day. We believe the total capacity of water available to the two facilities is closer to the 1.6 million gallons per day. To our knowledge, no water capacity agreements exist for the receipt of more water than is currently being used.
2. Volume II, page 4-235, Water-The calculation of 27.7% of the NBVC Port Hueneme water capacity (5.8 million gallons per day) is currently being used at the base is incorrect. Please refer to comment # 1 above, as we do not believe that either Port Hueneme or NAS Point Mugu (or combined) has a

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
GMD-ETR-DEIS, Julia Elliott March 11, 2003 Page 2 water sales contract providing these facilities with 5.8 million gallons per day. We believe both facilities are very close to 100% capacity at the present time given existing contracts and water availability from local suppliers. 3. It has come to the District's attention that the Federal Government is proposing to exempt the Pentagon's Missile Defense System from the customary operational testing legally required of every new weapons system in order to deploy it by 2004. (<i>Los Angeles Times</i>; Los Angeles, California; February 24, 2003; Esther Schrader; The Nation; Missile Defense Waiver Sought; White House wants to exempt the Pentagon's controversial weapons system from operational testing rules, a first for a major program.) If this is the case, it would appear that the DEIS is no longer sufficient in any proposed location. Most issues such as Health & Safety, Air Quality, Airspace, Biological Resources, Water Resources, Noise, Hazardous Materials and Missile Launch Safety and Emergency Response analysis are currently flawed if a new weapon system of this magnitude and significance is to be deployed without customary operational testing. This is true of the known system components, it becomes even more of an issue when you realize that some of the technology to allow the system to work has yet to be developed. We offer these comments for your consideration. We believe significant improvements are needed in the DEIS before a FONSI can be issued. Sincerely, Bill Higgins General Manager C: Board of Directors	3	THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0035

SAN BUENAVENTURA CITY COUNCIL

From the Office of Councilmember Neal Andrews



February 24, 2003

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

RE: Ground Based Mid-Course Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Elliot and others to whom it may concern:

As a City Council Member from the City of San Buenaventura, I have every confidence, based on the materials provided to date in the Draft EIS, that this project could be developed in and offshore of Ventura County with minimal unmitigatable environmental impacts. While I cannot speak for the entire City Council on this matter at this time, I am the designated representative of the city to the Regional Defense Partnership for the 21st Century, and, as such, I am charged by my colleagues with the task of remaining informed of events and developments involving military installations and activities in this geographic area that could impact our city. I believe that, upon completion of your review and provided any environmental effects identified in the review are vigorously mitigated to the extent feasible, this project will have the enthusiastic support of our citizens.

Sincerely,



Neal Andrews
Council Member
City of San Buenaventura

501 Poli Street • P. O. Box 99 • 93002-0099 • (805) 654-7827 • FAX (805) 652-0865
email: nandrews@ci.ventura.ca.us

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0035

1

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0036



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF VENTURA**
GOVERNMENT CENTER, HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
800 SOUTH VICTORIA AVENUE, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA 93009

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
JUDY MIKELS
Chair
STEVE BENNETT
LINDA PARKS
KATHY I. LONG
JOHN K. FLYNN

KATHY I. LONG
SUPERVISOR, THIRD DISTRICT
(805) 654-2276
FAX: (805) 654-2226
(800) 660-5474 EXT. 6542276
E-mail: kathy.long@gmail.co.ventura.ca.us

February 24, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMDE-EN-V
Mrs. Julia Elliott
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, AL 35805

Re: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR)
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

I am lending my support to site the proposed GMD testing activities at Port Hueneme, California and appreciate the continued environmental study that will be undertaken in full consideration of this project.

In reviewing the scope of the EIS, it would appear the draft document sufficiently covers the intent of the project. Naval Base Ventura County, located on the Port of Hueneme is uniquely suited and positioned to provide an outstanding site, free of excessive public contact and encroachment, compatible in existing program, and capable of expanding facility and personnel vital to this project. The base has space, range and resource options at the disposal of this proposed project.

The deep water port is both essential and available to this project. The large ocean range, with the extended San Nicholas Island base of operation 60 miles from close public viewing and encroachment make the site well suited to significant defense testing, with minimal negative impact on the public. NBVC has been a leader in environmental stewardship of San Nicolas Island, and has a track record of accommodation among its military partners that provide the necessary expanded operations required for this project.

The robust testing and analysis considered part of this project must be undertaken under the safest conditions possible; Port Hueneme's open sea range with proximity to air and naval commands is powerful and guarantees the least risky test environment.

The County of Ventura stands ready to work in partnership with our military and those engaged in the continued environmental impact study.

Sincerely,



KATHY I. LONG
Supervisor Third District

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0036

1

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)



City Of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive • P.O. Box 248 • Camarillo, CA 93011-0248

Office Of the Mayor
(805) 388-5307
Fax (805) 388-5318

March 12, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMD-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott)
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, AL 35805

Dear Ms. Elliott:

The Camarillo City Council endorses the placement of the Sea Based Test X-Band Radar at Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) at San Nicolas Island. Having the X-Band Radar at San Nicolas Island logistically makes sense since the island is 60 miles offshore and will have virtually no impact on inhabited areas.

Sitting in the Pacific Sea Test Range, close to NBVC, San Nicolas Island provides a perfect location for the X-Band Radar. The Sea Range will allow the MDA thousands of square miles for uninterrupted, interference-free testing. NBVC will also provide outstanding mainland logistical support for the system from both Point Mugu and Port Hueneme. Instrumentation at Point Mugu will assist the X-Band with its sensors and tracking missions.

At the same time, San Nicolas Island's remote location off the Ventura County coast eliminates potential encroachment threats from the community and public sector, and provides a safe venue in which to conduct radar operations. The City Council unanimously supports the X-Band Radar System at San Nicolas Island.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Craven
Mayor

cc: RPD-21 Members
Ventura County Mayors

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0037

1

City of Adak
Adak, Alaska

Resolution No. 2003-08

A RESOLUTION URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO CONSIDER ADAK, ALASKA AS THE SEA-BASED TEST X-BAND RADAR PRIMARY SUPPORT BASE

WHEREAS, the Adak City Council is a municipal government for the City of Adak in the State of Alaska; and,

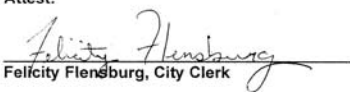
WHEREAS, the City of Adak recognizes that the Secretary of Defense has identified the need to gain a higher level of confidence in the capability of the GMD element; and

WHEREAS, the City of Adak foresees the development of the Sea Based X-Band Radar Support Base in Adak, Alaska to provide an effective increase in economic development and stability; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the City of Adak and its citizens hereby support the Department of Defense in the proposed action to construct and operate the Sea Based X-Band Radar within and around the boundaries of Adak, Alaska to better defend the United States of America.

Passed and adopted by Adak City Council this 20th day of March, 2003.


Keith Martin, Mayor

Attest:

Felicity Flensburg, City Clerk

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0038

1

CITY COUNCIL

Ray Di Giulio, Mayor
Brian Brennan, Deputy Mayor
Neal Andrews, Councilmember
James J. Friedman, Councilmember
James L. Monahan, Councilmember
Carl E. Morehouse, Councilmember
Sandy E. Smith, Councilmember

March 17, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Mrs. Julia Hudson-Elliott)
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, Alabama 35805

Re: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

Dear Mrs. Hudson-Elliott:

The City of Ventura appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the subject DEIS. As a neighboring jurisdiction to one of the proposed military installations that would support the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar, specifically Port Hueneme/Point Magu, the City of Ventura has expressed concerns regarding socioeconomics, housing, and employment related to the project alternatives. This concerns have been addressed in the DEIS, and the City of Ventura fully supports siting of the Sea Based Test X-Band Radar at the Naval Base Ventura County at San Nicolas Island, and location of the logistical support for the system at Point Magu and Port Hueneme.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to participate in the review process, and best of success as this program advances.

Sincerely,

Paul Calderwood
Senior Planner

cc: Susan J. Daludding, Community Development Director

Printed on recycled paper – to help protect our environment

P-W-0039

1

COMMENT
NUMBER

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
 Your Business Connection US Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson-Elliott) 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, AL 35805 To: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command Re: Everett Area Chamber of Commerce Comment on Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Dear Ms. Elliott, The Everett Area Chamber of Commerce welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range project. We understand that one component of this project, as described in the proposed action and alternatives, includes the construction and operation of a Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) that would operate in the Pacific Ocean and may be home based at Naval Station Everett. The Everett Area Chamber of Commerce has a long history of strong support for Naval Station Everett. We highly value the presence of Naval Station Everett in our community and strongly support the mission of the Navy and of Naval Station Everett. At this time we wish to express some concern about the DEIS process and our opportunity to fully analyze this issue. We are aware that there was an initial scoping meeting for this project in Seattle in October 2002 and a public hearing was held in Everett on February 27, 2003. At that public hearing it became clear that there are a number of questions about the project that remain unanswered. Thus, the Everett Area Chamber of Commerce has not taken a position on this project. It is our understanding that the City of Everett has requested an extension of the comment period on the DEIS, as well as an opportunity for an additional information meeting to be held in our community. We would like to add our support to that request. Our hope is that we will have further opportunity to understand the impacts of this project and provide comment on the DEIS at a later time. 11400 Airport Road, Suite B, Everett, Washington 98204 • 425.438.1487 • FAX: 425.438.8387 • www.everettchamber.com	P-W-0040 1	US Army Space and Missile Defense Command ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Hudson-Elliott) Page 2 Some of the issues that have come to our attention that we believe warrant further study include the following: ▪ Aesthetics and the impacts to visual resources. ▪ The possible impacts of the system on local airspace and aircraft electronics at Paine Field. ▪ The health and safety impacts of the radar operations while the radar system is being tested in Everett. ▪ The possible impacts on water quality, fish and bird life, and protected species of Chinook salmon and Bull Trout. ▪ The possible impacts to ship navigation and operations at the Port of Everett. We appreciate the opportunity to provide this initial comment on the DEIS and look forward to continued involvement in this issue. Again, we request further information on these questions, and ask you to provide additional comment time. It is our understanding that the US Army Space and Missile Defense Command, in conjunction with the City of Everett, will hold a public information meeting in Everett on April 5, 2003. We look forward to participation in that meeting. If we can be of any assistance please contact me directly at 425-438-1487, ext. 309. Sincerely,  Louise Stanton-Masten President/CEO 11400 Airport Road, Suite B, Everett, Washington 98204 • 425.438.1487 • FAX: 425.438.8387 • www.everettchamber.com	2 3 4 5 6

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0041

Comment Sheet
for the
**GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003. EXTENDED TO APRIL 15, 2003

Date: 9 APRIL 2003

I RECOMMEND THE "NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE" IN WHICH THE GMD ETR WOULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED AND THE SBX WOULD NOT BE DEPLOYED. MY REASONS ARE :

1) THE MDA HAS NOT SUCCESSFULLY TESTED ITS EXISTING SYSTEMS AND THUS MUST DEMONSTRATE THEIR FUNCTIONALITY BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THIS NEW, EXPENSIVE TECHNOLOGY.

2) I ATTENDED THE PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT E.I.S. IN EVERETT, WASHINGTON ON 5 APRIL 2003. IT WAS APPARENT THAT a) THE SBX WAS A LAST-MINUTE ADDITION TO THE E.I.S. AND THUS THE E.I.S. IS INHERENTLY DEFICIENT. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS ON HUMANS AND ENVIRONMENT WAS LAX AND SERIOUSLY FLAWED.

b) THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND SCOPING WERE, DE FACTO, VIOLATED. E.I.S. SCOPING SHOULD THEREFORE BE BEGUN AGAIN.

2) THE M.D.A. HAS IGNORED "THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE". IF THE ABSOLUTE SAFETY OF A TECHNOLOGY CANNOT BE DEMONSTRATED THE AGENCY MUST CHOOSE THE SAFEST, MOST CAUTIOUS ALTERNATIVE.

Name: ROBERT DRUCKER

Street Address:

City, State: _____

Zip Code:

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

Comment Sheet
for the
**GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 12/5/2002

1. Proper Hearings in the Communities
that would be affected (Ex: Everett
which is Island Camanche Island, Pierce
County (four islands) - Has not been
done)

2 → NEED FULL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ON REFLECTOR

3 This Forum did present ANY FACTS
There were no numbers presented.

4 - The Navy recently tried to deploy VFA-107
 This formation did not attempt to
 launch ~~the~~ ^{the} radar despite it obvious harm
 to whales - state of California notified him. Navy ^{announced}
 - It is ludicrous that outside ^{improvements}

Agencies and groups (not Navy affiliated) are not the ones doing the environmental

Commentor: David Husband that this will seem like it might provide jobs BUT the potential loss
Name: Van Lingen to the environment

Street Address: _____ and local persons
City, State: _____ needs consider
Zip Code: _____

Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

7 - why has the NATIV spent all this money to make the SBX move a/bc when it adds NO value the EXXETS vs LCBM speeds

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0042

1

2

Comment Sheet for the GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT	
Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003 <u>April 15, 2003</u>. Date: <u>4/6/03</u> <u>I am registering my objection to locating the SBX in Everett, WA. This highly populated area is not an appropriate site. This device should be located out in the Pacific much closer to test grounds and away from populated areas.</u> <u>The rushed process without community input is causing great concern. The questionable scoping and public notice procedures not only raise alarm but are causing distrust as well as outright antagonism among the community.</u> <u>The socio-economic impacts will be disastrous to the city's new plans to rejuvenate the waterfront. Property owners are justified about potential drop in values with this visual blight.</u> <u>Today's panel did not address adequately the concerns registered by members of our medical community about radiation scatter effects as well as radio magnetic interference with medical devices.</u> <u>The panel said that they would not like to locate in an "unwelcomed site". Everett is not going to welcome this project with open arms. Please consider the Marshall Islands as a much preferred site.</u> Commentor Name: <u>Annie Lyman</u> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 email <u>gmdetreis@smdc.army.mil</u> <u>1-800-823-8823</u>	

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0043

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2

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Comment Sheet for the GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT	
Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003 <u>April 15</u>. Date: <u>April 9, 2003</u> <u>I object to the locating of the SBX at Everett Home Art, and further I object to the GMD ETE. The public aspect of the SBX portion of the DEIS has been a travesty and should begin again from the scoping meetings, if at all. The idea of spending precious government funds (which have already been spent in YEAQ) on the "reality based testing" this program is designed for can only be an enormous waste.</u> <u>The social and economic costs of having a 25 story mobile radar unit in the front yard of the most valuable properties in the city of Everett have NOT been evaluated. Property value loss, job loss and population shifts will harm the city. The health risks are unquantifiable <u>unquantifiable</u> for low level radiation damage and pursuant disease. Furthermore, night light pollution, increased air pollution, increased noise pollution and visual pollution all warrant basing this object in the LEAST POPULATED possible alternative - IF AT ALL.</u> Commentor Name: <u>Wynia A. Marshall</u> Street Address: <u>C</u> City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0044

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
4-1-03 Dear Sirs I'm fourteen years old, and have lived my whole life in Everett. Some slogans of Everett; Everett: A city as pretty as it's name, and Everett; city with a view. If this SBX Radar is placed in our bay we would certainly no longer have a view of anything pretty. *The proposed missile would pollute and ruin our city. It would use three generators while in port, and one continually. This machine would consume 14,500 gallons of diesel a day! Our city received the All-American city award last year symbolizing a new era for the city and her citizens, and now you want to take that away from us, turning Everett into a smelly dump of a city! The SBX radar emits Electromagnetic Radiation (EMF) that could damage our citizens and facilities. In a city near Cape Cod Massachusetts an SBX is installed. The citizens of this city suffer the highest rate of soft tissue cancer in the country. We don't want that in our city! National security is at stake, that is why this radar has been proposed. Don't sacrifice the security of our health in the process! Install this radar where people will not suffer.	P-W-0045 1	This same Radiation could disturb 5 airports, 2 low altitude planes, 2 hospitals, City Emergency Response Communication Systems and Commercial Communication systems and many other buildings. All this in the 13.8 mile radius of radiation you propose we put in place in the middle of our bay. * Currently, the tallest building in Everett is 12 stories high, the radar proposed is 25 stories high off the water. It would have the perimeter of Husky Football stadium! In the proposal, there is no mention of the economic impact this eye-sore would have on Everett. Noise and the look of it would degrade property in Everett, water would be ruined, culture would wither, and our rights to a clean environment are not addressed. Thank you for your time! Alisa Norwood	2

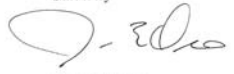
Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

<i>Morgan Aero Products</i>	
SERVING THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY SINCE 1963 MORGAN: Aerospace Test and Support Equipment A.G.S.E.: Engine Transportation and Handling Equipment MORGAN: Lifting and Load Sensing Systems LIFT-TECH: Aerospace MIL-H-904J Hoisting Equipment LIFT-IT: Slings and Fittings MORGAN: Aircraft Oxygen Systems: Source Qualified to Boeing D1-9000, BPS-O-100, BAC 5402, BAC 5408, & SAE ARP1176A RAMPMASTER: High Speed, High Capacity Refueling Equipment MORGAN: Specialized Aluminum and Steel Fabrication J.C. CARTER: Pressure Fueling Equipment	Wednesday, April 02, 2003 SMDC-EN-V Julia Elliott US ARMY Space & Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 RE: SBX deployment on Everett's Port Gardner Bay This is to support the proposed deployment of the SBX radar platform on Port Gardner Bay. I believe it is entirely compatible with Naval Station Everett and with our current national defense requirements. The only opposition I have noted to date is the same group of people who opposed Naval Station Everett which has proved to be a fine addition to the City of Everett as I believe the SBX platform will be. I am a 50 year resident of Everett and 79 year resident of Snohomish County and a long time business owner in Everett. I recently made a multi million dollar commitment to a new manufacturing facility here that will <u>not</u> benefit financially in any way from the SBX platform. I am also a WWII veteran of the United States Army Air Corps. As probably one of the more silent of the silent majority who will be unable to attend the meetings scheduled for April 05 in Everett I must support this platform by writing this letter. It is good for the country and for our city and should not be deterred by our very vocal NIMBY minority. With best regards, MORGAN AERO PRODUCTS  Virgil Morgan President

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0046

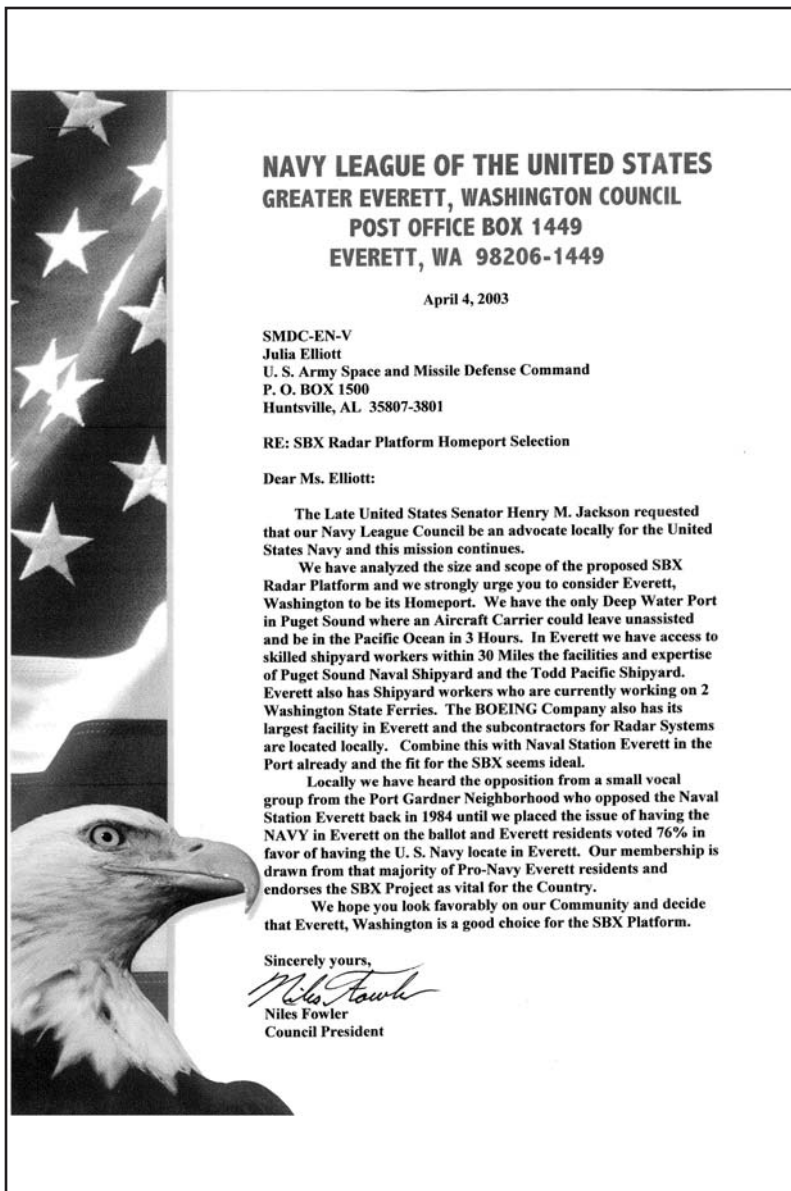
1

James E. Deno	
April 7, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Sir or Madam I write to you to comment on the proposed placement of the SBX missile system component in Everett, Washington. I live in an area that will be adversely affected by both the appearance and the potential radiation from the radar operation if used in the Puget Sound. I realize that sacrifice of some things is necessary in this dangerous age, but I believe that the placement of this system in the Everett Homeport is not the best location. As I am sure others have advised you, this system will impact public and private aviation, will impact two public hospitals located adjacent and within the effective radio frequency radiation area. Located within the Puget Sound is the Bremerton Shipyard which is equipped to store and house substantial naval vessels and equipment. Additionally, other facilities located within the Puget Sound are closer to the Pacific Ocean, and pose less of a hazard to the general population of the Puget Sound area. The ultimate failure of this system and harm to the general environment is clearly predictable due to lack of investigation of air quality, biologic resources, impact of the radiation and impairment of visual and quality of life resources of this community. Please find and locate this system in a better and more suitable site. Due to the size, the unknown but predictable harm from electronic emissions, the unknown hazards to residents of houses within the area, patients in the hospitals, and the users of the Port Susan waterways, the decision to maintain this system in Everett, Washington poses significant and ongoing hazards that are neither necessary nor in the best interests of the United States Military. Please listen to the citizens of this City. We are good neighbors with the Navy, but request that the Navy respect and be a good citizen to its "Home Port". Sincerely  James E. Deno	

COMMENT
NUMBER

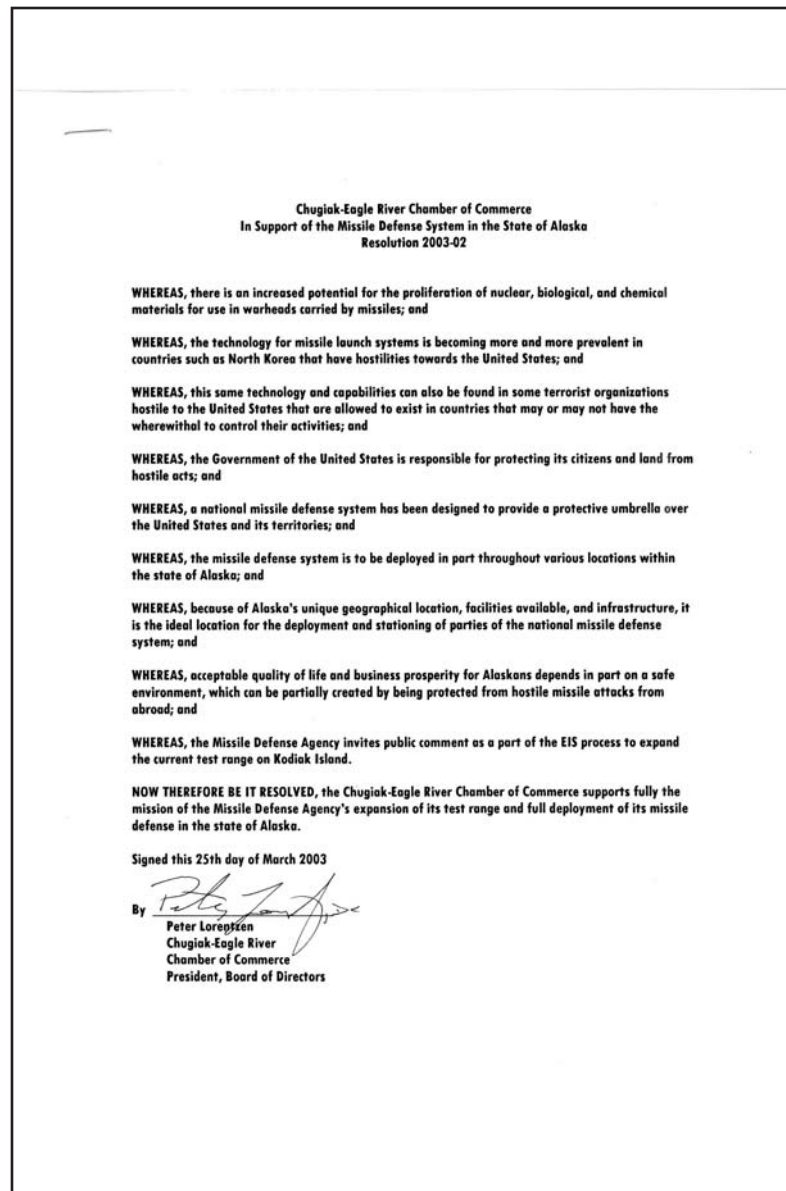
P-W-0047

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COMMENT
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P-W-0048

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COMMENT
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P-W-0049

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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

P-W-0050

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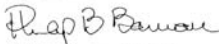
2

In light of the additional analysis needed, the Port Commission requests that the Army Space and Missile Defense Command not move forward with the SBX siting decision until further information is provided.

Should you have any questions or need additional information from the Port of Everett, please contact John Mohr, Executive Director, at (425) 259-3164.

Sincerely,

EVERETT PORT COMMISSION


Philip B. Bannan, President

c: Port Commission
John Mohr, Executive Director
Mayor Frank Anderson, City of Everett

COMMENT
NUMBER

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

From the desk of . . .

JACK OLSON

4-2-03

DEAR-Ms. ELLIOTT:

My home overlooks Port
Gardner Bay. the Proposed
SBX would not be a Problem.

It is about the same height
as the Lincoiss Superstructure
and 50 feet lower than a
Drilling Rig that was moored
here for 18 months with no
Problems.

The Port of Everett has a
existing mooring facilities
at this so. terminal - that
would be Perfect.

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0051

1

From the desk of . . .

JACK OLSON

The Platform would be
virtually out of sight from
the land side.

Jack Olson

COMMENT
NUMBER

The text of comment P-W-0052 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Carol Wolton of Kirkland, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER						COMMENT NUMBER
	P-W-0052		The text of comment P-W-0060 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Marion Skalley of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0060
The text of comment P-W-0053 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Sara Elliott of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0053		The text of comment P-W-0061 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Thomas Skalley of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0061
The text of comment P-W-0054 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Katie Elliott of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0054		The text of comment P-W-0062 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Elinora Jane Cater of Seattle, Washington.				P-W-0062
The text of comment P-W-0055 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Julia Elliott of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0055		The text of comment P-W-0063 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Mary Ellen Egge of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0063
The text of comment P-W-0056 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Robert and Marion Nokleby of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0056		The text of comment P-W-0064 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Steve Nagel of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0064
The text of comment P-W-0057 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Paul LaVigne of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0057		The text of comment P-W-0065 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Victoria Adlum of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0065
The text of comment P-W-0058 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Dorothy Boroughs of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0058		The text of comment P-W-0066 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Laura Elliott of Everett, Washington.				P-W-0066
The text of comment P-W-0059 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Dan and Marsha O'Brien of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0059		The text of comment P-W-0067 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Madeleine Sosin of Seattle, Washington.				P-W-0067

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0068 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Stephen Somogy of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0068	The text of comment P-W-0076 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Marjorie D. Ross of Mukilteo, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0076
The text of comment P-W-0069 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Michele Somogy of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0069		The text of comment P-W-0077 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Kathleen Haban of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0077	
The text of comment P-W-0070 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Leslie Minor of LaJolla, California.	P-W-0070		The text of comment P-W-0078 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Leslie and Deane Minor of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0078	
The text of comment P-W-0071 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Rosemarie Brown - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0071		The text of comment P-W-0079 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Marianna C. Skalley of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0079	
The text of comment P-W-0072 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Linda Sinter of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0072		The text of comment P-W-0080 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Thomas and Denise Murphy of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0080	
The text of comment P-W-0073 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by John and Kim Larson of Marysville, Washington.	P-W-0073		The text of comment P-W-0081 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Elsie M. Anderson of Lynnwood, Washington.	P-W-0081	
The text of comment P-W-0074 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Mary Lee Griswold of Freeland, Washington.	P-W-0074		The text of comment P-W-0082 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Unreadable of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0082	
The text of comment P-W-0075 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Marion Elert of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0075		The text of comment P-W-0083 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Richard and Inez Lawrence of Marysville, Washington.	P-W-0083	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0084 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Elizabeth B. Bentler of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0084	The text of comment P-W-0092 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Jeff and Caroline Mason of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0092
The text of comment P-W-0085 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Patricia A. Larson of Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary Everett, Washington.	P-W-0085		The text of comment P-W-0093 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Diane and Jerry Solie of Marysville, Washington.	P-W-0093	
The text of comment P-W-0086 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Karen Pauley of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0086		The text of comment P-W-0094 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Won Chong Kim of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0094	
The text of comment P-W-0087 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Gene O'Neil of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0087		The text of comment P-W-0095 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Bernadine Casey of Spokane, Washington.	P-W-0095	
The text of comment P-W-0088 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Dawn O'Neil of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0088		The text of comment P-W-0096 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by John D. Lindstrom of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0096	
The text of comment P-W-0089 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Randy Bensen of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0089		The text of comment P-W-0097 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Deanne Lindstrom of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0097	
The text of comment P-W-0090 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by J.C. and Mary Ellen O'Donnell of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0090		The text of comment P-W-0098 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Shirley and C.H. Sievers of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0098	
The text of comment P-W-0091 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Katherine Lynch of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0091		The text of comment P-W-0099 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Bill Mulliken of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0099	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0100 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Betty L. Startup of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0100	The text of comment P-W-0108 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Amy J. Straddell of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0108
The text of comment P-W-0101 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Rich and Andrea Semon of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0101		The text of comment P-W-0109 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by M. L. Geck of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0109	
The text of comment P-W-0102 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Lisa Gebert of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0102		The text of comment P-W-0110 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Peter Bennett of Langley, Washington.	P-W-0110	
The text of comment P-W-0103 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Jean C. Hokanson of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0103		The text of comment P-W-0111 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Jeffrey and Leslie Strickland of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0111	
The text of comment P-W-0104 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Aaron and Michelle Lamoureux of Marysville, Washington.	P-W-0104		The text of comment P-W-0112 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Sandy Koznek of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0112	
The text of comment P-W-0105 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Barb Lemoureux of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0105		The text of comment P-W-0113 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Judi A. Little of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0113	
The text of comment P-W-0106 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by William T. Belshaw of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0106		The text of comment P-W-0114 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Katherine A. Benusa of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0114	
The text of comment P-W-0107 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Mary S. Belshaw of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0107		The text of comment P-W-0115 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Jeannie Sheldon of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0115	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0116 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Bryan Cook of Seattle, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0116	The text of comment P-W-0124 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Nicole J. Thompson of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0124
The text of comment P-W-0117 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Annemarie Montera of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0117	The text of comment P-W-0125 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Carol Rodlond of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0125
The text of comment P-W-0118 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Jack McGinty of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0118	The text of comment P-W-0126 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Kaila Cogdill of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0126
The text of comment P-W-0119 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Anne Van Clue.		P-W-0119	The text of comment P-W-0127 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Marsha Cogdill of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0127
The text of comment P-W-0120 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Nanette Leaman of Oak Harbor, Washington.		P-W-0120			
The text of comment P-W-0121 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Elizabeth J. Morrow of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0121			
The text of comment P-W-0122 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Edward M. Morrow of Everett, Washington.		P-W-0122			
The text of comment P-W-0123 was the same as that of P-W-0029. This comment was submitted by Ed Severinghaus of Langley, Washington.		P-W-0123			

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

11 April 2003

SMDC-EN-V
Julia Elliott
US Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807

Dear Ms. Elliott,

I am writing to record my strong and unconditional opposition to the proposed SBX radar platform being considered for Port Gardner Bay and Everett, Washington.

By its size and its potential for risk to human life and wildlife from electro-magnetic transmissions, a facility of this kind is totally inappropriate for a highly-populated area. And given the questionable effectiveness of the missile defense strategy ("star-wars") it very likely is a tremendous misuse of public funds when so many urgent educational, environmental, and healthcare issues are seriously under-funded.

In addition to recording my personal objection to this proposal, I wish to note that the scoping process for the EIS was flawed by the lack of public notice; therefore, the process should be restarted, beginning with proper notice to all affected communities. The EIS should then re-written to include public comment received from this new process.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Walt Blackford

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0128

page 142

April 12, 2003

Karen P. Stokeworth

SMDX-EN-V
Julia Elliott
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35897-3801

I am against the Sea-based Test X-band radar platform being based at Port Gardner Bay in Everett, Washington.

The SBX could emit potentially harmful levels of electromagnetic radiation. Experts say it is unlikely and other experts say it will. There is no guarantee from anyone that the harmful levels of electromagnetic radiation will not be emitted from the SBX. The SBX for this reason should not be based in highly populated areas. Everett is a highly populated area. There is not enough research on the dangers of the radiation exposures from the SBX to make it safe in any populated area, such as Everett, Washington.

The population of Everett relies on the fire, police, air, and medical communication systems for security and safety. The SBX's electromagnetic radiation output could cause a potential disruption of these services and therefore risk the lives, safety, and security of the population of Everett, Washington. For this reason the SBX does not belong based at Port Gardner Bay in Everett, Washington. In a time when we are not being based at Port Gardner Bay in Everett, Washington, the SBX would be risking the safety and suppose to be increasing Homeland Security, the SBX belongs in an area with very low security of populated areas that are near it. The SBX belongs in an area with very low population.

The Port Gardner Bay area and the waters of Puget Sound are a popular boating area. The SBA would prevent free boating in the area waters because of security restrictions and boundaries. Most important, boaters would be exposed to harmful levels of electromagnetic radiation output from the SBA while navigating the same waters.

Many residents, including myself, paid high price for residential property with a view in the Port Gardner Bay area, of Everett, Washington. The SBX would block our beautiful scenic views of Port Gardner Bay and Puget Sound. No one has said they would pay our fair market value compensation for blocking our views. The SBX is a really ugly eyesore to the beautiful scenic Port Gardner Bay and Puget Sound area. I am extremely opposed to the SBX being placed near my residence. This would expose me to harmful and dangerous levels of electromagnetic radiation output from the SBX if it is placed in the Everett, Washington Port Gardner Bay area.

In conclusion, the SBX (Sea-based Test X-band radar platform) does not belong in the highly populated Puget Sound area of Everett, Washington. Thank you for your most important consideration of NOI basing the SBX at Everett, Washington.

Sincerely, Susan P. Stiller

Sincerely, *Karen P. Stalworth*
Karen P. Stalworth

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0129

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807 Dear Sirs; I am deeply concerned about the SBX radar project proposed for homeport in Everett, Washington. I believe that the effectiveness of the SBX is questionable at best, that it presents health risks to nearby residents, that it is no longer an appropriate or necessary means to accomplish national security, and that it is a misuse of tax dollars. I also object to the lack of public access to this issue. I will speak my concerns through my representative, Rick Larson. Please listen. Sincerely,  Suzanne Schlicke	P-W-0130 1 2 3 4	April 8, 2003 SMD-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 RE: SBX Homeporting in Everett Dear Ms. Elliott: I am opposed to homeporting the SBX in Port Gardner Bay. Everett is not a good option for the following reasons: 1. The impact or public access to the Everett waterfront by land or by water. 2. The dangers of high levels of electro-magnetic energy on the populace of the city. 3. The negative impacts of the above 2 issues on Everett's ability to attract other waterfront tenants. 4. There are better options with less population. Sincerely,  Kim Ratliff	P-W-0131 1 2 3 4

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

April 11, 2003 My wife and I are residents of Everett, Washington and wish to note our objection to the proposed SBX Radar system that is under consideration for our area. <i>Louise K. Wynn</i>	COMMENT NUMBER P-W-0132 1
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Comment Sheet for the GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003. Date: <i>April 10-03</i> To: <i>SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott</i> <i>Dear Mrs. E. Elliott -</i> <i>Everett, Washington is my home town. I was born there and have spent 91 years enjoying Everett and watching and helping our City to become first class. I personally feel that locating the Platform of the missile interceptors would do irreparable damage to our City. Please find another location & Thank you sincerely.</i> Commentor Name: <i>LLOYD S. WOOD</i> Street Address: _____ City, State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Please place form in the drop box or mail to: SMDC-EN-V, Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801	COMMENT NUMBER P-W-0133 1
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Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0134
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SMDC-EN-V, Ms Julia Elliott
US Army Space Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

April 15, 2003

Dear Ms Elliott,

I am writing you to oppose the possible basing of the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) at the Naval Station Everett in Everett, Wa. Because there is no scientific information that can show that the radar facility will not create a health risk for the urban area the safe and rational way to handle this unknown is to not setup a situation that may prove to be an unwise risk to the population of Everett.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement does not address the negative impacts of the SBX and the security area that will surround it. I believe that SBX will hurt the economic potential of our city as a tourist destination effecting both property and businesses in the area.

I oppose the SBX Radar project and fear the initial lack of communication to the Everett community is a warning of things to come. If your organization can not communicate clearly in this stage of the project I don't believe that I could expect the communications to the public to improve if there comes a time when the project possibly poses a risk to the surrounding areas.

Sincerely,
Janis Tullis

Janis Tullis

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0135
1
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Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: 4-15-03

I do not believe this "start up" operation should be located in a well populated area. Adale, AK would be the more appropriate location with this has all of the links out of the system and there is more known about the potential effects of the radiation. With this said I would recommend the following mitigation for air quality: exclusive use of ultra low sulfur (less than or equal to 15 parts per million sulfur) diesel fuel with 20% biodiesel. The engines should be equipped with catalyzed diesel particulate filters for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and fine particulate control. Regarding radiation please answer the following questions: What is the limit to my exposure? What is the greatest exposure going to be? How does that greatest exposure limit compare to the FCC standard? What will happen if the radar is pointed at me and I am exposed? What are the results to the EMI survey conducted this spring?

Commentor
Name: Mam Ann Erickson
Street Address: _____
City, State: _____
Zip Code: _____

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

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003. April 15, 2003.

Date: April 15, 2003

I attended the public meeting on April 5, 2003 in Everett and came away with the impression that this is a "rush deal" to get the "Star Wars" defense system in place regardless of the impact on the community's aesthetics or possible health issues. A project of this significance should be fully evaluated before even considering placing it in the midst of an urban area or in a fragile ecosystem like Big Island.

This project is a waste of tax-payers money that could be better spent on improving our world, not destroying it. Building this huge defense system increases our vulnerability to attacks of military installations embedded in urban settings. Everett is already a big enough target! Until it is known what damage this radar whois can do to the people or environment, they should not be permitted here! or anywhere else!

Commentor

Name:

Street Address:

City, State:

Zip Code:

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

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

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0136

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April 15, 2003

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

RE: Proposed Everett location of SBX radar

Dear Ms. Elliott:

I oppose the department of defense proposal to locate the Sea-Based X-Band radar in Everett Washington for a number of reasons.

I feel that Everett is not a good choice for this radar. Everett is a clean, quiet residential community that overlooks Port Gardner bay. This beautiful bay is the source of vistas and recreational opportunities. We have worked hard to clean up our shoreline and protect it's natural beauty and well as increase it's economic vitality. Everett has the second largest Marina on the west coast with a wealth of recreational opportunities. We are poised to become one of the most livable cities in America and we have been working to increase tourism here.

The Navy is a clean and welcome presence in our bay. It gives our town an 'Annapolis' feel. But this radar is unsightly. It's presence would seriously damage our home values, environmental health, and economy.

Another reason I am opposed to this location is my concern for health issues. The possible health impacts caused by receiving long-term, low level EM radiation have not been fully studied. I understand the radius for exposure to this radiation is almost 14 miles radius. That is a lot of people that would be affected!

I am also concerned that this is a diesel powered facility. I have asthma and diesel is the primary trigger. A facility of this size powered by diesel would be a blow to my health. I do not accept these health risks.

Please consider more suitable sites that are not as populated or as rich in natural beauty as our beautiful port.

Respectfully yours,

Ginger Decker

Ginger Decker

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0137

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
April 15, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space & Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, I write to oppose the SBX being situated in Everett, WA. It would interfere with aviation controls, our medical response system, hospital safety, and our citizens health. It would also have a huge impact on property values, businesses, and be an eye sore on our waterfront. I have resided in Everett on various occasions and love the beauty of Puget Sound. Thank you for hearing my concerns. Sincerely, Anne Boxerman	P-W-0138 1 2	James G. Finley, M.D. and Mary Lou Finley April 15, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, We write to voice our opposition to the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) proposed to home port at Naval Station Everett or in Port Gardner Bay, Everett, WA. We oppose this radar being placed in a large, urban populated area such as Everett and its surrounding communities. The SBX radar should be placed in a site that will not affect any population base. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) does not thoroughly address the negative impacts of the SBX and the security area that will surround it, on the loss of our most valuable resource, our recreational and commercial waterway, Port Gardner Bay. The DEIS does not adequately address the loss of future economic re-development of our public water front properties. The SBX eliminates the vision and future economic potentials of our city. Home porting the SBX will forever tie the City of Everett to an industrial, military, and restricted access waterfront. The impact of this enormous structure on our waterfront will have a huge, negative affect on the visual attraction of the bay as well as destroy the views from surrounding homes and businesses. The loss of desirability and loss of property values are not taken into account in this proposal. The SBX must not become the visual landmark of our town. The 22.5 km (13.8 miles) Radiation Hazard Area and Electromagnetic Interference Area covers a population base estimated at 400,000 people. It interferes with airplane navigation and communication controls. It may interfere with our local hospital and medical equipment and emergency communication systems. Current scientific studies have not analyzed the effects of scatter from radars of this power on a local population exposed over a long period, while epidemiologic reports indicate adverse health effects to humans exposed to chronic low dose Electromagnetic Radiation. Current safety standards for exposure to such non-ionizing radiation are based on out-dated studies with minimal scientific integrity. We are very pleased to have our Navy Base here in Everett. It has been a positive to this community and region. The officers and enlisted personnel have contributed significantly through civic and philanthropic involvement. However we are very opposed to the SBX Radar project being forced upon Everett, Washington and its people. Place this radar at one of the military sites that does not involve a community. Name <u>James G. Finley</u> <u>Mary Lou Finley</u> Address _____	P-W-0139 1 2 3 4 5

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

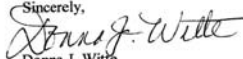
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
4-9-03 Department of Defense U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3810 Dear DOD, I am writing to you concerning the SBX radar project, which is potentially being considered for installation in the Everett area of Western Washington. I strongly oppose this project in the first place, but I also live on Whidbey Island, and I definately do not want to have to look at this abomination let alone have my health jeopardized by its presence. My understanding is that tests thus far have proven this approach to be highly inefficient, and I wish you would pursue methods of diplomacy rather than nuclear proliferation when it comes to making this world safer. Please do not bring this contraption to the Puget Sound. Thank you. Sincerely,  Barbara Joan Grovedare	P-W-0140 1	April 15, 2003 US Army Space and Missile Defense Cmd. P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I write to register my opposition to the plan to test or base the Sea-based test X-band radar (SBX) system in Everett, Washington. This port is in the heart of Everett's downtown and residential core. The dangers of radiation to the population are unknown, but probable, the interference to hospital and clinic diagnostic equipment located less than a mile from the base site is likely, the aesthetic impact on the city's waterfront development plans is significant. Please reconsider this basing proposal and look elsewhere. Surely the Defense Department can find a location which would not be in the heart of a small city where the residential, health care, and business centers are the primary targets of any unforeseen or ill-effects of this basing. Sincerely,  Donna J. Witte Resident, Everett, Washington	P-W-0141 1 2

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
To: SMDC-EN-V Julia Elliott US Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 From: Anna Petersons Re: SBX Radar Project I am writing to object to your proposed placement of the SBX Radar Platform at Port Gardner Bay near Everett, Washington, for the following reasons: -- I am concerned about the platform's interference with many electronic devices. I have heard that similar platforms have disrupted non-critical things like garage door openers, but I am concerned that this platform could disrupt more vital things like pacemakers or emergency responders' communication systems. -- I don't want our community's beautiful landscape marred by an unsightly, large platform -- I fear that the Radar Platform may have unexpected effects on living systems. For instance, I would like to know if anyone has studied the effects of this type of radiation on the navigation systems of migratory birds and mammals. Thank you for considering my objections.  Anna Petersons	P-W-0142	April 14, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 RE: SBX in Everett Dear Ms. Elliott, Since 1990 I have been involved with the arsenic and lead contamination clean-up in North Everett. The clean-up is the result of practices by a smelter that was in operation briefly at the turn of the last century. At the time, they were employing commonly accepted methods of production. The clean-up costs are rapidly approaching \$80 million and may ultimately be more. Now, I am concerned that this SBX radar which is being proposed for Everett may have very serious long term consequences that people in future years will have to deal with. I worry that people may suffer irreparable damage from the radiation. I strongly oppose the placement of this questionable device in such a highly populated area. Sincerely,  Anne Robison	P-W-0143

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

April 14, 2003

SMDC-EN-V, Ms Julia Elliott
US Army Space and Missile Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

RE: SBX in Everett

Dear Ms. Elliott,

I am writing to document my opposition to the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) proposed to home port at Naval Station Everett or in Port Gardner Bay, Everett, WA.

As a four year cancer survivor, I am incensed that the Department of Defense would consider a highly populated urban area such as Everett as a location for this project. The DEIS does not address the affects of radars of this power over a long period of time, nor can it. These studies do not exist - they have not been made.

According to the EPA's most current data, Snohomish County ranks among the dirtiest/worst 10% of all counties in the US in terms of the number of people living in areas where cancer risk from hazardous air pollutants exceed 1 in 10,000. More than 590,972 people in Snohomish County face a cancer risk more than 100 times the goal set by the Clean Air Act. You are proposing to put an as-yet-untested device in a community that already has unacceptable levels of cancer!

To place the SBX in a populated area is a cure that would be worse than the ailment it was intended to treat. Place this radar at a site that a community does not call home.

Sincerely,



Valerie Steel

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0144

1

Comment Sheet
for the
GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for attending this public hearing. Our purpose in hosting this meeting is to give you an opportunity to comment on issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Please use this sheet to comment on any issues that you feel should be clarified. To ensure that your comments are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, your comments must be postmarked by March 24, 2003.

Date: APRIL 11, 2003

HAVING ATTENDED 2 PUBLIC HEARINGS in Everett (Feb & April) 27
I REMAIN adamantly OPPOSED TO SITING the SBX MISSILE
SYSTEM in EVERETT.

DoD or GMD/MDA appears to have erred seriously when
stating "the performance regions have matured (?)
& the timeline has been shortened so the SBX may be
constructed in time to participate in ETR testing." The ETR
Draft EIS is flawed, regarding Everett.

Everett is a sizable community; impacts to health, human safety
caused by long-term, low level radiation (EM) have NOT been fully
studied. Scatter radiation is real - cumulative. Time has not
been available to study this nor the potential interference to
Air-Borne Navigation & Commercial Communication Systems, Sensitive
Electronics Hosp, & base Med. diagnostic equipment.
Life is too precious for taking added risks! Not in Everett.

Commentor

Name:

SUSAN M. DOUGAL

Street Address:

City, State:

Zip Code:

Please place form in the drop box or mail to:

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

Thank you!
To quote your info: Please:
"Continue in existing
range operations" //
Do
your home
work
for all.
Thanks.

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0145

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	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
14 April 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms Julia Elliott US Army Space Missile Defense Command PO BOX 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Subject: Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar based in Everett, Washington Dear Ms Elliott: I live very close to Naval Station Everett, Washington State. I am opposed to the proposed deployment of the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) so near my home and that of the other 300,000 to 500,000 people within a 13.8 mile radius. Many questions remain to be answered regarding this device: 1. Why does it need to be based near an urban center? 2. How will it affect the wildlife of Puget Sound? Will it further degrade our endangered populations of Puget Sound Chinook Salmon, Marbled Murrelet, Humpback Whales, Stellar Sea Lions, Leatherback Sea Turtles, Bald Eagles, Bull Trout, and Coho Salmon? 3. How seaworthy is it? Will it break loose or break up when exposed to a tidal wave, for instance, spilling those 818,000 gallons of diesel fuel on our shorelines and in our fragile estuaries? How about when it is being towed through the Strait of Juan De Fuca and off the Pacific beaches of Washington? Winter weather off our coast is notoriously rough. Will this ungainly structure be seaworthy? 4. How will it impact human health over an extended period? 5. How will the radio frequency radiation affect hospital equipment and pacemakers? 6. What other hazardous wastes are produced by the operation of this device and how will they be disposed of? 7. How do you propose to deal with noise pollution? 8. Will the presence of this device trigger further security measures in the Port, hampering trade and employment?	P-W-0146 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9. How well tested is this technology? A complete Environmental Impact Statement should address these questions and many more. More basic questions should also be addressed before making such a proposal: 10. Do we need the SBX, or is it a redundant system? 11. If we did not need it before we were the dominant military force in the world, why do we need it now? 12. Could the resources be used for more pressing needs? 13. How about better medical care for military personnel? 14. How about better medical care for all Americans? I object to being one of the organisms being 'tested' by this project. Obviously there are thousands of children, aged, and other at-risk populations in a city of this size. We will all be exposed to the electromagnetic field and radiation hazards of this device. Finally, this project will further degrade our quality of life by obstructing our view of Port Gardner Bay. Our city and county have made significant environmental and infrastructure improvements in the last 20 years, and we would like to continue the trend. This may seem to be a minor issue for those who live elsewhere, but the citizens of Everett and Snohomish County object to being the victims of socio-economic discrimination. Sincerely,  Christine Lavra cc: US Congressman Rick Larsen State Representative John McCoy	9 10

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
April 14, 2003 SMDG-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 SUBJECT: Comment, DEIS for SBX S-Band Radar Platform Siting at Naval Station Everett The City of Everett, the Port of Everett, and citizens (including our members), plus local, regional and state environmental organizations and Washington State Departments of Ecology, Community Trade and Economic Development, and Fish & Wildlife have invested over 5 years of study and effort in planning for management of appropriate and sustainable use of Everett vicinity shorelines and their function, as intended under the US Coastal Zone Management Act. The DEIS conclusions of no significant adverse impacts are unfounded; they appear to be based upon incomplete information, over-optimistic assumptions, and inadequate analysis of the factors addressed. The Everett Shoreline Coalition requests removal of Everett from consideration as an eligible site. One of the key considerations in careful and detailed local planning has been the concern that all of the possible human activities at our shoreline create impacts that are compounded and cumulative. If a proposed action is evaluated in isolation, such as the SBX platform siting proposal, it allows far more adverse consequences than would be predictable for a) that use alone and b) that immediate vicinity. Improvement in characterizing Cumulative and Secondary impacts has been identified as HIGH in priority, in a recent Washington State Coastal Zone Management Program Review (Sect. 309 Assessment & Strategy 2001). The DEIS for proposed moorage and maintenance of the SBX platform at Naval Station Everett is negligent in confining its brief attention to the immediate vicinity of the Naval Station. Literally, a river runs through it, and daily tides send the harbor waters far upstream into the sensitive Snohomish River estuary. The DEIS statements, <u>pages 4-238 - 4-246</u> - fail to address effects of SBX platform transport, refueling, cleaning and other maintenance upon 9 separate stocks of Snohomish watershed salmonids that migrate through these waters at different times throughout each year, with regional consequences; - fail to include substantive evaluation of prospective test transmission impacts upon well-documented large concentrations of migratory birds using the tidelands near the Naval Station; (This conspicuous omission undermines confidence in the ASMD Command's broad assumptions regarding potential impacts upon resident <u>humans</u>, and electro-sensitive equipment and facilities, as well as wildlife.) - the statements that acknowledge potential <u>susceptibility of other military systems to disturbance</u>, within the range of SBX transmission, ignore potential susceptibility of civilian systems, relying upon: <u>unproven design features</u> for interference suppression, still to be defined and developed "coordination" of SBX operational timing with an extensive list of external agencies and other entities - area avoidance designation, depending upon other entities to recognize and remain outside of invisible boundaries of a mapped High Energy Radiation Area! Each of these assumptions remains highly questionable.	P-W-0147 1 2 3	Superficial DEIS consideration of standard environmental factors is clearly inadequate for evaluation of siting impacts upon an increasingly dense urban population with a broad array of transportation, communication, and Health & Safety services dependent upon functions vulnerable to interference from not-yet-studied SBX transmission. Thank you for considering our comments <i>Peggy Toepel</i> Everett Shorelines Coalition Peggy Toepel, Co-Chair	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
To: SMDC-EN-V Julia Elliott US Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 From: Molly Petersons Re: SBX Radar Project I am writing to object to your proposed placement of the SBX Radar Platform at Port Gardner Bay near Everett, Washington, for the following reasons: I am greatly concerned about the platform's interference with many electronic devices. I have heard that similar radar installations have disrupted non-critical things like garage door openers, but I am concerned that this installation could disrupt more vital things like heart pacemakers and emergency responders' communication systems I don't want our community's beautiful landscape marred by an unsightly, large installation or the waters of the Puget Sound Basin adversely affected by this project. I fear that the Radar Platform may have unexpected effects on living systems. For instance, I would like to know if anyone has studied the effects of this type of radiation on the navigation systems of migratory birds and mammals. Puget Sound is on the migrational route of several types of whales. I value the biodiversity of our region. I fear that the radar installation may have unexpected effects on humans living in the region also. This area is densely populated so the potential effects of increased exposure to radar will be multiplied by the density of that human population. While it may be inconvenient for you to locate in a more remote area, the potential damage to human populations too, warrants serious consideration. Thank you for considering my objections. <i>Molly Petersons</i> Molly Petersons	P-W-0148 1 2 3 4	 April 10, 2003 Mayor Frank Anderson City of Everett 2930 Wetmore Avenue Everett, WA 98201 Dear Mayor Anderson, At the March meeting of the Council of Neighborhoods we heard from a number of neighbors who expressed concerns over the SBX Radar platform proposed for location on the Everett waterfront. A lengthy discussion ensued covering such issues as health and safety, visual and aesthetic impacts as well as the significant lack of public and City involvement in the project. It was, for many of the neighborhood representatives, the first opportunity to understand what the SBX was about. All of us were appalled that a proposal of this magnitude and one having so many negative impacts on the community was being promoted with so little public information. After our discussion we voted unanimously to strongly oppose locating the SBX in Everett until such time as the many concerns and questions are answered to the satisfaction of the Administration, the City Council and the Citizens of our Community. We also voiced unanimous support for your efforts as well as City Council efforts to foster an environment where the public opinion is welcome and where the government decision-makers listen and respond appropriately. Sincerely, <i>Bill Belshaw</i> Bill Belshaw, Chair Everett Council of Neighborhoods Cc: Julia Elliot, U.S Army SMDC Senator Patty Murray Congressman Rick Larson City of Everett • 3002 Wetmore • Everett, WA 98201	P-W-0149 1

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
	P-W-0150		
Robin Ahmann April 11, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliot US Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliot, I am writing to voice my opposition to the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) that the Army is proposing to home port at Naval Station Everett in Port Gardner Bay, Everett, WA. I oppose this radar being placed in any large, urban populated area such as Everett and its surrounding communities. The SBX, if built, should be placed in a site that will not affect any population base. I live on the Tulalip Indian Reservation in Marysville, WA; on Puget Sound and within the 22.5km (13.8 mi.) Radiation Hazard Area and Electromagnetic Interference Area. Our community was not notified of the proposal to site the SBX in Everett until Feb. 25, 2003 when one article appeared in the Everett Herald newspaper. When I contacted officials of Marysville and Tulalip they had never heard about the project. Why were citizens and elected officials left out of this public process? According to the Draft EIS (DEIS) and information gathered from the military personnel at the public meeting held in Everett on April 5, 2003, I have determined that the SBX would pass through our fragile ecosystem approximately 12 times/year on its way to and from its testing sites out in the Pacific Ocean. This untested radar platform would carry more than 800,000 gal. of diesel through an area rich in marine life, including feeding gray whales, seals, abundant salmon, eagles, herons and osprey to name just a few. The DEIS listed all the wrong species for this area. Who did the "research" for the DEIS? It does not thoroughly address the negative impacts of the SBX on our most valuable resource, our recreational and commercial waterway. Who will take responsibility for protecting our wonderful environment? Despite the assurance from military personnel (Commander Dees) at the April 5 meeting that the radar would always be operating at an angle of 10 degrees and higher we know that there is a certain amount of EMR scatter that would reach all of us within the 22.5km Radiation Hazard Area. Current scientific studies have not analyzed radars of this power, or the effects of low EMR "scatter" over a long exposure period on Human Health and Safety. Current IEEE guidelines are based on outdated science. We do not want our children to be raised within a Radiation Hazard Area regardless of the assurances that radiation levels are within "safe" limitations.	1	The SBX would interfere with airplane navigation and communication controls, and the current temporary flight restrictions would most likely become permanent. We know that Boeing is one of the contractors for this project but it does affect Paine Field and other local airfields. Adequate testing has not been done to determine the potential interference with our local hospital/medical equipment and emergency response communication systems. Why is much of the research and data in the DEIS (vol. 2) at least 10 years old? In Volume 2 of the DEIS there is repeated mention of no mitigating impacts or measures from the SBX. It also states that it is not stationary at Naval Station Everett so it is not necessary to complete a Significant Deterioration Review or get a Title V permit (4.8.1.2). I would consider 7-9 months in port quite permanent! What about the loss of future economic vision and redevelopment of our public waterfront? Everett is no longer a mill/industrial city and is working hard to change its desirability for residential and business growth. The appearance of the SBX (for as long as 20 yrs. according to Commander Dees) would prevent Everett and the surrounding areas from becoming anything other than an industrial, military and restricted access waterfront and airspace. In fact, both the Everett City Council and Port of Everett Commission have voiced their opposition to the SBX. Home porting of the SBX at Naval Station Everett would have a huge negative impact on our community; certainly destroying the visual attraction of the bay and economic redevelopment and potentially destroying the health of humans and marine life. Commander Dees mentioned in the meeting that the SBX should be home ported where it is welcomed by the community. My community has spoken loud and clearly as evidenced at that same meeting -- We do not want the SBX here! Sincerely, Robin P. Ahmann 	4
	2		5
	3		

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Brenda Lynn Kerr April 15, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space and Missile Defense Command PO Box 1500 Huntsville, AL. 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, I would like to begin by thanking for your prompt response to my request for a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense/Extended Test Range. After reviewing the DEIS, I would like to voice my opposition to using Naval Station Everett and/or Port Gardner as the Primary Support Base (PSB) for Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX). As my property overlooks Port Gardner, I am not thrilled about my view being occupied by the SBX and the resulting decrease in my property value. But I would be willing to sacrifice my property value for the defense of the nation if that was the only negative impact that the SBX would pose. But after reviewing the DEIS, it is my conclusion that the SBX poses many threats to the health and welfare of the Everett community and surrounding area along with dangers to our natural resources. The Radiation Hazard Area and Electromagnetic Interference Area covers a large population base. As stated in the DEIS, the SBX will interfere with airplane navigation. At the community meeting held in Everett, the Department of Defense representative stated that the SBX would not significantly impact the air traffic in the Everett/Puget Sound Area. I find this very difficult to comprehend. There are 5 airports within the Range of Influence (ROI) of the SBX if the Naval Station Everett became it's PSB. I think that the SBX would have a large, negative impact on air traffic and the safety of aircraft personal and passengers. It is my understanding that the SBX would not be docked at Naval Station Everett pier when the Abraham Lincoln was in port. Where would the SBX be during these periods? If it would be moored in the immediate area, it would definitely have an even larger negative impact on airplane navigation and travel in the Puget Sound Area. The SBX's Radiation Hazard Area and Electromagnetic Interference Area would also impact communication controls. This impact is much more than a matter of convenient communication. Since there would be at least 2 hospitals in the SBX's Range of Influence (ROI), the EMI from the SBX could interfere with the lifesaving efforts that occur at these hospitals. The DEIS does not adequately address the SBX's impact on the Emergency Response System in it's ROI nor it's impact on medical equipment and/or medical devices such as pace makers or defibrillators. Due to the SBX's negative impact on communication	P-W-0151 1 2 3	controls, emergency response system, and medical devices, I am opposed to using Naval Station Everett as the SBX's Primary Support Base. I also oppose the use of Naval Station Everett as the SBX's PSB because of the risk of the SBX's Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) on the health of citizen's who come within SBX's ROI. Currently there are no case-controlled studies on the effects of chronic exposure to low dose EMR/ EMR 'scatter' from X-Band Radar on human populations. Until the effects of low dose EMR/EMR 'scatter' on human populations is thoroughly studied, the SBX should not be located in a populated area. Our children should not be raised within a Radiation Hazard Area The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) also does not thoroughly address the potential risks to one of our most valuable natural resources, our recreational and commercial waterway, Port Gardner Bay. The potential radiation hazard to our wildlife has not been adequately studied. In addition, it is my understanding the portions of the SBX's fuel storage system is only single hulled. The DEIS does not adequately address the real danger to Port Gardner Bay resulting from an oil spill. Although the DEIS does not reflect the enormous negative economic impact of the SBX on the Everett community, I am much more concerned about the cost to the health of the citizens, wildlife, and natural resources within the SBX's ROI if Naval Station Everett became it's PSB. Due to these aforementioned reasons, I would like to request that a more suitable PSB be found for the SBX where it would not impact the lives of so many people. Thank you for your attention to my request. Sincerely,  Brenda Lynn Kerr <u>Concerned Citizens Against the SBX</u>	4 5

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
April 14, 2003 SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 Dear Ms. Elliott, On February 27, 2003, I commented at the first SBX hearing held in Everett, and then obtained a copy of the draft EIS. I subsequently made remarks about the draft EIS during the listening forums that were held on April 5th. I would like to expand my comments at this time. I do appreciate your returning to Everett for the second time, and extending the comment period until April 15th. However, I think you would have to agree that people in Everett were not given the same amount of time as those in other potential SBX locations to become familiar with the issue, to obtain the draft EIS, and to make comments about it. As is stated on p. es-8 of the draft EIS, the scoping period began on March, 28, 2002, and the comment period was at least twice extended to December 20, 2002 as the SBX was added to the project. Before that time scoping meetings were held in locations other than Everett, some as early as April, 2002. I now understand that you made a good faith attempt to include us in those meetings by holding the Seattle meeting on October 17, 2002, when you still had other Puget Sound locations in mind. Unfortunately that failed when the Seattle location did not attract any notice in Everett. During the time period when citizens of other potentially affected communities were able to discuss the pros and cons of the SBX, and, after January, read the draft EIS, and prepare for their February and March public hearings, people in Everett still knew nothing about the project. I understand that you took out an ad in the Everett Herald, and published notice in the Federal Register. Most people do not read that kind of ad, or	P-W-0152 1	the Federal Register, so it was not until February 25, 2003, when the Everett Herald published a story about the upcoming hearing on February 27th, that virtually any of us in Everett knew about this project. Since then people in Everett have had a much shorter time period to learn what was in the few copies of the draft EIS which subsequently entered the community before April 5th. Because this process has left citizens in the Everett area with less time to understand and comment on the proposed SBX project than citizens in other potentially affected communities, I believe that it does not meet the criteria required by CEQ regulations for an open process under NEPA. I'm concerned about the objectivity of the draft EIS and the rigor of the science being used to justify some of its conclusions. For example, in Chapter 4, p. 244, there is a discussion of EEDs (electroexplosive devices like fire extinguishers, air bags in cars, and ejection seats on military aircraft). XBR emissions could have two possible effects on these devices. They could be made not to work, or they could be inadvertently initiated. On that page there is also a chart showing the required separation distances of these devices from the SBX. If the SBX were tied up to the USS Lincoln's dock, it appears that cars with airbags may come within that distance. The draft EIS seeks to assure drivers by saying that "there is no predicted potential for inadvertent initiation of vehicle airbags because the metallic body/frame of the vehicle provides sufficient shielding." This fails to take into account cars which have bodies which aren't made of metal. These include fiberglass bodies on some models of Corvette, Taurus, Monte Carlo, and Grand Prix. Saturns are made from sheet molded composites. Chrysler is researching cars made from the same plastic used to make pop bottles. Please be extremely thorough and rigorous as you complete your scientific examination of the safety of this system. I understand some of the pressure you are under to get the SBX tested and operational in a short period of time. But please do not let speed and deadlines interfere with valid, reliable, scientific examination of all aspects of this complex project. There seem to be a lot of qualifications in the draft EIS. For instance in Chapter 4, p.239, in the discussion of the effects of EMR/EMI on airspace surrounding the SBX, it says, "The actual SBX operating area at the pier or	2 3

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
mooring location would be restricted in order to <u>minimize</u> (all underlines are mine) impacts to aircraft operations, EEDs, and communication equipment." I would feel much more assured if the EIS were honestly able to substitute the word 'eliminate' for 'minimize.' In the next paragraph the EIS states that, "operations would be coordinated with the FAA, and would be scheduled to occur during hours of minimal aircraft operation <u>if possible</u>." That doesn't make me feel very good if I'm the pilot flying through the region of influence when it isn't possible. Later, on the same page, the EIS says that, since the radar beam is in constant motion, "it is <u>highly unlikely</u> that the SBX would illuminate an aircraft long enough to affect the onboard electronics." If I'm that same unlucky pilot, who now had onboard electronics which were affected, the odds are of no comfort to me. On p. 4-243, in the discussion of radiation hazards, two separate thresholds of acceptable human exposure to radiation are mentioned; 5 mW/square cm as used in the MPEL models, and the IEEE standard of 6.33 mW/square cm. One of the models for determining power density used the 65% populated radar at a distance of 85 meters for 9.5 minutes. This density was calculated to be 2.5 mW/square cm. While that amount received is, as the EIS says, significantly less than the thresholds, it is not what I would consider a very comfortable amount lower than the thresholds considering the uncertainty surrounding the research to date on the effects of radiation on people. What if the time exposure were doubled? What do we know for certain about the cumulative effects of human exposure to radiation? The EIS on p. 4-246, says that the potential for cumulative impacts is extremely limited, because, "...it is <u>unlikely</u> that environmental exposures would ever consist of continuous, constant values of power density." Unlikely isn't a very solid assurance. In Appendix F the EIS gives an example of a consultation request letter which was sent to more than 40 individuals and agencies. Then in Appendix G, entitled Cooperating Agencies Acceptance Letters, only one is listed. This is from the FAA dated 11/13/2001, which is before the SBX was even a part of the proposed missile defense system. Why are there not more letters from these agencies?	4 5	In Everett we are striving hard right now to develop a positive image and create a livable city. If you had driven by here on the freeway 20 or 30 years ago, let alone visited the city, you would have smelled us. It didn't smell good. We were defined by that negative image, just like Seattle is defined by the positive images of the Space Needle or the Public Market. That image of Everett is pretty much gone now. We realize that we are surrounded by water, and our waterfront is a great opportunity to define our city in a positive way. We have a great marina and another on the drawing board. We have lots of people working in various ways to transform our waterfront. We want it opened up for people to enjoy. I am afraid of what bringing the SBX to Everett will mean for our image and our plans. When the Navy came to Everett they were careful to design handsome brick buildings that would not detract from the view. The ungainly SBX, on the other hand, would become the focal point of that view. We are trying to promote the idea of waterfront condominiums and restaurants with gorgeous water and mountain views. I spoke with a man in late March who is hoping to buy one of those condominiums. He told me that, if the SBX came to Everett, he would leave. This would be a giant step backwards for Everett. For us this is not a simple question of whether or not this project will drive down land values. It's a question of whether we attract people to Everett or drive people out. The siting of the SBX in Port Gardner Bay would be entirely unfair to those who already live and work here, and are hoping for a renewal of spirit in Everett. In Appendix B, p. 14, of the draft EIS there is a description of visual and aesthetic resources. "The significance of visual effects is very subjective and depends upon the degree of alteration, the scenic quality of the area disturbed, and the sensitivity of the viewers. The EIS defines sensitive viewers as "those who utilize the outdoor environment or value a scenic viewpoint to enhance their daily activity and are typically residents or recreation users." That includes just about everyone. This section concludes by saying, "Visual impacts would also occur if proposed development is inconsistent with existing goals and policies of jurisdictions in which the project is located." The existing goals of the city	6

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
of Everett include, among other things, the enhancement of the aesthetic value of our waterfront. The SBX is extremely inconsistent with this goal. On p. 34 of the Executive Summary, the EIS concludes that "... no impacts to visual resources are anticipated." Please go out Mukilteo Blvd. to Harbor View Park. Look back at the waterfront and imagine the SBX floating in front of you before you decide that no impacts to visual resources are anticipated. On the way back, go down to the mouth of Pigeon Creek #1 where the city plans a small waterfront park. Tell me if the SBX in front of you didn't just get a whole lot bigger. Then walk down to the overlook at the end of Warren St, and look at the view of Mt. Baker, the Olympic Mountains, Port Gardner Bay, Whidbey, Hat, and Camano Islands. Try to ignore the SBX. Finally stop at Grand Av. Park, and see if that sweeping view wouldn't be impacted by the SBX for even the most jaded viewer. As you look off that cliff, decide for yourself the scenic quality of the area being disturbed. We are now in the process of responding to this proposal. The other half of the democratic equation is for you to truly listen to what we have to say. I realize that you probably have the authority to park the SBX pretty much wherever you choose. But besides your military role, you are also members of this civil society. I hope that you have not already made up your mind to locate the SBX in Everett. There are other communities without large populations, like Port Adak, Alaska, which would like to see the SBX located there. On April 10th, 2003, I spoke with Sandra Moller, President and CEO of the Aleut Enterprise Corporation in Port Adak. She said that she would be delighted to see the SBX come to Port Adak. She talked about the benefits of their deep water, ice-free port. She felt that their location, much closer to the mid-Pacific than Everett, was a particularly strong advantage. The SBX doesn't belong in a city. Please weigh our concerns carefully when you make your final recommendations. I would appreciate being sent a copy of the final EIS when it becomes available. Thank you. Sincerely, <i>Robert C. Jackson</i> Robert C. Jackson		THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar.

We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Edward M. Murphy	<i>Edward M. Murphy</i>			
Mark W. Murphy	<i>Mark W. Murphy</i>			
Steve Rader	<i>Steve Rader</i>			
Donnelly M. Murphy	<i>Donnelly M. Murphy</i>			
Joseph J. Murphy	<i>Joseph J. Murphy</i>			
Thomas A. Murphy	<i>Thomas A. Murphy</i>			
Carol Murphy	<i>Carol Murphy</i>			
Margaret Rader	<i>Margaret Rader</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Angie O'Connell	<i>Angie O'Connell</i>			
Jeff O'Connell	<i>Jeff O'Connell</i>			
Eugene J. Jorg	<i>Eugene J. Jorg</i>			
Robert Keene	<i>Robert Keene</i>			
Joseph Keene	<i>Joseph Keene</i>			
William D. Keene	<i>William D. Keene</i>			
Ed Tolman	<i>Ed Tolman</i>			
Michael Bell	<i>Michael Bell</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX	April 2003	Total: 20 signatures
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4/15 4

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Hannette Rustad	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Marianne Rustad	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Lorraine Rustad	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Gladys Rustad	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Bobby Reed	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Gene Reed	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Harold Reid	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Phil Reid	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Kentus Rehlberg	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Judy A. McRaisen	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Cynthia Hansen	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Dorlene X. Emch	<i>[Signature]</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

#1 18 signatures

4/15

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
10 Mitchell (Cordell)	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
BENEDICT SMITH	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
ESSA THACKER	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
WINTER HALLER	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
NORMANET WELLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
JAMES FLETCHER	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
DAWN LIVERS	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
JOHN LIVERS	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
NANCY KICK	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
HELEN LOWERY	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
DEAN FIFE	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
LISA O'CONNOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
NICOLE O'CONNOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
JANE BEAT	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
ALAN BACKLAD	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
NICOLE THOMPSON	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
KARLA COGDILL	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>
MIKA COYILL	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Address]</i>	<i>[City/State]</i>	<i>[Zip]</i>

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15/03 4/15 13

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Markes Palmer				
SEAN WALSHE				
Harold Patterson				
ERIN LARIN				
Tyler Miller				
KARL KUHAGEN				
Priscilla Nilsson				
Krista Helm				
Donna Hines				
Barb Embury				
Blith Hummerich				
Gregory Dierckx				
Wanda Winkler				
Wanda Braggins				
Amanda Lewis				
Scott Miller				
Travis Bannell				
Taryn Peterson				

Consent of Citizens Against the SBX April 2009 Total 20 signatures

11. 11

4/15 14

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Gyan Barway	<i>Gyan Barway</i>			
Joel Johnson	<i>Joel Johnson</i>			
David Thompson	<i>David Thompson</i>			
Rachel Burton	<i>Rachel Burton</i>			
Allison Harder	<i>Allison Harder</i>			
Jessica Wood	<i>Jessica Wood</i>			
SHARON L. NELSON	<i>Sharon L. Nelson</i>			
DEANIS D. NELSON	<i>Deanis D. Nelson</i>			
Hunter K. Brown	<i>Hunter K. Brown</i>			
Michael Brown	<i>Michael Brown</i>			
Mark Bennett	<i>Mark Bennett</i>			

Consent: Citizen Against the SBX _____ April 2003 _____ Total 20 signatures

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15 15

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

[illegible]

Concerned Citizens Against the SRX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 16

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA, as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name _____	Signature _____	Address _____	City/State _____	Zip _____
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WALT SELDEN
ANDREW EUSTACE
WENDY MC CLURE

Consent of Citizens Against the SBV April 2007 Total: 30 signatures

Concerned Citizens Against the SDV April 2002 Total: 30 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15 29

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Elizabeth Robinson	Elizabeth Robinson			
Sharon L. Elwood	Sharon L. Elwood			
UNION NAPER	UNION NAPER			
BERNIE NORMAN	BERNIE NORMAN			
LEE HOWELL	LEE HOWELL			
PAT HOWELL	PAT HOWELL			
Carol Whitehead	Carol Whitehead			
Jacqueline Hatcher	Jacqueline Hatcher			
John Swanson	John Swanson			
Matthew D. McElmors	Matthew D. McElmors			
Patricia K. Ingalls	Patricia K. Ingalls			
Paula Patterson	Paula Patterson			
Mark T. Patterson	Mark T. Patterson			
Dianne Eastey	Dianne Eastey			
JOHN SONTA	JOHN SONTA			
Patricia Sonta	Patricia Sonta			
Joan Jamieson	Joan Jamieson			
Victoria A. Fischer	Victoria A. Fischer			
Sally L. Fischer	Sally L. Fischer			
SEAN SWAN	SEAN SWAN			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 30

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Victoria Lyman	Victoria Lyman			
Adrian Burke Lyman	Adrian Burke Lyman			
Karla Hartford	Karla Hartford			
Denise Donohy	Denise Donohy			
MANFRED TRAUZMANN	MANFRED TRAUZMANN			
Stephanie Cooper	Stephanie Cooper			
Patricia Buggenberg	Patricia Buggenberg			
Tamara Bort	Tamara Bort			
Barbara Dillner	Barbara Dillner			
Gloria St. Denis	Gloria St. Denis			
Carolyn Powell	Carolyn Powell			
William B. Elshauer	William B. Elshauer			
Carole Lyman	Carole Lyman			
James L. Lyman	James L. Lyman			
Neg Wilkerson	Neg Wilkerson			
Sally Stapp	Sally Stapp			
Janice Holmway	Janice Holmway			
John Holmway	John Holmway			
N. Holmway	N. Holmway			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15 31

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			
Michael M. Fox	Michael M. Fox			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 32

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			
Barbara Landy	Barbara Landy			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15 33

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Princess Hammond	<i>Princess Hammond</i>			
Shirley Eizen	<i>Shirley Eizen</i>			
Dr. J. F. Fier	<i>Dr. J. F. Fier</i>			
Salvatore	<i>Salvatore</i>			
MARY ELLEN DON NICHOL	<i>MARY ELLEN DON NICHOL</i>			
Charles A. Baker	<i>Charles A. Baker</i>			
Neradyln Given	<i>Neradyln Given</i>			
Lola N. Sugars	<i>Lola N. Sugars</i>			
LISA PAUL	<i>LISA PAUL</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 34

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
James Anderson	<i>James Anderson</i>			
James Anderson	<i>James Anderson</i>			
ELIZABETH TAYLOR	<i>ELIZABETH TAYLOR</i>			
RAY STANDELL	<i>RAY STANDELL</i>			
Diana E. Patterson	<i>Diana E. Patterson</i>			
Denny Barrett	<i>Denny Barrett</i>			
Frank Haight	<i>Frank Haight</i>			
DEBRA A. PAGE	<i>DEBRA A. PAGE</i>			
Mark D. Nigel	<i>Mark D. Nigel</i>			
Marion Louise Nigel	<i>Marion Louise Nigel</i>			
Antelley	<i>Antelley</i>			
Beryl Reff	<i>Beryl Reff</i>			
Carole Barr	<i>Carole Barr</i>			
David Scott	<i>David Scott</i>			
Barbara Smith	<i>Barbara Smith</i>			
John B. Taylor	<i>John B. Taylor</i>			
James Tullis	<i>James Tullis</i>			
W. J. G. G. G.	<i>W. J. G. G. G.</i>			
Steven A. Bailey	<i>Steven A. Bailey</i>			
Thomas G. White	<i>Thomas G. White</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 26 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

7/8/03 4/15 35

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
STEWART ROSS	<i>STEWART ROSS</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/7/03 4/15 36

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base. We believe that only a non-populated Military site should be considered for SBX Radar PSB.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Verona Huffman	<i>Verona Huffman</i>			
MARION SKALLEY	<i>MARION SKALLEY</i>			
Elizabeth Marshall	<i>Elizabeth Marshall</i>			
Timothy M. Reissner	<i>Timothy M. Reissner</i>			
DEBORAH WILSON	<i>DEBORAH WILSON</i>			
Steve Edwards	<i>Steve Edwards</i>			
Alfred Nigel	<i>Alfred Nigel</i>			
Mary Jane Anderson	<i>Mary Jane Anderson</i>			
Barbara Lammert	<i>Barbara Lammert</i>			
John Lavelle	<i>John Lavelle</i>			
Patricia Bealey	<i>Patricia Bealey</i>			
Marsha Goodill	<i>Marsha Goodill</i>			
Gene O'Neil	<i>Gene O'Neil</i>			
Kathleen Hunter	<i>Kathleen Hunter</i>			
Guthrie Dale	<i>Guthrie Dale</i>			
John Nelson	<i>John Nelson</i>			
Gene L. Way	<i>Gene L. Way</i>			
Debra Kern	<i>Debra Kern</i>			
Brian Hinnant	<i>Brian Hinnant</i>			
Customer Citizens Against the SBX	<i>Customer Citizens Against the SBX</i>			
Steve Neel	<i>Steve Neel</i>			

April 2003 Total: 21 signatures

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/7 '63

4/15

31

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

We believe that only a non-populated Military site should be considered for SBX Radar PSB.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Volgaric Street	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Thomas Martin	<i>[Signature]</i>			
ELIZABETH B BENTLER	<i>Elizabeth B Bentler</i>			
ist Larson	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Michelle Trautman	<i>Michelle Trautman</i>			
Lawrence P. Grier	<i>Lawrence P. Grier</i>			
Wendy Smith	<i>Wendy Smith</i>			
Victoria Wilson	<i>Victoria Wilson</i>			
JERRY KASSEL	<i>[Signature]</i>			
Mary Gilwell	<i>Mary Gilwell</i>			
Mike Colwell	<i>Mike Colwell</i>			
Joan Middleton	<i>Joan Middleton</i>			
Jan McKinlin	<i>Jan McKinlin</i>			
Teri Ann Neal	<i>Teri Ann Neal</i>			
Melissa Hoffman	<i>Melissa Hoffman</i>			
Mark Harrison	<i>Mark Harrison</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 19 signatures

4/15

38

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Thomas G. Bridle	<i>Thomas G. Bridle</i>			
Margaret East	<i>Margaret East</i>			
Michael John Mabin	<i>Michael John Mabin</i>			
John Miller	<i>John Miller</i>			
Paul Beckwith	<i>Paul Beckwith</i>			
Andrew Forsythe	<i>Andrew Forsythe</i>			
Michael Forsythe	<i>Michael Forsythe</i>			
John Murphy	<i>John Murphy</i>			
Mark Tyle	<i>Mark Tyle</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15

39

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Robert C. Jackson	<i>Robert C. Jackson</i>			
Robert Fayell	<i>Robert Fayell</i>			
Bob Morris	<i>Bob Morris</i>			
Martha Krenge	<i>Martha Krenge</i>			
Wanda Wilson	<i>Wanda Wilson</i>			
Theresa K. Johnson	<i>Theresa K. Johnson</i>			
Valerie Kauder	<i>Valerie Kauder</i>			
Brianne Hill	<i>Brianne Hill</i>			
Debra L. Berkshire	<i>Debra L. Berkshire</i>			
Lucretia Berkshire	<i>Lucretia Berkshire</i>			
Danall Parker	<i>Danall Parker</i>			
Marlain Patterson	<i>Marlain Patterson</i>			
Sarah Oliver	<i>Sarah Oliver</i>			
Paul Williams	<i>Paul Williams</i>			
and waltz	<i>and waltz</i>			
Tim Whipple	<i>Tim Whipple</i>			
(Nashville Tennessee)				
Jay R. Stewart	<i>Jay R. Stewart</i>			
Theresa Wanda	<i>Theresa Wanda</i>			
D. HARRIS WARD	<i>D. HARRIS WARD</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

6

4/11

46

Petition

Petition
We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar.
We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Name	Signature	Address
John Doe	[Signature]	123 Main St, Seattle, WA 98101
Jane Smith	[Signature]	456 Oak Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Bob Johnson	[Signature]	789 Pine Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Carol White	[Signature]	101 Elm St, Everett, WA 98201
David Brown	[Signature]	202 Cedar Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Eve Green	[Signature]	303 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Frank Black	[Signature]	404 Spruce Ct, Everett, WA 98201
Grace Hall	[Signature]	505 Willow Way, Everett, WA 98201
Henry King	[Signature]	606 Ash St, Everett, WA 98201
Ivy Lee	[Signature]	707 Hickory Hill, Everett, WA 98201
Jack Miller	[Signature]	808 Sycamore St, Everett, WA 98201
Karen Wilson	[Signature]	909 Magnolia Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Leo Taylor	[Signature]	1010 Dogwood Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Mia Adams	[Signature]	1111 Redwood Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Noah Baker	[Signature]	1212 Fir St, Everett, WA 98201
Olivia Clark	[Signature]	1313 Juniper Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Peter Evans	[Signature]	1414 Cypress Way, Everett, WA 98201
Quinn Foster	[Signature]	1515 Palm St, Everett, WA 98201
Rachel Gibson	[Signature]	1616 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Samuel Hall	[Signature]	1717 Oak Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Tina King	[Signature]	1818 Pine Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Uma Lee	[Signature]	1919 Elm St, Everett, WA 98201
Victor Miller	[Signature]	2020 Cedar Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Wendy Wilson	[Signature]	2121 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Xavier Black	[Signature]	2222 Spruce Ct, Everett, WA 98201
Yara Hall	[Signature]	2323 Willow Way, Everett, WA 98201
Zoe King	[Signature]	2424 Ash St, Everett, WA 98201
Adam Lee	[Signature]	2525 Hickory Hill, Everett, WA 98201
Bella Miller	[Signature]	2626 Sycamore St, Everett, WA 98201
Charlie Wilson	[Signature]	2727 Magnolia Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Diana King	[Signature]	2828 Dogwood Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Ethan Adams	[Signature]	2929 Redwood Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Fiona Baker	[Signature]	3030 Fir St, Everett, WA 98201
Gavin Clark	[Signature]	3131 Juniper Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Hannah Evans	[Signature]	3232 Cypress Way, Everett, WA 98201
Ian Foster	[Signature]	3333 Palm St, Everett, WA 98201
Jessica Gibson	[Signature]	3434 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Kevin Hall	[Signature]	3535 Oak Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Laura King	[Signature]	3636 Pine Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Max Lee	[Signature]	3737 Elm St, Everett, WA 98201
Nora Miller	[Signature]	3838 Cedar Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Oscar Wilson	[Signature]	3939 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Pamela Black	[Signature]	4040 Spruce Ct, Everett, WA 98201
Quinn Hall	[Signature]	4141 Willow Way, Everett, WA 98201
Ryan King	[Signature]	4242 Ash St, Everett, WA 98201
Sarah Lee	[Signature]	4343 Hickory Hill, Everett, WA 98201
Timothy Miller	[Signature]	4444 Sycamore St, Everett, WA 98201
Uma Wilson	[Signature]	4545 Magnolia Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Victor King	[Signature]	4646 Dogwood Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Wendy Adams	[Signature]	4747 Redwood Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Xavier Baker	[Signature]	4848 Fir St, Everett, WA 98201
Yara Clark	[Signature]	4949 Juniper Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Zoe Evans	[Signature]	5050 Cypress Way, Everett, WA 98201
Adam Foster	[Signature]	5151 Palm St, Everett, WA 98201
Bella Gibson	[Signature]	5252 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Charlie Hall	[Signature]	5353 Oak Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Diana King	[Signature]	5454 Pine Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Ethan Lee	[Signature]	5555 Elm St, Everett, WA 98201
Fiona Miller	[Signature]	5656 Cedar Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Gavin Wilson	[Signature]	5757 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Hannah Black	[Signature]	5858 Spruce Ct, Everett, WA 98201
Ian Hall	[Signature]	5959 Willow Way, Everett, WA 98201
Jessica King	[Signature]	6060 Ash St, Everett, WA 98201
Kevin Lee	[Signature]	6161 Hickory Hill, Everett, WA 98201
Laura Miller	[Signature]	6262 Sycamore St, Everett, WA 98201
Max Wilson	[Signature]	6363 Magnolia Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Nora King	[Signature]	6464 Dogwood Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Oscar Adams	[Signature]	6565 Redwood Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Pamela Baker	[Signature]	6666 Fir St, Everett, WA 98201
Quinn Clark	[Signature]	6767 Juniper Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Ryan Evans	[Signature]	6868 Cypress Way, Everett, WA 98201
Sarah Foster	[Signature]	6969 Palm St, Everett, WA 98201
Timothy Gibson	[Signature]	7070 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Uma Hall	[Signature]	7171 Oak Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Victor King	[Signature]	7272 Pine Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Wendy Lee	[Signature]	7373 Elm St, Everett, WA 98201
Xavier Miller	[Signature]	7474 Cedar Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Yara Wilson	[Signature]	7575 Birch Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Zoe Black	[Signature]	7676 Spruce Ct, Everett, WA 98201
Adam Hall	[Signature]	7777 Willow Way, Everett, WA 98201
Bella King	[Signature]	7878 Ash St, Everett, WA 98201
Charlie Lee	[Signature]	7979 Hickory Hill, Everett, WA 98201
Diana Miller	[Signature]	8080 Sycamore St, Everett, WA 98201
Ethan Wilson	[Signature]	8181 Magnolia Ave, Everett, WA 98201
Fiona King	[Signature]	8282 Dogwood Dr, Everett, WA 98201
Gavin Adams	[Signature]	8383 Redwood Rd, Everett, WA 98201
Hannah Baker	[Signature]	8484 Fir St, Everett, WA 98201
Ian Clark	[Signature]	8585 Juniper Ln, Everett, WA 98201
Jessica Evans	[Signature]	8686 Cypress Way, Everett, WA 98201
Kevin Foster	[Signature	

We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

465-0399-0800

Printed Name Janet David **Signature** Janet David
Address 444 Montgomery
City/State Yuba City, TX
Zip 79601
Brother's Name James David
Phone Number 409-681-1111

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2001 Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Nellie Karlberg	<i>Nellie Karlberg</i>			
Colleen Milne	<i>Colleen Milne</i>			
Calvin Jensen	<i>Calvin Jensen</i>			
Sarah Dennis	<i>Sarah Dennis</i>			
John Folen	<i>John Folen</i>			
Donna Montgomery	<i>Donna Montgomery</i>			
WARRICK BOURQUE	<i>WARRICK BOURQUE</i>			
Glenn Poirault	<i>Glenn Poirault</i>			
KIM TO MATTHESON	<i>KIM TO MATTHESON</i>			
Jim (Frank)	<i>Jim (Frank)</i>			
Richard Radner	<i>Richard Radner</i>			
Barbara Tassan	<i>Barbara Tassan</i>			
John (Frank)	<i>John (Frank)</i>			
Mary Ann Karber	<i>Mary Ann Karber</i>			
David Karber	<i>David Karber</i>			
Robert Anne Schwedler	<i>Robert Anne Schwedler</i>			
Michael Lammert	<i>Michael Lammert</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SRX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Faustine Joy	<i>Faustine Joy</i>			
Hall, James	<i>James Hall</i>			
Edward J. Johnson	<i>Edward J. Johnson</i>			
Wendell Ford	<i>Wendell Ford</i>			
William McCoy	<i>William McCoy</i>			
Henry F. French	<i>Henry F. French</i>			
Madeline H. Hardy	<i>Madeline H. Hardy</i>			
Susan Hardy	<i>Susan Hardy</i>			
Katherine Stirling	<i>Katherine Stirling</i>			
Helen Chapman	<i>Helen Chapman</i>			
David M. Chen	<i>David M. Chen</i>			
Clarence York	<i>Clarence York</i>			
Madeline	<i>Madeline</i>			
Myra Overstreet	<i>Myra Overstreet</i>			
Nancy Moon	<i>Nancy Moon</i>			
John Overaker	<i>John Overaker</i>			
John Smith	<i>John Smith</i>			
Shirley Hunt	<i>Shirley Hunt</i>			
William C. Carter	<i>William C. Carter</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SDX April 2003 Total 20 signatures

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Stanley M. Smith	<i>Stanley M. Smith</i>			
Shirley Cochran	<i>Shirley Cochran</i>			
Margery D Ross	<i>Margery D Ross</i>			
Severly Crumbaugh	<i>Severly Crumbaugh</i>			
Arnette Smith	<i>Arnette Smith</i>			
Karen M. Jorgensen	<i>Karen M. Jorgensen</i>			
Alan Dierker	<i>Alan Dierker</i>			
Lisa Brown	<i>Lisa Brown</i>			
William Jorgensen	<i>William Jorgensen</i>			
Rita E. Wenz	<i>Rita E. Wenz</i>			
Cherie Mauer	<i>Cherie Mauer</i>			
MILDRED SMITH	<i>Mildred Smith</i>			
Shirley E. Benson	<i>Shirley E. Benson</i>			
Maureen Barker	<i>Maureen Barker</i>			
Jim Barkman	<i>Jim Barkman</i>			
GALE D. KENDRICK	<i>Gale Kendrick</i>			
Flora Carmes	<i>Flora Carmes</i>			
Joan Carter	<i>Joan Carter</i>			
Carl Drake	<i>Carl Drake</i>			
Wendy K. Min	<i>Wendy K. Min</i>			
Concord Officers Against the SBX	April 2003	Total: 20 signatures		

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signature

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Debra M. Hargrave	<i>Debra M. Hargrave</i>			
LENDI NELSON	<i>Lendi Nelson</i>			
Yvonne Kramb	<i>Yvonne Kramb</i>			
ELLEN D. J. MURPHY	<i>Ellen D. J. Murphy</i>			
DAVID S. ANDERSON	<i>David S. Anderson</i>			
BRUCE MCKINSLAY	<i>Bruce McKinstry</i>			
JENNIFER D. KIRBY	<i>Jennifer D. Kirby</i>			
Theresa Hilder	<i>Theresa Hilder</i>			
Nancy R. Remick	<i>Nancy R. Remick</i>			
KATHLEEN A. BENUSA	<i>Kathleen A. Benusa</i>			
KEVIN F. FROST	<i>Kevin Frost</i>			
DEMOND SKELI	<i>Demon Skeli</i>			
SHIRLEY WILCO	<i>Shirley Wilco</i>			
JOHN LINDSTROM	<i>John Lindstrom</i>			
DAVID E. SHAWN LARSEN	<i>David E. Shawn Larsen</i>			
BRISTEN HALLDALE	<i>Bristen Halldale</i>			
CHARLOTTE MILLER	<i>Charlotte Miller</i>			
JOEY VERN (PH. 608.111)	<i>Joey Vern</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SHX April 2003 Total 20 signatures

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX _____ April 2003 _____ Total: 20 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

4/15 4⁵

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA, as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
IDA MATHESON	Ida Matheson			
JAN KELLY	Jan Kelly			
AMY YOUNGSTROM	Amy Youngstrom			
JACOBSON	Jacobson			
KELCEA HANG	Kelcea Hang			
ALVIN BROWN	Alvin Brown			
HUGH MATHESON	Hugh Matheson			
CEL FRANKLIN	Cel Franklin			
LEONARD BLISS	Leonard Bliss			
WILLIAM BLISS	William Bliss			
CELIA DUNN	Celia Dunn			
VALERIE MACDONALD	Valerie Macdonald			
LEONARD BLISS	Leonard Bliss			
JOY HUNTER	Joy Hunter			
JOHN BROWN	John Brown			
MATTHEW BROWN	Matthew Brown			
MATTHEW BROWN	Matthew Brown			
KATHY BROWN	Kathy Brown			
BLISS	Bliss			
MATTHEW BROWN	Matthew Brown			

Consent/Citizen Against the SDX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 46

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

[illegible]

4/15 47

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Paula McCulloch	<i>Paula McCulloch</i>			
Christopher Mosen	<i>Christopher Mosen</i>			
James McMillan	<i>James McMillan</i>			
John DeVore	<i>John DeVore</i>			
Arley Lyons	<i>Arley Lyons</i>			
Paul Donovan	<i>Paul Donovan</i>			
Becky Hader	<i>Becky Hader</i>			
Alex Donovan	<i>Alex Donovan</i>			
Paul McCulloch	<i>Paul McCulloch</i>			
Katie Mosen	<i>Katie Mosen</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

4/15 40

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

[illegible]COMMENT
NUMBER

COMMENT
NUMBER

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Marilyn M. Sherry	<i>Marilyn M. Sherry</i>			
John + Charles	<i>John + Charles</i>			
DANIEL + SUSAN	<i>DANIEL + SUSAN</i>			
Robert W. Bell	<i>Robert W. Bell</i>			
Paul Hagan	<i>Paul Hagan</i>			
Samuel Lutz	<i>Samuel Lutz</i>			
DAVID A. M. A.	<i>DAVID A. M. A.</i>			
GLENN E. SANDVICK	<i>GLENN E. SANDVICK</i>			
Deane Sandvick	<i>Deane Sandvick</i>			
John & Mary	<i>John & Mary</i>			
Deborah Dunsberg	<i>Deborah Dunsberg</i>			
Paul Tull	<i>Paul Tull</i>			
Betsy Cose	<i>Betsy Cose</i>			
Hilbert White	<i>Hilbert White</i>			
Edgar Brandt	<i>Edgar Brandt</i>			
John Talley	<i>John Talley</i>			
Isaac Walton	<i>Isaac Walton</i>			
John Swenson	<i>John Swenson</i>			
John + Mary	<i>John + Mary</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 29 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

We believe that only a non-populated Military site should be considered for SBX Radar PSB.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
ESS Linton	<i>ESS Linton</i>			
Mary Linton	<i>Mary Linton</i>			
John + Mary	<i>John + Mary</i>			
Deborah Bailey	<i>Deborah Bailey</i>			
Deborah Graham	<i>Deborah Graham</i>			
MARIE O'Donnell	<i>MARIE O'Donnell</i>			
Hilbert White	<i>Hilbert White</i>			
John + Mary	<i>John + Mary</i>			
Patricia Crawford	<i>Patricia Crawford</i>			
Marie E. Crawford	<i>Marie E. Crawford</i>			
FRANCESCA OLSON	<i>FRANCESCA OLSON</i>			
Helen Beasley	<i>Helen Beasley</i>			
Roberta Pagley	<i>Roberta Pagley</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 19 signatures

COMMENT
NUMBER

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Robert Wright	<i>Robert Wright</i>			
Geoffrey Newport	<i>Geoffrey Newport</i>			
Barry Phillips	<i>Barry Phillips</i>			
Michael M. Thomas	<i>Michael M. Thomas</i>			
David Swanson	<i>David Swanson</i>			
Steve Sievers	<i>Steve Sievers</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
Karen Kask	<i>Karen Kask</i>			
Susan Preston	<i>Susan Preston</i>			
Garrett Tamsin	<i>Garrett Tamsin</i>			
Paul Helou	<i>Paul Helou</i>			
James Wainwright	<i>James Wainwright</i>			
Jeff Borge	<i>Jeff Borge</i>			
John Newman	<i>John Newman</i>			
Wendy Viregarn	<i>Wendy Viregarn</i>			
Janice M. Olson	<i>Janice M. Olson</i>			
James Wainwright	<i>James Wainwright</i>			
Susan Wainwright	<i>Susan Wainwright</i>			
Susan Baidel	<i>Susan Baidel</i>			
Kristina G. Johnson	<i>Kristina G. Johnson</i>			
Garrett Tamsin	<i>Garrett Tamsin</i>			
Carrie Crane	<i>Carrie Crane</i>			
James Wainwright	<i>James Wainwright</i>			
Shirley Swanson	<i>Shirley Swanson</i>			
Kenneth Crane	<i>Kenneth Crane</i>			

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Whelan Trading Co.

COMMENT
NUMBER

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
MARGARET SESSPICH	<i>Margaret Sesspich</i>			
Eugene H. ONeil	<i>Eugene H. Oniel</i>			
THAN Swendsen	<i>Than Swendsen</i>			
Ken Swendsen	<i>Ken Swendsen</i>			
Rob. T. Jallander	<i>Rob. T. Jallander</i>			
John Tullander	<i>John Tullander</i>			
M. Shepard	<i>M. Shepard</i>			
Margaret Egge	<i>Margaret Egge</i>			
MARSHA O'Brien	<i>Marsha O'Brien</i>			
Dan O'Brien	<i>Dan R. O'Brien</i>			
ALAN O'BRIEN	<i>Alan O'Brien</i>			
Mike Valey	<i>Mike Valey</i>			
TERRY CHOI	<i>Terry Choi</i>			
Joe Burr	<i>Joe Burr</i>			
MARSH E BURK	<i>Marsh E. Burk</i>			
WALTER FORD	<i>Walter Ford</i>			
Joe C. Stever	<i>Joe C. Stever</i>			
W. D. Stever	<i>W. D. Stever</i>			
Don C. G. Gish	<i>Don C. G. Gish</i>			
Jack C. O'Donnell	<i>Jack C. O'Donnell</i>			

Consented (X) Across Against the SBX April 2003 Total: 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

[illegible]

COMMENT
NUMBER

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA. as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/State	Zip
PEGGY TERRY	<i>Peggy Terry</i>			
Patricia T. Bennett	<i>Patricia T. Bennett</i>			
Wanda C. Brown	<i>Wanda C. Brown</i>			
Sally J. Van Nieu	<i>Sally J. Van Nieu</i>			
Kristina Kelly	<i>Kristina Kelly</i>			
Valerie King	<i>Valerie King</i>			
Valerie King	<i>Valerie King</i>			
Diane Davidson	<i>Diane Davidson</i>			
Juan Adams	<i>Juan Adams</i>			
Jo G. Wallin	<i>Jo G. Wallin</i>			
Ann G. Gersch	<i>Ann G. Gersch</i>			

Consented to Litigation Against the SDX _____ April 2003 _____ Total 20 signatures

Petition

We, the undersigned, oppose the Department of Defense proposal to use Naval Station Everett or Port Gardner Bay, Everett WA, as Primary Support Base for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar. We oppose this location for SBX Testing or as a Permanent Primary Support Base.

[illegible]

[From Original Letter] The possible negative impacts to Human Health and Safety caused by Receiving Long-Term, Low Level EM Radiation Have not been fully Studied. The DoD indicated that Radiation "Scatter" Will be an Issue Despite its attempts to target the array "So as to not Irradiate" people. The Size of this Structure (SBX), Built on a Converted Ocean Based Oil drilling rig, and its design for Heavy Industry Degrades the Visual and Aesthetic Value of our Local Waterfront. Its Placement would Undermine the City of Everett's Current and Future Efforts to promote Economic Re-Development and Attract Investment in our Waterfront & City Core. The DoD has not fully assessed the potential interference to Airborne Navigation & Commercial Communication Systems, Sensitive Electronics and Hospital and Clinic-based Medical diagnostic equipment. Especially unknown is the effect of the "full power" tests of the energy beam that must be run 5 to 6 times per week. Kathie Hoban	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
	P-W-0154		P-W-0155
	1	The text of comment P-W-0155 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by R. L. Holmer of Everett, Washington.	
	2	The text of comment P-W-0156 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Jane L. Cauley of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0156
	3	The text of comment P-W-0157 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Lyan Lichtenberg of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0157
	4	The text of comment P-W-0158 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Todd Combs of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0158
		The text of comment P-W-0159 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Garret Tomsin of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0159
		The text of comment P-W-0160 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Jan Olsen of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0160
		The text of comment P-W-0161 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Peach Tomsin of Arlington, Washington.	P-W-0161
		The text of comment P-W-0162 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Jeff Rowe of Marysville, Washington.	P-W-0162

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0163 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Roshael Tomsin of Arlington, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0163	The text of comment P-W-0171 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Stephen Clough of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER	P-W-0171
The text of comment P-W-0164 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Gary A. Vandalfsferi of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0164		The text of comment P-W-0172 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Ed and Vera Carlston of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0172	
The text of comment P-W-0165 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Leann Rowe of Arlington, Washington.	P-W-0165		The text of comment P-W-0173 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Marsha Cogdill of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0173	
The text of comment P-W-0166 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Russell Silva of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0166		The text of comment P-W-0174 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Linda Rethke of Kirkland, Washington.	P-W-0174	
The text of comment P-W-0167 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Bryon Henault of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0167		The text of comment P-W-0175 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Marianne Roberts of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0175	
The text of comment P-W-0168 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Jane Best of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0168		The text of comment P-W-0176 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by John L. Wetzstein of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0176	
The text of comment P-W-0169 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Ryan J. May of Seattle, Washington.	P-W-0169		The text of comment P-W-0177 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by D. G. Carlson of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0177	
The text of comment P-W-0170 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by M. Cogdill of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0170		The text of comment P-W-0178 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Holly Fellows of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0178	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

The text of comment P-W-0179 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Monica Trott of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0180 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by H.W. Stuchell of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0181 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Holly Anderson Knapp of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0182 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Earl and Doris Beech of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0183 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Jonathan Witte of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0184 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Mark Underwood of Monroe, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0185 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Tom and Vida Delany of Everett, Washington. The text of comment P-W-0186 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Won Chong Kim of Everett, Washington.	COMMENT NUMBER		
	P-W-0179	The text of comment P-W-0187 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Bill Mullikin of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0187
	P-W-0180	The text of comment P-W-0188 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by B. Bruno of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0188
	P-W-0181	The text of comment P-W-0189 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Tom and Margaret Hoban of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0189
	P-W-0182	The text of comment P-W-0190 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Angela Hill of Monroe, Washington.	P-W-0190
	P-W-0183	The text of comment P-W-0191 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Reg Scodeller of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0191
	P-W-0184	The text of comment P-W-0192 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Betty Scodeller of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0192
	P-W-0185	The text of comment P-W-0193 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Constance Bennet of Snohomish, Washington.	P-W-0193
	P-W-0186	The text of comment P-W-0194 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Victoria Kehoe of Snohomish, Washington.	P-W-0194

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER	THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	COMMENT NUMBER
The text of comment P-W-0195 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Rochelle Ritchie of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0195		
The text of comment P-W-0196 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Dolores M. Hancock of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0196		
The text of comment P-W-0197 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Felita Hernandez of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0197		
The text of comment P-W-0198 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Lisa Mechals of Lynnwood, Washington.	P-W-0198		
The text of comment P-W-0199 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Marie McLain of Mukileto, Washington.	P-W-0199		
The text of comment P-W-0200 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Larry Bashoy of Arlington, Washington.	P-W-0200		
The text of comment P-W-0201 was the same as that of P-W-0154. This comment was submitted by Judy Matheson of Everett, Washington.	P-W-0201		

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
STATE OF ALASKA OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET DIVISION OF GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE 550 W 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 1660 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 PH: (907) 269-7470 FAX: (907) 269-3981 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 2C ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2343 PH: (907) 257-1351 FAX: (907) 272-3829 March 20, 2003 Ms. Julia Elliot SMD-CEN-V U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command 106 Wynn Drive Huntsville, Alabama 35805 Dear Ms. Elliot: SUBJECT: Ground-based Midcourse Defense, Extended Test Range State I.D. No. AK 0302-03AA DEIS NEPA Response The Division of Governmental Coordination received the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense, Extended Test Range. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) prepared this document to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Alaska Departments of Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game and Natural Resources have reviewed the DEIS document in accordance with NEPA and with an awareness of future requirements for executing decisions that would involve State of Alaska authorizations and consistency with Alaska's Coastal Management Program. We offer the following comments: Kodiak Launch Complex Barge Landing Sites (KLC). Section 4.1.8.2.1, Operation, Pre-Launch Activities, discusses the use of barge landing sites. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) notes that there are differences in potential effects at the three sites that are not addressed in the DEIS. Barge landing site number 2, the ADF&G's preferred alternative, is not in proximity to an anadromous fish stream. Barge landing site number 1 is in close proximity to ADF&G anadromous fish stream 259-30-10060 which supports pink salmon. Barge landing site number 3 is in close proximity to ADF&G anadromous fish stream 259-30-10060. In addition, boaters use the area around barge landing site 3 for launching and mooring, and the beach is used for recreational purposes. Public access to the area continues to be a primary public concern. The DEIS states that restrictions and closures can be expected both during construction and during operations. During the meetings	P-W-0202 1 2 3	AK 0302-03AA Ground-based Midcourse Defense, Extended Test Range Page 2 March 20, 2003 that GMD personnel held with State and federal agency staff, staff learned that closures and security restrictions during operations are anticipated to be about the same as is going on now with launches. The only anticipated change relates to the greater frequency of the launches so the frequency of closures will increase. To clarify exactly what the effects might be, it would be useful to include specific closure and restriction information related to the approximate number of hours per launch day and number of launch days per month or season, types of restrictions and closures, and areas to be closed. Including this information in the DEIS would address and may alleviate local concerns surrounding this issue. It also would be useful to address construction closure schedules and areas. The DEIS notes on page 3-13 that there are no paleontological resources identified in any of the upland areas of the Kodiak Launch Complex. However, there are numerous paleontological resources in the area -- Fossil Beach derives its name from those resources and rock outcroppings on both sides of the beach contain a variety of fossil remains. Rock outcropping from the ridge that the new missile silos will be excavated into and built upon likewise contains fossils. Two typographical errors in the DEIS should be corrected. • Section 3.1.1.1 describes the location of the highest concentration of launch emissions on a mountaintop to the east of the KLC. The mountains are not 3 miles to the east of the KLC. • Section 3.1.2.2 describes the location of the Kodiak airport as being northeast of the KLC; in fact, it is north and slightly to the west of the KLC. The DEIS does not dwell on authorizations that would be needed for anticipated activities. As noted on page IV-67, GMD would submit a coastal project questionnaire and consistency determination prior to any construction activities. The questionnaire will help identify any necessary authorizations. As advisory information for future authorizations: • There are no state legislatively designated special areas (i.e., state game refuges, sanctuaries, or critical habitat areas) over which ADF&G exerts Title 16 special areas permitting authority near the project site. • A Fish Habitat Permit issued by ADF&G, Habitat and Restoration Division, would be required for any project related activities that are to be conducted below the ordinary high water level of a specified anadromous fish stream or that may affect the free, unhindered movement of any species of fish. • The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation requires information that will come later in the process to determine if any wastewater permits are needed. • Extracting potable water from ground water or surface water sources would require an authorization from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. • Docking or mooring the floating X-band radar on state tidelands for more than 14 days would require either a permit or lease from the. In issuing the permit or lease, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources will consider the facilities impacts on other resources and users, including recreational boat users, commercial vessel traffic, fishing interest, visual impacts, and impacts on habitat.	4 5 6 7

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

AK 0302-03AA

Page 3

March 20, 2003

Ground-based Midcourse Defense, Extended Test Range

- Changes that affect the Kodiak Launch facility that are not undertaken by the Alaska Aerospace Corporation may require approval from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land, and Water.

The State of Alaska appreciates your cooperation. Please contact me at 269-7473, or email maureen_mccrea@gov.state.ak.us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Maureen McCrea
Project Review Supervisor

Enclosures

cc: via e-mail
Wayne Dolezal, DFG
Lance Trasky, DFG
Ed Weiss, DFG
Karl Gaskill, DNR
Mary Walter, DNR
Dick Mylius, DNR
Tim Rumpf, DEC
Alan Kukla, DEC
Alan Wien, DEC
Pat Ladner, AADC
Leroy Phillips, COE Regulatory
David Hasley, SMD
Cliff Stone, AK Legislature
Chris Nelson, AK
Duane Dvorak, KIB
Karol Kolehmainen, AWC
Maureen McCrea, DEC

COMMENT
NUMBER

www.pscleanair.org

PH 206.343.8800

1.800.552.3565

Fax 206.343.7522

110 Union Street
Suite 500
Seattle, WA 98101-2038

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MEMBER AT LARGE
Janet Chaloupnik

Working Together For Clean Air

April 15, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Attn: SMD-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott)
106 Wynn Drive
Huntsville, AL 35805

Dear Ms. Elliott:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Sea Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX)

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency has reviewed the executive summary of the SBX DEIS proposed for the Puget Sound Naval Base in Everett, Washington and has concluded that the air quality assessment is incomplete and needs to be expanded in the EIS.

To protect public health, increase clarity, and define the mitigation options available for this project, the Agency requests that the following elements be addressed in the EIS:

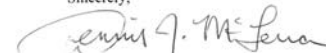
- a proactive dust control plan that is not reliant on "frequent rains" to minimize dust emissions during construction,
- an emission estimate of criteria and hazardous air pollutants including benzene, formaldehyde, and 1,3-butadiene,
- screening modeling to ensure that National Ambient Air Quality Standards will not be violated and the Washington State Acceptable Source Impact Levels (ASIL) will not be exceeded, and
- an evaluation of mitigation options to reduce emissions from diesel generators such as the substitution of cleaner diesel fuels (e.g., on-road and ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, biodiesel fuel blends, and oil/water emulsion fuels); combustion modification (e.g., low NOx burners, water injection, and improving combustion aerodynamics); and post-combustion controls (e.g., selective noncatalytic reduction and selective catalytic reduction) similar to those used on stationary diesel generators.

The Agency would like to participate and comment on any future review of this project. Please send the EIS and any other correspondence to:

Thomas J. Hudson
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
110 Union Street, Suite 500
Seattle, WA 98101

If you need any clarification of these comments, please contact Tom Hudson of my staff. He can be reached at (206) 689-4025 or e-mail to tomh@pscleanair.org. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Dennis J. McLerran
Executive Director

DJM/lh

COMMENT
NUMBER

P-W-0203

1
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4

COMMENT NUMBER
P-W-0204




OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Frank E. Anderson
Mayor

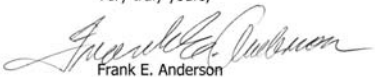
May 7, 2003

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
ATTN: SMDC-EN-V (Ms. Julia Elliott),
106 Wynn Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805

Re: Citizen Comment on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the proposed Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR)

Dear Ms. Elliott:

Enclosed for your consideration is a packet containing the written comment of Elizabeth Marshall, M.D., staff physician at The Everett Clinic, together with further information. Dr. Marshall voiced her concerns during the April 5 forums.

Very truly yours,

 Frank E. Anderson
 Mayor

FEA/ml

Enclosure

c: Elizabeth Marshall, M.D.

CITY OF EVERETT • 2930 Wetmore Ave., Suite 10-A • Everett, WA 98201 • (425) 257-8700 • Fax (425) 257-8729

COMMENT NUMBER
1
2
3

SUMMARY STATEMENT: CITIZENS' POINTS AGAINST THE SBX

Introduction:
 The "SBX" or (Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar) is an experimental antiballistic missile radar system on a sea-going platform. The entire entity is the size of a football field and 25 stories tall. US Army Space Command hopes the SBX will successfully track incoming intercontinental missiles. The Department of Defense has proposed placing the system at the Naval Station in Everett, Washington for nine months of each year. The SBX has an expected life cycle of approximately twenty years, with the selected home port likely to be a permanent base for the continuing SBX program. The radar unit would be operational 5 to 6 days per week for testing. It would be within 1.5 kilometers of schools, many businesses, hospitals and residential areas. Citizens of Snohomish, King, and Island Counties have concerns about the SBX and believe it should be placed in a remote area. The three points of concern are:

- ❖ Public Health
- ❖ Economic Impact
- ❖ Due Process

PUBLIC HEALTH:

- ❖ The SBX generates extremely high frequency non-ionizing radiation, at the highest end of the band range. Consistent safety standards have not been set for human exposure to non-ionizing radiation. In depth reviews of the scientific and medical literature show that scientists are concerned about a two-fold increase in childhood leukemia in children exposed to a LOWER BAND FREQUENCY than the SBX. Breast cancer, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other diseases may also be caused by such exposure over time. There are **no scientific studies** which prove the safety of this high frequency radiation and studies do exist which indicate exposure may be damaging to human health.
- ❖ Research used to validate the SBX as safe and harmless dates back to 1982, with a revision in 1993. The Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers (IEEE) is one of the lead scientific bodies originally charged with helping to formulate these standards. However, the IEEE recently published a paper urging that the standards be **changed to more conservative** health and safety measures.
- ❖ No studies have been done on the SBX and long term human exposure to this type of high frequency radiation.

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

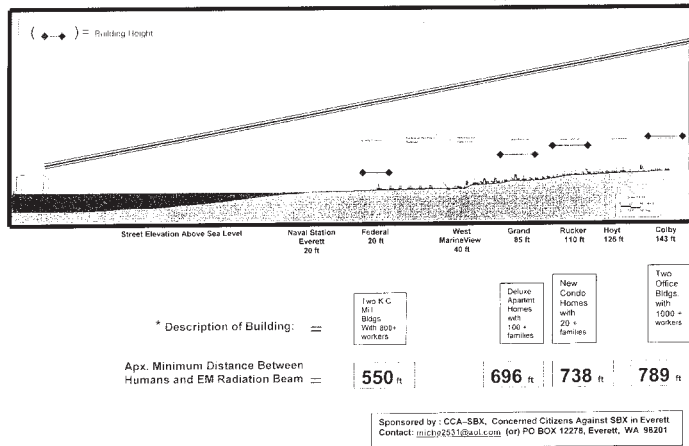
	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
❖ Documents from the Defense Department indicate the SBX will create a disturbance strong enough to interfere with television and radio signals at ground level for approximately three miles. The actual range of disruption is yet to be determined by the FCC. The SBX impairs fire safety and navigational systems in airplanes, and could spontaneously ignite electro-explosive devices such as those which detonate air bags in automobiles. ❖ Concerns have been raised about sensitive medical equipment, cardiac monitors, pacers, and computer technology, which may be disrupted within this three-mile range. ❖ The Department of Defense has no plans and has designated no agencies to monitor the radiation scatter from the SBX and its effects on local citizenry. ❖ If placed in Washington, the SBX would be in the center of an urban area with a population of approximately 400,000 people. Citizens feel the SBX should be placed far from urban or residential areas, for the above health related reasons. <u>ECONOMIC IMPACT:</u> ❖ Everett's waterfront is its greatest economic resource and the key to future growth for the city. In recent years, Everett and her citizens have been working hard to draw talents and businesses to the area due to the physical location and the beauty of Port Gardner Bay. The SBX spans approximately 310 feet from its floating pontoons to its dome-top. If compared to nearby geographical landmarks, the SBX would span an elevation close to that of Rucker Hill. The visual aesthetic of Port Gardner Bay and the businesses around it would be impacted, with economic repercussions for the community. For example, the SBX would be seen from many windows of the new Providence Pavilion Hospital, a multi-million dollar project designed to bring first class obstetrical services to Everett, beautifully situated to maximize the view. ❖ The visual impact will result in a drop in property values and the tax base this represents. ❖ The SBX holds 816,000 gallons of fuel in multiple tanks. It will be running generators three hours a day while in port. It is expected to emit polluting substances into the air and water. Port Gardner Bay contains many species of fish, bird-life and sea life in a delicate ecosystem created by the sound and the river estuary, and efforts are being made to protect them. Local pleasure and commercial fishing and marine craft will be affected, as well as the businesses associated with these activities. ❖ Plans to commercially develop the port with condominiums, shopping, and restaurants will be threatened. Fewer new businesses will choose Everett. The tax base these businesses represent will be lost to the community.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	❖ Business owners and their employees concerned about the above stated health risks will move their commercial entities from Everett and surrounding locations. ❖ Individuals and families concerned about public health will leave the area, taking professional skills and community investment with them. ❖ According to DoD spokesmen, it is less costly if the array can be plugged into a readily available urban electrical and sewer grid, saving fuel costs. However, financial loss to the community would be significant and permanent, for a minimum of a twenty-year span of time. We do not feel the cost savings warrants the potential damage to human health and the economy. ❖ The SBX employs only 54 personnel; thus any local positive economic impact from the SBX would be far outweighed by the financial loss to the community for the above reasons. ❖ No economic loss or negative impact study has been conducted to date. <u>DUE PROCESS:</u> ❖ The initial scoping process to develop the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the SBX in Everett was by law required to involve the community. It did not. ❖ The five other sites being considered were afforded meetings within their own communities. But the scoping meeting for the Everett site was in Seattle, Washington, in King County on October 7th, 2002. Everett citizens were not aware that this meeting had taken place and no Everett citizens, City, or County officials were in attendance. ❖ The first meeting held in Everett was on February 27th, 2003. The deadline for citizens' comments was less than one month later, on March 24th. No copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement were made available to the public at that meeting. ❖ Local citizens were informed of the above meeting by an article in The Everett Herald. This article gave little coverage on the SBX and gave only two days prior notice of the meeting. ❖ The initial DEIS assumes no visual, aesthetic or safety concerns for the SBX if placed in Everett, such an assumption would not allow citizens to properly mitigate the statements therein. ❖ There are many concerns about the impact of the SBX on Everett, Snohomish, Island and King counties. Citizens believe economic, health and safety concerns cannot be ignored. ❖ There has been inadequate time for these issues to be presented by citizens to their Congressman and Senators given the restrictions of the federal timelines and lack of due process. The SBX cannot come to Everett, Washington without adequate voice from all constituencies affected.	12 13 14

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Prepared by: Concerned Citizens Against the SBX (CCA-SBX) PO. Box 12278 Everett, WA. 98206 To register opposition to the SBX please contact: PHONE: US Army Space Missile Defense Command 1-800-823-8823 EMAIL: gmdetreis@smdc.army.mil WRITE: SMDC-EN-V, Ms. Julia Elliott US Army Space and Missile Defense Command P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801		THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	

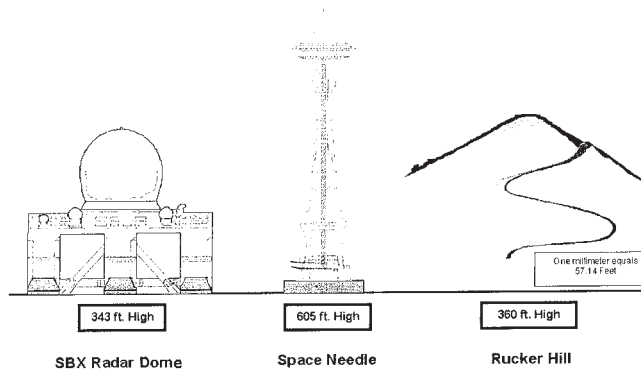
Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

SBX Electromagnetic Radiation Beam: Proximity to Human Population in Everett



SBX Size Comparison

All Drawings Use the Same Scale to Allow for Comparison



COMMENT NUMBER

Review of the Medical and Scientific Literature on the Health Effects of Electromagnetic Radiation on Humans

Letter to the Department of Defense, April 14th 2003

Elizabeth T. Marshall, M.D.

I propose that the EIS indicating no adverse effects to human health and safety with placement of the SBX in Everett, Washington is faulty and without sufficient support from the scientific community and medical literature. This statement is based on a review of currently available information on the effects of electromagnetic, non-ionizing radiation on humans and animals, an understanding of the X-Band Radar system, and the EIS.

If placed in Everett the SBX would be within 2 km of densely populated urban and residential areas. The SBX is expected to create electromagnetic interference within a three-mile radius at ground level strong enough to interfere with television, radio signals and electro-explosive devices such as those that detonate air bags.¹ There are elementary schools, businesses, homes, and two hospitals within this radius.

The radar rotates. Due to the bluff around the harbor, because the unit is at sea level with the beam coming off approximately 25 stories above sea level, the sweep would effectively be closer to the residential and urban sites at the top of the bluff. Based on the to-scale elevations provided by the DoD in the EIS, residents of north Everett living on Grand, Rucker and Hoyt avenues (85 – 143 feet above sea level) would be only **580 feet** below the radar beam. Residents of Rucker Hill (elevation 360 feet) will possibly be closer to the beam than this (no elevations provided for this area). Furthermore, these measurement estimates are taken from the schemata of the SBX provided by the DoD which show it operating at its pontoon level, NOT submerged to its water-line level. If operating at water level, this would effectively bring the beam substantially even closer to residents by the factor of the height from water level to pontoon level. No schemata were provided by the DoD to show the SBX operating at its submerged water-line level.

COMMENT NUMBER

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
Human exposure to EMR has increased in the 20 th century because of newer technologies such as cell towers, power lines and mobile phones. Epidemiologic studies raise concern for a two-fold increase risk of childhood leukemia caused by electromagnetic radiation exposure. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is related to occupational exposure. Breast cancer, suicide, depression, reproductive disorders, increased spontaneous abortion, and cardiovascular disease remain unresolved concerns ⁱⁱ . Animal studies indicate behavioral disruption, immunosuppression and reproductive disorders. ⁱⁱⁱ However, rigorous case-controlled studies on humans do not exist. This is because it is difficult to quantify EMR in the environment, and measure exposure to it over a relevant time period. ^{iv}	16	EMR varies depending on many factors, including body habitus, position in relation to the beam, intensity, polarization and frequency. Children and those with short stature have a resonant absorption frequency (or specific absorption rate – (SAR)) approximately 42% greater than tall adults ^{vii} . A review of the available literature published in 2001 by an international group of scientists under the auspices of the World Health Organization has shown a two-fold increase in childhood leukemia at certain SAR's of EMR. ^{viii} Many European countries do not allow the levels of EMR exposure that are currently considered "safe" in the United States.	20
The current safety standards for human exposure to EMR, including the SBX, are based on studies performed during World War II and reviewed in 1982 by IEEE/ANSI. The standards were based on assumptions about the behavior of EMR in human tissue, primarily that it produces heat and can raise human body temperatures. However, studies in the last twenty years are pointing to many types of changes in tissues and animals exposed to EMR. An opinion paper published by the IEEE in July of 2002 states " current exposure standards for electromagnetic radiation do not adequately address current realities....we must revise our safety standards and set conservative new ones using all of the available results and information – not just data that fits previously held assumptions. " ^{vv} *	17	A very recent study indicates damage to DNA caused by low-grade radiation (i.e. lower exposure) may be harder for the body to recognize and repair than that caused by hi-grade. This study looked at ionizing radiation, but its outcome was concerning. Scientists had assumed the body repairs DNA damage at the same rate regardless of the dose of radiation. This may not be true. ^{ix} Low-grade exposure may be as harmful as higher intensity radiation experienced for a short period of time. Assumptions made by the scientific community about radiation may not be true and further study is required.	21
The average power line generates EMR at about 9Hz, and the SBX generates at 8-12 GHz, a billion times higher frequency. The SBX is in the <u>highest frequency spectrum</u> of all man-made non-ionizing radiation. ^{vi} Guidelines limiting EMR exposure for public health purposes outlined by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection in 1998 indicate that higher frequency radiation is more harmful to health than lower frequencies, and multiple exposures at different frequencies are <u>additive</u> . (I.e. a cell phone, electric line and SBX radiation, for example).	18	Finally, the DEIS and proposal from the Department of Defense do not include any measures to monitor the health of local citizens after placement of the SBX. The only historical prototype for the SBX is a radar one-third the size (PAVE PAWS) which has been on Cape Cod for over twenty years. The National Research Council was asked in 2002 to look at the adverse health affects of this radar. However, their review was sorely limited by inadequate measurements of the PAVE PAWS waveform and "inadequate... data about the distribution of population exposures in the Cape Cod region." ^x Citizens of the area have raised concerns about an increase in soft tissue tumors caused by PAVE PAWS for two decades, but there is still no agency actually monitoring these effects. *	22
In addition, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) states that the resonant absorption frequency of	19	With regards to the SBX I would like answers to each of the following questions: ❖ Do you have measurements of the electromagnetic scatter (or the E and H fields) at 300 – 500 feet, .2, .25, .5, 1, 2 and 3 miles	
2		3	

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
which would come from the radar beam and side lobes; the frequency, polarization and intensity of such scatter at these distances, in the test mode and with the unit fully operational? What are these measurements? ❖ Have the Specific Absorption Rates in humans been measured for the electromagnetic field generated by the SBX at 300 – 500 feet, .2, .25, .5, 1, 1.5, 2 and 3 miles from the beam? Both horizontally from the radar unit, including side lobes, and vertically (DOWN from the beam)? Do you have measurements for the average adult, infants and children? If so, what are they? ❖ Have you measured, for example, the EMR and SAR's which those living at a given point in North Everett, downtown Everett or the Viewridge areas might be exposed to? What are these measurements? I.E. an average three-year-old standing at Grand Avenue park would be exposed to how much EMR at what SAR for the twenty minutes the unit is operating? ❖ Recent guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying EMR are published by the ICNIRP in 1998. The EIS literature, published in 1993 and not updated, refers to older standards (ANSI 1982, IEEE revision 1991).⁴ These are the standards being used to defend the SBX. Has any attempt been made to review these standards based on <u>current international</u> scientific analysis? ❖ Are there case-controlled or epidemiologic studies on <u>chronic</u> exposure in humans to the electromagnetic field generated by X-Band radar such as the SBX would generate over a twenty year period and if so please reference them? ❖ Everett citizens would experience intermittent, pulsed type exposure to the SBX radar both because of the sweep of the beam and because the radar would be turned off and on while in port. Intermittent exposure might be harmful because the body would not have time to repair damaged DNA prior to repeat exposure. Have you tested this? Have you studied the effect of intermittent EMR exposure on human tissues? <u>Cumulative</u> intermittent exposure (i.e. repeat exposures over a long period of time)? ❖ Have you tested cumulative effects of prenatal and post-natal exposure to the electromagnetic field such as neonates, newborns, and infants living in the local area would be exposed to?	23 24 25 26 27 28	❖ Have you determined additive sources of EMR, specifically, that which comes from the USS Lincoln and other ships when in port, and local power lines? ❖ The SBX literature does not quantify the human SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) of its electromagnetic radiation field. Why not? ❖ Have you determined the effect on sensitive medical devices such as MRI scanners, telemetry monitors, cardiac pacers etc. within the field of scatter? ❖ Have you created an independent agency designated only to measure the EMR exposure of humans living near the SBX? If so, what is the agency? What measurement will it use? How will it be funded? Do you have plans to monitor the incidence of soft tissue tumors, leukemia and reproductive disorders in citizens living within a thirteen-mile radius of the SBX? How will you do this? And if adverse health effects were to be documented, what contingencies are in place to remove the SBX at a future date?* ❖ Have you studied the device in proximity to air bags in automobiles with fiberglass, plastic or other non-metal bodies? ❖ Why would you consider placing such a high frequency radar system with so many unknown risks in a densely populated area? The SBX is new technology. Standards for human exposure to EMR are inconsistent internationally, and human exposure to extremely high frequency radiation such as the SBX is not thoroughly understood. Infants, children and adults should not be exposed unnecessarily to low, moderate or high levels of EMR on a chronic basis without first conducting rigorous scientific protocols to determine the effects of such exposure. The SBX should not be placed in <u>any</u> densely or moderately populated area. Elizabeth Marshall, M.D. Dartmouth Medical School 1987 The Everett Clinic 3901 Hoyt Ave Everett, WA 98201	29 30 31 32 33 34

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

1022 Grand Avenue
Everett, WA 98201

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX
P.O. Box 12278
Everett, WA 98206

*Revised May 2, 2003

¹ Appendix A, "Electromagnetic Radiation Exposure Issues and Approaches for Assessing Potential Impact" Ground Based Radar Family of Radars Environmental Assessment 5/93

² Review of the Epidemiologic Literature on EMF and Health, Environmental Health Perspective 109 (suppl 6):911-933 (2001)

³ Lai, Henry "Biological Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation from Wireless Transmission Towers", a paper presented by the Berkshire-Litchfield Environmental Council on December 2, 2000 and articles referenced therein.

⁴ Review of the Epidemiologic Literature on EMF and Health, Environmental Health Perspective 109 (suppl 6):911-933 (2001)

⁵ Speak Out, "Cellphones, Radars and Health"; <http://www.spectrum.ieee.org> July 31, 2002.

⁶ Appendix A, "Electromagnetic Radiation Exposure Issues and Approaches for Assessing Potential Impact" Ground Based Radar Family of Radars Environmental Assessment 5/93

⁷ International Commission on Non-Ionizing Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (Up to 300 GHz). Health Phys. 74:494-522;1998

⁸ Review of the Epidemiologic Literature on EMF and Health, Environmental Health Perspective 109 (suppl 6):911-933 (2001)

⁹ Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 2003; 10.1073/pnas.0830918100

¹⁰ "Letter Report to the Department of the Air Force from the Committee to Assess Potential Health Effects from Exposure to PAVE PAWS Low-Level Phased-array Radiation"; <http://www.nap.edu/openbook/N1090483/html/I.html>. copyright 2002, 2001, The National Academy of Sciences

¹¹ Appendix A, "Electromagnetic Radiation Exposure Issues and Approaches for Assessing Potential Impact" Ground Based Radar Family of Radars Environmental Assessment 5/93

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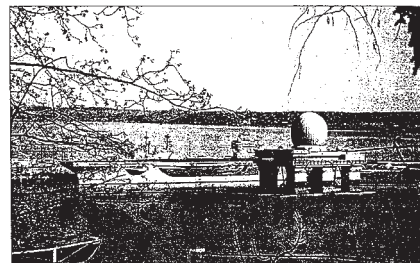
The Seattle Times

AN INDEPENDENT, LOCALLY OWNED NEWSPAPER
Founded Aug. 10, 1896

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EDITORIALS

THE NEWSPAPER'S VIEW



The Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar, shown here in a photo-illustration, would loom large on Port Gardner Bay if the facility is based at Naval Station Everett.

HOME PORT SBX CLOSER TO ITS WORK

EVERETT'S Port Gardner Bay is a dubious choice to home port a new, high-powered, missile-tracking radar system — especially with a long commute for the massive floating platform to test sites in the North Pacific.

Health and safety concerns and impacts on economic development

incoming enemy missiles and help sort through the debris and decoys in space to find the real target for land-based interceptors.

The SBX does its work during a brief mid-course phase of missile flight. Tests are planned for three sites in the North Pacific. The platform, which is 390 feet long and 238 wide, would be towed from its

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Background:

The Missile Defense Agency is looking at six locations for the Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar, which was conceived to provide more realistic tests for the nation's missile-defense program ordered by President Bush in 2002.

The other sites are in California, Alaska, Hawaii and the Marshall Islands.

If you have not heard of the proposal to berth the 250-foot tall, dome-adorned platform at Naval Station Everett, don't feel left out. The SBX was a late addition by the military.

A half-dozen locations around Puget Sound were added last spring, but poor notice procedures left citizens and public agencies in the dark. A lone information session last fall in Seattle was poorly attended. This winter, Everett residents learned they top the list.

Meetings last Saturday in Everett attracted opponents who took polite but pointed exception to the rush job. Public comment on the draft environmental impact statement is due tomorrow.

Everett is proud of its Navy connection and looking forward to the safe return of the USS Abraham Lincoln from extended sea duty. Naval Station Everett is a modern facility, popular with sailors and an easy choice for military brass.

But there is more to it than available shore power and a commissary.

Everett is a growing city, with robust neighborhoods and a reviving waterfront. The community is already gridded with airspace restrictions for commercial, military and general aviation.

The SBX uses a powerful beam of energy to paint a radar picture of

The mammoth, oil-rig-shaped structure would be in Everett when the Abraham Lincoln is at sea. SBX's port time is variously described as nine months or six-week

intervals for seven months.

In port, the SBX would be tested for 20 minutes to an hour, for up to five or six hours a week. The military is still sorting through potential hazards from electromagnetic radiation and in-

terference.

This is no small issue for civilian and military aviation from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport to Naval Air Station Whidbey, and a half dozen airfields in between.

Pearl Harbor is another favored site, but the SBX would sit under Honolulu International Airport.

Shore side in Everett, neighbors from Grand, Rucker and Hoyt avenues are worried how the 25-story structure affects their views. So is the city of Everett, which has worked for years to clean up a mill-town image and leverage the allure of waterfront sites for economic development.

The logical choice for this piece of the missile defense system is a remote site; the Marshall Islands or Pearl Harbor if the electromagnetic issues can be resolved.

Why haul a massive structure across the Pacific, when it can be moored there? Certainly, the crew of 50 can be provided for and rotated to nearby installations.

Everett is a welcoming port, but the SBX is outside the mission and character of what is done — and done well — at Naval Station Everett.

The logical choice for this piece of the missile defense system is a remote site; the Marshall Islands or Pearl Harbor if the electromagnetic issues can be resolved.

Seattle Times editorial board members are editorial page editor James F. Vesely, Frank A. Blatten, William K. Blatten, Robert C. Blatten and Carolyn S. Kelly.

**COMMENT
NUMBER****SBX Test X-Band Radar Info Sheet**

- The Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) is part of the Ground Based Missile Defense System governed by the Missile Defense Agency, US Government.
- The SBX is responsible for tracking, communication, and all mid-course sensor functions for national missile defense.
- It is the element that tracks Ballistic Missile flight in Mid-course Phase, (approx. 20 minutes), while missiles are in the upper atmosphere.
- The SBX is a sea-based, semi-submersible platform measuring 390 feet in length, 231 feet in width and 250 feet above the water line. The radar sits on top of the platform within a radar assembly that resembles a white sphere.

Note: This has been estimated to be the same size as Husky Stadium and 25 stories tall from the water line. The tallest building currently in Everett is 12 stories tall.

- The X-Band Radar (XBR) would have either a 65% populated array (approx. 39,000 elements) or a fully populated array (approx. 60,000 elements) to support the planned testing.
- The SBX is proposed to home port at Naval Station Everett, docked at the pier when the USS Lincoln is at sea, or moored nearby in Port Gardner Bay.
- The SBX will be towed to the mid Pacific 5 times a year for realistic interceptor flight testing.
- The SBX is powered by six 3.3 MW diesel driven generators. While in Port only three generators will be used with one operating continually for daily functions. This represents a total of 8,270 hours of generator operation at the Primary Support Base (PSB). Usage is based 24 hours per day for 9 months per year.
- The SBX carries 818,000 gallons of diesel fuel at full capacity. For transit and maintenance operations its consumption is 14,500 gallons per day.
- The SBX emits Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) and creates Electromagnetic Interference (EMI). The Potential Disturbance Area from EMR/EMI extends from the center of the SBX 13.8 miles in all directions at a fully populated array.
- The EMI creates a radio frequency radiation area, aircraft navigation interference area, electronic communication interference area, and electro explosive devise interference areas.
- Safe operating areas and angles are not established at this time.
- Within the Potential Disturbance areas are 5 airports, 2 low altitude air routes, 2 hospitals, City Emergency Response Communication Systems and commercial communication systems (partial list).

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- X-Band radar operates in the range of 8-12 GHz and could potentially degrade the overall performance of other airborne systems such as fire control, weather radars, bomb / navigation in military aircraft that also operate in the X-Band.

- The document states that NO adverse impacts are anticipated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and, therefore, NO mitigations are proposed for:

Air Quality, Biologic Resources, Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Wastes, Transportation, Utilities or Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Note: The DEIS does not adequately assess the impacts of the SBX on these issues and has taken no public comment from citizens of Everett, WA, or residents of Snohomish County into consideration to develop the DEIS as of Feb. 27th, 2003.

- Issues of Noise, Socioeconomics, Water Resources, Cultural Resources, Land Use or Environmental Justice are not addressed in the DEIS.

Note: See note above

- Health and Safety and Airspace impacts and mitigation rely on a Joint Spectrum Analysis Survey and completion of DoD Form 1494 which has not yet been conducted.

Concerned Citizens Against the SBX (CCA-SBX)
Compiled from the Ground Based Mid-Course Defense (GMD)
Extended Test Range (ETR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) January 2003

CCA-SBX
PO Box 12278
Everett, WA. 98206

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BUSINESS
JOURNAL

May 2003

Page B6



Everett wants the
business these firms
bring and the jobs
they provide."
— Tim Reisenauer
See below

Feel of city would change with SBX installed



State governments even sponsor "economic development zones" in cities with bad images to spur business investment. Many companies not involved in direct retail to customers could do business in a ghetto, but they don't. Ultimately, this is because customers, including internal ones like employees) make a psychological judgment about a business based partly on its location and the lifestyle issues that go with it: issues like image, safety, and health. This judgment serves as the basis for a city's business psychology or the emotional picture that people form about a community and a company doing business there.

Everett is working hard to create a psychological image that is attractive. It's a new slogan, "Great Thinking. With a View." is definitely not targeted toward resource extraction or manufacturing firms tied to heavy industry. Both are on the decline nationally and are providing fewer family wage jobs. The slogan appears to be targeted to attract domestic tourism, biomedical firms and research companies focused on biotechnology. Changing demographics (the graying of America), and world events make it clear that each of these sectors will be dominant players on the economic horizon. It is clear that Everett wants the business these firms bring and the family wage jobs they provide.

Residents, presumably my acquaintance's employees among them, are concerned for their health and the health of their children. In short it is a lifestyle issue. The U.S. Department of Defense has placed the port of Everett on a short list to be the home of a twenty-five story tall, antiballistic missile radar platform called the SBX, a term short for "Sea-Based Test X-Band Radar."

The installation is the size of Husky Stadium and over three times taller than Providence Hospital's Colby campus facility. Two other of the Army's top sites are both in remote, non-urban areas: (the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the Aleutian Islands in the Arctic).

Visual aesthetics aside, the high-energy pulse beam and electromagnetic radiation produced by its side beams have people concerned. Despite the Army's assurances that they will try not to irradiate the community (by using software designed to focus the beam) they acknowledge that they cannot control all of the radiation scatter.

At its name suggests, the device is still being tested and is therefore experimental.

The Defense Department says the beam creates a potential disturbance area which extends from the center of the SBX 13.8 miles in all directions.

The beam will be operated at full power five to six times per week for up to twenty minutes at a time and lower power calibration tests will also be ongoing.

Depending on how close or far from the radiation one is, the Army says it could lead to disruptions in electronic communications, interfere with sensitive aircraft navigational systems and/or impact other airborne systems such as fire control, weather radars or bombs / naviga-

tional control in military or technologically advanced air craft. It also has the potential to spontaneously ignite the electro-explosive devices that inflate emergency airbags in cars, especially ones with composite (plastic/fiberglass) bodies.

There is consistent agreement in the scientific community that EM radiation is dangerous at higher frequencies.

However, scientists do not consistently agree with one another about its health effects at lower levels of exposure.

There is evidence that suggests a two-fold increased risk of childhood leukemia, Lou Gehrig's Disease (also known as ALS), breast cancer, suicide, depression and cardiovascular disease. Animal studies show a relationship between electromagnetic radiation and behavioral disruption, immunosuppression and reproductive disorders.

Even if these "diseases" are eventually found not to be caused by electromagnetic radiation, the perceived psychological risk, along with many other factors such as visual impact, makes the SBX a questionable business choice for Everett or any other densely populated urban center.

The station can seemingly do its job as well or better far out to sea. The city council has weighed in against it, the Port of Everett has asked that it not be placed here until it can be studied further, and members of the local medical community have voiced concerns.

The installation would contribute approximately 50 jobs to the local community, some uniformed Army and some civilian. But these hardly compensate for the very real likelihood that the city will lose many "Thinking People Looking for a View" who choose not to take the risk to do business in Everett.

If you want to share comments about the possibility of the SBX coming to Everett you may do so by calling the US Army Space and Missile Defense Command at 1-800-833-8831, or email to gmdetris@smdc.army.mil or write to US Army Space and Missile Defense Cmd., PO BOX 1900, Huntsville AL 35807-3801.

■ Tim Reisenauer, Ph.D., a business psychologist and management consultant, is founder and CEO of Summit Consulting Group Inc. He can be contacted over the net at summitcpg@premier1.net or call 425-339-0751.

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www.everettsymphony.org

COMMENT NUMBER

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Office of the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere Washington, D.C. 20230 Colonel Steve Davis Department of Defense Missile Defense Agency Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Joint Program Office Huntsville, AL 35807-3801 MAR 20 2003 Dear Colonel Davis: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has reviewed the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) dated January 2003. The proposed action is the construction and operation of additional launch and test facilities in the Pacific Region in order to conduct more realistic interceptor flight tests in support of GMD development. Under the No Action Alternative, the GMD Extended Test Range would not be established and the Sea Based Test X-Band Radar (SBX) would not be developed. However, GMD testing would continue at the existing launch areas, including the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC) as it does now. Three alternatives propose new Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI) missile launch site construction with new and existing test components at KLC or Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB), California or both, and development of the SBX Radar with possible home ports in Valdez or Adak, Alaska. Based on the information provided, it appears that the proposed activities may affect the listed Steller sea lions, Hawaiian monk seals, sea turtles, and other species. Because of this, MDA will likely need to consult with NOAA Fisheries (and Fish and Wildlife Service for species listed under their jurisdiction). Additional comments are provided regarding potential impacts on habitats and marine resources in the vicinity of the KLC. Monitoring needs are addressed as well. Please refer any questions with respect to Alaska's resources to Mr. Brad Smith or LT Mark Boland in our NOAA Fisheries Anchorage office at (907) 271-5006. For questions regarding activities affecting Pacific Islands resources, please contact Margaret Akamine in our Pacific Islands Area Office at (808) 973-2935. Sincerely, James P. Burgess, III NEPA Coordinator Printed on Recycled Paper	P-W-0205	NOAA Comments on Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) General Comments The draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) includes alternatives that would launch up to five (5) missiles annually from the existing Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC), and would construct new facilities at or near KLC such as launch pads, silos, and barge docks. Several authorizing entities exist for the KLC, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation (AADC), and the various launch entities, which are often Federal agencies (e.g. the US Air Force, Department of the Army, Missile Defense Agency). This DEIS should contain a discussion of the cumulative effects of activities and the responsibilities of these parties concerning the KLC and the environmental impacts of the facility and launches. For instance, efforts to monitor certain environmental and physical conditions are ongoing near Narrow Cape, as well as operational conditions agreed to by the vendor, AADC. The DEIS should clarify what environmental monitoring is to be done during these additional launches, what the objectives are, who is funding it or responsible for it, what existing agreements or operational constraints require, and which, if any, are inconsistent with the proposed project. For instance, the Ugak Island Steller sea lion haulout was monitored during earlier launches to understand the effect of launches on the behavior of these endangered species. No conclusive results were obtained and, while launch noise may not be injurious to these animals, periodic monitoring remains appropriate and necessary. We recommend the DEIS indicate that this monitoring would occur for the first two launches that coincide with periods when the Ugak Island haul out is occupied. Additionally, we recommend continuing a water quality monitoring program in the streams and lakes around the KLC launch facility. Sampling should include testing for the potentially hazardous materials emitted from the missiles plus standard water chemistry parameters (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and conductivity). This sampling program should also include a non-impacted control site outside the area of influence of missile emissions. Specific Comments The DEIS references Best Management Practices (BMP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) but does not include a description of these. We recommend you include a section describing the BMPs and SOPs. The proposed configuration of the EKV presently uses liquid propellants that would be very hazardous to local fish and wildlife if lost due to vehicle failure in the early phase of a launch. Please explain why solid propellants cannot be used here. The Narrow Cape area is a prominent point of land and a popular viewing area for wildlife, especially gray whales during spring migrations. The DEIS notes that access will be restricted during certain activities associated with this project. However, Table ES-2 does not include the Resource Category "Recreation" or "Wildlife Viewing." The DEIS should include an expanded	1 2 3 4 5

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

	COMMENT NUMBER		COMMENT NUMBER
assessment of impacts to this use.			
ES1.4 Proposed Action. Please explain the need for construction of launch silos at the KLF, and why existing launch complex configuration is not suitable for launching of either the target or interceptor vehicles. The DEIS should also present more detail on the design of any barge or dock facilities to be constructed on Kodiak Island.	6	construction activities (noise levels, etc.). More information regarding the construction activities is necessary in order to assess the potential for impacts to protected species and their habitats.	
Please explain whether the flight corridor depicted in Figure 4.1.7-2 or Figure 4.1.7-3 is correct; or are multiple corridors proposed?	7	Appendix B of the DEIS lists the laws that were considered by MDA, but the list simply describes the various laws. It does not state MDA's intentions on how they will proceed with an ESA consultation and/or Essential Fish Habitat consultation per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and whether they will seek an MMPA authorization.	14
Impacts to Marine Species This document contains little information regarding protected marine species and their habitats. We request the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) provide full information regarding the potential effects of these activities on protected species and their habitats. Based on the limited information provided in the DEIS, it appears that the activities may affect the listed Steller sea lions, Hawaiian monk seals, sea turtles, and other species. Because of this, MDA will need to consult with NOAA Fisheries (and Fish and Wildlife Service for species listed under their jurisdiction). MDA should provide additional information on the effects of the various activities on listed species that would be applied to an Endangered Species Act (ESA) section 7 consultation. Without this information, NOAA cannot provide MDA with substantive comments regarding the proposed actions.	8		
In addition, other marine mammals may be affected by launch, debris recovery, or other activities. It seems marine mammals will be disturbed during target missile launches (such as on page 4-29 to 4-30) and debris recovery (such as on page 4-176). Such disturbance would constitute a "take" by harassment. MDA should seek a Marine Mammal Protection Act authorization to exempt such take of marine mammals, and in the case of listed marine mammals (e.g., Steller sea lion) a formal consultation as well.	9		
There is no discussion on the impacts of x-band radar to animals that remain at the water surface for extended periods. The DEIS states on page 4-215, " <i>It is highly unlikely that an individual would be on or substantially above the surface of the water for a significant amount of time within the main beam or side lobe areas during the 3 to 6 hours per week that the SBX would be operating.</i> " Further biological information is needed to support this position.	10		
TPS-X Radar will be used at PMRF but there is no discussion of potential impacts to protected species in the PMRF area (page 4-148).	11		
The U.S. Navy acknowledges " <i>that acoustic emissions from various products and activities could be interacting with marine mammals' hearing</i> " (page 4-286). We would like further discussion on the potential or expected harassment.	12		
Construction activities at Midway, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands need further discussion. NOAA Fisheries guidelines recommend remaining 150 feet from Hawaiian monk seals (not 100 ft as stated on page 4-113). However, it may be necessary to increase this distance depending on	13		

Exhibit 8.1.1-1: Reproductions of Written Documents (Continued)

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Bob Brodie	P-W-0001-1	Safety and Health	2.1.1 3.1.6.2 4.1.6 4.1.7.	See P-E-0020-13
	P-W-0001-2	Socioeconomics	4.8	See P-T-0014-2
Jean Murphy	P-W-0002-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0002-2	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
	P-W-0002-3	Program		A siting study was conducted to identify candidate locations for a PSB. Only those locations that met the exclusionary criteria and application of initial evaluative criteria were carried forward for analysis in the GMD ETR EIS. The preliminary rank-order list of sites had Naval Station Everett, Washington, as the most desirable. See section 2.4.4 of the EIS for additional information.
Walter Selden - Port Gardner Neighborhood Association	P-W-0003-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0003-2	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0003-3	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0003-4	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0003-5	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0003-6	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0003-7	EIS Process	3.7	By the nature of the marine mission and use of existing homeport facilities, the SBX support and operational activities would not result in any adverse effects to cultural resources or noise levels. A socioeconomic analysis has been added to the Naval Station Everett portion of the EIS.
	P-W-0003-8	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0275-4
	P-W-0003-9	Air Quality	3.8.1.2	Please see section 3.8.1.2. for information.
	P-W-0003-10	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0208-3
	P-W-0003-11	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0208-3

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Walter Selden - Port Gardner Neighborhood Association	P-W-0003-12	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0003-13	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-E-0208-4
	P-W-0003-14	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0003-15	Airspace Use	4.6.2 4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0033-17
	P-W-0003-16	Biological Resources	3.8.3	The ROI for impacts to biological resources that may potentially be affected by the use of Naval Station Everett for the SBX will be modified as suggested.
	P-W-0003-17	Biological Resources	4.8.3	Text will be expanded to include minimizing the potential for impacts to wildlife from diesel fuel spills.
	P-W-0003-18	Hazardous Materials	4.8.5	See P-E-0318-6
	P-W-0003-19	Safety and Health	2.1.7 4.8.5	See section 4.8.5. A DD Form 1494 would be completed prior to SBX operations and would assist in defining the operating area and defining safe operating angles, power levels, etc. Mitigation methods would include safe distance separations and software controls, such as those currently in place on the XBR used at Kwajalein Island in the RMI. Under proposed operating conditions, full power operation would involve tracking objects in space with the beam pointed up and constantly moving. The beam would not remain stationary for any period of time. RF Radiation Hazard Safety Software controls would not allow a full power beam to come in contact with any personnel on the platform or on land. Section 2.1.7; Two separate, redundant computer systems would monitor all emission energy levels at locations around the radar to assure safe exposure levels would be maintained. The odds that communication-electronics equipment could be affected by the SBX because of high power effects during the course of one day are 0.0001% of the time (roughly 1/10 of a second per day). The effects would not damage any electronic equipment and would last for less than a second should this occur.
	P-W-0003-20	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-E-0008-3

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Walter Selden - Port Gardner Neighborhood Association	P-W-0003-21	Safety and Health	2.1.4 Appendix G	As indicated in section 2.1.4.2, the SBX can exceed the 300 V/m average power threshold at 12 km. The average power threshold is based upon reducing the time of exposure of aircraft avionics to high intensity radiated field environments in order to preclude shortening the life of the aircraft avionics. The concern is not interference, but a reduction in life of the aircraft avionics. Additional information on the potential effects of EMR on communications-electronics, including aircraft avionics, is provided as appendix G of the EIS. Mitigation measures such as the redundant software that would help minimize potential interference to aircraft systems are discussed in section 2.1.4 as well as in appendix G.
	P-W-0003-22	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-E-0208-4
	P-W-0003-23	Transportation	4.8.7.2	See P-E-0303-2
	P-W-0003-24	Transportation	4.8.7.2	See P-E-0303-2
	P-W-0003-25	Transportation	4.8.6.2	See P-E-0318-5
	P-W-0003-26	Utilities		Such issues are not addressed at Port Everett as the scenario involves the actual use of Pier Alpha or Pier Bravo (section 4.8.7.2), precluding the need for such measures.
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0003-27	Visual Aesthetics	3.8.9	The ROI for Visual and Aesthetics (section 3.8.9) was determined in the EIS to include all areas that may be affected by the proposed action.
	P-W-0003-28	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0008-1
	P-W-0003-29	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0003-34	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4
	P-W-0003-35	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0006-2
	P-W-0003-36	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
	P-W-0004-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0004-2	Program		See P-E-0018-5
	P-W-0004-3	EIS Process	3.6	See P-E-0024-1
	P-W-0004-4	EIS Process		See P-T-0057-3
	P-W-0004-5	Safety and Health	4.3.5	See P-W-0004-11

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0004-6	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
	P-W-0004-7	Airspace Use	4.11.1.3	As discussed in section 4.11.1.3, delays from launches and intercept debris would be handled in a manner similar to severe weather. Aircraft would be scheduled to approach a launch corridor just after a launch, or to have passed through a launch corridor prior to the launch. Since commercial aircraft are the most likely to be flying in the BOA, the additional time would likely be less than 10 minutes.
	P-W-0004-8	Safety and Health	4.4.4 4.1.7 4.5.5 4.3.5	See P-E-0004-4
	P-W-0004-9	Airspace Use	4.11.1.3	As discussed in section 4.11.1.3, the airspace in the broad ocean area outside territorial limits lies in international airspace and, consequently, is not part of the National Airspace System. Because the area is in international airspace, the procedures of ICAO, outlined in ICAO Document 444, Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Services, are followed. ICAO Document 444 is the equivalent air traffic control manual to FAA Handbook 7110.65, Air Traffic Control. The FAA acts as the U.S. agent for aeronautical information to the ICAO, and air traffic in the overwater ROI is managed by the Honolulu, Oakland, and Anchorage ARTCCs.
	P-W-0004-10	Program		See P-E-0018-5
	P-W-0004-11	Safety and Health	4.3.5	Instrumentation is used for range safety by tracking incoming reentry vehicles and terminating missile flights in order to prevent an impact on inhabited islands. The Kwajalein Range Safety System links the RTS radar system to a range safety center on Kwajalein. A missile and payload can be tracked during the entire flight by the range safety center. Missiles launched from RTS are equipped with flight termination systems that allow destruction of the missile if the flight deviates significantly from planned criteria or otherwise poses a threat to the public. For example, a flight would be terminated if the missile path intersects the Marshall Islands protection circle, an artificial boundary around inhabited atolls and islands.
	P-W-0004-12	Safety and Health	4.3.5	See P-W-0004-11
	P-W-0004-13	Program	2.0	See P-T-0017-1
	P-W-0004-14	Hazardous Materials	NA	Thank you for your comment.
	P-W-0004-15	Biological Resources	4.11.2	Comment noted. The Proposed Action is not expected to result in significant impacts to marine biological resources.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0004-16	Biological Resources	4.11.2	The potential for auditory and debris impacts to marine species is discussed on pages 4-285 through 4-287.
	P-W-0004-17	Safety and Health	4.11	See sections 4.1.3.2.1 and 4.1.14.2.1. Any residual aluminum oxide and burnt hydrocarbon coating the inside of the motor casings would not present any toxicity concerns. Were hazardous materials to leach out of the intercept debris, the great volume of water in the ocean would dilute the contaminant to acceptable levels. The solid fuel's aluminum oxide is insoluble; in addition, as the fuel slowly dissolves, its outer layers become spongy, further retarding dissolution. Thus no toxic levels of ammonia, chlorine, or aluminum would be expected. As shown in table 4.1.14-2, it would take approximately 270 days for 90 percent of the perchlorate to leach out of solid propellant that land in the ocean (at 29 °C [84° F]). The perchlorate would be expected to be diluted as it mixes with the surrounding water.
	P-W-0004-18	Policy		See P-E-0026-1
	P-W-0004-19	Transportation		As noted in section 4.4.4.1, clearance of commercial/recreational shipping areas for safety reasons is a typical procedure during PMRF launches (announced via NOTMARs) and, as such, is understood by transients utilizing such areas in and around the Facility. In addition, these events are discrete and of short duration, posing no long-term effects on area water transportation.
	P-W-0004-20	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0004-21	Hazardous Materials		The National Response Center (NRC) is the federal point of contact for reporting all oil and chemical spills. Refer to the attached to tables for a statistical summary of spill reports and responses from 1979 to 2002.
	P-W-0004-22	Biological Resources	4.6.3	The potential for impacts to marine species from the floating platform is discussed on pages 4-214 and 4-215.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0004-23	Transportation		The basic assumption regarding the SBX operation while in port, or at a nearby mooring location, is that the 20 minutes of daily calibration and tracking would be coordinated in both time and space so as to reduce any potential EMR interference to a negligible level. The potential radiation hazard for EEDs on the ground would exist only 10 meters (32.8 feet) in front of the radar on the main deck of the SBX. Therefore EEDs on the ground, including those associated with airbags in vehicles, would not be affected. Garage door openers as well would not be affected because they are well below the operating frequency of the SBX. The beam from the SBX would not remain stationary during operation for any period of time; thus the odds of interference from high power effects with any electronic equipment on the ground would be slight, 0.0001% of the time (roughly 1/10 of a second per day). The effects would not damage any electronic equipment (section 4.8.2.2) and would last for less than a second, should this occur. The SBX would be constrained so that the existing ground-, air-, and sea-based electronics are not impacted.
	P-W-0004-24	Biological Resources	4.4.2	The TPS-X radar will be sited on a previously disturbed site. Temporary artificial berms and ground cover would be removed after fueling. No new vegetation will be introduced.
	P-W-0004-25	Cultural Resources	4.4	As discussed in the introduction in section 4.4, based on the prior analyses done and the effects of past target and missile launch activities, the potential impacts related to proposed GMD ETR activities are expected to be minimal; therefore, the proposed action would result in minimal changes to the land or to the Hawaiian culture.
	P-W-0004-26	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
	P-W-0004-27	Environmental Justice	NA	Native Hawaiian sovereignty is a political issue that would be best addressed outside an environmental document.
	P-W-0004-28	Policy		Strategic Target System launches from PMRF would be included in existing missile flight activities.
	P-W-0004-29	Policy		See P-E-0026-1
	P-W-0004-30	EIS Process		Authors of the Draft EIS have been working environmental projects at PMRF since 1989.
	P-W-0004-31	Cultural Resources	4.6	Comment noted.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Mohala Aiu - AFSC Hawai'i Area	P-W-0004-32	Cultural Resources	4.4	As stated in section 4.4, there is no ground disturbance planned for PMRF; therefore, there would be no impacts to cultural resources at PMRF. All operations would be carried out in accordance with Cultural Resource management guidelines, as presented in previous environmental documents for PMRF listed in appendix B.
Annette Bustalf	P-W-0005-1	EIS Process		The decision will be made by the Director of MDA after reviewing comments gathered from the public.
James Folsom	P-W-0006-1	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Lee Quaintance - The Beacon Foundation	P-W-0007-1	Visual Aesthetics	4.7	Additional text has been added to section 4.7 to state that the SBX would only be moored at San Nicolas Island and would not be visible from Port Hueneme.
	P-W-0007-2	Air Quality	4.7.1.2	As discussed in section 4.7.1.2, the SBX would be moored off of San Nicolas Island. While San Nicolas is within Ventura County, a non-attainment county for federal and state 1-hour ozone standards, San Nicolas is considered to be in attainment or unclassified; therefore, a Conformity Analysis would not be required.
	P-W-0007-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
David Dengel - City of Valdez	P-W-0008-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0008-2	Utilities	3.10.7.2	That Copper Valley derives power from Solomon Gulch is addressed in section 3.10.7.2. Text has been altered to indicate that Solomon Gulch is no longer state owned, based on information derived from Copper Valley Electric Association.
	P-W-0008-3	Socioeconomics	4.8	See P-T-0014-2
	P-W-0008-4	Environmental Justic	4.10.6	Text revised.
	P-W-0008-5	Utilities	3.10.7.2	As per section 3.10.7.2, "the Valdez Landfill, a Class 2 landfill operated by the City of Valdez on Glacier Haul Road, utilizes a bale fill system. At the Port of Valdez docks, the City provides dumpsters to handle solid waste removal (Kinney, 2002)." Thus, once removed from the Port of Valdez and processed at the baler facility, the solid waste is removed to the landfill, or solid waste disposal area, that you mention.
Michelle Trautman	P-W-0009-1	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Michelle Trautman	P-W-0009-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2	Section 2.1.4.2 discusses SBX emission patterns.
	P-W-0009-3	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0208-3
	P-W-0009-4	Safety and Health	2.1.7 4.8.5	See P-W-0003-19
	P-W-0009-5	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0009-6	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0009-7	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0009-8	EIS Process		Hard copies and CDs were available at the registration table.
	P-W-0009-9	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0010-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0010-2	Program		See P-E-0018-5
	P-W-0010-3	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0010-4	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0209-2
	P-W-0010-5	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0010-6	Noise	4.8	See P-E-0208-2
	P-W-0010-7	Biological Resources	4.8.3	See P-E-0209-4
	P-W-0010-8	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0006-2

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
David Mascarenas	P-W-0010-9	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
Frank Anderson - City of Everett	P-W-0011-1	EIS Process		Comment noted.
	P-W-0011-2	EIS Process		No decision will be made until the NEPA process is complete. The comment period was extended until 15 April and additional meetings were held 5 April.
	P-W-0011-3	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0008-1
	P-W-0011-4	Airspace Use	4.6.2 4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0033-17
	P-W-0011-5	Program		The operation of the SBX while in the PSB would include system testing, calibration, and tracking of satellites. Radar emissions would occur in 15- to 20-minute periods totaling approximately 1 hour per day.
	P-W-0011-6	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0011-7	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0208-3
	P-W-0011-8	Biological Resources	4.8.3	The potential for impacts to Chinook salmon and bull trout will be added to the Final EIS.
	P-W-0011-9	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0011-10	Policy		See
	P-W-0011-11	Land Use	3.8	As discussed in section 3.8, potential impacts to state lands, tidelands, or leases are not anticipated. If Naval Station Everett is selected as the PSB, the Proposed Action and the potential for impacts to state lands, tidelands, or leases would be reviewed at that time.
Todd Apo - Ko Olina Community Association	P-W-0012-1	Visual Aesthetics	4.6.7	Section 4.6.7 states that visual resources may be slightly affected by the proposed SBX off-shore at Barbers Point. The SBX would be moored at an adequate distance away from the shore and would not obstruct panoramic views.
	P-W-0012-2	Socioeconomics	4.6	Socioeconomic impacts were determined to be minimal regarding the SBX at Pearl Harbor. As stated in section 4.6.,7 the SBX facilities at Pearl Harbor would be visually synonymous with historic and present military activities that occur there. The SBX would have a very minor impact on views from Barbers Point.
	P-W-0012-3	Airspace Use	4.6.2	See P-E-0319-17
Deborah Wright	P-W-0013-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Terri Pauls	P-W-0014-1	Policy		See P-E-0026-1
	P-W-0014-2	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0014-3	Program		The missiles proposed for testing will not be nuclear-tipped.
	P-W-0014-4	Transportation	2.3.1.16	See P-E-0020-14
	P-W-0014-5	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Michelle Kermoade	P-W-0015-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0015-2	Safety and Health	4.8.5	See P-E-0208-5
	P-W-0015-3	EIS Process		Multidisciplinary team of experts.
	P-W-0015-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-E-0248-7
	P-W-0015-5	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0006-2
	P-W-0015-6	EIS Process	4.8	Based upon five tests per year, the SBX would be at the PSB for 7 months. In the case of Naval Station Everett, it is anticipated that the SBX would be docked and use existing power sources for daily ship functions. Two generators would be used for powering of the 65 percent or fully populated radar for 3 hours per day. The noise levels produced by the SBX are not anticipated to be loud enough to disturb those on land. It is anticipated that JP-8 fuel would be used to fuel the generators.
	P-W-0015-7	Hazardous Materials	4.7.4 4.8.4	See P-E-0208-6
	P-W-0015-8	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0015-10	Program		Please see section 2.4.4. of the EIS for more detailed information pertaining to the SBX PSB selection process.
	P-W-0016-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0016-2	Airspace Use	4.6.2	See P-E-0319-17
	P-W-0016-3	Program		See P-E-0018-5

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Helen Takeuchi	P-W-0017-1	Policy		This is beyond the scope of the EIS.
Sachiko Fujita	P-W-0018-1	P-W-0017	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0017.
Peggy Choy	P-W-0019-1	P-W-0017	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0017.
Horst Petzold	P-W-0020-1	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Robert Jackson	P-W-0021-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0021-2	EIS Process		See P-W-0011-1
Deborah Milam - Kodiak Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0022-1	Socioeconomics	4.8	See P-T-0014-2
	P-W-0022-2	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Kristina Kuch - American Friends Service Committee Hawai'i	P-W-0023-1	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
Dominic Clemente - American Friends Service Committee Hawai'i	P-W-0024-1	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
Madeleine Hiraga- Huccio - Malu Aina	P-W-0025-1	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
Bradley G Stevens	P-W-0026-1	Biological Resources	4.1.3	Additional information concerning water resources and further reference to the AADC research is provided on pages 4-105 and 4-106.
	P-W-0026-2	Biological Resources	4.1.14	As also stated on page 4-105 in the Draft EIS, aluminum oxide is only a hazard to aquatic life in acidic environments when it dissociates into as free aluminum cation. Aluminum oxide should not dissolve in water with pH levels between 5 and 9.5. As summarized in the Summary Findings of KLC Environmental Studies 1998-2001, there have been no discernable effects on water chemistry to date, including from the Strategic Target System mishap.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Bradley G Stevens	P-W-0026-3	Water Resources	4.1.14	As stated in chapter 2, up to five launches from each selected launch site would occur per year as part of the Proposed Action. According to the FAA EA, no significant impacts to water quality were anticipated as a result of launching nine missiles per year. The missile launches required as part of the Proposed Action would not exceed the number previously analyzed. As stated on page 4-105 in the Draft EIS, aluminum oxide is only a hazard to aquatic life in acidic environments when it dissociates into a free aluminum cation. Aluminum oxide should not dissolve in water with pH levels between 5 and 9.5. We agree with the Summary Findings of KLC Environmental Studies 1998-2001. As stated on page 4-103, the existing water quality monitoring required by KLC's 401 Water Quality Assurance Permit from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the implementation of related components of the KLC Natural Resources Management Plan would continue.
	P-W-0026-4	Biological Resources	4.1.3	Comment noted. The studies were conducted within the parameters of the KLC Environmental Monitoring Plan (approved by NMFS, USFWS, and FAA), which included detailed work plans, sampling protocols, objectives, and criteria for monitoring tasks such as environmental quality monitoring.
	P-W-0026-5	Land Use		See P-T-0007-4
	P-W-0026-6	Cultural Resources	4.1.15	Comment 1: The information being referenced had been removed from the document before the Draft version was released. Comment 2: The 9 days per year pertain to what was established by the KLC EA. The GMD ETR EIS is planning for only 5 days per year. The argument is to ensure that the program stays within the limits of what was established by the KLC EA. Comment 3: Thank you for your comment. The Visual and Aesthetics section (4.1.13) has been modified.
	P-W-0026-7	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0026-8	Land Use	Appendix E	Based on discussions with several state and federal agencies, appendix E, Determination of Consistency with Coastal Management Plans, was removed from the document prior to publication of the GMD ETR Draft EIS. Consultation is ongoing with the appropriate agencies regarding Coastal Consistency requirements.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Bradley G Stevens	P-W-0026-9	Socioeconomics	4.1.10	It is assumed that 50 of the 150 support personnel would be housed at the existing mancamp near KLC. The remaining 100 would be housed at other accommodations on Kodiak. As stated in section 4.1.10, the use of existing accommodations would be coordinated and utilized to the maximum extent while trying to minimize potential long-term negative impacts due to displacing repeat tourists. There is the possibility of an additional mancamp being constructed and the existing mancamp being expanded which would accommodate an additional 75 to 100 personnel. As stated in section 4.1.11 the average daily traffic would only be minimally increased on key roads.
	P-W-0026-10	Land Use	4.1.2.8.1	Based on input from the Alaskan Department of Natural Resource the Proposed Action at KLC would be compatible with the existing ILMA. Furthermore, section 4.1.8.2.1 on page 4-69 states that all Launch Hazard Areas would be established and maintained by AADC in accord with the ILMA for the property.
John Dohrmann - State of Washington Office of the Governor	P-W-0027-1	Hazardous Materials	4.8.4	The SBX platform would be constructed (enclosed double bottom) and operated in accordance with the military, state, federal and international maritime (SOLAS) and (MARPOL 73/78) standard construction and operating requirements for safety and pollution prevention. Like other marine vessels entering Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the SBX would undergo inspection by the 13th Coast Guard District MSO Puget Sound, Prevention Department. The vessel would be inspected for seaworthiness, safety and pollution prevention concerns, and compliance with local, State, and Federal regulations, including the standards of care and protocol contained in the Puget Sound Harbor Safety Plan. Regular U.S. Coast Guard inspections would occur and fueling operations would be monitored and controlled. Any potential breach or leak would be handled in accordance with existing Naval and Coast Guard procedures. Vessel navigation/escort requirements would be in compliance with local, U.S. Coast Guard District 13 MSO, State and Federal provisions, and performance obligations and would be determined prior to arrival at the Strait of Juan de Fuca and reviewed at the time of initial U.S. Coast Guard inspection.
	P-W-0027-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0027-3	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0027-4	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.8	See P-E-0026-3

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
John Dohrmann - State of Washington Office of the Governor	P-W-0027-5	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	The text and analysis has been modified in section 4.8.1.2. It is anticipated that the SBX would be able to dock at Naval Station Everett and would utilize shore utilities.
Mike Shelton - Island County Board of Commissioners	P-W-0028-1	EIS Process		The comment period was extended from March to 15 April.
Dolores Geary	P-W-0029-1	Program		Comment noted.
	P-W-0029-2	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	As stated in section 4.8.2, the SBX would not exceed the FAA 3000 V/m peak power threshold. The SBX could exceed the FAA 300 V/m average power threshold out to 12.1 kilometers (7.5 miles) (65% populated radar) or 19 kilometers (11.8 miles) (100% populated radar). The average power threshold is based upon reducing the time of exposure of aircraft avionics (electronic equipment) to High Intensity Radiated Fields in order to preclude shortening the life of the aircraft avionics. Therefore, the concern here is not interference but is a reduction in life of the aircraft avionics. The SBX would be constrained so that the existing ground-, air-, and sea-based electronics are not impacted. As stated in the EIS, while in port, or at a nearby mooring location, the 20 minutes of daily calibration and tracking would be coordinated in both time and space so as to reduce any potential EMR interference to a negligible level. Based on the spectrum certification and frequency allocation process, the high energy radiation operating area for the SBX would be modified to fit existing airport and airspace requirements. The FAA would provide notice regarding the SBX operating area to local airports and aircraft through a NOTAM.
	P-W-0029-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	Sections 2.1.4, 2.1.8, 4.3.5.2.5, 4.6.5.2, and 4.8.5.2 of the EIS indicate the SBX operating and mooring areas and general operational effects. A large body of evidence was used in determining the current IEEE human exposure and measurement practices standards (IEEE C95.1-1999 and IEEE C95.3-1999) on which the EIS EMR analysis is based. The IEEE standards afford the public protection and have safety factors built in. Through the use of software controls, constraints placed on the SBX operating area, and coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, potential interference levels would be below the IEEE standards. The odds that communication-electronics equipment could be affected by the SBX because of high power effects are negligible (roughly 1/10 of a second per day). New information on the potential effects of EMR on human health and communications-electronics has been added as appendix G of the EIS.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Dolores Geary	P-W-0029-4	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	Please refer to section 4.8.6 for an added Socioeconomic section for Naval Station Everett. It addresses concerns regarding Visual and Health and Safety impacts on the socioeconomics of the area due to the SBX. In regards to the redevelopment plan, it states that while it is possible that those that visit and reside in this area may be affected by the SBX, the effects would be minimal in regards to this plan.
	P-W-0029-5	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	Please refer to section 4.8.6 for an added Socioeconomic section for Naval Station Everett. It addresses concerns regarding Visual and Health and Safety impacts on the socioeconomics of the area due to the SBX. In regards to the ability of Everett to maintain and increase tourism, commercial, and residential value it states that given the possible visual impacts of the SBX, along with the misconception that the SBX would have adverse health impacts to the public, the proposed project could potentially lead to adverse impacts. However, the impacts would be minimal due to the fact that the SBX would be an additional structure on an existing military base immediately surrounded by industrial land uses, thereby reducing the impact to these resources.
Jonathan Sharkey - City of Port Hueneme	P-W-0030-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Sue Cogswell - Prince William Sound Economic Development District	P-W-0031-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Dave Waggoner - Paine Field	P-W-0032-1	Airspace Use	4.6.2 4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0033-17
Gary Stormo - Everett Parks and Recreation Board of Commission	P-W-0033-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Bill Higgins - Channel Islands Beach Community Services District	P-W-0034-1	Utilities		Information from the Navy (see section 3.7.6.2) indicates that the source of potable water for NBVC Port Hueneme and Point Mugu is groundwater from the United Water Conservation District, conveyed through the Oxnard-Hueneme Pipeline to the City of Port Hueneme's Brackish Water Desalination Plant. This is under the auspices of the Port Hueneme Water Agency. Per the City of Port Hueneme, "...The City of Port Hueneme's primary source of water is from the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA)...The United Water Conservation District delivers the source water for these processes from El Rio water wells to the PHWA Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration Facility (Treatment Plant)..." To meet demands, the treated water is then blended with State Water Project water delivered by Calleguas Municipal Water District. The existing system has a capacity of 22.0 million liters (5.8 million gallons) per day, and an average demand of 6.1 million liters (5.3 million gallons) per day. "Existing System Capacity" refers to the facility infrastructure being capable of delivering 5.8 million gallons per day. Information was previously provided as to the "base-only" use of 1.6 mgd and was added after the draft EIS was delivered, as was the other updated information.
	P-W-0034-2	Utilities		Thank you for your comment. This refers of course to the City's capacity and has been restated to avoid further confusion (section 4.7.6.1).
	P-W-0034-3	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Neal Andrews - San Buenaventura City Council	P-W-0035-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Kathy Long - Board of Supervisors, County of Ventura	P-W-0036-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Charlotte Craven - City of Camarillo	P-W-0037-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Keith Martin - City of Adak	P-W-0038-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Paul Calderwood - City of San Buevaventura	P-W-0039-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Louise Stanton- Masten - Everett Area Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0040-1	EIS Process		See P-W-0011-1
	P-W-0040-2	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0040-3	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0040-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0005-1
	P-W-0040-5	Biological Resources	4.8.3	When at home port, the SBX vessel would be moored at the pier. No adverse effects to water quality, fish, shellfish, or other wildlife are anticipated. The potential for impacts to the Chinook salmon and bull trout will be added to the Final EIS.
	P-W-0040-6	Transportation		See P-E-0012-1
Robert Drucker	P-W-0041-1	Program		See P-E-0018-5
	P-W-0041-2	EIS Process		Reference analysis sections in the Final EIS.
	P-W-0041-3	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0041-4	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Jean Lanigan	P-W-0042-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0042-2	EIS Process		Multi-disciplinary team of experts coordinated with State and Federal agencies.
Annie Lyman	P-W-0043-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0043-2	EIS Process		Seattle scoping meeting held, comment period extended for Everett, and additional meetings held in Everett.
	P-W-0043-3	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Lydia Marshall	P-W-0044-1	EIS Process		See P-W-0043-2
	P-W-0044-2	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0044-3	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0044-4	Safety and Health	4.8.5	See P-E-0348-1
Alice Minor	P-W-0045-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4	The PAVE PAWS radar at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is a completely different kind of radar from the proposed SBX and operates at a different frequency. As indicated in section 2.1.4 the proposed SBX would operate like the GBR-P at Kwajalein Island in the RMI and will employ similar redundant software controls to reduce potential RF interference and ensure public safety.
	P-W-0045-2	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
Virgil Morgan - Morgan Aero Products	P-W-0046-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
James Deno	P-W-0047-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Niles Fowler - Navy League of the United States	P-W-0048-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Peter Lorentzen - Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce	P-W-0049-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Philip Bannan - Everett Port Commission	P-W-0050-1	Transportation		See
	P-W-0050-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1
Jack Olson	P-W-0051-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Carol Wolton	P-W-0052-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Sara Elliott	P-W-0053-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Katie Elliott	P-W-0054-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Julia Elliott	P-W-0055-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Robert and Marion Nokleby	P-W-0056-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Paul LaVigne	P-W-0057-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Dorothy Boroughs	P-W-0058-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Dan and Marsha O'Brien	P-W-0059-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Marion Skalley	P-W-0060-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Thomas Skalley	P-W-0061-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Elinora Jane Cater	P-W-0062-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Mary Ellen Egge	P-W-0063-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Steve Nagel	P-W-0064-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Victoria Adlum	P-W-0065-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Laura Elliott	P-W-0066-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Madeleine Sosin	P-W-0067-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Stephen Somogy	P-W-0068-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Michele Somogy	P-W-0069-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Leslie Minor	P-W-0070-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Rosemarie Brown - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary	P-W-0071-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Linda Sinter	P-W-0072-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
John and Kim Larson	P-W-0073-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Mary Lee Griswold	P-W-0074-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Marion Elert	P-W-0075-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Marjorie D. Ross	P-W-0076-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Kathleen Haban	P-W-0077-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Leslie and Deane Minor	P-W-0078-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Marianna C. Skalley	P-W-0079-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Thomas and Denise Murphy	P-W-0080-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Elsie M. Anderson	P-W-0081-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
[unreadable] [unreadable]	P-W-0082-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Richard and Inez Lawrence	P-W-0083-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Elizabeth B. Bentler	P-W-0084-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Patricia A. Larson - Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary	P-W-0085-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Karen Pauley	P-W-0086-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Gene O'Neil	P-W-0087-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Dawn O'Neil	P-W-0088-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Randy Bonsen	P-W-0089-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
J.C. and Mary Ellen O'Donnell	P-W-0090-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Katherine Lynch	P-W-0091-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Jeff and Caroline Mason	P-W-0092-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Diane and Jerry Solie	P-W-0093-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Won Chong Kim	P-W-0094-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Bernadine Casey	P-W-0095-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
John D. Lindstrom	P-W-0096-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Deanne Lindstrom	P-W-0097-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Shirley and C.H. Sievers	P-W-0098-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Bill Mulliken	P-W-0099-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Betty L. Startup	P-W-0100-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Rich and Andrea Semon	P-W-0101-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Lisa Gebert	P-W-0102-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Jean C. Hokanson	P-W-0103-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Aaron and Michelle Lamoureux	P-W-0104-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Barb Lamoureux	P-W-0105-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
William T. Belshaw	P-W-0106-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Mary S. Belshaw	P-W-0107-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Amy J. Strandell	P-W-0108-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
M. L. Geck	P-W-0109-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Peter Bennett	P-W-0110-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Jeffrey and Leslie Strickland	P-W-0111-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Sandy Koznek	P-W-0112-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Judi A. Little	P-W-0113-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Katherine A. Benusa	P-W-0114-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Jeannie Sheldon	P-W-0115-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Bryan Cook	P-W-0116-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Annemarie Montera	P-W-0117-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Jack McGinty	P-W-0118-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Anne Van Clue	P-W-0119-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Nanette Leaman	P-W-0120-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Elizabeth J. Morrow	P-W-0121-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Edward M. Morrow - Former Everett City Council Member	P-W-0122-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Ed Severinghaus	P-W-0123-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Nicole J. Thompson	P-W-0124-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Carol Rodlond	P-W-0125-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Kaila Cogdill	P-W-0126-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Marsha Cogdill	P-W-0127-1	P-W-0029	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0029.
Walt Blackford	P-W-0128-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0128-2	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
	P-W-0128-3	EIS Process		See P-W-0043-2
Karen Stolworthy	P-W-0129-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1
	P-W-0129-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Karen Stolworthy	P-W-0129-3	Socioeconomics	4.8	A socioeconomic section has been added to the document. The proposed project would be visible from some of the surrounding neighborhoods, and there would be a potential for a visual impact. However, the area is arguably visually synonymous with the present industrial and military uses. The assumption that the SBX would result in a reduction in property values is conjecture and does not present any quantifiable statistics or other information that can be readily or credibly analyzed. In addition, real estate values in an area are more directly related to the levels of income and employment that occur in the area. Socioeconomic studies prepared by the Air Force and the military's experience during several rounds of base closures have shown that housing values and military programs are generally positively related. Particularly in a port area where the mooring of ships and other Navy activities are a normal incidence of the military presence, a reduction of property values from the visual effect of large vessels in the harbor, or a perceived risk, does not seem likely. The SBX would occupy a small part of the panoramic view of Possession Sound when viewed from the waterfront. The addition of personnel and resupply of the SBX would provide a small, positive impact to the local economy.
Suzanne Schlike	P-W-0130-1	Program	2.0	See P-T-0017-1
	P-W-0130-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0130-3	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
	P-W-0130-4	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
Kim Ratliff	P-W-0131-1	Transportation	4.8.7.2	See P-E-0303-2
	P-W-0131-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-O-0077-1
	P-W-0131-3	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0131-4	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Loren Waxler	P-W-0132-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Lloyd Wold	P-W-0133-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Janis Tullis	P-W-0134-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0134-2	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0134-3	EIS Process		See P-E-0026-2
Mary Ann Erickson	P-W-0135-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0135-2	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	Mitigation options could be as listed in the section 4.8.1.2; however, there are no current plans to implement them.
	P-W-0135-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 4.8.5 Appendix G	SBX emission pattern and power levels are discussed in section 2.1.4. The separation distance and calculated power density is discussed in section 4.8.5. For the fully populated radar at a distance of 150 meters (492 feet) and for the 65 percent populated radar at a distance of 85 meters (297 feet) the power density was calculated to be 2.5mW/cm ² . Under proposed SBX operating conditions, full power operation would involve tracking objects in space with the beam pointed up and constantly moving. The beam would not remain stationary for any period of time and two separate, redundant radio frequency radiation hazard safety software controls, similar to controls effectively used on the large XBR at Kwajalein Island in the RMI, would monitor all emission energy levels at locations around the radar and would not allow a full power beam to come in contact with any personnel, on the SBX platform or on land. Results of the EMR/EMI survey will be provided pending survey completion. A DD Form 1494 would be completed prior to SBX operations and would assist in defining the operating area and defining safe operating angles, power levels, etc.
Lynae Slinden	P-W-0136-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
	P-W-0136-2	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
	P-W-0136-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Ginger Decker	P-W-0137-1	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0137-2	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0137-3	Safety and Health	4.8	No exceedences of the NAAQS or state AAQS would be anticipated. See section 4.8 for additional information on Air Quality and Safety and Health issues pertaining to the SBX.
Anne Bosserman	P-W-0138-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0138-2	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0006-2
James and Mary Lou Finley	P-W-0139-1	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0209-2
	P-W-0139-2	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4
	P-W-0139-3	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0139-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1
	P-W-0139-5	Safety and Health	Appendix G	As indicated in appendix G, EMR is classified as ionizing and non-ionizing. Numerous studies have been conducted regarding the health effects of low dose ionizing radiation, such as that produced by X-rays, and of non-ionizing radiation, such as that generated by radars, microwave ovens, cellular phones, etc. These studies (321 that are referenced in the latest version of IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, 16 April 1999), have resulted in the development of various operating guidelines/controls and exposure standards such as the IEEE MPELs used in the EIS analytical process.
Barbara Joan Govedare	P-W-0140-1	Program		See P-E-0018-5
Donna Witte	P-W-0141-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Donna Witte	P-W-0141-2	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4
Anna Petersons	P-W-0142-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1
	P-W-0142-2	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0142-3	Biological Resources	4.8.3	Comment noted. However, the radar beam would be in motion, making it extremely unlikely that a bird would be in the intense area of the beam and would remain there for any considerable length of time. The power density is also not expected to exceed levels that could impact birds. No significant impacts to biological resources are anticipated. The Proposed Action is not expected to result in changes to the biodiversity of the region.
Anne Robinson	P-W-0143-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
Valerie Steel	P-W-0144-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
Susan Dougal	P-W-0145-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0026-2
	P-W-0145-2	Safety and Health	Appendix G	As indicated in appendix G, a large body of evidence was used in determining the current IEEE standards. Through the use of software controls, constraints placed on the SBX operating area, and coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, potential interference levels would be below the IEEE standards and therefore additional studies are not warranted or planned at this time.
	P-W-0145-3	Safety and Health	4.8	See P-W-0137-3
Christine Lavra	P-W-0146-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0338-1
	P-W-0146-2	Biological Resources	4.8.3	See P-O-0087-3
	P-W-0146-3	EIS Process		Please see section 2.1.4.1 of the EIS for addition information pertaining to the Sea-Based Platform of the SBX.
	P-W-0146-4	Safety and Health	Appendix G	New information on the potential effects of electromagnetic radiation on human health from the proposed SBX has been added as appendix G of the EIS.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Christine Lavra	P-W-0146-5	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0146-6	Hazardous Materials		Potentially hazardous materials associated with GMD ETR/SBX matenance activities could include solvents, oils/lubricants, and paints/primers. The quantities of these materials ordered and used would be kept to the minimum for the work required. Therefore, most would be consumed during use and minimal quantities of potentially hazardous wastes would be generated. Potentially hazardous wastes would be collected for disposal in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations/requirements. Only a licensed hazardous waste carrier would transport the waste to an RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility.
	P-W-0146-7	Noise	4.8	See P-E-0208-2
	P-W-0146-8	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0209-2
	P-W-0146-9	Program		A prototype XBR (GBR-P) has been in operation at RTS since 1998.
	P-W-0146-10	Policy		See P-E-0032-3
Peggy Toepel - Everett Shorelines Coalition (Co-chair)	P-W-0147-1	Biological Resources	4.8.3	See P-E-0209-4
	P-W-0147-2	Biological Resources	4.8.3	Comment noted. The radar beam would be in motion, making it extremely unlikely that a bird would be in the intense area of the beam and would remain there for any considerable length of time. The power density is also not expected to exceed levels that could impact birds. The radar main beam would be directed 10 degrees above horizontal for calibration and maintenance testing while at the PSB, which would not result in impacts to resident humans. The side lobes that reach the ground would be far removed from the main beam and would not contain sufficient energy to present any type of RF emission hazard.
	P-W-0147-3	Safety and Health	4.8	See P-W-0137-3
Molly Petersons	P-W-0148-1	Safety and Health	Appendix G	See P-O-0077-2
	P-W-0148-2	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	See P-E-0011-1
	P-W-0148-3	Biological Resources	4.8.3	See P-W-0142-3

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Molly Petersons	P-W-0148-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
Bill Belshaw	P-W-0149-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Robin Ahmann	P-W-0150-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0150-2	Biological Resources	4.8.3	See P-E-0209-4
	P-W-0150-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0150-4	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0150-5	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-E-0275-4
Brenda Lynn Kerr	P-W-0151-1	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0151-2	Program		See P-O-0097-2
	P-W-0151-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0151-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Brenda Lynn Kerr	P-W-0151-5	Biological Resources	4.8.3	Analysis in the EIS is based on effects of other similar radar systems. As stated on page 4-130, a full EMR/EMI survey and analysis would be conducted by the Joint Spectrum Center, in coordination with the FAA, DOT, and other potentially affected users. An operating permit would be negotiated based on the results of this survey. The Proposed Action will comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. As stated on page 4-242, the SBX vessel would incorporate marine pollution control devices such as keeping decks clear of debris, cleaning spills and residues, and engaging in spill and pollution prevention practices in compliance with the UNDS provisions of the Clean Water Act. No significant long-term adverse impacts to biological resources are anticipated.
Robert Jackson	P-W-0152-1	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0152-2	EIS Process		According to analysis by the Joint Spectrum Center, air bags would have to be within 10 meters (32.8 feet) of the radar to be affected, or on the deck of the SBX. Additional information pertaining to this issue will be included in the Final EIS in appendix G.
	P-W-0152-3	Airspace Use	4.8.2 2.1.4.2	See P-E-0008-4
	P-W-0152-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4 4.3.5.2.5 Appendix G	The EIS EMR analysis is based on IEEE C95.1-1999 human exposure standards (refer to section 2.1.4, section 4.3.5.2.5, and appendix G), and IEEE C95.3-1999 measurement practices standards (5 mW/square centimeters - MPEL models). Appendix G also discusses the potential affects of human exposure to EMR.
	P-W-0152-5	EIS Process		At the time of the Draft EIS, responses from participating agencies were still being received.
	P-W-0152-6	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0026-4
Karen L. Dworkin	P-W-0153-1	Program		See P-E-0006-1
Kathie Hoban	P-W-0154-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	Sections 2.1.4, 2.1.8, 4.3.5.2.5, 4.6.5.2, and 4.8.5.2 of the EIS indicate the SBX operating and mooring areas and general operational effects. A large body of evidence was used in determining the current IEEE human exposure and measurement practices standards (IEEE C95.1-1999 and IEEE C95.3-1999) on which the EIS EMR analysis is based. The IEEE standards afford the public protection and have safety factors built in. Through the use of software controls, constraints placed on the SBX operating area, and coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, potential interference levels would be below the IEEE standards. New information on the potential effects of electromagnetic radiation on human health from the proposed SBX has been added as appendix G of the EIS.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Kathie Hoban	P-W-0154-2	Visual Aesthetics	4.8.9	Based on the additional analysis in section 4.8.9 in the EIS, the proposed project would be visible from some of the surrounding neighborhoods, and there would be a potential for a visual impact. However, the area is arguably visually similar to the present industrial and military uses and aside from the viewer being very near the SBX, it would not obscure panoramic views.
	P-W-0154-3	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	Please refer to section 4.8.6 for an added Socioeconomic section for Naval Station Everett. It addresses concerns regarding Visual and Health and Safety impacts on the socioeconomics of the area due to the SBX. In regards to the redevelopment plan, it states that while it is possible that those that visit and reside in this area may be affected by the SBX, the effects would be minimal in regards to this plan.
	P-W-0154-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	Section 2.1.4.2 and appendix G of the EIS discusses potential interference with communications and electronics equipment. Under proposed SBX operating conditions, full power operation would involve tracking objects in space with the beam pointed up and constantly moving. The beam would not remain stationary for any period of time. Thus, the odds that communication-electronics equipment could be affected by the SBX because of high power effects during the course of one day are 1/1,000,000 or 0.0001% of the time (roughly 1/10 of a second per day). If interference occurs, the short-term effects would not damage any electronic equipment. These odds are based on conservative calculations that assume the SBX would operate in full power mode for 20 minutes each day at maximum duty cycle. New information on the potential effects of EMR on human health and communications-electronics has been added as appendix G of the EIS.
R.L. Holmer	P-W-0155-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Jane L. Cauley	P-W-0156-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Lyan Lichtenberg	P-W-0157-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Todd Combs	P-W-0158-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Garett Tomsin	P-W-0159-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Jan Olsen	P-W-0160-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Peach Tomsin	P-W-0161-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Jeff Rowe	P-W-0162-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Roshael Tomsin	P-W-0163-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Gary A Vandalfsferi	P-W-0164-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Leann Rowe	P-W-0165-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Russell Silva	P-W-0166-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Bryon Henault	P-W-0167-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Jane Best	P-W-0168-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Ryan J. May	P-W-0169-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
M Cogdill	P-W-0170-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Stephen Clough	P-W-0171-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Ed and Vera Carlston	P-W-0172-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Marsha Cogdill	P-W-0173-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Linda Rethke	P-W-0174-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Marianne Roberts	P-W-0175-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
John L. Wetzstein	P-W-0176-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
D.G. Carlson	P-W-0177-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Holly Fellows	P-W-0178-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Monica Trott	P-W-0179-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
H.W. Stuchell	P-W-0180-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Holly Anderson Knapp	P-W-0181-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Earl and Doris Beech	P-W-0182-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Jonathan Witte	P-W-0183-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Mark Underwood	P-W-0184-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Tom and Vida Delany	P-W-0185-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Won Chong Kim	P-W-0186-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Bill Mullikin	P-W-0187-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
B. Bruno	P-W-0188-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Tom and Margaret Hoban	P-W-0189-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Angela Hill	P-W-0190-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Reg Scodeller	P-W-0191-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Betty Scodeller	P-W-0192-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Constance Bennet	P-W-0193-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Victoria Kehoe	P-W-0194-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Rochelle Ritchie	P-W-0195-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Dolores M. Hancock	P-W-0196-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Felita Hernandez	P-W-0197-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Lisa Mechals	P-W-0198-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Marie McLain	P-W-0199-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Larry Bashoy	P-W-0200-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Judy Matheson	P-W-0201-1	P-W-0154	Multiple	See responses to issues identified for comment number P-W-0154.
Maureen McCrea - State of Alaska, Office of the Governor	P-W-0202-1	Biological Resources	4.1.3	The text has been revised in accordance with the information provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
	P-W-0202-2	Land Use	4.1.8.2.1	As discussed on page 4-68, restricted access to the beach landing areas and road closures to the immediate area during unloading would occur. However, short-term closures would not significantly impact such aspects of land use.
	P-W-0202-3	Land Use	4.1.8.2.1	The five MDA launches are included in the total nine launches per year currently authorized at KLC. The exact dates and length of closures concerning the Proposed Action have not been established at this time. In addition, any restrictions of public access is further discussed in section 4.1.8.2.1 on page 4-69.
	P-W-0202-4	Cultural Resources	3.1.4	Paleontological section has been modified within section 3.1.4.
	P-W-0202-5	Air Quality	3.1.1.1	Text revised in section 3.1.1.1.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Maureen McCrea - State of Alaska, Office of the Governor	P-W-0202-6	Airspace Use	3.1.2	Text in section 3.1.2.2 has been corrected.
	P-W-0202-7	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
Dennis J. McLerran - Pugent Sound Clean Air Agency	P-W-0203-1	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	Text revised in section 4.8.1.2 to state dust suppression measures.
	P-W-0203-2	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	It is assumed that the SBX would be considerably less than 1.39 tons per year of total HAPs and less than 0.47 tons/year for the maximum individual HAP (benzene). These levels were determined for the stationary XBR previously proposed for Eareckson Air Station with seven generators running 8,760 hours per year per generator (24 hours a day, 7 days a week), a total of 61,320 hours per year.
	P-W-0203-3	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	Screen modeling was not performed for the anticipated emissions from the SBX as it is a mobile source.
	P-W-0203-4	Air Quality	4.8.1.2	See P-W-0135-2
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204-1	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0204-2	Safety and Health	4.8.5	See P-E-0208-5
	P-W-0204-3	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0204-4	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0204-5	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204-6	Safety and Health		The SBX has not been built so measurements are not available.
	P-W-0204-7	Safety and Health	2.1.4	Based upon documented IEEE, ANSI, and DoD RADHAZ to personnel standards, the SBX will not adversely effect personnel. Drawing comparisons between potential personnel exposure and interference to communications-electronics equipment is like comparing apples to oranges. A single pulse could degrade communications-electronic equipment, but for personnel to be effected, they would need to be radiated continuously for over 6 minutes. Also, as indicated in section 2.1.4, the port is not deep enough for the SBX to be submerged.
	P-W-0204-8	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0204-9	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0006-2
	P-W-0204-10	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0209-2
	P-W-0204-11	Socioeconomics	4.8.6	See P-E-0013-2
	P-W-0204-17	EIS Process		See P-E-0208-1
	P-W-0204-18	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
	P-W-0204-19	EIS Process		See P-E-0242-1
	P-W-0204-20	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-O-0077-1
	P-W-0204-21	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0204-22	Safety and Health	4.8.5	See P-E-0208-5

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204-23	Safety and Health	4.3.5.2.5 Appendix G	ICNIRP EMF guidelines do not address equipment/product design and performance standards or provide guidance concerning the use of safety factors, computational methods or measuring techniques to reduce exposure and therefore have been criticized by experts in a variety of fields as lacking direct application to any equipment currently in existence. In a 31 March 1999 statement, ICNIRP recognized that physics and engineering expertise from organizations such as the IEEE is required to measure and “translate biologically justified restrictions on human exposure into practical exposure limitations”. As indicated in Section 4.3.5.2.5 and appendix G IEEE standards afford public protection and have safety factors built in.
	P-W-0204-24	Safety and Health	4.3.5.2.5 Appendix G	See P-W-0204-23
	P-W-0204-25	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.1.8 4.3.5.2.5 4.6.5.2 4.8.5.2	See P-E-0340-1
	P-W-0204-26	Safety and Health	2.1.4	See P-W-0045-1
	P-W-0204-27	Safety and Health		The SBX has not been built, so measurements are not available.
	P-W-0204-28	Safety and Health	2.1.4	The SBX has not been built so measurements are not available. Additional modeling may be completed that would predict power densities over a certain time period and allow one to compute the specific absorption rates (SARs) for persons of varying heights.
	P-W-0204-29	Safety and Health	2.1.4	See P-W-0204-28

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204-30	Safety and Health	4.3.5.2.5 Appendix G	ICNIRP EMF guidelines do not address equipment/product design and performance standards or provide guidance concerning the use of safety factors, computational methods or measuring techniques to reduce exposure and therefore have been criticized by experts in a variety of fields as lacking direct application to any equipment currently in existence. In a 31 March 1999 statement, ICNIRP recognized that physics and engineering expertise from organizations such as the IEEE is required to measure and “translate biologically justified restrictions on human exposure into practical exposure limitations”. As with other standards, including ICNIRP guidelines, the current standard is followed until there is an official change. As indicated in section 4.3.5.2.5 and appendix G, the EIS EMR analysis is based on 1999 IEEE human exposure and measurement practices standards, C95.1-1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, 16 April 1999 and IEEE C95.3-1999, respectively. The equivalent ANSI designations are ANSI C95.1-1999 and ANSI C95.3-1999.
	P-W-0204-31	Safety and Health	4.11.3.4	See section 4.11.3.4. A large body of evidence was used in determining the current IEEE human exposure and measurement practices standards (IEEE C95.1-1999 and IEEE C95.3-1999) on which the EIS EMR analysis is based. The IEEE standards afford the public protection and have safety factors built in. Through the use of software controls, constraints placed on the SBX operating area, and coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, potential interference levels would be below the IEEE standards, and therefore additional studies are not warranted or planned at this time. As with other standards, the current standard is followed until there is an official change.
	P-W-0204-32	Safety and Health	4.11.3.4	See P-W-0204-31
	P-W-0204-33	Safety and Health	4.11.3.4	See P-W-0204-31
	P-W-0204-34	Safety and Health	4.3.5.2.5 Appendix G	See section 4.3.5.2.5 and appendix G. Additional modeling is underway to determine potential interference distances related to high power effects. Also ground-based, airborne, and ship-based systems will be evaluated for in-band, adjacent band, and harmonic band interference during detailed EMR/EMI survey that is underway. Level 2 surveys are planned to be completed in Summer 2003. A DD Form 1494 would be completed prior to SBX operations and would assist in defining the operating area and defining sea operation angles, power levels, etc.
	P-W-0204-35	Safety and Health	2.1.4	The SBX is not yet built, so there are no measurements.
	P-W-0204-36	Safety and Health	2.1.4.2 Appendix G	See P-O-0057-1

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
Elizabeth Marshall - The Everett Clinic	P-W-0204-37	Safety and Health	2.1.4	To date, no independent agency has not been designated for such a task. Two separate, redundant radio frequency radiation hazard safety software controls, similar to controls effectively used on the large XMR at Kwajalein Island in the RMI, would monitor all emission energy levels at locations around the radar and would not allow a full power beam to come in contact with any personnel, on the SBX platform or on land.
	P-W-0204-38	Safety and Health	Appendix G	As indicated in appendix G, the main beam and side lobes of the SBX could illuminate EEDs on the ground in the presence/shipping phase. However, the potential radiation hazard would exist only 10 meters (33 feet), in front of the radar, which would be limited to the deck of the SBX. Therefore, EEDs on the ground, including those associated with airbags in vehicles, would not be affected.
	P-W-0204-39	Safety and Health	2.1.4 2.3.1.8 2.4.4	As indicated in section 2.4.4, alternative locations in each geographic area were considered. Based on the compatibility criteria discussed in sections 2.1.4 and 2.3.1.8, Naval Station Everett is a preferred potential PSB location.
James P. Burgess, III - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	P-W-0205-1	Biological Resources	4.1.3	To date, no indications of significant disturbance to the sea lions from activities on KLC have been identified. Safety crews and other personnel are briefed on harassment guidelines established by the National Marine Fisheries Service to minimize harassment. The GMD ETR program would adhere to the terms and conditions of KLC's pending harassment/take permit from the National Marine Fisheries Service. Cumulative impacts are discussed at the end of each resource.
	P-W-0205-2	Water Resources	4.1.14	See P-W-0026-3
	P-W-0205-3	EIS Process		See P-E-0250-2
	P-W-0205-4	Program		See P-E-0020-5
	P-W-0205-5	Land Use	3.1.8.2	Section 3.1.8.2 acknowledges that recreation, which includes wildlife and scenic viewing, was included as a component of the more broad resource area of land use.
	P-W-0205-6	Program		More realistic testing using trajectories and distances that closely resemble those required for an operational element is needed to ensure the GMD element being developed has the capability to defend the United States against limited missile attacks. The details on the potential barge facilities on Kodiak are the most recent and up to date information available at this time.
	P-W-0205-7	Program		Figure 4.1.7-2 depicts a representative Exclusion and Warning area. Figure 4.1.7-3 depicts a realistic Flight Safety Corridor for potential launches out of KLC. See section 4.1.7.2.1 of the EIS for additional information.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
James P. Burgess, III - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	P-W-0205-8	Biological Resources	4.1.3	An appendix has been added to the document providing a brief discussion of potential listed species (terrestrial and marine) that may be found in the areas affected by the Proposed Action. Consultation with applicable agencies has been initiated.
			4.2.2	
			4.3.3	
			4.4.2	
			4.5.2	
			4.8.3	
			4.11.2	
	P-W-0205-9	Biological Resources	4.1.3	As stated in section 4.1.3.5, no significant impacts to biological resources of KLC are expected from nine annual launches. It is not likely that the Proposed Action of five total launches per year, in conjunction with current planned or anticipated launches, would exceed this level of activity. Multiple failures at the same point in flight would be required to cumulatively impact biological resources. AADC has applied to the National Marine Fisheries Service for a take authorization.
	P-W-0205-10	Biological Resources	4.3.3	The SBX is designed to track an incoming target missile. Its narrow beam is always moving and looking up in order track a moving object in space. In order for tissue damage to occur, the radar's main beam would have to rest on an animal (or human) for several minutes. Since the main beam will not come into contact with the water's surface or remain stationary, the main beam will not come in contact with any animal at the water's surface for any significant period of time. The only potential hazard to personnel or animals from the radar beam would be from the grating lobes that result from steering the beam. The grating lobes would be suppressed using the radar's software for the safety of personnel on the deck of the SBX platform. Power density levels from the grating lobes at the water's surface would be below the IEEE threshold for human exposure and at a low enough level to pose little or no chance for harm to an animal remaining at the water's surface for extended periods of time. Results from modeling of power density levels from the SBX, in a scenario where it is tracking multiple targets, show that the power density levels are below IEEE safety levels for human exposure in an uncontrolled environment (IEEE C95.1, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, 16 April 1999). An uncontrolled environment includes locations where there is exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. Based on these results, marine species would be exposed to power density levels that are below the standard for human exposure.
			4.6.3	
			4.7.3	
			4.8.3	
			4.9.3	
			4.10.3	
			4.11.2	
	P-W-0205-11	Biological Resources	4.4.2	Page 4-148 discusses air quality impacts. The potential for impacts to biological resources from the TPS-X Radar, including protected species, is discussed on pages 4-153 through 4-155.
	P-W-0205-12	Biological Resources	4.11.2	Additional discussion on the potential for harassment will be added to the EIS.

Table 8.1.1-2: Responses to Written Comments (Continued)

Name	Comment #	Resource	EIS Section	Response Text
James P. Burgess, III - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	P-W-0205-13	Biological Resources	4.2.2	The distance will be changed to 45.7 meters (150 feet). As described in sections 2.1.3.1.1 and 2.1.3.5, the construction would involve less than 0.4 hectare (1 acre) for the IDT and less than 0.1 hectare (0.25 acre) for the COMSATCOM.
	P-W-0205-14	EIS Process		The appendix is intended to be a list and description of laws and regulations which are taken into consideration during the EIS process.

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