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Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Volume II

Final
Environmental Impact Statement

November 1994

FOREWORD

The Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) comprises two volumes.

Volume I begins with the Executive Summary and Acronyms and Abbreviations. Section 1.0 of the Final EIS contains the introduction. Section 2.0 contains the additions and revisions to the Draft EIS and to the Supplement to the Draft EIS. Section 3.0 contains the responses to comments that were made on the two documents, and Section 4.0 includes an index to the commenters. Section 5.0 contains the agency comment letters and responses that pertain to the Draft EIS and the Supplement to the Draft EIS, while Section 6.0 lists the references used in the preparation of the Final EIS. Section 7.0 contains the list of preparers of the EIS, and Section 8.0 contains the distribution list for the document. Section 9.0 contains copies of the transcripts, exhibits, and written comments pertaining to the Draft EIS relevant to the Western Range Candidate Test Area. Section 10.0 contains copies of the transcripts, exhibits, and written comments pertaining to the Draft EIS relevant to the Eglin Air Force Base Candidate Test Area. Appendix A contains a discussion of cumulative impacts for the EIS, and Appendix B contains information pertaining to health and safety.

Volume II begins with an introduction as Section 1.0. Section 2.0 contains copies of the transcripts, exhibits, and written comments pertaining to the Draft EIS relevant to the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. Section 3.0 contains copies of the transcripts, exhibits, and written comments pertaining to the Supplement to the Draft EIS. No comments were received pertaining to the Kwajalein Missile Range Candidate Test Area.

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1.0
Introduction

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This volume contains copies of the transcripts, exhibits, and written comments received during the public comment period associated with the publication of the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Supplement to the Draft EIS that pertain to the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Candidate Test Area. Section 2.0 contains the information pertaining to the WSMR Candidate Test Area from the Draft EIS, and Section 3.0 contains information pertaining to the Supplement to the Draft EIS. The coding system used to identify corresponding comments and responses is described below.

Comments (oral testimony, exhibits, and letters) on the Draft EIS and the Supplement to the Draft EIS were received during the respective public response periods. Those comments that required a response have been coded by source and subject. The codes are used to track comments and responses by giving commenters and comments their own numbers. The code consists of three information fields as shown in the following example:

TUQ-0015-2

The first field consists of a two- or three-letter code designating the source of the comment (e.g., TU or TUQ). The three-letter code is only used for those comments listed in the transcripts within the "Questions of Clarification" period held before each public hearing. The second field consists of a commenter number. The third field indicates the sequential number of the comment by individual commenter (i.e., first comment by TUQ-0015).

Responses to comments are in Section 3.0 of Volume I. The abbreviations for locations where public hearings were held are as follows.

California
- L – Lompoc (Draft EIS)
- O – Oxnard (Draft EIS)

Florida
- W – Fort Walton Beach (Draft EIS)
- J – Port St. Joe (Draft EIS)

New Mexico
- C – Crownpoint (Draft EIS)
- G – Gallup (Draft EIS)
- A – Grants (Supplement to the Draft EIS)
- D – Magdalena (Supplement to the Draft EIS)
- R – Ramah (Draft EIS)
- S – Shiprock (Draft EIS)

Utah
- M – Moab (Draft EIS)
- T – Monticello (Supplement to the Draft EIS)
- K – Salt Lake City (Supplement to the Draft EIS)
- U – Salt Lake City (Draft EIS)

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2.0
Comments Regarding White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area (Draft EIS)

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2.0 COMMENTS REGARDING WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE CANDIDATE TEST AREA (DRAFT EIS)

This section presents copies of the transcripts (Section 2.1), exhibits (Section 2.2), and written comments (Section 2.3) received during the public comment period associated with the publication of the Draft EIS that pertain to the WSMR Candidate Test Area. The public comment period ran from February 4 to March 28, 1994. The commenter number appears in the upper left corner, and categorized comments are shown in the right margin.

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2.1
Transcripts

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

COPY

FOR THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Tuesday, the 22nd day of February, 1994, at 7:00 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Holiday Inn, Highway 66 West, Gallup, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, a Certified Court Reporter.

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR:	MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON
SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS:	MAJOR JOHN ADAMS ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE
	and
	MR. DAVID HASLEY USASSDC ENVIRONMENTAL and ENGINEERING OFFICE

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MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. We're going to get started in just a few minutes. There's still a lot of people out by the registration table, who are still getting all their materials. So we wanted to let you know that in about five more minutes, we'll get started, as soon as we get people in here.

And in case you didn't sign in, there are attendance cards which will put you on a future mailing list, if you want to receive information about this program.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: All right, by my watch it's 7:10. We're going to go ahead and open this meeting, out of deference to you who were either here on time or a little bit early.

Good evening, and welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's meeting. Before I go over tonight's agenda and ground rules, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here with us tonight.

Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office from Huntsville, Alabama, is Major John Adams. Also from the U.S. Army, we have David Hasley

of the Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. Also in the audience tonight are other technical representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Army, and the White Sands Missile Range, who are here tonight to listen to your comments.

To start the meeting, I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda, so that you will know what to expect as we proceed.

Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature of the program that is being examined in the environmental impact statement, in this case the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

The second is to briefly describe the environmental impact statement process and some of the findings in the draft environmental impact statement, or EIS, as it is known by its initials.

The third, and primary, purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns and comments on the draft EIS. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the final EIS.

The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows: After I finish my introductory remarks, we

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will show a brief video on the Army's proposal, followed by two short presentations. The first presentation, by Major Adams, will provide a brief overview of the Theater Missile Defense extended range tests, particularly as they relate to activities that could have potential environmental impacts.

In the second presentation, David Hasley will describe the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the EIS. He will also provide examples of some of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the EIS.

The second-to-last item on the agenda, public comments, is really the most important. Remember that the draft EIS is just that, a draft. This is your opportunity to tell us how the Army could improve its analysis of potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision is made on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action.

The final item on the agenda, then, will be closing remarks by Major Adams.

A few administrative points on making comments tonight: If you've already signed up to speak, that's great; if not, and you would like to speak tonight, please go to the registration table and sign up.

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Everyone is welcome to speak, but it just makes the process go easier if we have a speakers' list to call people from. Everyone will have five minutes to speak.

By the way, we have a court reporter here tonight, seated to my left, who is here to make a verbatim transcript of the hearing, so that all of your oral comments will be recorded accurately. As a part of preparing the transcript, an audio and video recording of tonight's hearing will be made, as well.

You may also make comments in writing, and there are three ways to do that. You may hand in written comments that you may have already prepared and brought with you tonight, and you can give those to me or to someone at the registration table. Or we have provided written comment sheets, if you would like to fill those out and leave them with us here tonight. Finally, if you want more time to ponder before you send in your comments, you may mail your written comments to the name and address which is here on the back of the agenda and on the written comments sheet that you should have received when you came in this evening.

Whichever option you choose, it's important to realize that your written comments will be entered

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into the formal record of public comments on the draft EIS, and they will be given the same consideration as oral comments received here tonight. If you choose to mail your comments, please be sure to send them in by March 28th, 1994, which is the closing date for the comment period.

If you want to receive a copy of the final EIS when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that. If you received the draft EIS in the mail, that means you're already on the list to automatically receive the final EIS. If you comment on the draft EIS, either tonight or in writing, and provide us with your name and address, then you will also receive a copy of the final EIS. Finally, if you have done neither of those, but would still like to, there is a sign-up sheet at the registration table to receive a copy of the final EIS.

If, for some reason, you don't want that entire document, but you still want to be kept apprised of the developments in this program and any future notifications of activities, then simply signing an attendance card will ensure that you're on the mailing list to receive those notifications.

Finally, it is important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives here

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tonight are not here to make decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comment process, including the comments received at this hearing, and make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and comments, firsthand.

We will now begin tonight's meeting with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

(Video shown, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. If we could get the rest of the lights up, or -- yes, thanks.

With that, we'd like to go ahead and start with the presentations, with Major Adams being the first to describe some of the details about the program, more specifically as they relate to the White Sands Missile Range alternative.

MAJ. ADAMS: Good evening, and thank you for coming out on this cold Midwestern night. I'm told that since this is a cordless microphone, I need to get very close before you all can hear me, so if I start to move away and fade out, please let me know that I'm getting a little hard to hear.

In fact, if we could just take a second before

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I begin. I see something in the back that I just wanted to acknowledge, that there's a flag back there; that a representation of that flag flies in the halls of the Pentagon in Washington. And as a military officer, I just want you all to understand, I understand the meaning and sentiment behind that flag. And I will just tell you that that is a meaning and a sentiment that will not be lost in tonight's meeting. So it's a very appropriate symbol.

Once again, good evening. My name is Major Jonn Adams. I am representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office located in Huntsville, Alabama. Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I would like to keep my comments relatively brief, and as much as possible, not repeat what's already been covered or what you've already seen in the video that you just saw. Instead, I will concentrate on the features of the proposed Theater Missile Defense program that are probably of the greatest interest to you.

Let me first briefly summarize the proposed action that is evaluated in the draft EIS. We propose to launch target missiles and defensive missiles from existing ranges and proposed off-range locations -- launch locations. Tests would include

missile-to-missile intercepts over existing military ranges or open sea areas and surface-to-surface flights in which missiles would impact on existing ranges or within open sea areas.

These flights would be realistic in most respects, except that the target missiles would not contain any nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. Instead, these missiles would contain materials designed to safely simulate the various characteristics of these weapons, such as size and weight.

The proposed off-range locations could include both land- and sea-based launch sites.

As we propose to conduct approximately 100 such tests between 1994 and the year 2000, from one or more locations, in fact, it is unlikely that one launch location would satisfy all of the testing needs.

This slide shows the basic type of test being proposed using one or more extended test ranges. As you can see on the left, there is a target missile that would be launched from up to 700 miles away towards an existing range such as White Sands Missile Range. Some of these target missiles would have one-stage boosters and others would have two-stage

boosters. These boosters separate during the flight of the target missile and would fall in a designated area called a "booster drop zone."

For the three alternatives that involve over-water flights, these booster drop zones are in open-sea areas. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, both of the booster drop zones for a two-stage target missiles would be on land, with the second stage falling on White Sands Missile Range and the first-stage booster drop zone located outside of the existing missile range.

After the boosters have separated, the target would continue on its flight, and would be detected by a tracking radar, and a defensive missile would be launched for a planned intercept over an existing military range or open-sea area. In some cases, the defensive missile may itself have a booster that would separate prior to the intercept and fall back to earth on an existing military range or an open sea area. Other objects that would land in an open sea area, or on an existing range, such as White Sands Missile Range, include the guidance control module from the target missile and the debris that would result from a target missile being intercepted.

So now does your community figure into all of

this? In order to evaluate the full range of possible options for these extended test ranges, four alternative test range areas, as shown by this map, have been evaluated in the draft EIS. Potential flight paths of targets and intercept missiles are represented by the dotted lines. Where the two arrows meet is the point of intercept.

Three of these potential extended range alternatives allow missile flight tests over water. They include the Western Test Range off the coast of Southern California, Eglin Air Force Base with launches in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida, and the Kwajalein Missile Range in the Pacific Ocean. The fourth extended range alternative is White Sands Missile Range, with potential launch sites at the Green River Launch Complex, Utah, and the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico.

Keep in mind that we propose to test more than one type of theater missile defense system. This means that different tests may require different range characterizations. For example, the White Sands Missile Range provides the best opportunity to recover debris because the missile intercept point would occur over land. On the other hand, the Western range may provide more flexibility in terms of the altitude.

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speed, and angle of attack for the target missile, because the intercept would occur over the Pacific Ocean. As a result, it is not at all unlikely that the EIS could result in a decision to conduct testing at more than one range.

Let me now focus on the range that is undoubtedly of most interest to you. This map shows proposed target missile flights from Green River, Utah, and Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico before being intercepted. The defensive missile would be launched from within White Sands Missile Range, or possibly from the McGregor Range at Ft. Bliss, just southeast of White Sands Missile Range.

The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of those two ranges. In the case of the Green River Launch Complex, or the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in to support the target missile launches. Some defensive missiles could also be launched from Ft. Wingate into White Sands Range. These tests would use mostly existing facilities.

Shown here is a more detailed map of the Green

River area in southeast Utah. Proposed target missile launches would originate from the Green River Launch Complex on planned flight paths toward White Sands Missile Range. As shown on the map, there is a launch hazard area surrounding the launch site, and two separate first-stage booster drop zones along the missile flight path.

The launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we are now conducting further analysis, which we feel may reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety.

Also, based on the new flight trajectory analysis, we may have the opportunity to avoid impacting access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park by eliminating the most northern booster drop zones and establishing a new one further south along the target missile flight path. Although the boundaries of this new missile booster drop zone have not yet been defined, Mr. Easley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

In a minute, I will describe to you the

procedures proposed for evacuations associated with these areas in order to assure public safety during all launches.

As shown on the next map, the proposed Ft. Wingate Depot Activity launch site in New Mexico also has a launch hazard area and two separate first-stage booster drop zones.

As I previously mentioned, the launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we may be able to reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety. We are also conducting new flight trajectory analysis, which may provide an opportunity to avoid impacting the El Malpais National Monument by moving the booster drop zone from its current position to an area further south along the target missile flight path. Again, Mr. Easley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

For any target missile launch event, only one of these booster drop zones would be used. Proposed defensive missile launch sites from Ft. Wingate would not involve the booster drops; therefore, they would not require use or evacuation of these booster drop

zones.

Adjoining the launch hazard area is an additional area of restricted airspace that would be activated for each launch. While the airspace above the launch hazard area and the booster drop zone at Ft. Wingate and in Green River would be restricted of all aircraft traffic for each launch event, this particular restricted air space area adjoining Ft. Wingate would only affect altitudes of 20,000 feet or higher.

Launch hazard areas and booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per launch event. To accomplish this, we propose to do the following:

The Army would need to sign agreements with public and private landowners within a booster drop zone or launch hazard area that would allow for these areas to be evacuated.

For private land, the agreement would provide compensation to landowners for temporarily leaving their property. Approximately 30 days and 10 days prior to a scheduled launch, the Army would send evacuation notices by mail to private landowners, local governments and agencies.

Three days prior to the launch, private

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landowners would be notified in writing by a courier, and ads would be placed in newspapers identifying the specific areas to be closed.

To help ensure that evacuation areas are cleared of people, Army helicopters would be used to sweep the areas prior to the launch. If people are found in the evacuation area, they would be given verbal notice to leave. However, helicopters would not be used to transport people out of the area.

In addition to these standard notification procedures, the Army has included several of the public's suggestions in the proposed action in order to enhance public notifications and reduce inconvenience. These additional notification procedures include making announcements on local radio and television stations; posting signs with launch schedules along affected highways; and providing the launch schedule to state visitor centers, chambers of commerce, and agency information centers.

Finally, all roads in the launch hazard area and booster drop zones would be temporarily closed. Major roads would be closed for a maximum of one hour and 10 minutes; and could be reopened for through traffic, then closed again for the same maximum period, if needed, on the same day. Agreements would

be made with state and local transportation agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be arranged through local law enforcement.

At this time, I would like to turn the microphone over to Mr. David Hasley, so that he can describe the draft environmental impact statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting. Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Good evening. I am David Hasley, with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. And our organization is responsible for the preparation of the environmental impact statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. Can everybody hear that? Okay.

However, before I begin an overview of the draft EIS, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, along with the Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, are proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization of the Department of Defense is a cooperating agency for

the EIS and has been directly involved in its preparation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of Defense.

And since the use of U.S. Navy and Air Force facilities are part of the proposed action, they've also been directly involved in the preparation of the study.

Within the federal government, the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jurisdiction over the use of airspace, is also participating in the preparation and review of the environmental analysis.

In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, and local agencies have and will participate in reviewing and also commenting on the EIS; such as the Bureau of Land Management, who will have direct involvement in the establishment of any booster drop zones or launch hazard areas which involve BLM-managed property.

Throughout the EIS process, we do rely heavily upon the participation of these organizations to help us ensure that we develop a thorough and objective document, just as we also rely upon the participation of the public through the comment periods which we

hold and also the input that we receive during scoping and in the public hearings. And I would like to point out that your input here tonight, as previously during scoping and throughout this 45-day public comment period, is a very integral part in the process, and we do listen and we do hear you and use your input in preparation of the document.

With this next slide, I'll discuss that there are several purposes for preparing an EIS. The main purpose of the EIS is to ensure that the potential environmental impacts are identified and considered in the federal decision-making process.

It also provides a means of informing the public, as well as other agencies, of the programs and actions proposed by the federal government, and, more importantly, provides a means of obtaining input before a final decision is made.

The EIS also identifies reasonable alternatives to the proposed action and evaluates them for potential impacts. It also identifies measures which could be taken to minimize these impacts, and these measures are called "mitigations."

And finally, the decision makers use the environmental information contained in the EIS, as well as your comments on it, in order to decide

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whether or not to proceed with one of the proposed alternatives, while also taking into consideration other relevant technical, economic, and national policy considerations.

Okay, this next slide will outline the EIS process which we have been following thus far. And as I mentioned before, a key characteristic of the entire process is the public's opportunity to comment.

First, we begin the process by conferring with federal, state, and local agencies, and also by holding nine scoping meetings to ask you, the public, for your ideas. I'd like to point out that the input that we received for this region was particularly helpful in identifying sensitive environmental issues and also obtaining suggestions for improving public notification with regard to potential evacuations and closures.

The next phase in the process is the preparation of the draft EIS, which is then distributed for public and agency comment. The 45-day public comment period which ensues after distribution of the draft EIS is where we are right now and also includes public hearings and the opportunity to provide both oral and written comments. And during the public comment period, this is when we want you to tell us,

have we have considered or analyzed all potential environmental areas which could be affected by the proposed action. And then your comments on the draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in preparation of the final EIS.

The final step in the process is the record of decision. This decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 days after distribution of the final EIS. This decision will be made by senior-level Department of Defense and Army officials. And it is only after this decision that we would proceed with any activities associated with the proposed action.

In this record of decision, we will discuss all of the alternatives considered and state whether or not all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted. In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal, this decision could be to use one or more of the off-range launch locations at one or more of the alternative test range areas. In other words, we're not faced with an "either/or" decision when it comes to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

The other action, of course, that could be

chosen is the no-action alternative. And the "no-action alternative" literally means not to proceed with any ground-based Theater Missile Defense testing, system tests, using these new extended test range areas. Testing, however, would continue to occur on -- strictly on the existing ranges.

Okay, this next chart shows a list of the environmental topics which we covered and analyzed in the draft EIS. Of course, as you can see, the list is much longer than I can go into in great detail here tonight, in this overview. But I do hope that the majority of you have had a chance to possibly look and read at least a portion of the draft EIS as it applies to the White Sands Missile Range alternative.

So, basically, at this point, I'll highlight some of the more significant environmental issues which we encountered and analyzed in the draft EIS, and particularly those that were raised in the scoping process.

The next several charts are a summary of the potential impacts we identified for each of the resource areas that you saw on the previous chart, as well as any potential mitigations which have been identified to reduce these impacts. And I'll leave the charts up long enough so that you can read each

one of them; however, after this one, I'll only highlight one of the important topics or one that has significant issues in it.

Now I'll begin with the two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action.

First, when we looked at land use, the primary impacts were related to the evacuation of the proposed booster drop zones. In Utah, we found that activation of the booster drop zone of the Green River Launch Complex would restrict access to either the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse Point State Park. In New Mexico, use of one of the proposed booster drop zones would necessitate the closure and evacuation and temporarily-restricted access to the Chain of Craters area of El Malpais National Monument.

Also, a primary mitigation measure that we identified in the EIS was the use of additional means of advance notification to the public, to avoid potential disruptions to any travel and recreation plans which people might have made. In addition to the notification procedures outlined previously by Major Adams for evacuation scenarios, the EIS also suggests notification to area motels, hotels, camp

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grounds, tour operators, outfitters, and also ranger stations. It also suggests that not only main roads and highways be posted with the launch schedule for notification, but that we should also put these on access roads and off-roads trails. We did determine that, while these measures would partially mitigate potential impacts, we still concluded that some impact would be both unavoidable and also significant.

And also, as pointed out earlier by Major Adams, the proposed booster drop zone north of Canyonlands National Park, and also the one that is over El Malpais National Monument, could potentially be avoided, based on some recent analysis that we have conducted from the target missile flight trajectories both from Green River and Ft. Wingate. The creation of the new booster drop zones further south along both missile flight paths would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources in those areas. However, in all likelihood, the potential impacts in the new booster drop zones would be similar to those already analyzed in the draft EIS, except that there would not be restricted access to Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse State Park or evacuation of the El Malpais National Monument.

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At this time, also, in terms of other land-use issues, I'll mention that the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also pursuing options to retain the use of a portion of Ft. Wingate to conduct missile launch activities.

On this same slide, another significant area of impact we found was in the area of transportation. This was based on temporary closure of Interstate Highway 70, and also closure of the route into Green River, should the Green River Launch Complex launch hazard area be activated. And also, once again, in addition to the notification procedures discussed earlier, we identified some additional ones as potential mitigations; and those included scheduling of launches at a time, such as, potentially, early in the morning, which would affect the least amount of traffic on those two roadways. Even so, we identified that the potential impact there would be significant.

Okay, now, the next chart, there are several resource areas on these charts, and I'll just take the time to highlight the more significant environmental issues associated with one of the resource areas, and we'll leave it up long enough for you to be able to read and go through each one.

Okay, this first chart, I'd like to highlight

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the area of airspace. We found that, because a missile from either Green River or Ft. Wingate would travel briefly through both low- and high-altitude air routes on its way to White Sands Missile Range, there is a potential need to reroute some civilian, as well as commercial, air traffic just before and also during the launch, therefore causing an adverse impact. However, we did also find that using procedures established by the Federal Aviation Administration, we determined that we would be able to reduce these impacts to a not-significant level with advanced scheduling and coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration.

On this next chart, I'll highlight, basically, the area of cultural resources. We found that the possibility does exist for disturbing or damaging previously unrecorded archeological artifacts or deposits as a result of several potential activities. These activities include construction activities, first-stage booster impacts, as well as off-road vehicles engaged in debris-recovery operations.

We also identified mitigations to reduce these potential impacts. These mitigations include surveying and monitoring of the affected sites by professional archaeologists, as well as the use of

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helicopters for debris recovery, and following appropriate procedures for the listing of any discoveries made on the National Register of Historic Places, and also complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

In this next slide, I've already discussed some of the land-use issues, so I would like to take the time to highlight the area of health and safety. In our analysis, we found that the primary potential for impacts for health and safety related to the handling and use of live ordnance or explosives and propellants and the creation of missile debris from some of the tests.

To mitigate potential hazards from the ordnance and propellants, the EIS states that all operations involving their use would be performed by experienced personnel following approved procedures. In the case of the missile debris, the evacuation of the potentially-affected areas is a primary mitigation, as we touched on earlier.

On this slide, once again, I've already touched on the transportation impact, so I'd like to highlight, here, the area of socioeconomics. And in this area, we've concluded that the temporary influx of launch-related personnel would create increased

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demand for motel rooms, not only in Green River and Gallup, but also in Moab if the supply in Green River is exceeded. We also concluded that there was a slight potential for increased motel demand to negatively affect tourism, if it occurred during a prime holiday or a special event in one of these towns. As a potential mitigation, we identified the possibility of scheduling launches so that they avoid peak tourist seasons and events.

Okay, I've taken just a short time to try to highlight, basically, the more significant issues which we uncovered and analyzed in the draft EIS. And I do hope that you have had a chance to look at the draft EIS, had an opportunity to review it, and provide comments on what you've read. If not, we do have available at the registration table, an executive summary, basically, that summarizes the environmental issues, the impacts that were found in the document, the significant impacts, and also listed mitigations to those impacts.

I'd also like for you to keep in mind that while the Army does take responsibility for the conclusions reached in the EIS, this preparation has been, and will continue to be, a team effort in which we will consult with and coordinate with other

federal, state, and local agencies, as well as the public in the public hearings, to obtain input, so that we can, hopefully, prepare a better document.

And also, our main purpose here tonight is not for us to get up here and talk, but to take your comments, listen to your concerns, and take those back with us; address them, evaluate them, and address them in the final document and be able to provide this input to the decision makers before any final decision is made on this program.

Now I'd like to point out that the closing date for receiving comments on the draft EIS is March 28th; we expect the final EIS to be prepared and made available to the public in late spring of 94; followed by the record of decision for the EIS in the summer of -- no sooner than 30 days after the distribution of the final EIS. And we do expect that sometime in the summer of 94.

And now we'll put up a slide here, if you don't have it already, that if you'd like to submit written comments after tonight's public hearing, you can mail them to the address shown here, attention to me, and we will make sure that they receive consideration and full evaluation in preparation of the final EIS.

And so, at this time, we'd like to basically conclude our briefs, and I'll turn it back over to Mr. Michaelson, so that we can get on with the program and accept your comments here tonight. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much for your kind attention and patience in listening to all this information. I know it's a lot to digest. Hopefully, many of you have already had the opportunity to review the draft EIS, and so you are already familiar with many of the aspects of their presentations.

In any case, we have a full list of speakers for tonight; I guesstimate somewhere around two hours' worth. So, obviously, we don't want to waste a lot of time getting to that point in the process. However, given the amount of information that's been presented and some of which may be new to you, I think it would be a good idea if we took 10 minutes or less, if anyone has any questions that relate to clarifying any of the information provided in the presentations. You're still welcome to, obviously, speak during your five minutes, but if there's any specific question, in order to get it on the record --

I see you're raising your hand, sir. If you would approach the microphone up here and state your question, and then, that way, we'll make sure we get

it on the record, and if it's something that these two gentlemen can answer, they will. If it's something that won't be known until the record of decision, or whatever, they'll do their best.

MR. KAPLAN: For the record, my name is Michael Kaplan. The map that's been in the newspaper and in your EIS stinks, in that I can't tell where it is, this drop zone. I've got property in the Zuni Mountains near El Malpais, and I don't know if these drop zones cover my property. So I would like to see, in the next EIS, or whatever you call it, a better map, probably drawn on a Cibola Forest map. They have those. Mr. Caffrey over here, with the Forest Service, would be glad to give you one.

My next question is -- and I don't know: Maybe the Major can answer it. What if I, number one, don't sign, and number two, don't leave? What are you going to do about it, sir?

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. KAPLAN: You're welcome.

MAJ. ADAMS: Excellent question on that, because that is a primary concern to a lot of the folks. The activity of not leaving an identified evacuation zone will, the day of the launch -- evacuation zones will have been identified and the

TGQ-0001

TGQ-0002

TGQ-0003

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notices put out to evacuate during a certain time. We've covered that. During the day of the launch, those evacuation zones will have been evacuated for a public safety activity. However, the day of the launch, depending on the specific trajectories, specific wind, prevailing winds, those types of characterizations, we will identify, to a more precise area, impact zones of that first-stage booster.

As I will not and cannot say that we will not -- or that we will launch if somebody is in an evacuation zone. We will take all safety factors into consideration at that time, and there will be a determination made whether or not the launch will or will not go forward, due to a person being at a precise location.

MR. KAPLAN: I appreciate that answer, but it didn't answer the question. The question is: What if I don't go? Now, are you going to stop the launch? You bet I'll stay. But aside from that, you know, what are you going to do about it?

MAJ. ADAMS: As I have said, there is some potential on that, depending on the impact, or the --

MR. KAPLAN: Let's say I --

MAJ. ADAMS: Okay, well, let me get that. Okay. We are going to assume that in this, as a

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process, that most individuals are law-abiding citizens that will take into account -- we are going to use local law enforcement agencies to be able to enforce those evacuations.

MR. KAPLAN: Good question: Enforce what law?

MAJ. ADAMS: The law agencies or law-abiding citizen?

TGQ-0004

MR. KAPLAN: No. What law will these law enforcement agencies be enforcing? Is there a federal statute on this that says I've got to move off my property if you fire a rocket over my head?

MR. HASLEY: Excuse me. Okay, this is what I think Major Adams is saying: For the evacuation areas and launch hazard areas, for people in the areas, that they're hiking, camping, et cetera --

MR. KAPLAN: How about if they're just sort of living there?

MR. HASLEY: Right. Okay --

(Applause.)

MR. HASLEY: Once again, this is a proposal, okay? We are at the draft EIS stage. The way it's planned would be, as we stated, that agreements would be reached. Just the same with the other federal landholders out there, BLM and others, some agreement

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would have to be made with the private landowners. An attempt would be made to come to some kind of an agreement or some kind of mechanism which would allow evacuation, and therefore, some form of compensation for that. If it doesn't work, well, then, something else -- there are other considerations. We're not going to go in and condemn the land and take over, okay?

MR. KAPLAN: That's encouraging. But so you really haven't given me an answer as to what are you going to do if I don't move, if I don't get out of there.

MR. HASLEY: I guess that's what I'm saying; it will have to be evaluated at that point. If you're right in the middle of the area, then that will have to be taken into consideration: Could the booster drop zone be used at that point?

MR. KAPLAN: Okay, I get --

MR. MICHAELSON: I get the impression there's not a black-and-white answer to this question.

MR. KAPLAN: Well, I think you need to answer it.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, do you gentlemen have anything to add to your answers at this point?

MR. HASLEY: Other than the fact that we

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haven't -- we're not at the point where we've gone and contacted the landowners to see if they're willing to make agreements. And I guess they will --

MR. KAPLAN: How many people here are landowners in this drop zone? How many of you are going to sign their agreement?

Well, you'd better figure that one out.

Would you kindly do a better new map, though. I feel concerned because your map is very poor.

MR. HASLEY: I've got it written down, and we'll look at it.

MR. KAPLAN: Thanks. Appreciate it. Thanks for letting me...

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Again, remember, we have two hours' worth of comments. But if you have a question of clarification, if you'd approach the mike and ask it.

TGQ-0005

MR. MEYER: My name is Peter Meyer. I live at 6500 Tsetvat, Cocniti Lake, New Mexico, on the Cocniti Indian reservation. It just occurs to me that, why does New Mexico have to be dumped on all the time?

(Applause.)

MR. MEYER: We saw in the newspaper several weeks ago, buried in the newspaper, the report from

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the Army, the news release, that they're going to dump on us again. And a gentleman by the name of Ed Vaughn says there's not going to be any problem; the risk is going to be zero; all you have to do is evacuate. Just evacuate your land. They want to loo missiles again. They want to do another SCUD deal.

They don't tell us that they weren't all right when we were in the Persian Gulf. They don't say there's going to be anything wrong. They want to test and protect troops in the next war. Why don't they do something to try to protect the citizens now, instead of dumping on us again?

They don't tell us that in the airspace that they're going to be shooting these missiles, that they're going to be violating the Native Americans again. They don't tell us that the reservations that they're going to fly over are the Ute Mountains, the Navajo, the Laguna, the Acoma, the Alamo Navajo, and in some respects, the Zuni, the Mescalaro, the Canoncito, Raman. They don't list that. They don't show it on the map. They don't tell us that the national parks and the monuments and the forests, Canyonlands, are just -- Monte La Sal; Dead Horse State Park, they mentioned that, very passing. Yucca House; Chaco; El Malpais; El Morro; Cibola Forest.

All of you have land over there.

Bosque. They don't say anything about the birds. They're worrying about the bighorn sheep; sure we've got to worry about them, but... Bosque del Apache.

They don't tell you about the cities that they're going to fly over: Tohatchi, Shiprock, Farmington.

And the Army says that the risk to the public is zero. I think it's high time that all of us decided that we are the ones that matter. We are the ones that have to take the brunt of experiments which they are not going to guarantee are zero. Who says they're zero, until they practice on us? It's time we stood up. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Before you go. We seem to be taking comments, so why don't we just go into the comments rather than questions, at this point --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, but we seem to be taking comments.

Do you have a question, sir, or do you have a comment?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I thought we are

making comments.

MR. MICHAELSON: No, we're not, and that's why I'm trying to clarify this. They're supposed to be questions of clarification.

This gentleman has been waiting up here to ask; why don't you go ahead and ask your question, then let's just start taking comments, since that's what people seem to be in the mood to do.

MR. PROTIVA: Just two quick questions, and I'll be quick. My name is Frank Protiva.

TGQ-0006

First question: It sounds like you're planning on moving the booster drop zones. How soon will you know where those zones will be, and [illegible] that affect the EIS process, now that we've all had a draft to review, and we get here tonight and the drops are going to be moved? Can you answer that, please.

TGQ-0007

MR. HASLEY: Well, like we tried to state, we are currently doing some additional analysis based on the use of a variety of boosters that we do have available. We don't have the zone right now. We anticipate to have that as quickly as possible. Exactly how we're going to work that into the process, depending on if we can actually identify a booster drop zone that is further south, that is -- does not have significant impacts associated with it. Then,

when we have confirmed that, we will basically have to evaluate what potential impacts are associated with that area, are they significant, and what do we need to do as far as coordination, to go along with that, that new area. Basically, are there any other unique or different resources in that area, other than what we've already analyzed previously.

MR. PROTIVA: Okay --

MR. HASLEY: So, until that is defined, we don't really know what we're up against.

MR. PROTIVA: You can say that again.

Brief preface to my second question: On these public hearings, I attend a number of them. They have a tendency to get long and drawn out, as people present their individual comments. At the scoping meetings, I was -- Mr. Ed Vaughn denied me the

TGQ-0008

opportunity to ask questions or you all in front of the press, here in Gallup. Accordingly, I don't trust you people, and I question how the speakers' cards are stacked tonight. And I just -- my second question is a favor: Could you shuffle the speakers' cards tonight? Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Well, we've tried to do them, basically, in the order in which people had passed them in. I was going to try and give some

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of the representatives of the Raman, Navajo and Zuni, who haven't had a chance, to come up first, out of deference to them. But if I shuffle them, I don't know where they'll come up.

In any case, let's go ahead and get into the comments.

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: Wait a minute.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, if people want to do questions, if you want to ask a question, that's fine. Is that what you want to do, is ask a question?

Okay, go ahead.

TGQ-0009

MS. METZLER: My name is Joann Metzler. I have a question about the Ft. Wingate facility. There are various agencies who are at present trying to draw plans on how that facility will be used. What impact would this have? Would this further delay coming up with local uses for Ft. Wingate, and how would it impact, if Ft. Wingate was used?

MAJ. ADAMS: Okay. The way I understand this process, under the BRACC or the Base Realignment and Closure Commission process, is that we, as the Department of Defense, are under the gun to identify any potential requirements we may have for that land, and get it in, get proposals in for that. I think, if I'm not mistaken, prior to the end of March or the

middle of March or whatnot: to be able to identify potential uses or requirements for that land. If we don't make it and put that proposal in, once the land has actually been turned over to the new landowners, whoever that may be -- and I don't know who those would be -- then we would have to go into agreements with the landowners if, in fact, we needed or required or wanted to continue with this process.

As I understand it right now, there has been a proposal submitted or there is a proposal in the process of being submitted by BMDO that requests approximately 640 acres of the 22,000 acres of Ft. Wingate proper. Approximately just a very small percentage, about 2 to 3 percent of what's actually there right now. As far as I know right now, with my knowledge, that's the proposal that's being presented by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization up in Washington.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, did you have a question?

MR. PAUL: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Go ahead.

MR. PAUL: Maybe the person before me asked the same question, and I didn't hear it, but at least I have one or two questions. One is, some time ago,

the --

THE REPORTER: Excuse me: could you give your name, please.

MR. PAUL: Yeah, my name is Frank E. Paul, I'm from Pine Hill, New Mexico, representing the district in which this subject matter, the land area, is being discussed here tonight, or addressed.

The first question I would like to ask is, some years ago, against the wishes and strong requests of the people that Ft. Wingate Army Depot ordnance not be closed, for reasons of need for employment and continuation of some defense activities that might become necessary, either now or later; but yet, in Washington, people -- or mainly, Congress and the United States Department of Defense, and Army division, decided to close the ordnance. And the time came along, and finally it was closed. And I think we feel that that portion has been -- been -- the past now, and it seemed like there would be no more military-type activities.

TGQ-0010

Now, the question is, Major Adams is here, and along with some others, to hear the citizens of the community, to see if the Army could come back and make use of the military property now. My question is, has the Army decided that the Ft. Wingate military post is

still alive? Still live ammos out there? Are you, in some ways, justifying your position, the Army's position, that this military property is still alive? I guess this is the question.

We -- I assumed, along with others, that that property was now closed and is now pending that that property be turned over to somebody for some other developments. I know Gallup is very interested in it. And I guess that's my first question.

MAJ. ADAMS: Okay. If I may respond to Mr. Paul, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission activities were, basically, based on the fact of economic need for the Department of Defense, as we have a significant drawdown in our military complex, based on several world activities, I guess. And I don't exactly know what the criteria to close Ft. Wingate was, as a depot activity. We have other depots, and through some myriad of machinations of requirements, Ft. Wingate is listed on that. And in fact, in the process, is now in caretaker status and has been closed for active military use, other than caretaker status, if I'm not mistaken on that.

We have, since then, since that process has taken place, identified potential requirements, wishes, needs, to use land space to hold the missile

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sites on some of those areas down in that area. Not the actual berms, deports, storage-area type of things, if I'm not mistaken on that. And we are under the same procedural requirements to go back and put in a proposal to use that land. That's what BMDO has proposed to do, to use that land, and then we'll have to go back up and the decision makers will make a determination on whether they give us the permission to use that, give us the permission to use that with restrictions, or just emphatically deny the capability of using the land.

I don't know -- that proposal has not been submitted. It has not been drafted. As far as I know, BMDO still has it within its own hands and is, in fact, in the process of getting that up to some aspect of the Department of Defense, to do that. So these are requirements that have come about and been drafted since the determination to close, under the BRAC Commission, Ft. Wingate has been accomplished.

MR. PAUL: Thank you, Major, but I think a little more specific question: Am I getting the impression that the -- the defense department and U.S. Army is somewhat, quote, unquote, reactivating the Ft. Wingate military activities?

MAJ. ADAMS: No. No, I don't think that

that's a fair or entire --

MR. PAUL: It might be top-secret, but...

MAJ. ADAMS: No, no. No, from what I understand, the proposal is for 640 acres -- 620 to 640 acres to be used specifically, under this environmental impact analysis, to be used for the missile launches of either the target or the defensive missiles to fly into White Sands Missile Range for our testing activities. And that is the only use that I know of, that I'm personally aware of right now. That's what's being considered under this draft environmental impact statement.

MR. MICHAELSON: Let me try and clarify this: If that written proposal went through, for whatever reason, the rest of the 20,000-some-odd acres would continue to go through the closure process and be made available; is that correct?

MAJ. ADAMS: That is correct.

TGQ-0011

MR. PAUL: Okay. I guess that's -- my last question is, what sort of military units would be there, on a year-round basis? Would it be just military, or will there be some civilians employed there?

MAJ. ADAMS: Depending on the test and when the test occurs, and if it's a defensive missile test --

and I'll define that as the PATRIOT or the ATACMS, defensive missiles shooting into White Sands, or whether it's a target test, and that's where we're coming from, shooting the target into White Sands, there's a potential for about a two-week period prior and maybe a one-week period or some period afterwards for just tear-down and clean-up type of stuff that individuals would be activating and would be physically located on the sites.

For the target launch, we're estimating about 70 personnel, for that two-week period prior to the launch, being in the surrounding community to do that, to accomplish that activity. For the defensive missile, since we have military units that would come and just deploy on a portion of that 640 acres, we could have up to about 140 folks. And that would be comprised of not only military personnel, but contracted safety personnel, civilian safety personnel from White Sands Missile Range, and other activities that would come during that period.

So we talk about what we would do with these launches or what we would do with these tests. Is, we campaign with these tests, and bring the people in to build up, do the actual preparation and launch activity, and then we close down the site again and we

leave until the next test activity occurs.

TGQ-0012

MR. PAUL: Okay. There is one other question: Will these missiles be constructed somewhere and then be hauled in and be shot from here, or will some assembly take place here, on Ft. Wingate proper?

MAJ. ADAMS: There will be some assembly, as in, we will bring individual boosters -- for the target missile, we will bring individual boosters in and transport them into the area and we'll actually assemble that in what's called a MAB, material assembly building, that we will actually stack these and bolt them together in the proper way that they're together and electronically connected and then transport those the one or two miles from the missile assembly building into the launch area and shoot from there.

TGQ-0013

MR. PAUL: Okay. Last question: Does the military allow some economic development in the Ft. Wingate area? See, I'm pushing for the second Gallup high school to be constructed in Church Rock area, and now the chambers of commerce are supporting the idea that it should be in the Ft. Wingate proper, down in the flat area. Will that interfere with the military activities?

MAJ. ADAMS: Sir, the area that we're asking

for, once it's given over -- granted to the individual landowners, after it leaves the actual Department of Defense, I could not say what anybody would be obliged to do with that land.

MR. PAUL: Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you, sir.

MR. MICHAELSON: I have -- count eight, nine people lined up there. Are all of you here to ask questions?

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: Right.

MR. MICHAELSON: If I could get a sense from the group -- the Army is prepared to stay here as long as necessary, but do the people want to listen to questions? It is time to start taking the comments from the people.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm just going to do a vote here. How many people want to get on with comments? (Hands raised.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. How many people want to do Q and A?

(Hands raised.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Can I ask that, if

it's something that is really a comment, that you save it for a comment. If it's a question of clarification, that you think that these gentlemen can answer, as opposed to a speculative or theoretical, philosophical, whatever, but it's something that relates to the proposal, let's try and keep the questions short; let's try to keep the answers short. Okay? And we'll see if we can't get through this.

And why don't we check where we're at in about 15 minutes, and if we're only two more questioners into this, I think we're going to have to make some kind of a move towards taking comments.

Ma'am? And again, if you would state your name.

TGQ-0014

MS. CHILTON: I'm Jane Chilton, and I live on Forest Road 50 in the Zunis, and I'm in the drop zone. And I've lived there for 18 years. And the Albuquerque Journal implied that the state of Utah has already put a hold on your flying from Green River, which makes me want to ask, why are you not holding meetings in the area where people actually live, on the one overland proposal? In other words, why are you not holding public meetings at Mountain View or Pine Hill or Raman?

(Applause.)

MS. CHILTON: There will be a lot of little grandmas there to tell you what they think, if you do.

MR. MICHAELSON: If you will let them answer the question, we're going to try to move through this quickly. The question was, why not hold the public hearing over in that area, in Mountain View or Pine Hill --

MR. HASLEY: What we tried to do in this area was to hold -- based on the input we got during the scoping and the comments we received there, was to come back and hold a public hearing in an area where we felt we could get the most input. In Gallup here, we felt we could get the input we needed, based on the launch hazard area concerns and also on the fact that the booster drop zone is somewhat close, 40 or so miles; that, by holding the meeting here, we would be accommodating the majority of the people in the area, both in the launch hazard area and the surrounding community there, as well as in one of the first booster drop zones, where the majority of the population was. So that was the rationale we used.

Also, the fact that, just because we don't hold a public hearing in the area, there are multiple ways to receive comments. Written comments do get the

same amount of consideration as the oral comments received at the public hearings.

So, basically, once again, we held the scoping meetings here. We were hoping that this was a location that all the concerned citizens in the area could come to, without a whole lot of trouble, should they want to provide oral comments. But once again, we understand that, while we can't really hold hearings everywhere, in every location, we do try to put them somewhat centrally located, where they can come to the hearings. But also, you know, once again, we do take written comments.

MS. CHILTON: Well, my question, I'm questioning that reasoning, because I think that most of the people can't get here that are actually involved.

MR. MICHAELSON: Appreciate your comment.

(Applause.)

TGQ-0015

MS. CHILTON: I also have one other question, which is very quick, which is, if the Army -- is the Army the one who has written up the draft environmental impact statement?

MR. HASLEY: Right. Basically --

TGQ-0016

MS. CHILTON: And who's going to -- a month after the final environmental impact statement, who's the one who is going to make that decision, about

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whether to go ahead with that? Is that also the Army?

MR. HASLEY: Well, the Army is responsible for the document. We always have a -- basically, an independent contractor prepare the document under our direction. As far as the decision, I touched on that in the briefing: that it would be senior-level officials within, probably, the BMDO, as well as higher-level officials in the Army, the Undersecretary or the Army, who would make the decision --

TGQ-0017

MS. CHILTON: So are you saying that the entire process is within the Department of Defense and there's no outside ability to make -- we don't have a vote, or there's no decision -- there's nobody in that decision-making process outside of the Department of Defense?

MR. HASLEY: That's why --

MS. CHILTON: Is that what you're saying?

MR. HASLEY: That's why, you know, as a process, we're here tonight --

MS. CHILTON: I understand that. I'm talking about the decision maker.

MR. HASLEY: The decision maker will be in the Department of Defense for the Army, and does take into consideration the public and all the comments that we receive, in making that decision.

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MR. MICHAELSON: I think the answer to your question is "yes."

MS. CHILTON: I guess it is.

MR. HASLEY: Yes, it is.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

MS. CHILTON: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Unfortunately, we've already had one gentleman who's had to leave who wanted to make comment tonight. So out of respect for those people who did come to make comments tonight, I'm going to suggest that at 6:30, we go ahead and start in on the comments.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Let's hear all the questions first.

MR. MICHAELSON: This was not originally designed as a question-and-answer hearing. The purpose --

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: We're paying your salaries; you listen to us.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, sir, that's what I'm trying to suggest, is that people came here -- I have a list of 24 people here who came to make comments --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I'm on your list. I'll wait.

MR. MICHAELSON: And Mr. Waddel, of the Zuni --

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a councilman, already had to leave because he cannot stay long enough for another hour's worth of questions, so we've got competing agendas here, between those who want to ask questions and those who would like to make comments.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: You're defining it as "competing." I don't hear the people here saying that it's a competition. It's a public hearing, so hear the public.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, I've already had some people indicate to me that they wanted to make their comments --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Why don't you alternate questions and comments?

MS. JONES: That's a good idea, for people who are in a rush.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Go through all the questions and -- (inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, here would be another idea: How would people like to write down their questions, and then, that way, we can sift through them and, hopefully, at a break, look at them and then come back --

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: No, no, no, no.

MS. JONES: How about another meeting?

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MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Let's get on with it.

MR. MICHAELSON: Let's go ahead and take a couple of more questions, and then I think we need to get on with the comments, which is what this was advertised as, was an opportunity for people to comment. So why don't you go ahead and ask your question.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: We want answers to our questions more than comments.

TGQ-0018

MS. JONES: My name is Mary Lou Jones. And in the draft EIS, it says that the first-stage target boosters weigh between 11- and 25,000 pounds, and they're going to fall from an altitude of 20 to 30 miles. Now, what size of crater is that going to leave?

MAJ. ADAMS: In the actual scenario of the launch, once the fuel, the actual propellant, is expended, what we will see come back down in the first stage of the booster drop, will be approximately 1,000 pounds.

MS. STONE: 1,000 pounds?

MAJ. ADAMS: Yes, ma'am.

MS. JONES: Okay, 1,000 pounds dropped from 30 miles high? You don't mention, when you're talking impact, how big that impact is. How big is it?

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MR. MICHAELSON: Can either one of you estimate the size of the crater?

MR. HASLEY: I don't know that I can estimate the exact size of the crater, but it will cause an impact to the ground, obviously, and there will be a hole there.

MS. STONE: How big?

MAJ. ADAMS: I understand from some of our supporting folks here, that the depth would be approximately about four feet.

And do we have a crater diameter width? No?

I'm sorry; I do not know.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Next question.

MS. STONE: Hi. My name is Elvira Stone, and I work at the Ft. Wingate Army Depot. And I work for the Navajo Food Distribution Program. I'm the warehouse supervisor there, for the Ft. Wingate central receiving warehouse. We occupy Buildings 12 and 13, and we will be obtaining Building 5 in the future. And we're supposed to be there five years. I just wondered how this TMD extended test, how it's going to affect that. Will it affect our job somehow? Will we have to be off? You know, I'm just wondering.

TGQ-0019

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MR. HASLEY: As far as the exact building locations that we have in the document, I don't have it in front of me, on the tip of my tongue right now, exactly what are the buildings that we might have identified in the document.

MS. STONE: Okay, it's right across from the fire department. I think you guys were there last week --

MR. HASLEY: Some people were.

MS. STONE: -- Navajo Food Distribution. We receive, at least, about eight trucks per day. We receive and deliver; we ship out food. And we're open Monday through Friday.

MR. HASLEY: I guess I'd like the opportunity to check and see if those buildings are within the area that we're proposing to use. That would be the way I could answer your question. If one of those buildings is being proposed for use, then that would be a part of the proposal, and of course, if it's being used right now, something would be worked out as far as your use and what our use would be for that same area, or other areas -- are there other areas in Ft. Wingate to utilize.

MS. STONE: Have you spoken with Malcolm, Malcolm Walden from Tonatchi already? Have you

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contacted?

MR. HASLEY: I have spoken with Malcolm previously, not specifically about this issue. And once again, without looking to see if -- the exact list of buildings that we have for use on Wingate, I really can't answer your question, if that's one of the ones that you are using.

MS. STONE: Okay. Can you tell me? Can I give you my telephone number?

MR. HASLEY: Sure, you certainly may.

MS. STONE: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: I've just been given the high sign by the court reporter. We have to take a break about every hour and a half for her fingers. So we'll take about a 10-minute break here and then we'll come back and pick up where we left off.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If I could ask you to take your seats, we really would like to begin again.

If it would make it easier for those who want to ask questions, this whole row up here is empty and it's close to the podium, if you just want to come sit up here instead of standing up, be my guest. Might be easier for you. Do you want to just come up here and sit in the front row?

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Okay. Not everyone is seated, but let's go ahead and try this anyway. We're going to reopen. And I have again talked to the presenters, the gentlemen from the Army, and asked them to try to make their answers more succinct, and if we can get to the heart of the questions, maybe we can get through this quickly, because I know a number of people expressed to me that in order to make their comments it is important for them to get some of these questions asked.

And again, if you would state your name, go ahead and start.

MR. MADISON: Yes, I'm Raymond A. Madison, Lieutenant Colonel USAF, retired. Spent a career in the Air Force, primarily in research and development, so I'm sympathetic with the need to do research and so forth. However, I do have some questions that have caused me some concern.

TGQ-0020

You're defining the booster impact areas for the rocket launches. You also stated that the rockets carried destruct mechanisms to deactivate them in the event the rocket goes off course. Does this mean the entire rocket trajectory can be considered a drop zone, subject to impacts, both physical and environmental?

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MR. HASLEY: The booster drop zone areas were designated as planned impact areas. As far as flight termination, which could happen if a malfunction takes place anywhere along the flight corridor, that is basically a flight-safety concern, and you can't plan -- you can plan for it, but you don't -- the entire corridor will not be evacuated, no.

MR. MADISON: I'm glad you recognize that, because I've seen rockets go off-course, and there are areas that are outside the planned trajectory that will be at risk.

MR. HASLEY: And in the EIS, we have performed a risk analysis, based on the reliability of the systems and also on runs to -- of where the potential debris would fall. And that is contained in the document, as well as a risk analysis and probability associated with that.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, did you have a follow-up question?

TGQ-0021

MR. MADISON: Yes, I do. I have two more questions, basically. You indicated that the launches would be well-publicized and evacuations ordered for up to 12 hours. How are you going to ensure that the opportunists in today's environment don't lay in waiting to rob homesteads when the homeowners have

obeyed the order to evacuate? And I touch that in terms of the looting that follows tornados, earthquakes, riots, and so forth. You're asking people to leave their homes, and ignoring the possibility that there are these people that would lay in waiting, hide, until the homeowner is gone, and then they'd have a free run.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, as far as evacuation of ranches or residences, that does currently take place around White Sands Missile Range, with agreements they have there. I guess all I can say is, as far as looting of those residences, we can take that into consideration; we have not in the document itself. And I'm not aware of that being a problem, I guess.

MR. MADISON: Well, for the one homeowner that gets hit, it's pretty damn big. And you're shooting these rockets over the Zuni Mountains, Cibola National Forest, and it can happen. And again, in today's environment, where you see so much looting and so much lack of respect for personal property...

TGQ-0022

And my final question is kind of a loaded question: How can we trust the Army to live within their commitment to compensate landowners adequately and abide by their 10-year schedule of launches? And to sort of explain that question, the White Sands

Missile Range is a very impressive facility, and they have all this vast land, and where did that land come from, how did the people -- how did White Sands get it? They, in the term of a "patriot" and "patriotism," they asked the ranchers in Tularosa Basin to lease their land to the Army for the missile range. They said, "You can go ahead and run your cattle. You can live out there. But we'll ask you to evacuate in the event of rocket launches."

And that worked fine, and then they finally decided there's too much risk. They asked -- told the ranchers, said, "We're leasing your land; you have to clear off it. Clear your cattle off." I was on the last roundup.

And then the land was supposed to be turned back over to the ranchers at the end the lease. End of the lease came; Department of Defense said, "We want to continue leasing it. We're going to continue operating it." And they kicked the ranchers off. They did not pay them for their property. They did not pay them for their Taylor grazing leases.

My uncle had two ranches there, ranches that had been in the family for years, years and years. He and his two brothers were majors in the Army, so they were sympathetic; they were patriotic. They lost

their ranch. Their children did not get the land that they had worked on, that their father had worked on, that their grandfather and uncle had worked on.

And frankly, I see something like this, this 10-year commitment, as something like the White Sands, where the Army comes in and they say, "Well, we're just going to kick you off during certain areas, during certain time periods." That's the foot in the door. Frankly, I don't trust the Army.

(Applause.)

MR. MADISON: How can we be assured that the Army would live up to its commitment and not have a repeat of the White Sands Missile Range establishment and takeover?

MAJ. ADAMS: I appreciate that comment, sir. And I have not ever been apprised of the exact situation that you just described at White Sands. From all indications that I had ever heard, is that those compensations and agreements had been mutually attainable from both the government's side and the ranchers' side. So I am not aware of any of the --

MR. MADISON: Have you talked to Senator Domenici? Have you talked to Representative Skeen? They'll tell you what the ranchers have been saying. My aunt is living up in Chama. She's not -- she can't

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go back to the ranch. I can't go back to the ranch where I worked during college.

MR. MICHAELSON: We were trying to do questions of clarification here.

Is that a question -- is that something that either of you can clarify? I mean, it sounds to me to be a statement of his belief about the lack of credibility it has. Is there anything you can say?

MAJ. ADAMS: The only thing I can say is, I cannot give any personal guarantees of the trustworthiness other than what I feel personally, as a military officer, for our commitment to the public, to the United States of America, to the folks that pay our salaries. And I believe that the Department of Defense, and my position in that, is one of trust, and not withstanding the patriotism along with that.

MR. MADISON: That's what my uncles had. Again, all three majors in the Army, and they're out. And the families are out. Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you, sir.

MR. MICHAELSON: Again, if we could try to stick to questions.

MS. LUTHER: My name is Arlene Luther. I'm with the Navajo Environmental Protection Administration. I have the same questions that I had

presented for the Army during the scoping meeting, because I don't feel that you addressed them in your draft environmental impact statement.

TGQ-0023

You are proposing to do test flights over land and over water, and yet, in your material that you're giving to us, you give three -- three sites or three corridors that you're proposing over water. And you've only discussed one land corridor, and that's over the Navajo Nation. And I don't know why you're not including other land alternatives, and I'd like to know why you eliminated other areas for consideration.

MR. HASLEY: I think we did try and address that in the draft statement, under alternatives considered, under the -- in the table of contents, under alternatives considered but eliminated for further study. Basically, White Sands Missile Range has the land, the largest land area available which can accommodate the missile intercepts with the debris still landing -- missile intercept debris landing on a DOD range, and also has the highly-technical radars and experienced personnel there, safety and otherwise, to perform these tasks. And based on the criteria that's highlighted in the draft, that's how that selection basically came about. And the fact that there are just, really, no other overland alternatives

that can accommodate what was proposed, as far as overland testing.

TGQ-0024

MS. LUTHER: I believe that that still doesn't address our concerns from the Navajo Nation, why you're only considering a flight corridor over land that happens to impact our land.

MR. HASLEY: Basically, all I can say is -- basically, when the evaluation was made, when sites were looked at and chosen, for one, Green River Launch Complex is owned by the Army, and that offered a launch location also off in the distance and the missile test scenarios that could be used to meet the program requirements.

The same with Ft. Wingate. Of course, it was Army land. It is closed; however, there is an opportunity there, possibly, of retaining a small portion of that for use, and still that meets the distance requirements and the requirements of mission tests. There was no other locations that could meet the same distance requirements, flexibility, and be able to intercept over that range and contain that debris on that range.

MS. LUTHER: If the flight path is going to be over our lands, and during the time that you're launching one of your test missiles, and then, if the

need arises where you would have to terminate that flight while it's already left either White Sands or Ft. Wingate or Green River --

MR. HASLEY: Uh-huh.

TGQ-0025

MS. LUTHER: -- how much time is there to terminate that missile in flight and then at the same time coordinate with the people that are living in the potential drop zone?

MR. HASLEY: Okay, as far as the flight, the flight would be terminated -- it is monitored and tracked at all times by radar based at White Sands Missile Range --

MS. LUTHER: But how much time would you have, once you've terminated that flight, the flight of that missile, and the debris that falls from terminating that flight, to notify the people that are living in that area where the fallout would occur?

MR. HASLEY: The answer to that is that the flight would not be terminated on top of the public -- where population exists. That is available on the tracking radar, basically. They bring it down. They know not only where the missile is, but also, should the missile be destructed at that point, they know where the debris will fall, and they move that around so that it does not fall down on a populated area or

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on a --

MS. LUTHER: I really have a problem with the way you think Navajo people live in clustered areas. We do not live that way.

MR. HASLEY: I'm aware of that.

MS. LUTHER: And I think it's going to be up to the U.S. Army to prove or to demonstrate to us that they're going to give adequate time to the people that are going to be within that drop zone and then how you're going to coordinate it with the Navajo Nation.

MAJ. ADAMS: That is a significant issue to bring up, and one that in the developmental process of the draft to the final EIS, that the safety of the people, the folks who work the actual safety issues, will address very, very hard. And that is -- that is an issue, over populated areas and over very sparsely populated areas, that will have to be looked at to be able to decide and to be able to use as criteria and input as to whether the Ft. Wingate and whether the Green River alternatives are viable for us to use.

MS. LUTHER: But if you're looking only at that and then you're only evaluating one -- either/or, which is the term you guys used, you're going to consider drop -- flight paths over land, and then you're going to consider flight paths over water, but

you're only evaluating one over land.

MAJ. ADAMS: There are certain benefits of using overland ranges, and that is that we are able to recover the debris. We are --

MS. LUTHER: But why does it have been be the Navajo Nation?

MAJ. ADAMS: We are able, right now, to do limited testing within the confines of White Sands, which gives us an overland capability. However, we are not able to adequately stress our developing systems to be able to show, to a confidence level that we require in the military to be able to develop these systems, what capabilities we're able to actually address on an overland with White Sands.

As I said, we're able to do limited testing right now, but the ranges we're looking at here, the extended ranges, will give us the range capabilities, the distance capabilities, that we need to adequately represent threat missiles coming in, so that we can do adequate methodology and adequate operational, developmental testing of the missiles.

But it's a very highly desirable aspect to have overland. But we fully recognize the fact that with the environmental impact process, that we may not get that capability.

MR. HASLEY: I would also like to be able to address that with you, Arlene, in an upcoming meeting that is pending with the Navajo Nation.

MS. LUTHER: All right.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can I just clarify something? When you used "either/or," did you mean that either Ft. Wingate or Green River have to be chosen or will be chosen?

MR. HASLEY: No, none of the alternatives have to be chosen at all, and that's way it is equally weighted as far as the analysis.

MR. MICHAELSON: So even though overland is desirable, it's possible that you might choose neither Green River nor Ft. Wingate.

MAJ. ADAMS: Due to the environmental impact, we may not be able to choose; that's correct.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

State your name, please.

MR. TILDEN: My name is Mervyn Tilden. I'm from Church Rock, New Mexico. I'd like to shed some light to the people here who I have seen raise your hands, said you have your own land up on the flight path, about the possibility of evacuation. The United States military, in 1816, commandeered the land that's called Ft. Wingate. Except then it wasn't called

"evacuation"; it was called "forced relocation." The Treaty of 1868 was signed; the land was given back to the Navajo people. During the World War I, in the name of national security, in 1918, again the military commandeered Shiskwato (phonetic).

TGQ-0026

Now, I have the treaty of 1868, a copy here, and I'm just wondering when you guys are going to honor it.

My questions, I have two questions. My question is, why hasn't the military taken into consideration its former action, when it returned the land to the Navajo people, and why don't you do that again? There were clearly people that were living there that were forcefully removed, their houses left behind, property, sheep, cattle. Why hasn't the military returned it?

TGQ-0027

MAJ. ADAMS: I'm sorry; I cannot address that question.

MR. TILDEN: That's what I figured.

TGQ-0028

My other question is: Have you considered the fact that when you're in these flight paths, you will be flying through Navajo Nation airspace. What kind of meetings have you had with the Navajo Nation to discuss this matter at hand? Our sovereignty here is an issue.

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MR. HASLEY: Well, we have met -- there have been several meetings, a couple of meetings, with the Navajo Nation, and that's why we are also coming back up into Crownpoint Chapter House and also in Shiprock, to hold public hearings at each one of those locations, to take their comments and their concerns in that area. We also have an upcoming meeting, tentatively scheduled, at least, and will confirm that, with the Navajo EPA and Ms. Lutner, that got up and spoke previously, to meet with them and take their comments on the draft EIS.

MR. TILDEN: I just have one final statement: If there are no Navajo Nation officials here, I would question this. I would question their absence in this. Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you. TGQ-0029

MR. BRONSON: Steve Bronson, with the (inaudible) Ranch. On Zuni Mountain, that's grazing land, private and leased. What's going to happen to our livestock and the wildlife? You can evacuate us, but how can you evacuate the wildlife and our TGQ-0030 livestock? And I have seen eagles up there, hawks, the spotted owl. What's going to protect them? What's going to get them off of the land?

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Of course, basically, for

the booster drop zones, as far as evacuation, we are talking people; we are not talking animals. We have attempted to identify any sensitive species in that area, and as far as the cattle, of course, they would remain boeing. But we have taken into account dropping a booster in the area and the probability, of course, of impacting a single species in that area at any particular time. And that, basically, is what is assessed as far as the analysis of each booster drop zone. TGQ-0031

MR. BRONSON: But how can you guarantee that they're going to be protected? You can't.

MR. HASLEY: Well, of course, there is no guarantee on anything, as far as booster drop zones or anything else. But all we can do is look and identify, in the area, what species are there. Of course, if it's personal property, cows or otherwise, and if something does happen to that, there is a means as far as compensation, to be associated with that, for whoever the land is -- the land owner, to compensate them for any loss to property. TGQ-0032

MR. BRONSON: Well, we've got private property up there, and we've got eagles. How are you going to compensate the eagles? You can't compensate them, the wildlife.

MR. HASLEY: That's what I'm saying, your personal property. As far as wildlife, any threatened species in the area, once again, we tried to identify the location of any species or any sensitive environmental or archaeological resources in the area, and then, of course, the probability of hitting one of those resources from a single booster at the same time was taken into consideration. TGQ-0033

MR. BRONSON: Okay, on your-all's slides here, you had for the water and the clean up, what happens if they drink it before you clean it up? What can happen to the livestock, the wild animals, and humans? Because I know, at our ranch, we drink out of the springs.

MR. HASLEY: As far as above-ground, surface water, is basically what is addressed there, under geology -- water resources, I believe, and any impact that is made on the land, we would come in and it would be immediately cleaned up. As far as any hazardous material or propellant, basically what the material is there, would be cleaned up immediately, along with the removal of the missile casing itself. TGQ-0034

MR. BRONSON: Yeah, but how can you be sure of that? How are we going to know that it's safe to go back and drink water?

MR. HASLEY: Basically, when we go in and clean up, we would make sure all the testing is done, should it land in surface water, to be sure the surface water is clean. TGQ-0035

MR. SOLDANO: Danny Soldano, from the Ramah Navajo. The question of evacuation, how long will it be? Is it going to be for days, hours? My concern is for my livestock, my animals. I don't have a means of transporting them to some other place.

MR. HASLEY: Right, exactly. As far as the evacuation areas, which would be the launch hazard area and/or one of the booster drop zone areas, we've analyzed for a maximum of up to 12 hours. No more than that on any one evacuation. Could be less, but we've analyzed, basically, for a maximum of up to 12 hours. TGQ-0036

MR. SOLDANO: And what if it becomes longer than 12 hours because of some complication, and my animals are hungry or starving or can't be cared for, what happens in that case? Can I get to them?

MR. HASLEY: Right. In the document and what we proposed was a program, should we use one of these areas, it's limited to 12 hours at one time.

MAJ. ADAMS: If we do not launch within that 12-hour period, we will postpone the test.

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TGQ-0037

MR. SOLDANO: Uh-huh. And with this evacuation -- you know, I live in a remote area. No one has ever come to dinner, because they cannot find me. How are you going to find me?

(Laughter.)

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Right.

MR. HASLEY: Of course, before we ever get that far, should -- all landowners in the evacuation area would have to be identified, both private and, of course, direct consultation with the agencies that own any property there, too. So, once again, we're at the draft stage, but as far as any agreements that would have to be made, the landowners would have to be sought out and approached, as far as working out any agreements with the Department of Defense to do that. We would have to locate all the landowners.

TGQ-0038

MR. SOLDANO: And will there be any kind of radiation risks?

MR. HASLEY: No.

TGQ-0039

MR. SOLDANO: Okay. And what kind of fuel will you be using, some kind of nuclear fuel?

MR. HASLEY: Solid rocket propellant fuels.

MR. SOLDANO: And what is that, exactly?

MR. HASLEY: Basically, I don't have all the constituents in front of me --

MR. SOLDANO: Is it nuclear?

MR. HASLEY: No.

TGQ-0040

MR. SOLDANO: Okay. And contaminants, as far as -- are we looking at long-term contaminants?

MR. HASLEY: The only contaminants would be from such as the booster dropping, if it has some unspent fuel in it, or something of that type; once again, a solid rocket propellant fuel, which would, of course, be cleaned up immediately. We're not looking at liquid fuels to clean up, so we don't have that problem.

TGQ-0041

MR. SOLDANO: And these craters, these four-foot deep craters, which are something wide, are you going to come over and fill in the holes and replant my trees and these things, so my eyes are not going to be sore to see the hole in the ground?

MR. HASLEY: Basically, the pieces would be retrieved, and the land, as far as the craters is concerned, would be filled.

MR. SOLDANO: Uh-huh. And when you're speaking of compensation, in the past dealings with the government, our people have had to meet such criteria that they could not be met. You know, we people, especially Native Americans, the Dineh, and the Cherokee, Apaches, we know all too well the poor

credit history of the United States government, not to follow through. We haven't been paid for a lot of things. Now what makes -- you're telling me we're going to get this compensation, but you've got a bad credit history.

(Laughter, applause.)

MR. HASLEY: I guess I can't speak for past credit history here, but there are, basically, two mechanisms that are in place -- at least today, anyway; I'm not sure about in the past -- to offer compensation for any property or personal injury or damage, under the Federal Claims Act or the Federal Tort Claims Act, I believe.

TGQ-0042

MR. SOLDANO: Now, one last question: If, let's say, my livestock stampede because of something, that your rockets have scared them, and they fall down dead over some cliff, are you going to compensate me that way? Do I have to have an eyewitness?

MR. HASLEY: I'm not sure, exactly, of the process other than, once again, as far as personal or property damage or injury. There is a process, of course, on the claims, and I'm not sure exactly what justification one has to have, revenue, but there is an avenue for that. And it appears, hopefully, to have worked in the past, maybe, with the ranchers and

the current agreements that White Sands has with some of their property owners.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Hopefully, we've satisfied all of those opportunities. I'd like to go ahead and read the list of the first five people I have here. Cecilia Ensrude. Edison -- no. Edison had to leave. Brian Vallo. Frank Paul, and Mervyn Tilden.

We want to record your comments fully and accurately, so we ask that you speak clearly into the microphone, which pretty much everyone has been doing up to this point, and to remind you again, if you would state your name for the court reporter, we'd appreciate that.

In order to get through this process, we kindly request that you observe the five-minute limit for the oral comments. We've used these five-minute limits at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments. And to aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I have a very simple method for indicating times: After four minutes, I'll just put up my index finger, like that (demonstrating), indicating that there's one minute left. That will give you an opportunity to find a convenient place to end your comment. At the end of

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the five minutes, I'll just put my hand up, like this (demonstrating), again, to remind you that the five minutes has expired.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation and understanding in this. Again, we have a long list of speakers to go through, and I'm sure each one of them would appreciate having an opportunity to speak as soon as possible. Also, keep in mind that the oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns with the Army regarding the EIS. You can also hand in written comments or you can mail them in. And as I mentioned, written comments will be given the same consideration as oral comments.

Also, for those of you who may not have already found out, one of the things that was handed out at the registration table is a list of information repositories. The closest one to here in Gallup is the Pellin Public Library. It contains copies of the draft EIS. There are also copies of it at the Iyanbito Chapter House, Crownpoint Chapter House, Pine Hill Chapter House, Shiprock Chapter House. So if you want to go view the document after this, there are plenty of places to obtain that.

With that, then, I'd like to ask Cecilia Ensrude to come up and make her comments.

MS. ENSRUDE: My name is Cecelia Ensrude. I'm the Land Board member for Ramah Navajo Chapter, and I guess I'm here on behalf of the Ramah Navajo Chapter officials. And I would like to request for a public hearing at the Navajo Ramah Chapter, I guess, sometime before the final EIS is issued. The Ramah Navajo people have many questions and concerns and would like to hear the information from you, firsthand, and then make their written comment on that. Up to now, I don't know how a lot of the information is received by the people, and therefore, they have a lot of concerns about this proposal that you're presenting to us now. So I just would like to make that request for a public hearing within the Ramah Navajo community.

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Brian Vallo.

MR. VALLO: My name is Brian Vallo. I'm the First Lieutenent Governor for Acoma Pueblo. The Pueblo of Acoma appreciates the opportunity given to the public to respond to proposed missile launches from the Green River Launch Complex and from the Ft. Wingate Depot to the White Sands Missile Range. The Pueblo of Acoma Tribal Council, on behalf of the Acoma

people, strongly oppose both missile launch programs and provide the following comments for consideration.

The flight path from both launch sites, shown in figures 4.1-5 and figures 4.1-6 in Volume I, indicate that missile flights affect the Pueblo of Acoma's aboriginal and present-day land areas. We are very concerned with debris from missiles that may be terminated in flight or from missiles that may malfunction in flight. Your drawings showing the flight safety parameters and contamination corridor indicate the missiles will affect tribal lands.

The booster zone impacts for missiles fired from Ft. Wingate, as shown on figure 2.2-4 in Volume I, affects our aboriginal land areas. Tribal government is most concerned for our people utilizing the land area for hunting, gathering natural resources, and religious pilgrimages. We are also concerned for any damages that may occur to archaeological sites, our religious shrines, and any harm to wildlife in those areas.

We disagree with the finding that there are will be no loss of cultural resources. That was noted in the section on federal laws and regulations protecting cultural resources. Federal law protects historic and natural resources of national

significance located on federally-owned or -controlled land, aegis national monuments. This includes not only El Malpais National Monument, but Indian-held lands, specifically emphasizing the importance of our pueblo, commonly known as "Sky City," which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The region owned by Acoma around the Acoma Village is used by our religious leaders for pilgrimages to sacred shrines located on and off tribal land. Two of our very important religious pilgrimage trails to the west are located under the two missile flight paths.

Regarding your explanation under "Region of Influence," we think these descriptions should include the entire flight corridor from both launch locations to the White Sands Missile Range, since the entire environment is affected.

We are unclear about proposed target interceptor tests, as to whether missiles are to be intercepted in flight by other missiles. If so, we oppose this. The vicinity location map, figure 2.2-4 in Volume I, does not show the tribal Red Lake Ranch, which we are providing a map showing tribal ranch headquarters for Red Lake Ranch and located in Section 19, Township 3 North and Range 7 West. We are concerned for people and livestock in this area.

The recreation region of influence, flight corridor, figure 3.1-6 in Volume I and its explanation, should include all tribally-owned land shown on the tribal map. As previously stated, tribal land is used for recreational, cultural and economic purposes.

We also assert that the 12 resources areas described on the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, page 4-71 of Volume I, should include impacts on forests and woodlands, especially potential impacts caused by fires resulting from missiles.

Based on our comments and observations, we oppose the proposed action to conduct extended range TMD missile program demonstration. Operational tests, flights, and target intercept tests, as stated under Section 2.3, Proposed Action, we support the "no-action" alternative.

We note that other individuals and agencies were contacted. However, the Pueblo of Acoma was not contacted, nor are we listed under your distribution list. These are significant oversights. Other Indian tribes along the missile paths are also neglected. We have also been informed that one of our tribal citizens who did comment at a previous public hearing was not listed under private citizens, nor were they

listed in sections.

There are other questions and concerns of the Acoma Tribal Council, some of which include -- and if these can just go on the record: Who will pay the compensation for risk assumed by the public in the event of missile harm? Who pays for any damages?

And the Pueblo of Acoma is working with the University of New Mexico and others in planning to develop an astronomy observatory on tribal land. Will the missile launches interfere with the facility? Although the exact location has not been decided, however, it will be somewhere in Township 8 or 9 North and Range 9 West. And are there any related connections between the Department of Defense missile launches and the development of the observatory by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

Finally, we insist that the Ft. Wingate Depot be utilized for non-military and other non-defense purposes. We have already expressed our interest to President Peterson Zah of the Navajo Nation to put the land to use for other economic, environmentally-safe purposes.

Respectfully, Reginald T. Pasquale, Governor of the Pueblo of Acoma.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you for sticking to the time frame.

Frank Paul is our next speaker.

MR. PAUL: Thank you. I'm Frank E. Paul, or otherwise State Representative from District 6. I don't have a written statement. However, one will be prepared and submitted. I, at this time, am expressing the comment. I would like to reflect on some of the constituents along the proposed pathways for these missiles that will be lifted from Ft. Wingate Army Depot, within the area, and downrange, to White Sands.

I'm speaking on behalf of the people that are living between these two points, more over in the direction of Raman, El Morro, and the new development areas in that, and more particularly around El Morro ranches, and the Highway 53. I understand, from the military proposal to get the missiles route established sometime in the future, if that takes place, that the people living in the area would be denied access into towns, such as Gallup, Grants and other areas, because, on a monthly basis, on a regular schedule, roads will be closed and traffic would not be allowed. And this presents a hardship on those people, because they are living out in the rural

areas, out on the ranches and their homes, and they might need to be -- might need to leave to go to hospitals, to visit, or to be away from home, or to -- at given times, in the lifestyle in the rural areas, that they cannot be inconvenienced. And that's a real concern.

Now, this not only pertains to Indian people, tribes that have been mentioned, but these are folks that are sitting here that are not members of any of these tribal reservations, but that they have found, if you will, crevices between these federal lands, and where they were able to find lands and to find a place, and where they wish to live peacefully and without any disturbance, by anything other than what might already be there, imposed upon the public.

And I feel for them, and in one particular, it's very well expressed that one person said, "Well, I live right close to the missile's pathway," and then she has to go to work every day. And now she's living with her folks there and her children, and if she would have to be detained because the missiles will be activated, then that will create a hardship, including a place to eat and a place to lodge for overnight or until such time, and it would really inconvenience her. And I think that voice represents many people

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living in the area.

Also, down there, there would be dangers created from these missiles, because there would be droppings, as we heard tonight, that there would be at least three -- two and three, and could be more that would be dropped, and these droppings could do some damage that would be harmful and could do damage that who's going to be responsible for? So that needs to be taken into consideration.

And these are the comments that I would like to make on behalf of those people, and therefore, I think, ultimately, the people would oppose the plan to have the missiles shot from Wingate to White Sands military area, between the two areas. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Mervyn Tilden.

TG-0004 MR. TILDEN: My name is Mervyn Tilden. I am from Church Rock. I represent myself and all those who comprise the Church Rock Indian Village and Survival Camp. We call it "survival camp," because it seems that these days, we who believe in our traditional ways, practices, are attacked from all sides. We have, 12 miles north from Church Rock Indian Village, the Hydroresources, Incorporated,

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company, attempting to come in and open up an in situ leaching mine and operation, which could possibly and ultimately poison a domestic aquifer used by communities surrounding that area.

Then we have an individual wanting to open up this thing called the Ft. Wingate, Incorporated, which will -- and in their own eyes, be used as a "monitorable, retrievable storage site." In other words, another national sacrifice zone. This will be storing some of the highest levels of radioactive waste, absolutely dangerous.

And then we have your proposal, the Army's, of launching missiles, without any consideration of the fact that there is a town called Ft. Wingate, which has a high school and an elementary, which is well within the 4.5-mile radius of the launch site of your largest missile, the Hera E. There also has been established that at least 25 families are east of the launch hazard area and that these families will be evacuated up to four times a month for six years.

When I received the DEIS, I finally had a question answered: How much does a lie weigh? I held it in my hand, and I figured about two and a half pounds.

The issue of sovereignty in this matter will

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be, why hasn't the Army returned the land that it has taken away from the Navajo people? The missiles will definitely intrude on the Navajo Nation airspace, not only here, but also up north in the Shiprock area. The first and second booster stages may possibly fall on Navajo Nation land. The booster drop zones could possibly create fires, and death, as well, for the humans and livestock.

At the Ft. Wingate Army Depot there are Anasazi sites, our ancestral sites. This is a medicinal gathering site, as well. There's not just weeds growing there. There are also bighorn sheep, antelope, and at one time it did sustain buffalo.

Governor Bruce King of New Mexico opposes any kind of MRS. I would wonder why he would -- the State of New Mexico would not speak out on this possible threat of contamination and also of death.

Recently, in Washington, an executive order was signed by Bill Clinton that ensures environmental justice, and it would also address the problem of environmental inequity and discrimination. The executive order calls on federal agencies to encourage environmental fairness by developing individual agency strategies to prevent disproportionate environmental inequities, and directed agencies to collect and

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analyze information and provide assessments of environmental and human risk. The executive order is supposed to increase public participation in the environmental decision-making process. I hope this meeting here is a part of that.

From the Ivanoito Chapter, I bring you a resolution, Number IC67-01/93-123, calling for Ft. Wingate, the United States Department of Defense, to return the land back to our Dinen, Navajo people. One of the resolves is, justice is a matter of our principles. We find that the United States does not differ in kind. The resolution was passed on January 10th, 1993, by a vote of 30 in favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstaining.

Our spiritual traditions are inextricably tied to the environmental integrity of our ancestral land. Hazardous waste, contamination of our lands, and exploitation of our natural resources and intellectual and cultural properties; therefore, deny us freedom of religion as guaranteed to us in the 1978 American Indians Religious Freedom Act. Consequences of hazardous waste contamination include inability to practice and enforce values, traditions, beliefs. This results in social instability, disease, violence, demographic disease, and cultural and physical

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extinction.

I would urge the United States military to remember the Treaty of 1868, signed between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians, concluded June, 1868; ratified July 25, 1868; proclaimed August 12th 1868. I will read Article I:

"From this day forward, all war between the parties to this treaty shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace and they now pledge their honor to keep it. If bad men among the whites or among other people subject to the authority of the United States shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proving its nature, and forward it to the Commission of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the indigent persons for the loss sustained."

It is time the military honored this treaty.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Albert Shirley.

TG-0005 MR. SHIRLEY: Good evening, Mr. Hasley and the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command. My

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name is Albert Shirley. I'm Dinen, and residing in Church Rock. It's a well-known fact that the United States Army force-removed our Dinen people from their homes at Ft. Wingate and force-marched them to a concentration camp at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, and the U.S. Army had taken our land illegally. And our Dineh people chose to go with the United States in the course of peace. They entered into a treaty which recognizes and protects our natural rights: That's freedom and security and private property.

And so, today, we are allies. And through due process of law and political arrangements, most of the Fort Wingate land has been returned to the Dinen people. And so the U.S. Army must stay on course of returning the final portion of Ft. Wingate back to us. And so I am here today to discourage the U.S. Army from retaining Ft. Wingate Depot Activity for its Theater Missile Defense missions.

I believe that the Army's option to use Ft. Wingate for its activities is now gone. Your option was dissolved with the State of Utah's Congressional denial of your Army proposal. The Army must now -- they must -- they must now not make arbitrary and capricious decisions regarding Ft. Wingate.

And additionally, not all sensitive

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environmental concerns were addressed. And the political climate surrounding Ft. Wingate was not addressed in your draft EIS. And the Army must allow us to choose how to use the land for the future.

And I must also comment on the important social policy that will affect our future: We are making a choice between peace and violence, and tonight we are asked to set a base for peace or for violence. And I want to ask, who does not want to stop violence? I believe aggression can be deterred if we do not engage in or promote violence. Accepting weapon protection is defeating our efforts to stop violence in our society. If we choose violence, we are aiming the missiles at ourselves.

And I support our community leaders who promote cooperative government and political relationships between our Dinen people and the United States. A good-will support from the U.S. Army can only intensify our trust. Thank you for listening.

(Applause.)

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Angela Miller.

TG-0006 MS. MILLER: I didn't realize I was speaking,

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and I'm here to represent myself and say that I would like to affirm all those people that want to live in a peaceful manner and do not want to create arms and create weapons and war tools. And I would appreciate any kind of federal backing in that way, in that people stop creating things that kill other people, create an industry that promotes life and promotes harmony and promotes growth. That's all.

(Applause.)

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: By the way, I didn't mean to put Ms. Miller on the spot. But the box to make a statement was checked, so I called your name.

Peter Meyer.

MR. MEYER: I've already made my statement.

MR. MICHAELSON: Katnryn Gallagher or --

TG-0007 MS. GALLAGHER: Katnryn Gallagner. I represent Timber Lake Ranch Homeowners Association in Ramah, New Mexico, directly south from Ft. Wingate. I have a letter for you, to read from the president of our association. And I will go through it rather quickly, and then I would like to say something on my own.

Our people, incidentally, are snowed in, and had you had a meeting in Ramah, I think they would

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have been able to make it, but I was the only one that has from my particular area, and I came in early. So I certainly would appreciate your efforts in trying to get a meeting together with the Ramah and the Navajo people.

This letter is to express the extreme displeasure and non-approval of the Army's proposal to fire missiles from Ft. Wingate Army Depot to White Sands over the Zuni Mountains:

"Dear Sirs, having been made aware of the Army's proposed test firing of the SCUD-type missiles from Ft. Wingate to White Sands, I am compelled to make sure that you understand that we strongly oppose the proposed plan" -- I'm not going to read the entire letter, because I don't think I have time to. Let's see.

"We, the Board of Directors of Timber Lake Ranch, hereby voice our objection to the Army's project. Please be aware that we represent some 570 people who own land or homes at Timber Lake Ranch."

And he said that it was his intention to attend the public hearing. He is showed in.

"It is our hope that you heed our objection and delete this area for your project. Respectfully, Michael A. McGary."

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And I have my own little excerpt here, and I know a lot of people have heard this before, but I still believe that the Zuni Mountains are environmentally fragile. They cannot stand fire or assault. They are revered by the people who live there. There are more people than you realize. We have numerous archaeological sites, wildlife species. We have a very fragile ecosystem. Your tests would endanger all these aspects of our lives there. There are other places for you to do these tests. You are jeopardizing our homes and our wildlife neighbors.

And to justify our concerns I have over 400 signatures, which I will be submitting in the middle of March, to you, and I'm sure that the number will increase.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next attendance card has both Ken and Pam Adams' names in the box checked. One or either or both of you may come up to make comments, if you're still here.

Perhaps not. Okay.

This next one, I'm having a little difficulty reading. It looks like Amy, and then N-u-r-t. Is that anything recognizable? Box 266, Zuni, New Mexico.

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MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Had to leave.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Had over an hour and a half to drive.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Jana Gunnell.

DR. GUNNELL: Hi. My name is Jana Gunnell, and I'm a doctor. I live in Gallup. I have specialty training and experience as a family doctor, as an addiction specialist, and as a community health educator. And I currently work for the New Mexico Department of Health as a public health physician.

As a family doctor, I know that if you come to the clinic to see me, with symptoms that I can't -- I can't focus on just the current symptoms that you bring to the clinic. I need to look at other health threats that you may face. I need to know if you've got any underlying illness. Do you have diabetes or HIV disease or cancer? What's your family history? What environmental exposures do you face? I've got to take that into account in assessing your symptoms or whatever your current complaint is. That would be malpractice if I didn't.

I think, in the same way, it's scientifically indefensible to look at some narrow assessment of risk from the thing that you're proposing, without looking at the fact that the area under consideration faces

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environmental threats from generations, decades, of hazardous waste storage without cleanup; or radioactive contamination without cleanup; of poor access to health facilities and health care; racism; poverty. This is what we look at when we make an assessment of environmental impact. We can't just look at one narrow list.

As an addiction specialist, I have a lot of experience with denial and with insanity. We call those the "hallmarks of addiction." I think repeated reliance on war-making and on the development of weapons of war, in the face of their failure to bring peace, is insanity. And it looks like addiction to me.

(Applause.)

DR. GUNNELL: And I won't support it, regardless of its environmental impact. As a community health worker, I know that the patriots are here. I know that the wisdom and the understanding of environmental impact is here in the community, and I know that the national security is here, in the health and the empowerment of our community. I know that this community does not -- and no community, no community, should be required to assume any additional health risk to support your addiction.

Thank you.

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MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MAJ. ADAMS: If I could be allowed just one comment. And this is not dealing with the environmental impact statement, but this is more programmatics. The operation and the weapons development that we're looking at right now, that is being looked at in this environmental impact statement, is, for not the first time, but one of the most significant capabilities that we are developing in a defensive system only. This is not an offensive system, as a weapon of war, but a defensive system that is being developed to be able to do just what you said: Save lives, save property --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: It kills people.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: It will be a defensive weapon for your offensive weapons.

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Frank Protiva.

MR. PROTIVA: My name is Frank Protiva. I have a couple of quick questions that I think the answer, your answer, would benefit everybody here in the audience. The first one is, by changing the booster drop zones, it pretty much effectively renders this document moot. Are we going to get a revised

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draft EIS and another comment period, once you decide on a different booster drop zone?

MR. HASLEY: I think, once again, we made the statement that we are looking at trying to have the ability to come up with some different -- with a different booster drop zone further south. We don't have that right now. We're not necessarily saying that we can do that, but we will attempt to do that. As far as review to the public, based on where the location of that booster drop zone is, could potentially dictate who is going to be affected by that booster drop zone. So there would be an attempt to go out and consult with the people in that area, to solicit their input and get their input into the new booster drop zone, because all it would affect, basically, would be the new area, the new location of that drop zone.

We're still not saying that -- deleting any of the other proposed actions in the document itself, so the document itself would not be rendered useless. There would just be a new addition to it, and would go forward and be able to consult with the affected public, and other organizations or agencies that would be affected by it.

MR. PROTIVA: So those of us here tonight,

reviewing this, may not get a chance to review potential changes to the document --

MR. HASLEY: If you live in the area and are affected by the new booster drop zones, any more analysis that identifies additional impacts to that area, you would.

MR. PROTIVA: Okay. I think I can come back to that when the clock starts ticking on my comments. But the second question is, can we get --

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry; we already had the questions, and we still have a lot of people to go through. So, if you want to make your comment, why don't you do that now. We can take more questions later on. But we made a commitment to people, who went through an hour's worth of questions. So I've already started the clock on the five minutes.

MR. PROTIVA: Oh, perfect.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay?

MR. PROTIVA: In that case, I'd better be quick. I want to qualify where my comments are coming from. I'm a civil engineer. I work for Glen Canyon Environmental Studies; we're a government organization. We, too, have a draft EIS out on the streets. It weighs almost identically what this weighs. It took us two and a half years of hard study to get to

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it. It's my job to do supporting research for EISs. I've spent the last two weeks reviewing this document.

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Gentlemen, it is a farce. This is not an adequate document.

(Applause.)

MR. PROTIVA: I have four pages of detailed written comments. I can't go through my four pages of written comments tonight, so I'll hit my summary points and get out of here.

An example of why it's a farce, the draft EIS solution for extinguishing ground fires from burning booster propellant is one sentence. They have one sentence in here. It says "Other agencies would provide the primary fire-fighting force." Well, let's see: the "other agencies" would be the land management agencies, and that's either the BLM or if, just perchance, your boosters fell outside of the target zones, it would be the Park Service in the case of El Malpais or Canyonlands National Park. I'm sure that they all feel they have adequate fire-fighting capabilities to extinguish the potential fires in case solid booster propellant does get out and start burning the ground. The ground includes Zuni land, Forest Service land, BLM land, and grazing allotments. So there's many to be compensated or

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coordinated for that.

The economic analysis doesn't consider the economic impacts of closing I-70 and the main road to the Canyonlands for each launch. Fortunately, the Utah Governor's office is doing an economic analysis to address these concerns.

The debris contaminant zones, why do we have a much higher probability of having stuff fall out of the sky than is indicated in the draft EIS? I had the unique opportunity to meet with an environmental engineer who had worked on the booster design on some of these booster rockets, and he said it's actually a real common occurrence to have a premature detonation on these missiles. So it's a little bit misleading to tell us that there's a booster drop zone -- and I realize there's a debris containment corridor, but what's misleading is to assign this nebulous probability to debris falling down out of the booster containment corridors -- basically, you've got a 20-mile wide swath from Green River down to White Sands where stuff could fall out on our heads. It's not safe.

A more realistic analysis would be to take your actual statistics, which I'm sure are classified and can't be used in this document, but your actual

number of early terminations for that particular type of missile and use those to generate the statistics of how often we could expect something to fall on our heads.

It's important to note that claims for damage to private property are filed pursuant to 32 CFR 536, sub-part B, of which I have copies here. It's also important to note that I will not sign an agreement: I will not leave my property. And I think that's all I have to say right now, in my limited time.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: And you're going to hand in your written comments, right?

MR. PROTIVA: Later. There are so many things that have changed in tonight's hearing that I'll have to revise my written comments.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: David Candelaria or Cora Candelaria. And/or.

 MR. CANDELARIA: My name is David Candelaria. I own the Ice Caves, they're a volcano tourist attraction, which is the centerpiece of the El Malpais National Monument.

I want to say that I'm a Navy man, too. Maybe they should conduct this, instead of you.

MAJ. ADAMS: I think we all have some credibility problems right now.

MR. CANDELARIA: I want to make another comment. I know it's taking my time. But missiles have been conducted over this area before, going back to, I think, 1960, or even before that. I can say this, kind of a joke: One of my neighbors, north of El Morro, one of the missiles or boosters, or whatever it was, fell on his property, and right amongst his cows. They didn't produce any milk anymore. I don't know if they were compensated for it or not.

I had a lot of questions here. You said not to ask the questions, but I'll say them anyway, and go on, and you don't have to answer them.

MR. MICHAELSON: Fine.

MR. CANDELARIA: I understand these missile flights are to occur over my property. I also believe that my property is within one of the booster rocket drop-offs or in the booster rocket drop-off areas. I am very alarmed and very concerned. How safe are we? Besides the booster falling, many missiles can go astray, such as they have in the area in the past, at White Sands and at Desert Storm. I am upset that I have not been previously consulted about this plan and that the ice caves have not been listed on the map.

These things and private property has not been pinpointed, in my estimation.

Closure of Highway 53 and evacuation -- of course, a lot of this, I've just got hearsay and read it in the paper, so I don't know how true some of this is. Closure of Highway 53, and evacuation, will significantly affect my business. This is of serious concern to me, due to the certain loss of business income. Also, the publicity that these flights will receive will be devastating to the tourism on Highway 53. Every time the highway is closed, it will mean lost visits, wasted time and costly inconvenience. The long-term damage that the missile testing will do to tourists can be tremendous. Words spread, and the visitors will take other routes. No one wants to take a chance on a missile going out of control, whether or not it may be a long shot or not.

Security of my property during an evacuation is also of grave concern to me. I am concerned. How much does a missile weigh? How much does a booster weigh? How much destruction do these falling objects do to the ground on impact? How often will these tests take place? The physical beauty of the ice caves and the volcanos in this area are in certain jeopardy of long-term physical damage. What about all

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these noises?

Are all these missile flights necessary? Are they even feasible, with the deficit as it is? What I can't understand is why you haven't had these hearings in communities in and around the Zuni Mountains or Ramah. Already, this is an inconvenience. I will have traveled 180 miles round-trip to attend this hearing, and feel as though it should have been held in a location close to the affected population. Believe me, a billion dollars' worth of missiles, of testing, is not worth a single life.

As a citizen and taxpayer of Cibola County, State of New Mexico, and of the United States of America, I hereby go on record as opposing any missile flights over the Zuni Mountains. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Margaret Fleming.

TG-0011 MS. FLEMING: My name is Margaret Fleming, and I work for the Bureau of Land Management. And this afternoon, I got a call from the Washington office with their official position. A consolidated response from BLM will be forthcoming from that office. But, basically, what they told me today was that the Bureau of Land Management will not authorize missile booster drops in any wilderness area, wilderness study area or

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national conservation area.

(Applause.)

MS. FLEMING: On top of that, we have a concern about the clarity of your maps. The Chain of Craters is a wilderness study area within the national conservation area. I believe you've got it indicated as part of the national monument, which we -- the conservation area surrounds. I think you need to look a little closer at your maps, maybe, and I'd be more than happy to help you work that out and give you one of our BLM maps, which has real good descriptions and boundaries.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Elvira Stone?

Linda Coddington?

TG-0012 MS. CODDINGTON: I'm a little nervous speaking, public speaking. My name is Linda Coddington. The Coddington family is a very old name here in Gallup, New Mexico. We own a ranch on top of Zuni Mountain. We are very opposed to this going across the land. Our concern is the livestock and the wildlife up there, in this area. What shall I say?

Well, we just do not support this at all, and I think that this whole thing is a farce. The comments are very good, but I think the questions are

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very important. We cannot make comments if we don't have answers. And tonight the answers that you gave, you were asked simple "yes" or "no" questions; you could not answer them "yes" or "no." You had to give us a runaround to where we feel like you're covering up something, rather than being point-blank with us.

We're American citizens whether we're Native American or Anglo, and we expect the same respect that you would give to your commanding officer, so to speak. And we want answers.

(Applause.)

MS. CODDINGTON: Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Again, I have a double attendance card here: Cathy and Charly Bullock, one or both of you to speak.

TG-0013 MS. BULLOCK: I'm Cathy Bullock. I'm a resident of Oso Ridge. I have concerns about the Army's ability to clean up the debris and the contaminants and about the ability to reclaim the land.

From our front porch, we can see McCarty's Crater out in the middle of El Malpais. McCarty's Crater was once a significant volcano. During World War II, it was bombed by the Army incessantly. There

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is very little left; we can barely see it now. It's 50 years later, and the Army still cannot find all of the bombs that it dropped. Last year, civilians came across an undetonated bomb. I don't know if you realize how hard it is to get out into the El Malpais and to find the bombs that have fallen out there. And there is no way you can but back lava rock that's been there for 1,000 years. So you can't reclaim the land and you can't find those bombs. There are still undetonated bombs out there.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

TG-0014 MR. BULLOCK: I'm Charly Bullock. I'm one of the nonessential personnel that lives in the drop zone. I believe that's how you referred to us. I'm a homeowner. I own property there. My home is 70 miles away from here. I would have liked to have had something closer. I think this was not convenient for the population; I think it was convenient for you to come to a nice motel and spend the night.

(Applause.)

MR. BULLOCK: I live behind three locked gates at the end of a ranch road. We don't welcome visitors very often, and I'm one of the more social folks out in the Zuni Mountains. Many of my neighbors will not

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be identified. They will not let you identify them. when you say that you will come out and do this work.

I don't want the drop zone that I live in moved. I don't want it moved from my backyard, my front yard, and all around my house, to someone else's home. I don't want it anywhere.

(Applause.)

MR. BULLOCK: I find it ludicrous and insulting that you tried to sell this program to us as economically beneficial to our motel industry.

(Applause.)

MR. BULLOCK: You keep saying that you will compensate people who lose property, who lose whatever. You're not going to compensate: I am, with my tax dollars. All the folks in this room are going to be spending our money to pay for your flub-ups. It doesn't come out of your money. It's our money, the US citizens'. You don't pay for Tilden's sheep that you kill: all of us do. You don't pay for Mr. Candelaria's lost business: all of us do. So don't try to sell this as something you're going to be nice to us. You're spending our money on something we don't want it spent on.

I had a question, earlier. I didn't ask it. I wonder who the folks are from Cibola County and

McKinley County who invited you here with this project. Who asked you to come down here and detonate or shoot off your missiles over our homes? I keep asking my neighbors, and none of them will admit to it. I would like you to tell us who's inviting you here to this project.

Ms. David, you said earlier -- and this is a quote at 9:05, unless someone changes it on the machine over there. You said, "There is no guarantee on anything." Those were your words. I agree that there is no way that any of you can guarantee our safety in this project. I, therefore, believe that the only alternative that you can pick is the one that you have described as "no action."

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: It's now 10:00. I have to give the court reporter another short break here, and we'll try and keep this one short. If we can get back here in 10 minutes or less.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we're going to go back on the record here and take our next commenters.

The next one I have has a question mark in the area of "Check if you want to make a statement." So

it he's still here, he may or may not decide to come up. And in fact, it only has a first name, which is Robert. Post Office Box 502, Gallup. Okay.

Danny -- looks like Soldano. He left?

This is a double entry. Mary Lou and Scott -- looks like J-o --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Jones. They're coming.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mary Lou and Scott Jones -- and/or Scott Jones.

MS. JONES: Hi. My name is Mary Lou Jones. I'm President of the Zuni Mountain Coalition. The Zuni Mountain Coalition is appalled that our congressional delegation is willing to sacrifice our homes and tourist industry for a few jobs in the military-industrial complex. Both booster drop zones are in Cibola County, yet Cibola County is one of only three counties in the nation with two units of the National Park Service. It is home to both the oldest and the newest national monuments. The Masau Trail, Highway 53 South, links the two, and has been designated and advertised as a scenic highway. The Oso Ridge route of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail cuts through all of booster drop zone A. The only area left untouched by humans in the Zuni

Mountains is smack-dab in the middle of drop zone A, also. El Morro Valley contains numerous archaeological sites, perhaps the most concentrated in the state. People continue to live there today.

Drop zone B has the Chain of Craters Wilderness Area, lava flows and cones that have been set aside for posterity. The oldest Douglas firs in the state have been found there. The route for the Zuni Mountain Classic Mountain Bike Tour, held annually by the Zuni Mountain Coalition, is located here also.

These comments are brief and not all-inclusive, to allow everyone a chance to seek their concerns.

The U.S. Army has met previously and extensively with the federal agencies and citizen groups of southern Utah. Yet we cannot even get a public meeting in the affected area of drop zone A. People who live and work in or near this area have been asked to travel 70 miles in poor weather to express their concerns. Several accidents have occurred today on Highway 53 South and many are afraid to travel.

The data in the draft EIS about this area is incomplete. We request that the Army afford us the same accessibility that they have given people in

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Utah. We request more time and opportunity to review the updated information about this area before the final EIS is issued. The draft EIS states that boosters weighing between 11,000 and 25,000 pounds will drop from an altitude of 20 to 30 miles. How big are these craters going to be? Each launch will be accompanied by an average of two meteorological rocket launches. This will leave four more craters per launch.

These environmental concerns pale when it's taken into account that these tests are violation of the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty signed with Russia. This should be a time of peace. Are we developing these new war toys so that we can sell them to Third World countries, only to start a police action against them 10 years later? This will no longer be tolerated.

The need for these tests has not been proven in the draft EIS; therefore, ZMC does not support any of the alternatives.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Is Scott Jones going to come, too?

MS. JONES: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. I have next up Denis Dixon.

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MR. DIXON: Good evening. My name is Denis Dixon. And I've brought to show you a map of the Zuni Mountain area. And in pink and red are the subdivided lands of people who are homesteaders, as the Representative called them. This area is highly developed already and has potential for great development in the future.

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range plan that entails launches from Ft. Wingate over the Zuni Mountain area. The proposed missile tests are totally inappropriate to the area. As I understand it, there's a moratorium on the Green River launch site, so this leaves Ft. Wingate as the only overland site being considered. The Green River launch was dropped because of potential impacts on Canyonlands National Park and regional tourism. Yet these -- the same potential for impacts exists here.

The proposal identified booster drop zones in the Cibola National Forest and the El Malpais National Monument. In addition, the flight path crosses directly over designated BLM wilderness areas in the El Morro National Monument. I've been told by a retired military person that booster recovery has a potential to dramatically reduce the quality of life

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in the area, because it entails large numbers of people with heavy equipment. Each of these areas has been recognized by Congress and set aside because of their special and unique qualities. The Zuni Mountains are the home of many threatened and endangered species, such as the Mexican spotted owl and northern goshawk. It also holds a unique area, maybe one of its kind in the world, a non-alpine kistosolic (phonetic) bog, that would be in one the drop zones. Recovery activities could also violate the Zuni River Watershed Act of 1992.

The El Morro National Monument represents some of the oldest documents related to American history. The El Malpais National Monument contains important biologic and geologic resources, with many completely new species being recently discovered. Cleanup is very difficult and costly, as operations to recover unexploded munitions left over from World War II, that are currently undergoing, have proved.

These parks, forests and wildernesses comprise an important and essential element of the surrounding area's quality of life. I believe the commandeering of these areas will severely impact the quality of life in the Zuni Mountain-area communities. If the Army insists that these tests be

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conducted, they should do it on current testing ranges. Missile tests should not occur over any area that is inhabited.

And I would like to invite the Park Service and Forest Service to comment, too, and tell us what their position is on this.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Anthony Marianito, Sr.?

That is all of the cards that I've received throughout the evening of people who would like to speak. However, if there is anyone else who at this point would like to approach the mike, who has not yet spoken, to make a comment.

Go ahead.

MS. CHILTON: I haven't made a comment. I've only asked a question.

MR. MICHAELSON: Go ahead. State your name.

TG-0017 MS. CHILTON: I'm Jane Chilton. And I just want to say more of what Denis just said, in part, which is, if you say that the Army's purpose in doing tests over land is to recover the boosters, then it's my understanding that there are missile sites already in existence in places like Nevada, that already have enough land incorporated in that missile site that

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don't require -- that you could recover your boosters; that don't require going over private land to drop those boosters. And there's also a bill, it's my understanding, before Congress now, to not allow any more missile testing where parts will fall outside of existing missile ranges. And it seems to me you're trying to slip this one in before that bill gets a chance. Or whether you're trying to or not, that's the effect.

The other thing is that I have been told by a neighbor who is retired military, career military, who worked with missiles, that the distance from Ft. Wingate to White Sands does not require booster rockets. And if you say that you are just testing this for defensive purposes, the fact that you're saying that you need booster rockets on your outgoing missiles makes me suspect that that's not altogether true, that you're testing both rockets, the outgoing missile and the missile being -- the missile shooting down.

If you can get a rocket from Ft. Wingate to White Sands without a booster rocket -- or shoot a missile there without a booster rocket, then why don't you do that? If that's really -- if the defensive testing of the rocket in White Sands is really your

purpose, then I think you should explain that. I think you should make that public. I think you should tell us why, why it is that you need booster rockets.

Also, if that booster rocket is going to be falling apart, I don't think that any -- I can't conceive of any information you can get from picking it up that outweighs intruding on private land. This is a country founded on private citizens' rights, and not the military. The military is -- this doesn't sound very American.

MR. MICHAELSON: Ms. Chilton, did you sign an attendance card?

MS. CHILTON: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Then you will not receive an EIS for having spoken, unless we have your name and address.

MS. CHILTON: Well, I have several friends here who have --

MR. MICHAELSON: I just wanted you to be aware of that.

MS. CHILTON: Okay.

MR. HASLEY: Again, I'd like to make a quick -- a quick statement, I guess, that the Green River alternative, I think a couple of people have stated the fact that it's been eliminated. It hasn't been

eliminated. It's still in the document and it's still under consideration. There was a -- in the Defense Authorization Act, some language that was passed that would restrict debris from landing within 50 miles of Canyonlands National Park for a one-year period from enactment of that Act, which would be from November 93 to November 94, I believe. And so the Green River alternative has not been eliminated. I just wanted to make that clear.

And also, the fact that the overland alternative is not to analyze the boosters that will be dropping; it's to analyze the intercepts that occur over White Sands, to see the pieces there of the two missiles; not to analyze the booster that is dropped off.

MS. CHILTON: Can you get a missile from Ft. Wingate to White Sands without a booster?

MR. HASLEY: Currently, my understanding is that it takes a booster to give you the angle and the height, as far as the altitude, of the target coming in to -- maybe Major Adams can explain it better.

MAJ. ADAMS: The characterizations of the tests that we're trying to accomplish here, drives us to be able to make this target, this surrogate target, look as realistic to the defensive interceptors as

possible. To be able to do that, we have to be able to get certain altitudes and we have to get certain reentry velocities and we have to get certain reentry angles to do that. To be able to get from the Green River and the Ft. Wingate areas with those threat representative angles, trajectories, we require -- and some of those trajectories require a two-day -- or two-stage boost. Okay? So it would have a missile drop-off or booster drop zone with that first stage dropping off.

There are some trajectories from Ft. Wingate that may not require a first stage that would drop off. I don't know what those are right now, but I do know that the EIS takes into account both a one-stage or a dual -- discusses both a one-stage and a two-stage theater target, and that's what we're producing from the Targets Product Office.

MR. MICHAELSON: If it were a one-stage booster, where does the stage -- the booster from that go?

MAJ. ADAMS: I don't know right now where the booster for that goes. I would assume -- it's my assumption -- I would assume that it would be on a trajectory that would place it within a drop zone in the White Sands Missile Range area.

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MR. MICHAELSON: David Hasley, do you know?

MR. HASLEY: What we're looking at there, there's another scenario of a defensive missile that would come out of Wingate that would not drop a booster. So what we're looking at here is the impacts of those that would drop a booster, basically. If it's not going to drop a booster being launched from Wingate into White Sands Missile Range, then you don't have the potential for the significant impacts that are associated with the fact that you did drop one.

So we're looking at, basically -- not necessarily the worst case, but the sense of a target missile that would drop a booster, which in some cases is required to give them the picture of an incoming target that looks like something that could be fired in time of war, that we would need to shoot against.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anyone who has not commented who would like to take this chance, opportunity?

TG-0018 MR. GREY: My name is Doug Grey. I'm the Park Superintendent for El Malpais National Monument. And I really didn't want to try to comment tonight because I haven't had an opportunity to look over the EIS more than one time, and we are still very concerned that many of the issues that we have raised

earlier have not been fully addressed, and I didn't feel like there would be enough time tonight to raise all those concerns. But I would just add one comment to one of the comments which was made a little earlier. 1

I've been with this area for six years now, working to try and get some people in here to clean up the ordnance that has been mentioned earlier, that was dropped 50 years ago. We've found seven bombs out there, just by chance, over the last six years. BLM, who was in the area before us, had started working on this much, much earlier. And we think, finally, the Corps of Engineers and the National Guard is going to be out in May, to finally do a sweep of two square miles of the area, in a monument that consists of 114,000 acres.

So I'm not so sure that the retrieval of the debris that's going to be falling out there is going to very likely occur in my lifetime. So that's one of the concerns that I really have about it. And the other is that there was a whole list of laws and policies and things that were considered in developing the EIS. The drop zone, the second drop zone out there, pretty much encompasses the national monument which is managed by the National Park Service. The National Park Service was not listed as one of the 2 3

parties that was consulted. Public Law 100-225, which established the national monument and the national conservation area, was not listed as one of the pieces of legislation that was even considered in developing the plan. 4

So there's some minor things, perhaps, from your part, that were overlooked, and we're going to make sure that those are brought to your attention, when you start in getting the rest of the comments. I think that's about all I want to say on it.

Again, I get a sense that -- whenever I saw the boundaries of your drop zone, that someone looked at a map and said, "Well, there's no apparent residences out there, and this looks like a good place," without anyone ever having actually come out and walked the ground. I think if you saw the ground, you wouldn't even be talking about using off-road vehicles to get in to retrieve these pieces of material, because there's no way you're going to be doing it with off-road vehicles. The terrain is just too -- too rugged to even think about doing that. 5 6

And one of the other things, the area, although it has not been designated as a wilderness yet, we were directed -- and you would have known this, if you had read the Public Law 100-225. We were

directed to look at the area for the potential for wilderness, and until that decision is made, we're to manage it, to the extent we can, as a wilderness. And that really precludes a lot of the activities that you're talking about doing.

So those are some of the concerns that I have, and, as I say, we will address those in greater detail when we respond in writing to the EIS.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

TG-0019 MR. GROSS: My name is Louis Gross, and I own the El Morro RV Park. And we've been talking about tangible damages, and so forth, and I'm wondering if you've thought about intangible, such as depreciation of property due to the missile firings, being next to a missile range. The loss of business, like Mr. Candelaria from the ice caves. Or my business. There will be an impact there on our businesses. 1 2

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you.

(Applause.)

TG-0016 MR. DIXON: I just have a question. Have you all consulted with the Forest Service on this? Because it seems to me there's an obvious problem there with the danger of fire, forest fire. And we've 10 11

just gone through a drought year, which means the fire hazards are going to be really high. What are your plans for dealing with that?

MR. HASLEY: Earlier, during the scoping, we did reach out to some of the agencies. At the time, we didn't have a lot of information to give to them. Some of the different ones, as far as the Forest Service, the National Park Service, had responded back previously, during scoping. With the establishment of the booster drop zones, we've taken a look at those, and basically, the probability of fire, I believe, is expressed in the document as low. With the booster coming down from the high altitude, there is a cooling effect there and expected to be a low amount of propellant in the booster itself. So, while that is possibility, it's viewed somewhat as a small or remote possibility.

But also, the coordination is very far from finalized, and I'll be the first to admit that. I believe that, as spoken by Mr. Eury here, there is a lot of coordination yet to go. And we intend to do that with the draft EIS, to get that in their hands and then to be able to come out again and consult with them and to take their input and whatever additional information needs to be included in the document.

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you state your name for the court reporter, by the way?

MR. DIXON: Denis Dixon. Are you aware of the status of the tree stands in the Zuni Mountain area? Many of them are highly overgrown second-growth stands that are highly susceptible to wild fire. If a fire does get started, there's no telling where it would end, based on the winds and the conditions. And that's based on the condition of the trees on the ground.

MR. HALSEY: Right. And that's something that I would expect to get, obviously, here tonight from yourself, and when the Forest Service reads the document, to come back and discuss those issues, identify those areas, see exactly where they are, and if they can be mitigated --

MR. DIXON: I live in the Zuni Mountains, and I've been highly involved with the Forest Service, and I can tell you from firsthand experience that those stands are explosive, many of them. And the Forest Service will tell you the same thing. And you have to deal with the real conditions on the ground.

MR. HASLEY: I agree.

MR. MICHAELSON: Do we have anyone else who would like to make a comment who has not done so

already?

If not, I'll just go ahead and ask Major Adams. Did you have any closing comments? We have that on the agenda.

MAJ. ADAMS: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: If not, then, again, this is one opportunity for oral comments; the other opportunity, which is given equal consideration, is written comments. Several people have handed those in; others have indicated that they will be sending them in. I think that there have been ample opportunities to find out what the address is. It's on most of the handouts. And we encourage you to send those written comments in by March 28th --

MAJ. ADAMS: Can I have a quick pilot on my last comments?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

I, from the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command would like to thank all of you all for coming out. The comments here, as stated before, will be given significant consideration in this process, which is an integrative process. There will be an EIS coming back, for an additional comment, to you all through the process of EIS itself. And

once again, I appreciate you all coming out to provide to us, both in written and oral form, your comments on this. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: With that, we'll close the meeting at 10:35. Thank you.

(The hearing was concluded at 10:35 p.m.)

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I, the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing hearing was recorded by me by machine shorthand; that I later caused my notes to be transcribed under my personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record, to the best of my ability, of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $_____.

DATED this 9th day of March, 1993.

LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, CSR #176

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: August 31, 1997.

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

COPY

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February, 1994, at 7:05 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Crownpoint Chapter House, Crownpoint, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, a Certified Court Reporter.

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR: MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON

SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS:
MAJOR JOHN ADAMS
ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE

and

MR. DAVID HASLEY
USASSDC
ENVIRONMENTAL and
ENGINEERING OFFICE

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MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening, my name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have a microphone with a bad connection.

Let's try this one.

My name is Lewis Michaelson. I'm going to be the moderator for tonight's hearing. One of the things that we want to take care of immediately, though, is, we had asked Wilbur Nez to come tonight to do Navajo translation. Unfortunately, he was unable to make it, at the last minute. So, I hate to put anybody on the spot, but could I see the hands of anyone here who would like to have some translation into Navajo of the conversation or discussion tonight? Is there anyone who would prefer that? Because, apparently, we do have at least one person in the audience who would be willing to sit with that person and translate as we go through it. Is there anyone who needs or would like that?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: That would be a good idea. Would you mind?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Do you want a Navajo translation of that?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes, of what I just said, so that they know whether or not -- I'm asking if they

would like it.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Well, I don't know. These people, I know, know English. But I think we should ask the people here if they need an interpreter.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Could you ask them in Navajo?

(Conversation in Navajo.)

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: They thought that maybe there was sort of a person that really knows about this, and learned about all of these plans, familiar with the plans --

MR. MICHAELSON: There was. His name is --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: -- who would be the interpreter.

MR. MICHAELSON: There was. His name is Wilbur Nez.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: It's hard for an individual to express concern. That person should be here. Where is he?

MR. MICHAELSON: We have been calling him today. He comes from the Window Rock area. I understand.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: See, we have concerns, if it's not in our language.

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MR. MICHAELSON: I understand. We made arrangements for him to be here. And we have been calling him --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: (Inaudible.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I understand. He's someone from here on the reservation who agreed to do it, and who did it for us for our meetings that we held back in October. The arrangements were in place, and aside from escorting him, ourselves, to this meeting place, we did everything that we could to make sure that someone was here to do that.

The one thing that we do have is a video in both English and in Navajo, that explains a lot of the aspects of this project and program, which I think will go a long ways towards that. But there are some aspects of the environmental impact statement that are not in the video, and that are not highly technical, as the program is, which I think someone could, in fact, translate into Navajo, if they were willing to do that.

So what I would propose to do is to go ahead, and frankly, what I have to say is not technical, either. It's just some of the administrative nature of how we're doing this public hearing.

So, again, do we want to have someone translate

it as we go. If we could get you to volunteer, or do you want to sit with the individuals that -- to your left?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I have no problem with that, either way.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Then, if they would like that and require that, if there's anything that you could translate for them, we'd appreciate that.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I thought this was all planned out. Coming here, for me, there should be interpretation of all parts of this. It's not --

MR. MICHAELSON: Frankly, we were relying upon some of the resources of the reservation to help us out, since none of us speak Navajo.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Yes, I know. But you should choose somebody in Navajo who can do this, as an alternate: "Come over here, tell me, interpret this, all these things."

So I could do that. I don't know what you're going to say right now.

MR. MICHAELSON: I understand. Maybe it will be clearer after the video that we show, okay? That's all I can say, at this point, is that he did not show. We do not know why, at this point. We made every attempt to contact him today. And we're just

doing to have to do the best we can and leave it up to you, in a spirit of cooperation, to try and help us out here and help your fellow Navajos out.

My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's meeting. Before I go into tonight's agenda, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are with us tonight.

Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, from Huntsville, Alabama, is Major John Adams. Also from the U.S. Army, we have David Hasley, of the Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. Also in the audience tonight are other technical representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Army, and also the White Sands Missile Range.

To start the meeting, I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda, so that you will know what to expect as we proceed.

I'm sorry; we're going to talk about the purpose first.

Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature

of the program that is being examined in the environmental impact statement; in this case, the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposa.. And we have a video on that that will be in Navajo, for you.

The second is to briefly describe the environmental impact statement process and some of the findings in the draft EIS.

The third, and primary, purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns, and comments on the draft EIS. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the final EIS.

The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows: After I finish my introduction, we will go ahead and show the video, both in English and in Navajo. After that, we'll have a brief presentation by Major Adams, who will provide an overview of the tests, particularly as they may have environmental impacts. In the second presentation, David Hasley will describe the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the EIS. He will also provide some examples of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the EIS.

The second-to-the-last item on the agenda,

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public comments. Is really the most important. Remember that the draft EIS is just that: It is a draft; and that this is your opportunity to tell the Army now it could improve its analysis of the potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision is made on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action.

The final item on the agenda will be closing remarks by Major Adams.

A few administrative points on making comments: If you've already signed up to speak tonight, that's great. If not, we have a card that you, hopefully, signed when you came in. There's a box that you can check. We will call people from those cards, but we will also ask people if they would like to come up, who didn't do that, after we have taken everyone who has spoken from the cards.

We have a court reporter here tonight who is going to be recording the comments and presentations tonight, and that's to make sure that we have an accurate description of all of the proceedings here. As a part of preparing that transcript, an audio and videotape are being made, as well.

Keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to offer your comments to the Army. There is also

the possibility of doing it in writing, and there are three ways to do that. The first is, if you prepared comments before you came tonight, you can hand them in. The second is, we have a written comment sheet, which you can use to write down comments on and hand it in. Or, if you choose, you can mail comments in by March 28th to the address that appears on several of the handouts that were given out tonight.

Keep in mind that those comments are given the same consideration as oral comments that you offer here tonight.

If you want to receive a copy of the EIS when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that. If you already received the draft EIS, you will automatically receive the final EIS. If you comment tonight or in writing and provide us with your address, you will also receive a copy of the final EIS. Otherwise, there is a place to sign up, in the back, to receive a copy of the EIS, if you would like to get it when it is finalized.

Finally, it is important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives who are here with us tonight are not here to make any decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comment process, including your comments

tonight, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns, firsthand.

We will now begin tonight's meeting with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

(Videotape shown, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: That was, obviously, the video version in English. We're going to pop that one out and put the one that's in the Navajo language in right now.

(Videotape shown, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, hopefully, having the video in both languages has helped get across some of the basic information to people. Even so, it is a -- may not have all computed there for everyone, and we do have two more presentations here. Neither one of these gentlemen, unfortunately, speaks Navajo. I don't suppose Wilbur Hez has shown up in the meantime, has he? Okay. He was to translate this evening.

So I guess I'm going to ask Major Adams to go ahead with your presentation and perhaps deliver it more slowly than you might ordinarily, in case there are some things that someone in the audience is going

to translate for those people.

MAJ. ADAMS: Good evening. My name is Major John Adams, and I am representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office located in Huntsville, Alabama.

Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I would like to keep my remarks relatively brief, and as much as possible, not repeat a lot of what you just heard in this video. Instead, I will concentrate on the features of the Theater Missile Defense program that are probably of the greatest interest to you.

In order to evaluate the full range of possible options for these extended Theater Missile Defense tests, four alternative test range areas, as shown by this map, have been evaluated in the draft environmental impact statement. Potential flight paths of the target and the interceptor missiles are represented by the dotted lines. Where the two arrows meet is the intercept point.

Three of these potential extended range alternatives allow missile flight tests over water. They include the Western Range off the coast of the South California; Eglin Air Force Base, with launches off the Gulf of Mexico in Florida; and the Kwajalein

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Missile Range in the mid-Pacific Ocean.

The fourth extended range alternative is White Sands Missile Range with potential launch sites at the Green River Launch Complex, Utah, and the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. Keep in mind that we propose to test more than one type of Theater Missile Defense system. That means that the different tests may require different range characteristics. For example, the White Sands Missile Range provides the best opportunity to recover debris, because the missile intercept point would occur over land.

On the other hand, the Western Range may provide more flexibility in the terms of altitude, speed, and angle of attack for target missiles, because intercepts would occur over the Pacific Ocean. As a result, it is not at all unlikely that the EIS could result in the decision to conduct testing at more than one range.

Let me focus, now, on the range that is undoubtedly of most interest to you. This map shows the proposed target missile flight paths from Green River, Utah, and Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico, before being intercepted. The defensive missile would be launched

from within White Sands Missile Range, or possibly from the McGregor Range at Ft. Bliss, just southeast of the White Sands Missile Range. The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of those two ranges.

In the case of the Green River Launch Complex, or Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in to support the target missile launches. Some defensive missiles could also be launched from Ft. Wingate into White Sands Missile Range. These tests would mostly use existing facilities.

Shown here is a more-detailed map of the Green River area in southeast Utah. Proposed target missile launches would originate from the Green River Launch Complex on planned flight paths toward the White Sands Missile Range. As shown on this map, there is a launch hazard area surrounding the launch site and two separate first-stage booster drop zones along the missile's flight path.

The launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we are now conducting further analysis, which we feel may reduce the overall size of the

launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety. Also, based on the new flight trajectory analysis, we may have the opportunity to avoid impacting access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park by eliminating the northernmost booster drop zones and establishing a new one further south along the missile's flight path.

Although the boundaries of this new booster drop zone have not been clearly defined, Mr. Hasley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

As shown on this next map, the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity launch site in New Mexico also has a launch hazard area and two separate first-stage booster drop zones.

As I previously mentioned, the launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we may be able to reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety. We are also conducting new flight trajectory analysis which may provide an opportunity to avoid impacting the El Malpais National Monument by moving the booster drop zone from its current position to an area further

south along the target missile's flight path. Again, Mr. Hasley will later discuss the implications of this new proposal.

For any target missile launch event, only one of these booster drop zones would be used. Proposed defensive missile launches from Ft. Wingate would not involve booster drops, and therefore, they would not require the use or evacuation of these booster drop zones.

The airspace above the launch hazard area and booster drop zones at Ft. Wingate and Green River would be restricted of all aircraft traffic for each launch event. Adjoining the launch hazard area, there is an additional area of restricted airspace that would be activated for each launch. This particular restricted airspace adjoining Ft. Wingate would only affect altitudes of 20,000 or higher.

Launch hazard areas and booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per launch event. To accomplish this, we propose to do the following:

The Army would need to sign agreements with public and private landowners within a booster drop zone or a launch hazard area that would allow for those areas to be evacuated.

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For private land, the agreement would provide compensation for the landowners to temporarily leave their property.

All roads in the launch hazard area and booster drop zone would be temporarily closed. Major roads would be closed for a maximum of one hour and 10 minutes per launch event, and could be reopened for through traffic, and then closed again for the same maximum period, if needed, the same day.

Agreements would be made with state and local transportation agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be arranged through local law enforcement agencies. These evacuation procedures only apply to the booster drop zones and launch hazard areas, and do not apply to the Crownpoint area.

At this time, I would like to turn the microphone over to Mr. David Hasley, so that he can describe the draft environmental impact statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Good evening. I am David Hasley, with the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. And our organization is responsible for the preparation of

the environmental impact statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

However, before I give an overview of the draft EIS, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation. The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, along with the Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command, are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency and is also directly involved in preparation of the EIS. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs with the Department of Defense.

The United States Navy, the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Administration are also participating -- are also cooperating agencies, and are involved in the preparation and review of the draft EIS. In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

Throughout the EIS process, we rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us develop a more thorough and objective document, just

as we also rely upon your participation. Your input is an integral part of the process for ensuring that we make well-informed decisions, and we really do appreciate the time you have taken to be here tonight.

Okay, this next slide outlines the EIS process which we have been following thus far. And as I mentioned before, a key characteristic of the entire process is the public's opportunity to comment on the proposed action.

We began the process -- after defining the proposed action, we issued a notice of intent, last spring, to prepare the EIS. We then held scoping meetings to ask you, the public, for your ideas. The next phase, following that, was the preparation of the draft EIS, which was then distributed for public and agency comment. This 45-day public comment period, which we are now in, includes public hearings and also the opportunity to provide oral, as well as written, comments.

During this public comment period, we would like you to tell us if we have analyzed and considered all of the environmental areas that potentially could be affected by this proposal. Your comments on the draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in preparation of the final EIS.

The final step in the process is the record of decision. This decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 days after distribution of the final EIS. And this decision will be made by senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army. And it is only after this decision that we would proceed with any of the activities proposed.

In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more of the off-range locations at one or more of the candidate test range areas. In other words, we are not faced with an "either/or" decision with regard to the alternative ranges. And of course, the other action that could be chosen is the "no-action" alternative.

This next chart shows a list of the environmental topics which we covered and analyzed in the draft EIS. And obviously, this list is much longer than I have time to cover here tonight, but I hope that you have had a chance to review and to look at the draft EIS and review its analysis. So, at this point, I would like to highlight some of the more significant environmental issues when we encountered and analyzed in the draft EIS.

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Let me start with the two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action. When we looked at the area of land use, the primary impacts were related to the evacuation of the proposed booster drop zones. In Utah, we found that activation of a booster drop zone for the Green River Launch Complex would restrict access to either the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse Point State Park.

In New Mexico, use of one of the proposed booster drop zones would necessitate the closure, evacuation, and temporarily restricted access to the Chain of Craters area of the El Malpais National Monument. The primary mitigation that we do identify in the EIS is the use of additional means of advance notification to the public to avoid potential disruptions to any travel and recreational plans. While these measures will partially mitigate any potential negative impacts, however, we still concluded that the impacts would be both unavoidable and significant.

In terms of other land use issues, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is pursuing options to retain the use of a portion of the

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Ft. Wingate Depot Activity to conduct missile launch activities.

Another significant impact we found was in the area of transportation. This was based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70 and the bypass road if the Green River Launch Complex launch hazard area were activated.

We identified, as a potential mitigation measure, the scheduling of launches at a time which would affect the least amount of traffic. Even so, this potential impact was still considered to be significant.

On this next chart, we'll look at the area of cultural resources. We found that the possibility exists for disturbing or damaging previously-unrecorded archaeological artifacts or deposits as a result of several potential activities. These potential activities include construction activities, first-stage booster drop impacts and off-road vehicles engaged in debris recovery operations.

To reduce these potential impacts, we have identified several mitigation measures. These measures include surveying and monitoring of affected sites by professional archaeologists; also, the use of helicopters for debris recovery; and by following

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appropriate procedures for listing any discoveries on the National Register of Historic Places, and also by complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

On this next chart, I will highlight the area of health and safety. In our analysis, we found that the primary potential for impacts to be related to the handling and use of live ordnance and propellants and the creation of missile debris from some of the tests. To mitigate these potential hazards from ordnance and propellants, the EIS states that all operations involving their use would be performed by experienced personnel following approved procedures. In the case of missile debris, evacuation of potentially affected areas is the primary mitigation.

As pointed out earlier by Major Adams, the proposed booster drop zone north of Canyonlands National Park and the one over the El Malpais National Monument could potentially be avoided, based on recent analysis of target missile flight trajectories from Green River and Ft. Wingate. The creation of new booster drop zones further south along the missile's flight path would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources in these areas.

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However, in all likelihood, potential impacts in the new booster drop zones would be similar to those already analyzed in the draft EIS, with the exception that there would not be restricted access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park. Nor would there be a requirement for evacuation of the El Malpais National Monument.

I've taken time only to highlight a few of the findings which were included in the draft EIS. The draft EIS has a wealth of other information and analyses in it that I hope you have had the opportunity to review. If not, you should have received, at the registration table tonight, a summary of the draft EIS, which contains a more complete overview than I've had the opportunity to present here tonight.

And I would like to stress that our main purpose in being here tonight, however, is not to talk, but is to listen, and that's because your input is very important to us in the development of this document. And I assure you, also, that your input will be fully considered by the decision-makers along with other information.

The closing date for receiving comments on the draft EIS is March 28th. And the final EIS will be

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prepared and made available to the public in the late spring of this year. The record of decision for the EIS will be issued no sooner than 30 days after distribution of the final EIS. And we hope that will be sometime, basically, this summer, in 94.

And once again, if you're going to submit written comments after tonight's meeting, you can mail them to the address shown here on the screen or in some of the information packets that you've received here tonight.

And at this point, I'd like to turn the meeting back over to Mr. Michaelson, so that we can get to the important issues of tonight, where we listen to your concerns, accept any comments that you have, and are ready to also answer any questions.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: We're going to take just a minute here to get a podium in place, with a microphone, so that people can come up and make their comments or ask their questions.

Given that a lot of information has been presented already, and not everything may be crystal clear, because a lot of it is new concepts and new ideas and new facts, we thought it might be a good idea to take just a few minutes to give you the

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opportunity. Before I start calling the names from the cards of people who have indicated they would like to speak, that if you have a question of clarification -- and by that, I mean, on something that they have said, that maybe you didn't understand, something that was in one of videos that you didn't understand; that we'd like to ask you to come up to the podium, to the microphone, so that everyone can hear the question, and so the court reporter can capture it as well.

And if it's something that either of these gentlemen knows the answer to, they will provide you an answer. If it's something that we don't know yet, or they have to wait until the final EIS, then they'll let you know that, too. But your question will still be on the record as one that you would like to have the information to.

With that, is there anyone who would care -- again, before taking your actual comments -- who has a question that they would like to ask? If so, would you just, please, come up to this microphone here and ask it of the gentlemen. And if you wouldn't mind stating your name for court reporter.

MR. JEFF: My name is Sam Jeff. I have a question on the environmental impact on the safety of the air and stuff like that. You didn't go into any

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details on that statement. I'd like to know more about that information.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, I guess in reference to the health and safety? Is that --

MR. MICHAELSON: You said, "air," didn't you?

MR. JEFF: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Air quality.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, I guess I'm not --

MR. MICHAELSON: Among the issues you discussed and highlighted, air quality was not one of them. He was wanting what information you have on that.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, in the area of air quality, we looked at that, and basically, for air quality associated with the missile launches, we found that the emissions of the rocket motors themselves would not be a safety hazard or an air-emission problem, because the concentration of the emissions from the rocket motors would dissipate as it moved out into the area outside the launch hazard area. The launch hazard area at both Ft. Wingate and Green River will be evacuated right around the missile -- right around where the missile is launched, and that is where the concentration of emissions for the rocket motor are. And the public are not in that area, and so, therefore, they will not be affected by the immediate emissions

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of the rocket motors.

MR. MICHAELSON: If you have a follow-up, go ahead.

MR. JEFF: I'm military myself, veteran, in combat. I seen those missiles, those high rockets. You could see the smoke, the fumes, you know.

MR. HASLEY: Right.

MR. JEFF: Smelling. All those things.

MR. HASLEY: Okay.

MR. JEFF: I was just questioning that.

MR. HASLEY: Right. And right in the immediate area where the rockets will be launched is what was caused the "launch hazard area," and that's right around the point where the rocket motor is launched. That area will be evacuated, will not contain -- will not have any public in that area. And that's where the main concentration of all the fumes and the emissions for the rocket motors will be. And in that area, once again, the public will not be in that area.

And by the time these emissions and fumes get outside of that area, they will be dissipated where they will not be a safety problem for the people. Okay?

MR. MICHAELSON: Is that clear? That was a

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good question. Anyone else have another question of that kind, something he might be able to clarify?

If you'd just come up to the microphone, please. I know that's uncomfortable for some people, but it's the only way we can make sure everything gets on the record.

MR. LARGO: Thank you. My name is Cecil J. Largo, Sr. I'm from this area. Actually, I'm from -- I live from here, north and west of Crownpoint.

The question I want to ask you is, on [redacted] corridors you've proposed, you've got about 10 different missiles; is that right? You only show two. This must have been going on for so many years, with these defense programs, and I think that you've got the same type of deal, only that it's smaller than what they had in the past.

I'm an ex-serviceman. I spent my time in Korea. Could have been dead, but they sent me home. 13 months, the wrong place. During the war, we had to learn most everything: Radar, helicopter, everything, because we were short of men. We dealt with a lot of these things. So my second question on this [redacted] your fuse, what kind of a part do you got in [redacted] explosives, if you're going to shoot the enemy with it? Because you go back on that ringer (phonetic)

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deal. And boy, is it ringing (phonetic) if it started right here in the area and blow up in Japan.

Federal government never told the people anything about that. We've suffered; we've died. Many have died. We went through the hell to stop a lot of these things. That's why we're going to have to ask a lot of questions. Last time I attended a meeting, I didn't say too much because I didn't know much of the background. But see, right now, I know what is the deal.

So you are very happy in community and you don't even know in the mad, chapter -- this is really why we're going to have to come out with a lot of the questions. And I don't see the people right here from the other areas. I don't think they know anything about these things. And when you tell it, they're too busy trying to make a living. It's hard when you're living in the boondocks this way.

So I've got two questions. That's what I'm going to ask you. But I'd like to know if I could do a speech, first, before this meeting is over.

MR. MICHAELSON: Let's see if we can clarify those questions and get them answered.

MR. LARGO: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: The second one was, what kind

of fuse?

MR. LARGO: The missiles, how much the -- how many missiles? Somewhere in the chart there's 10; if I'm not mistaken, there's 10, all the way down to the small one.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Let me ask --

MR. LARGO: And second, what kind of fuse you got. What kind of part is it that's in that rocket?

MAJ. ADAMS: Okay, sir. In answer to your first question, the chart I think you're referring to was a chart that showed what some representative missile sizes are. The EIS, right now, is characterizing a certain type of missile, and right now, we have that in what's called a "Hera target missile." And there's also some defensive missiles, as in the Patriot and the ATACMS. And those qualities and characteristics of those missiles are the ones that have been evaluated in this EIS. If we come back -- in the event that we came back to test any other type of missile that is outside of those bounds, of those three that I just talked about that are looked at in the EIS, we would have to do another environmental impact or some sort of an analysis to do those.

So right now we're looking at the

characterizations of about three types of missiles that are listed as -- one of them is a target missile and a couple of them are characterized as defensive missiles.

And the second portion of your question, what kind of a warhead that we have, there is no warhead associated with the target missile itself. The program we have right now is, this is a target missile that will be intercepted from somewhere in White Sands with an interceptor missile that will be fired from White Sands.

The other aspect of the defensive missiles that we show, the Patriot and the ATACMS, they do have a warhead in those missiles, and those one-stage missiles will be flying from Ft. Wingate, or -- as proposed, from the Ft. Wingate area down into the White Sands Missile Range area. And any explosion of that would not occur until it was inside the impact point of the intercept, and those are occurring in White Sands.

I hope that addresses the questions that you had.

MR. MICHAELSON: Do you have another question or a follow-up to that?

MR. LARGO: I think just the two questions;

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that's the main questions I have.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

MR. LARGO: I have some other questions, but I forgot.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, maybe, if you think of another one, you can ask it during your comments.

Does someone else have a question of clarification on the information that was provided in the video or by either of the presenters?

MAJ. ADAMS: If I could go one step further: I was misstating. On the ATACMS characterization, the ATACMS tests that we have evaluated in the EIS, there would be no live warhead or munitions on the ATACMS from Ft. Wingate.

MR. MICHAELSON: Other questions?

If not, I have some cards here of people. Basically, the way we have handled doing the comments is, I will call the names in the order in which they were handed in. Again, we need to ask you to come up to the podium and speak into the microphone, so that everyone can hear what you have to say and so that the court reporter can capture all of it. And if you would kindly state your name for the court reporter, that would be helpful, too.

We also request that you observe a five-minute

time limit for oral comments. We've used this limit at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments. If it turns out that it's a fairly short list and we've got plenty of time left over, then we'll come back and we'll take second helpings from anybody who has anything else to say. But that way, we can make sure we get to everyone who signed up, as quickly as possible.

To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I have a simple method for indicating times. After four minutes, I will put up my index finger like this (demonstrating), indicating that you have one minute left, and that should give you ample time to find a good place to stop. And then, when your five minutes are up, I'll just put my hand up like this (demonstrating), indicating it's time for the next speaker. And we greatly appreciate your cooperation and understanding in this.

Also, do keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns regarding this EIS. You can also hand in the written comments or you can mail them in, and those will count just as much and be given just as much consideration as any oral comments offered here tonight.

There are also information repositories

throughout the Navajo reservation which have the draft EIS, if people want to review it. I understand the one here, the coordinator has at home looking at it right now, but it's usually here. There's also one at the Pine Hill Chapter, Church Rock, Ivanpito, et cetera. So the documents are available if you have not already had a chance to look at them.

With that, then, I'd like to call our first speaker, who is Cecil Largo, Sr. See, you knew you'd get another chance.

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MR. LARGO: I thought somebody was ahead of me. I guess everybody understands my language. First, I'd like to say that I have to oppose this missile program. For the reason I have to oppose it. I know these operations. I know missiles. I've been through -- I went through hell with this kind of a deal. I got my people living -- Shiprock is a pretty good-sized area. Just southeast of Shiprock, there's another community chapter house, Framingham. Right up here, about 30 miles from here, is White Rock. The missiles are going to go through on the top, may go by Standing Rock; this way I live. That's a community.

Then, talking paths, be right on top. This on east side. Your missiles go on that side. Then you've got Mariano Lake. That's on the south side.

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On this side is Smith's Lake. Then Thoreau. It's on this side. Thoreau is a pretty good-size area. They're a community. And also Ramah, if you're going to use Wingate. I don't think so.

For this other reason: Federal government. Why did they give us the bad deal all these years? Why the Federal government always pick out the Indian land for the dump? Why? I know BLM is not going to protect us, because they can overrice them, because they're under Interior Department. But us, I feel, under the First Amendment, the 15th Amendment, the Fifth Amendment, the 14th, Constitution and civil rights and common law protect my people. Maybe we don't have our strong law in our tribal government, but under United States Constitution, which we fight and die so we have free country. It doesn't work that way. But with strong laws to mandate that back in 1789, Constitution didn't start to work until 1936.

All right, I think we've got every right to tell you "no." Army, if it don't govern, don't do. I think we had enough, educated our kids, that we can face the court.

We understand defense. We understand that. You go to look back in military life, today, we've got 3,055,000 military. Many get broken neck, got hurt

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everything: they can't even file suit, because the Supreme Court blocked it. When you come home -- you fight for your freedom, and you go over there and fight. For what? Your grandfather, father, uncle and cousin fight, and they tell you what you have to eat and sleep. Is that the only thing? Do we have the right to live here? There is no freedom. You pay for your life to live in this country. All these things you have to think about.

The federal government does not understand how the people feels, even the Congress is too busy out there, making money. Even our tribal council, same way. Every tribal government, the same. So, now feel that the Navajo government, they're going to have to learn how to fight and stand for what's belong to them. This was Indian country. The Lord knows this was long Indian country. The years Columous took over this country to make a free home. Columous didn't discover America. Most of these people know Columous didn't discover America; this whole country was Indian. God give it to them. You come to this country with Bible in one hand and gun in the other.

Today, you still take it away from us. We're going to fight, but this is how I feel. We're facing new election, and I hope we get what we want. It's up

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to the people. If the people make the right move, we'll do it. If we don't make a wrong move, we might stay out of the government's life. That's one thing we have to look at. That's one reason I have to oppose you.

Thanks for that. I'm sorry to tell you, but I know it about these things. But the ocean be good: California, Florida, south of Georgia, and north coast of Australia, that's pretty good on that place; that's where you don't find no community. Because you're only testing: How do you get rid of enemy missile? But right on top of the community, it don't make sense on that deal. Be better for you to stay on the ocean. That's the way I look at it.

Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Next person I have on the list is Pearl Wagner.

TC-0002 MS. WAGNER: Good evening. My name is Pearl Wagner, and as I was listening to the comments that you made, one thing that will affect me the most, and I totally disagree with the plans that are going to be made; mainly, it's because -- I will be talking in behalf of our Navajo people.

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You talk about evacuation. You have thousands and millions of Navajo people to evacuate. You're talking about 250 million Navajos. Some of them don't even live near the highways. Some of them don't even have electricity where they will be contacted. Most of them, over thousands of them, are sheepherders, and there's no way you're going to contact those people that live up in the mountains to tell them to come down for missile to be going on top of them.

You say that it will not affect the air, but I believe it will. You don't know what we breathe every day. Lot of time, they say that it's safe, but as the years go by, it affects you. U.S. government always says everything is free, but I don't think so. When it comes down to the real basics of income, which are what you're going to pay for your life to go on, you always have to pay more than what you expect to get.

And not only that, I am very surprised that only a few people showed up here. Mainly, it's probably because none of them really realize what you're talking about. As it was said before, you always have to have a Navajo interpreter, to understand and realize what your point is. Mainly, what you bring out is always English. You cannot ask an individual, "Do you understand?" What if you come

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to a person that only understands half-and-half? That's not really getting the full answer to an individual's life.

Yes, we may be protecting the future, but do you also think about what we have to live with? Just think about, just a fever that went on, just because the Navajo Nation was the largest tribe in the world, all kinds of -- Star magazine, Enquirer's newspaper, went all over the world, saying that the Navajo had this disease. But do you know, when you come down to the basic stuff of it, it came from the Desert Storm. Nobody never knew that, but there are some of us Navajos that know what's going on.

(Speaks in Navajo.)

We, the Navajos, live on this land. We live off the land. Before -- before the inventions of all sort of things came out to our world, we all learned; we were all taught by our families, our forefathers, our forefathers, how to live on this land. Things that will affect our life in years to come, we cannot let our grandkids, our children, face this in the future.

So, on behalf of the Navajos, I don't think this would be appropriate, to have those missiles being going up in the air, because we don't know; the

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federal government may say they will not harm, but 10, 15 years from now, when something happens to our life, our soul, where is it going to be? All we're entitled is just to where we go out and breathe every day, but we have to watch out for that every day, just like everybody else.

Even this disease that went on, you put a lot of Navajos to shame. When you go to town -- I was there, seen it with my eyes. Lot of people, not Navajos, were wearing gloves, just because we had this disease. We never even brought it to earth. It was put upon us, because it was dispersed in the air. And just because the Navajo population was the most throughout the country, we are affected by it. Maybe they were trying to bring it down; maybe they weren't.

There's a saying, "There's 10 little Indians." There's more than 10 little Indians, so on behalf of us, I don't think this would be the appropriate time and place to go on with the missile base.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much.

Jean Whitehorse.

TC-0003 MS. WHITEHORSE: Good evening. My name is Jean Whitehorse, and I'm from Smith Lake, which is

about 12 miles south of here. And after watching the videos, you know, I heard that the Congress -- I mean, I read this in the paper, that it was the Congress that wanted this to be implemented, back in 1991. I just wanted to know, why we weren't informed after that? I mean, you know, a lot of us, we voted for these people; we put them in Congress, to bring us funds here for our needs, but yet, they implement this plan, these funds to go to the militaries to do all these testings.

Another thing, too, is, what bothers me is, some of us, you know, we're traditional, you know; we still have traditions. We believe in our culture. And we have a prayer that says we walk in beauty around us, but that's going, with everything that goes on in the world that affects our life every day. And then we say we walk in beauty underneath, below. That went, too, when the uranium mine came. The government, the state, that come, they dig in your land, take resources, and then they try to find a place to bury it again. I mean, that doesn't make sense.

And then it says we walk with beauty above us, but that's what we're talking about now. I mean, what's going to happen? Just like my sister said, you

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may say it's safe, but to us it's not, because we're the one that lives here. The people that does the testing. All these professors, whatever you have, you move around. You're in the military; you go where the government tells you. So you're not going to be living here 10 years. In 10 or 15 years, are you going to be sitting in front of us saying it's safe, when some of us are gone? Our grandkids will be here.

And another thing, too, is, every day we hear, you know, different things on the news. We hear about oil spills, all these things that happen. And the person that's responsible for that, they get penalized; they pay a fine. What about you? You belong to the government, so I guess you don't do that. You can go shoot anywhere you want. You know, as long as it's the government, nobody takes responsibility.

And then they pass another law that says -- the Brady Bill, that's to have the gun control on the street. What about the Army? What about the military? They shoot anything, anytime they want. Now they want to shoot over us. I mean, there's a two-way street here. One has the right; the other gets penalized. But these oills come out left and

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right, but the way I look at it, if you're with the government, you're okay. It doesn't affect you. That's the way I look at it.

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And then you also have these plans. Just like you were saying, three of them are over the seas; one is on land. I mean, isn't there other Army bases, or someplace else, where you can do these testings, besides our area? I mean, you know, a lot of time, you have all these big bases everywhere near these big cities. You already know what those people are going to say. That's why you come into the minority part, because you think we're not going to say anything. We listen to you; we listen to the government; and they always say it's not going to hurt, but they're not the one that's feeling the pain.

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We already have problems now, that we had people coming here, like I said, digging into the land for uranium. Now we're left with all these closed mines, underground. There's still uranium -- I mean, radiation, whatever is under there, that's affecting our waterline, our grazing area where the animals eat, and we live off our animals. So slowly, slowly we're building up something in our system now. But now you want to come down from the top. This is coming from the bottom. So you're closing in on us. It -- before,

it was planned to wipe out the Indians, right? That's what I see now. I mean, you know, it's done very slowly. But the way I see it, it's going to take years. It's not going to take till tomorrow or after this plan goes through.

And then, another thing, too, like I said, after they dig up all these stuff from the uranium, they're trying to find a place to dispose of the waste. And like it is mentioned, it's always the reservation, whether it's here or someplace else, because they think nobody lives here. We live here. And now it's the testing again.

And just on the news -- I just have, probably, less than a minute. I don't know what different this testing is going to be from your -- whatever this other one is. Or just that happened in the Desert Storm. These armies, these servicemen, that were retired early because of their health reasons. One nurse said that she was retired because it affected her nerves, and she could not work any longer, because she was not capable of doing her job. And it says that a lot of those servicemen says, "America call on us and we were there, but now we call on them, where are they?"

Just like now, my dad went to World War II.

He's a Navajo Code Talker. A lot of these veterans are homeless. The government should be funding them, instead of all these big toys you play with. I mean, that's just like fireworks. You buy fireworks for your kids. It's nothing; it's just like burning money. That's how I look at it. Any money that this Congress passes, I think it should go to the veterans. You see all these homeless veterans. They give their life to their country, but the country doesn't give nothing back to them. Maybe a two-, three-year college education. After they finish that, do they have a job waiting?

I have more to say, if I can be given the time later.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes, it sure looks like we'll have time for that.

How are you doing?

THE REPORTER: I'm fine.

MR. MICHAELSON: Jean Whitehorse -- I'm sorry; I got my cards mixed up. Leonard Witter.

MR. WITTER: My name is Leonard Witter. I'm a teacher here at the high school at Crownpoint. I've been here six years, and I'm not a native; I'm a guest of these people. And I think it's insensitive for

this to even be considered. It's inconceivable that land testing would be done, just from -- as was stated by Mr. Hasley, there's significant risks here, health-wise, and significant -- he mentioned that about three times. It was significant.

I think there's three other sites that are sea based. The logistics of a land-based operation are pretty insurmountable, which was brought out by Pearl and Cecil and a few others. To get out communication to all these people, I think, is impossible. And they have legitimate fears that something could go wrong, because it happens frequently that testing doesn't go as planned; things happen. Things could fall down; people could be hurt. There's no warheads involved, except, I guess, in the one; the defender has some kind of munitions, and that's supposed to take place over White Sands.

My concern is their concerns, and as it was brought out -- I've been here 16 years. I may not be here 16 years more, but in the time I'm here, I think these people deserve consideration for their feelings. And as Cecil brought out, there's a lot of injustices that's been done by uranium miners already. A lot of them have lung diseases, other problems which were brought on by not telling them the dangers from

mining. St. George, Utah, a lot of the people have problems related to above-the-ground nuclear testing. So I think these are legitimate concerns.

And I think -- I'm pretty sure that most people who get up to speak are going to be opposed to this, for the same reason. The logistics, I think, just can't be handled. And as far as the health of the people, things could happen; they could be injured. They can't be notified in time. So I'm just in shock that it's even being considered, the land-based operation, because this is not an unpopulated area. There are many people here, as was mentioned by others.

And these people, I think, deserve all of the consideration. And I'm not even one of them, but I've been here long enough. I know all of the people who have spoken already, and I think their concerns should be listened to. I think there really are better options. Sea-based, I think, basically, is the best option.

Thank you very much.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sam Jeff.

MR. JEFF: As it was mentioned, my name is Sam Jeff. I have a lot of concern pertaining to these

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proposed launches. The proposed dump site, that's what they propose from Gallup, dump area. Excuse me. And I oppose in this, the proposed missile launching from Ft. Wingate Depot and then Green River, Utah, to White Sands Missile Range. See, we lived -- as I mentioned, we, as individuals, reside here for a long time.

And I was wondering what will our children, our grandchildren say, when this thing -- when they see a missile going through the air, or either on land, "What" -- "What" -- "How come my grandfather, or the leaders, how come they didn't say anything, or talk against it, or either oppose it?" They're going to ask us questions. What are we going to say? Just going to put our head down?

You know, these are the concerns that we have, and I think it's time for us, that we live out here, we need to wake up and start thinking about -- understand ourselves, understand what the military defense of the United States Government is doing to us. Just like my sister mentioned, you're trying to wipe us out. This is Indian land. Indian America. And we're the first Americans. I just don't know why it's being proposed.

This is my -- I'm deeply concerned, and I'm

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expressing my concern. As a veteran, United States Marine Corps veteran, infantry division, I have a right to speak. I deserve a right to speak, and I deserve respect. We are veterans, or like that; we deserve the right to have respect and dignity.

My fellow relatives that are living in the surrounding areas, some of them, they want to talk against this. They are concerned. And I know this is a complex question; it's a big issue. It's like a plague. Heartaches, radiation, causing severe allergy, sickness, and even death. The United States government says, just like my sister said, you know, "It's not a problem." It is a problem to us. And we need to identify that problem. We need to resolve that. Approach -- how can we approach it? Are we just going to put our heads down and not to say anything? We have a right to speak. We have our rights.

We've been playing in the backyard for a long time. We'll just listen to these people. We'll just listen to the government, what he's going to say, what he's going to do to us again, and just put our hand up and shake his hand. "Okay," laugh.

He turns around and says "To hell with you," doesn't even care about us.

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I'm a disabled veteran. Some of us are like that. And we need to protect our land, protect our people; our children, especially. We don't want for them to be abnormal, mentally disordered, dysfunctional. We want them to be healthy. We want for them to live a long time, eat good food, drink good water, and have a -- go in clean air, walk in clean air. That's what we want. And the United States Government is not realizing that we, as a veteran, as an American Indian, Native American -- just like we said, we're the first people that live here. And those foreigners, saying, "Take away this land." Say "We can do this. The Indian is not going to say anything." That's what they say.

But we want to come around and say "No way." Just like they say, "No way, John Wayne." We want to reserve the Indian reservation. We want to reserve the sacred mountains. Someday, they might say they take our sacred mountain, but the nuclear waste in there. That's what they say. We're going to oppose that. And that's what they almost did, at Shangdisi (phonetic), asbestos dumping. That's what they proposed, and a lot of them, they opposed it.

What have we done to the government? Are we the enemies now? I thought there was a partnership

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somewhere, there was a treaty made somewhere. Where are those treaties? And here you're spending lot of monies overseas, putting your supplies over there, food, all the military equipments. And here, we live over here; doesn't even look at us. Says "Forget it. Forget the Indians; they're nothing."

Lot of these people went -- just like my sister said, father went into the military, Code Talkers. Used the land, used the Code Talkers. And some consideration, something not even recognized like that. And after all, you know that the Navajo has been treated -- mistreated. Just like we're mistreated, the military is going to continue mistreating. Said, "Go. Go do your own thing. Go do your work. And just go. We'll go do what we're trying to do."

So these things I speak against, these deadly weapons, hazardous waste, missile testing. And we need the clean air to live and to protect the land, sacred land, and environment. We do not intend to -- we do not intend to have our people suffering from any type of sickness, cough, or either some things that are hazardous to them. And I have a questions on this -- my time is up.

I have questions on this. My brother was asking me what type of materials was this missile

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consist of, any type of chemical, and stuff like that? Just have a question on that.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anything -- either that specific question, or anything that you want to respond to, before we take the next speaker?

MAJ. ADAMS: Go ahead.

MR. HASLEY: The target missiles that will be launched from -- that have been proposed from off-range are solid rocket boosters, so there's no liquid fuels on it. There's also no chemical or biological or radioactive, anything like that, warhead on it, either. It was mentioned that it would be designed to potentially simulate a chemical- or biological- or nuclear-type missile. And that's just, it would have a -- not a warhead on it, but a payload that would be representative of the size and weight of one of those types of systems. But as far as the materials on them, it would be a solid rocket motor fuel; it wouldn't be any type of liquid fuel, and it wouldn't be specifically carrying any kind of hazardous waste, other than the solid rocket motor fuel on it, a battery or two for the guidance and control system.

MR. MICHAELSON: Charly Long?

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MR. LONG: Thank you, Mr. Michaelson, Major Adams, and Hasley. I was supposed to be at the hearing in Gallup last night, but I was at another commitment.

My name is Charly Long, and I represent Thoreau Chapter, which is 30 miles out of Gallup, east, along the Continental Divide.

Thank you for the -- letting us before you. Yes, we do have concerns. As a leader, as a chapter president, or other, people look up to you. As I met with my chapter officials this afternoon at the Thoreau Chapter, and we discussed the proposal that you have before us, and we all agree, "Let's oppose those missiles, what they" -- What you have in mind at Wingate.

First of all, as the Wingate Army Depot, the land, I thought you take all your equipment, your missiles and other ammunitions out of that area by now. And we thought the land at Wingate Army Depot is going back to the Navajo, for our use. Yes, back when they chased my grandpa out of that land, they told him, "Some of these days, when we finish with that land, we're going to give it back to you." That was the word that they -- that they had. So we're looking at that. We want that land back to -- to us. We're

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increasing every day. We want every piece of land for our children.

I was born 1935, just off that land. In those days, there was not much vehicles that I see on the old 66 highway. But now, 18-wheelers are taking over the I-40. Now we're talking about the missiles. I have 10 -- 8 children. They all graduated from the high school. The youngest one is over in Tennessee: Marine.

But my concern is, yes, we take part in the defense affair. And we're glad that we're United States, has the power in different branches of defense. My brother went to U.S. Army. The other brother went to the Navy. Now my children are in the Marines. Yes, we're proud of them. They fight for our land. We're safe over here. But in return, we oppose -- just this little piece of land right here, it's -- it's something else.

We're thinking about something else to develop in that area. We have a drawing right there. Wingate Army Depot and Wingate High School, elementary school, and those schools are just right near. I represent that school for many years, back in the early 60s to late 80s, as a school board member. And now they went beyond to get their educations, to Chicago and get

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their North Central accreditations, to get them a good education right there. So in that term, we look -- we tell them, "You'll be the leadership tomorrow." So they are coming up, in the good sense. And here we -- I agree with these speakers: The air quality, the land, the livestock, as well as other things, will come up in the future.

I have land just right there. I have cattle right there. I have good spring water right there. I don't want to -- to -- something happen to that. So these are a lot of concerns, but I wish to say that we could hit all the communities, if it permits. I'd like to have Thoreau Chapter next week or the following week, if you schedule for us. And I'll appreciate your opportunity.

Our concern is very great. I know your concern is a lot of other things: The war. But do it somewhere else for the testing. Might as well take it back to that Desert Storm. That's a lot of desert there. Make your tests over there. Or over in the other areas. Vietnam. Our children participate in those areas. So take it back over there. Do your tests over there.

But I appreciate your concerns and your protection to human beings of the United States. Yes.

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we participate in those armed forces, that we appreciate the protections, the human beings. But our concern is just a little piece of land right here, that's supposed to be our land.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: We're going to take a short break for the court reporter, here. She needs to rest her fingers, just occasionally. So we'll take just 10 minutes, and then have an opportunity for other speakers, and also, people can take a second turn, if they'd like.

(Recess taken.)

MAJ. ADAMS: Before we get started with any other comments, I was wondering if I might just say a couple of words.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sure.

MAJ. ADAMS: I did this a little bit last night in the meeting in Gallup, and I want you to know that last night, listening to the concerns from the citizens there, and the concerns that you have expressed here tonight, I just want you to know that these concerns are very important to us in the Army, as we devise alternatives on how we're going to, or how we would like to propose to do these tests. I want you to understand, from the way I feel, and from

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the way that I have been asked to express the feelings of my superiors, that we are taking these concerns very, very seriously.

I talked with a couple of folks at the break, and I just wanted to iterate to you all what I told them, is that these concerns are an extremely important part of process, to where we identify issues associated with each one of these alternatives.

Some may think that "This is a decision that has already been made, and it doesn't matter what I say. These folks up here are just going through a process that they will not consider, and once they leave, my words will be as if I never said them."

That is not the case. Each one of these words are on public record. Each one of these words will be read by the decision makers, and by the folks who propose the alternatives to those decision makers.

The Army has proposed a testing plan for these defensive missiles and these target missiles that will be programs that would be the safest that we could propose. We would not intentionally propose a program to fly missiles over areas that we thought we could not bring the risk down, as low as possible, of any unforeseen occurrence happening that would cause injury to livestock, and most importantly, injury to

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any person within those flight paths areas. So the proposals that we have put forth are those that we have done our best too to make sure that these proposals are the safest for any of the areas that we go to.

But once again, I just want you to understand that these, the comments you all are making tonight, are a very important process and will be used extensively in the proposals or the generations of the alternatives that will be presented to the decision makers.

I just wanted to say that because I just felt it was important to say that to you all.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. The next person on my list to speak is Rosemary Silversmith.

TC-0007

MS. SILVERSMITH: Good evening, Mr. Michaelson, Major Adams, and Mr. Easley, members of the audience here. My name is Rosemary Silversmith. I'm originally from the Crownpoint area.

I'd like to request to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to reconsider its selecting site as using the land site as a means for testing. My recommendation to you is to go with the sea base as a site. I strongly oppose using Green River and

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Ft. Wingate as testing sites, for a number of reasons. Our Navajo people have suffered for many years over uranium, coal mining; various illnesses that we had to deal with over the years.

I know that our reservation extends into three -- through three states: Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. And I also know that our reservation is considered rural-area communities, where our Navajo people are scattered throughout the reservation, and have livestock, and have their culture and livelihood that have been handed down to them from their grandparents. And we'd like to continue to live a peaceful life, than having to live in fear. We have many problems that we're dealing with on a day-to-day basis.

You may consider these missile sites, these testing sites, as the safest means to use, but for our people, they won't -- you will make them live in fear, for we have never dealt with these kinds of testing sites before. Our forefathers have mentioned to us, many years ago, that -- through their predictions, that there would be so many modern technologies brought before us, and to this day, we see these. They had already envisioned these. And we have to deal with these on a day-by-day basis, and it's no

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good for our people.

We still have many elders who are uneducated, and we have our own health problems that we have to -- we're trying to deal with. We're trying to do prevention teachings, but it doesn't help when we have new proposals coming before us, where I know we live in an area that may have clean air; where we are, you don't see many pollutions. And I was just sitting here thinking about why they would have chosen Ft. Wingate and Green River as their sites, and a couple of things that came to mind was because we live in rural areas, because if you do release the missiles, you could see them. Our air is a lot cleaner. You could see in the air versus many of these metropolitan areas. But it's not good for our people, and I strongly, strongly oppose this.

So I respectfully request that you reconsider going with the sea base versus land base, and not endanger our Navajo people any more than what we've gone through.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: LaVerne Abeita.

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MS. ABEITA: Hello. My name is LaVerne Aoeita. I'm from here, from Crownpoint, and I want to voice my opposition.

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Back in the 1800s, we were given the most desiraole lands -- the undesiraole lands, and we were pushed off prime real estate by the greedy majority that came over, and took it forcefully. Right now, what I'm hearing is that "We've already taken the land; why not take the airspace?"

There's California, Nevada, and Idaho, that have many unpopulated areas, and desert. I believe that this meeting is just a token meeting. Our concerns will be overlooked, and this proposal will be pushed through by Congress.

It says that there will be a hundred missiles flying over our land for six years. This means that at least 16 missiles a year will be flying overhead. Is it going to be once a month, twice a month? In the summer, in the winter? How much debris will be falling? Will it be radioactive? There are three water sites and one overland site. The overland site appears to be over the Indian lands over the Acoma, near Laguna, the Mescalero, and the Navajo.

How was the Patriot missiles tested before Desert Storm? Why not test them there again? There are many native shepherds, who are going to be out in the rural area. They know nothing of the military matters or why large bullets will be sailing over

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their heads. It is my duty to protect them by voicing my opposition.

And I thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Do you have anything?

MAJ. ADAMS: The issue of the number of missiles per -- of the hundred-whatnot, is addressed in the EIS, and I'll just go over, briefly. The alternatives that we're looking at are those that would, if the decision was made to only go with one testing range, which it does not look like that could be a -- would be a possible decision, because of different characterizations that we need to be able to test these missiles against. But if the decision was made to go with one testing range, it would be a maximum of four missiles per month. But it looks unlikely as if that would be the preferred alternative.

And the other thing I just wanted to reiterate, once again, is that a decision on this has not been made, and this process is the process that we use to be able to consolidate everyone's concerns, each given the same amount of weight, so that those people who are developing the alternatives to give to the decision makers can fully evaluate, both in technical and cost, as well as human, concerns.

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And so I would just like to, if I could, alleviate your fears that this is a token meeting, because I know, from my preparation for this, and from my superiors and those who I answer to, they do not consider this a token meeting. This is the -- the comments that we're getting here are going to be given the respect that they are due. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm not a technical expert in this, at all. I basically get involved in the process of helping out with these types of meetings, so I know I don't know everything about it. But I do -- as I've listened to what people have to say, I'm concerned that there may be some areas of misunderstanding. One of them has to do with the height, if you will, or the altitude, of these missiles. When we start talking about things flying over people's heads, that might leave from Ft. Wingate or from Green River, can you give us a sense of what these missiles are going to actually do? Will they even be visible to people, that sort of thing?

MAJ. ADAMS: The missiles would only be visible to individuals for several seconds after launch. Very quickly, and depending on the angles that they're launched at, these missiles get up to the attitude of -- for the majority of their flight path.

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150, 220, and in some cases, 240 kilometers, is which 130, 140 miles. And again, that's identified in the EIS.

MR. MICHAELSON: You're talking about 130, 140 miles above the surface?

MAJ. ADAMS: Above the surface; that's correct.

MR. MICHAELSON: Were there any others that you noticed, that you -- I also got the impression that people might think that you were talking about evacuating tens of thousands of people or that there were large spans of the Navajo reservation that were subject -- might be subject to evacuation, if you were going to chose those. Can you clarify that?

MR. HASLEY: Right. As far as evacuations, the only areas that would be evacuated would be the launch hazard area, which is the area directly around the point of launch; which would be, for Utah, the Green River Launch Complex. Also an area around the Ft. Wingate launch point. The other areas that we would evacuate, due to the first-stage booster drop, would be the booster drop zones which were identified on the briefing charts and are also in the document. And the booster drop zones are the only areas where planned debris would fall.

A comment was made, also -- that debris would

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not be radioactive. That debris would be an empty missile booster casing, which would fall back to earth in one piece and impact in a planned area, which is the booster drop zone. And we evacuate that area for safety purposes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. From the Green River launch site, are there any launch hazard areas or booster drop zones on the Navajo reservation?

MR. HASLEY: From Green River, that launch booster is mostly over Canyonlands, Bureau of Land Management land, and some dark lands involved in there, also. It overflies the main portion of the Navajo reservation there, which, once again, it would be at very high altitudes.

MR. MICHAELSON: So there would be no evacuations associated with that.

MR. HASLEY: There would be no evacuations associated with that portion of that. Once again, only the booster drop zone and the launch hazard area, which is back where the missile, itself, would be launched.

MR. MICHAELSON: What about Ft. Wingate? Are there any evacuations that touch on the Navajo reservation associated with that?

MR. HASLEY: At Ft. Wingate, there's a portion

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around the launch zone that would be evacuated for safety purposes. And the booster drop zone one, there is a corner of that that has some of the Navajo property in a portion of that booster drop zone. The other drop zone is basically over El Malpais National Monument in some of the conservation area there.

MR. MICHAELSON: Have the studies you've done yet shown how many people might actually be involved in these evacuations?

MR. HASLEY: Specifically, as far as numbers, I do not have those available.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. I don't have any more cards that have been handed in to me, but at this point, if anyone else would like to come up who has not already spoken -- is there anyone in that category who would like to come up and speak? And then we'll go up and take people for a second time. But if there's anyone new, please come up and speak.

I see one person with their hand raised. We want to take all the comments from everyone that we can. And if you would just tell them your name.

TC-0009 MS. MARIANO: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Janet Mariano, and we are -- my husband and I are from Carmire (phonetic) Lake, about 13 miles southeast from here.

TC-0009

I'm going to talk -- I'm not going to talk too long. I want to make my comment very short. First, I would let you know that we oppose the testing on our land. We don't have much here on this tiny, dry land where the government placed us, but we appreciate what little we have, so take your testing somewhere else, far away.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anyone else who has not had the chance to come up and speak yet, who would like to do that?

If not, there are a couple of individuals, I know, who have indicated they would like to come up again, so please feel free to do that.

Oh, we have someone new. Okay.

TC-0010 MS. HENRY: (Speaks in Navajo.)

MS. WAGNER: On behalf of herself, Gladys S. Henry, from Smith Lake, New Mexico. And she wants to voice her hearing, although she does not speak English, but she knows it will be interpreted for her. The missiles that are going to be let go on our reservation, she strongly opposes it. As of now, we are suffering all kinds of disease, sicknesses, upon which we have already opposed of.

MS. HENRY: (Speaks in Navajo.)

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MS. WAGNER: Our Navajo people are now suffering from sickness, as sugar diabetes, TB, cancer, that are killing our people all the way down to young and old, and why is these missiles being brought up now.

MS. HENRY: (Speaks in Navajo.)

MS. WAGNER: As we have all noticed that we the Indians do live with all kind of animal life, and just recently, we Navajos suffered from a mouse, which no one even really described what the disease was. This mouse that brought disease upon our land was not so. Even though it did not have a missile or even though it did not have a smoke behind it, when it took off, it was still blamed for our health. And as I see it, in these missiles testings that will be dispersed, you may say that it will not harm anyone; how do you know that it will not harm anyone? How will you know that it will not leave a fume or a smoke behind? Even the mouse didn't leave a smoke behind, but we still got disease; we still got health problems. These are the things that have to be observed.

MS. HENRY: (Speaks in Navajo.)

MS. WAGNER: And even though, when the missiles are up in the air, we may not see it, but still yet, in the weathers, as it changes, it will

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eventually settle on the ground. And as it settles on the ground, the livestocks that we have, what we graze, what we eat off of it, it will still affect us, even though you say that it will not. I know, myself, that it will, and that we will see it, that it will affect our lives later on.

MS. HENRY: (Speaks in Navajo.)

MS. WAGNER: These are my concerns for the missile testings.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much.

Anyone else who would like to speak?

Anyone else who would like to speak again?

TC-0001

MR. LARGO: Cecil Largo, again. I already had my statement, but I just want to add something. What are we facing today? The President of the United States are cutting the budget. Lot of people and employees going to be laid off. $45 million hospital being built. If the budget be cut down, there be empty hospital. We wouldn't have had enough doctors, enough nurses. In the past we've faced that, when we faced the uranium mine, canceled. Never get that kind of equipment that takes care of the people, and many die, because the federal government doesn't have anything. So we still don't have that kind of equipment that we should have in hospitals, to protect

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the people. This is what I want to mention, that they know. It's all these things the Congress does not understand, a lot of these things. I think it's time to write a letter to Congress, get these understand. And that's the one I'd like to add.

Thanks.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anyone else?

Yes, you did.

TC-0003

MS. WHITEHORSE: I've already introduced myself, and I'd just like to finish my statement.

Another thing I would like to cover is a misfire or bad fire --

MAJ. ADAMS: Excuse me; could we just have your name again, for the court reporter, so she doesn't --

MS. WHITEHORSE: Jean Whitehorse.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you, ma'am.

MS. WHITEHORSE: You're talking about these missile sites in Wingate and Green River. Wingate fort -- Ft. Wingate, there's a high school, elementary, there's a community, and there's a clinic located there. Now, if this should happen, what would happen to them? I mean, if you're going to be firing this thing up in the air, you know, how -- in miles or

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distance-wise, what does it cover? If that should happen on the land, where that thing never went off the land into the air, and if it happened to blow up there, what about that? I mean, do you study that? We have people; we have our kids; they're there.

MR. MICHAELSON: Maybe you could respond to that.

MR. HASLEY: Yes.

MS. WHITEHORSE: And if that should happen, what's your evacuation plan for people around the area? Gallup is just right down the road. A lot of these people don't have transportation. This was mentioned. Are you going to run buses out there and haul people 12 miles, just to stay away from their home? A lot of these people go into Gallup just once a month to get groceries. I don't think they want to be away from home that long, either.

And all this debris in the area, dust in the designated area. There's also such a thing as malfunction. What if something should fall where it wasn't planned? A lot of things that aren't planned happen. Those are things that you should think about, too.

The reason we're concerned about our air, our plants, our trees, was mentioned. We use that in our

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food, as herbs, as medicine. So we consume whatever is growing out there.

And it was mentioned that there's some misunderstanding about how far -- how high these missiles are going to be. It may be where we can't see it; it may be where we can't hear it; but did you know that, throughout the seasons, throughout the years, the Navajo have all kind of ceremonies going on? And this has to do with the air, with the space, with the stars. Certain ceremonies are performed, depending upon what season, what stars are up in the sky. It doesn't matter if you let these go day and night. It's just like interfering in a church service. If a medicine man is going to be performing something like this, it has to be where nothing will disturb it. The patient is going to be getting healed for a purpose, or a ceremony is put on for that.

These are things that you have to consider. It's just like I said, you're going to be going into a church and stop a service, saying "We're going to fire this." You're going to go to a certain pogan to tell a medicine man, "You can't practice this or have these healing ceremonies." Because a lot of this has to do with the atmosphere.

And what I want to close with, like I was

saying, a lot of things have been taken from us, and now is what we say in our prayer, "Beauty around us, beauty below us," now it's above us. One at a time, these things are being taken away by the government. It's just like wearing all those stripes on your uniform. How does it feel when one is taken off, every so often? That's how it feels when the government does this to the people out here.

For all these reasons, you know, I'm against all this thing.

Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Did you -- specifically, does the EIS say anything about malfunctions, or look at that, if things don't go as planned?

MR. HASLEY: I have several items here. One is the mention, around Ft. Wingate, of the city, the city of Gallup, and the school there. And in the draft EIS, we do try and explain that.

As mentioned earlier, there is a launch hazard area that is designated around the launch point, and that is also what we have done for Ft. Wingate: There's a launch hazard area, around the launch point, that is evacuated. And that takes into consideration, should the missile have -- either blow up on the pad;

if the missile lifts off and goes into the air and has to be destructed, and where it falls, it will all fall within the launch hazard area. Okay.

And in the document, it shows where that area is, and that area does not encompass the town of Ft. Wingate, and it does not encompass the school, either. And that was very purposefully done that way, because we do not want to evacuate the town of Ft. Wingate. We don't have to do that, and we can still maintain the safety of the people in the town and the area around that launch point. Evacuation of the area is for public safety, and that is number one when it comes to missile launches.

As for malfunctions in the air, the second part of that, as the missile is launched and it's on its way down to the White Sands Missile Range, should something happen where the missile veers off its course, it is being tracked on a screen, on a radar, by personnel at the White Sands Missile Range, which know where that missile is at all times. And should it begin to go off-course or deviate from a flight path, they can bring -- they have the capability to bring that missile down and know where the debris is going to fall.

And they will do that in a manner where it

will not land on populated areas. They can bring it down where it will not land on a town or a major populated area.

Another issue that comes up -- and I do understand your concerns for the air emissions. What's analyzed in the document is, the emissions from the launch are analyzed in the document, around the launch point. And basically, that's where the highest concentration of emissions are in the air, which, in high concentrations could be toxic. But of course, with the launch hazard area being evacuated, once again, there will not be a danger to the public due to those emissions from the rocket launches.

And I guess another thing comes up that we would like to add, is that we did not choose Ft. Wingate and the Green River Launch Complex because the flight path involved flying over various Navajo and other Native American tribe lands. That is not the reason. We didn't do it for that reason, because they're less populated than other areas.

We did it because the Army does have control over the Green River Launch Complex area; and also, Ft. Wingate, the fact that it is closed, but there still is an opportunity there for DOD to retain a portion of that for missile launches. They're

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pursuing that. That gives us -- allows us certain requirements to be met for the program. And it was not chosen just because it overflew Navajo land, because it also overflies national parks, national monuments, and a lot of other recreational areas, besides that.

It was chosen because it does meet mission requirements, and we did feel, as Major Adams said, that the tests could be safely conducted from those areas.

MR. MICHAELSON: Aren't there other low-population areas where you could do this testing?

MR. HASLEY: And another -- once again, the White Sands and the two off-range launch locations. White Sands has the largest land area and also has the high technical equipment, the radar, the trained personnel, there, to be able to conduct the intercepts which we talked about. The range has to be large enough so that when the defensive missile hits the target missile, that debris can be contained on DOD property or on property under the control of DOD. And White Sands is large enough to allow that to happen.

Other ranges on land were looked at, but were not large enough, either to contain that debris or we did not have enough property for an off-range launch

location to be able to fire a target missile into another range.

MR. MICHAELSON: Does anyone else have a comment they'd like to make?

TC-0005 MR. JEFF: My name is Sam Jeff. There's one item I'd like to express concern to. Just like it was mentioned before, there are religious ceremonies that are being provided. Ceremonies in the summer, Squaw Dance, and the Yaybaychi (phonetic) in the winter, and other rituals. And like, the missiles, are you going to stop the ceremonies? I just have that impression on that. A lot to stop the ceremony there. Does it continue on until the next week, or next month?

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MR. HASLEY: Where would the ceremonies be conducted, or --

MR. JEFF: On the reservation.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, once again, for evacuations, the only areas proposed for evacuations would be the launch hazard area at Ft. Wingate and the launch hazard area at Green River, and then the booster drop zone areas. So, if it's an area outside of those, which we showed earlier on the chart, and I believe you have them there -- it may be a little hard to tell, due to the scale of the map you have. But those are the only areas that would require evacuation.

TC-0005

So, if you're in an area -- if you live, or the ceremonies would be conducted outside of one of those areas, then there would be no need for evacuation.

MR. JEFF: Uh-hun. Well, this is, maybe, just a current plan, but long-range plan, maybe they going to propose for that again. See, that's the way it works, you know. They start at one, probably at the edge, and they go in deeper. And that's the concern I have.

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MR. HASLEY: Okay.

MR. JEFF: And then, just like in the severe weather condition, too, just like one mentioned, some of them don't have a vehicle; get caught in the winter storm, rain, you know, all those conditions that are weather conditions, and stuff like that.

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And there's also the protection of the bird. What if that rocket launch hits an eagle, or you know, sacred bird, or you know, there's a protection, too. That's a concern I had.

Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, thank you. I guess I would like to address one of your first comments that -- I believe, if I understood it correctly, is that we've planned this, but what if we -- where will we go from there? Basically, what we've planned as a proposed

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action is complete; that's all we're planning. And that's covered in the document. Should the proposed action change, as far as any additional evacuation areas or anything associated with that, that would require a change to the document, and that would require additional analysis and coming back out to the people that would be affected by that change.

So what is proposed in the document and the information in your hands is all that's proposed right now; it's all that's planned.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We have another comment.

TC-0002 MS. WAGNER: Before I go home this evening, I just want to say one more, last thing. My name is Pearl. And you called this a "public hearing." You say that you want to hear everybody's voice. But the way I look at it now, whoever your interpreter was, Navajo, that individual person should have committed themselves totally to be here. Mainly because you cannot discriminate just because one person does not understand English, which is my mother. And not only that, we have a president here that wants his people to be voiced, mainly because the missiles that you are talking about that will be going directly, almost, above, through New Mexico.

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I have concerns for all the Navajos, not just

only Ft. Wingate. We Navajo are as a whole, whether it covers three states, four states, 52 states; you'll find a Navajo throughout the country that always has a voice, that always has something to say upon their families that are back home.

As I see the schedule here, you have scheduled Gallup, Crownpoint, and Shiprock. But my main concern is that you should have scheduled Thoreau here. Mainly because I know that, from my heart, you will hear what they have to say.

And this missile that you are talking about, even just on the invocation, it says "test." Do you know what "test" means? It's just like saying, "We'll see what happens." That's what "testing" means. Like before, it was mentioned that it will not affect the Navajo reservation. Yes, it will. Because tests is there. If you said things that were basics, "This is what will accumulate." "This is what it will bring you," maybe we can understand. But when you say "testing," it's just like saying that "We'll use that land to see what happens, to see what it becomes of." But we're not here to see what it becomes of.

So I strongly oppose, again, missile sites, whatever. I don't want it here, on behalf of my people. Like it was mentioned before, there are so

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many things that have been taken away from us. Now all we do is, we just look at pictures. Clean air. Clean state. Clean highway. Just as I was traveling down through Gallup this morning, I had to just go 30 miles an hour from Coolidge all the way into Gallup, and you're talking about evacuation.

Look at all those things that are going up into the air, the different highways that are being built that are going up in the air. You may say that it will not affect our health, but we drive through it every day. You cannot say that it will not affect our animals. But we do live off the land. Indians do live off the land. There are some Indians out there that still live off the land. Maybe modern things have changed all our young people, but our older people will never give up the land.

And before all the meetings are past and gone, I'd like to hear a meeting being set up at Thoreau, where you will hear the voice of what our people has to say, what their concerns are, what is going to benefit them, what are they going to get out of it.

Just look at all our veterans now, as it was mentioned before. My father, Edmund Henry, Sr., is a veteran. He's 71 years old, and I'm very proud of him. He just had a 71 birthday. But these veterans,

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they're all -- part of them are homeless. Where are they going to get the money to cover them? Where's all the money that we could use to cover our people?

People from Alabama, people from eastern states, how do they know how we live here? All they read is materials. The land is there; Ft. Wingate is there; the facility is there. But we are the one that lives here. We are the one that strives every day just to make our ends meet. If you lived here 30 days, you'll understand what we're talking about. You'll live what we live. Just because you go on an airplane to come to meetings, just because you have a nice car to travel here, you don't base your decisions on those. You base on what you actually participate, what you actually live in. That is what Navajo stands for.

It's known all over, throughout the reservation, throughout the countries, Navajo is proud of their land. They do walk in beauty, above, behind, and surrounding. We appreciate what we have progressed so far, and we don't want anything to explode it again, start all over again. We still believe in what was left by our forefathers.

Columbus may have discovered America, but I believe he only just discovered one-fourth of it, and

the Indians did discover it. Maybe there was no certain name for it; that's why he took the -- he took all the credits. That's how I feel about my land. That's how I feel for my grandkids. Even my mom and my dad, my grandparents, some of them have gone, but I want to enjoy what I have here with what I make and with what I do every day.

So, as far as this missile range is concerned, if it's just a testing, you might as well take it somewhere else. You have a sea. You can leave the wastes over there. When you use land, things settle on the land, as the days go by. At least, the ocean washes it away and deteriorates it, with God's hand. That's why we always say, "Believe" -- "In God we trust." Even the dollar we have, it says "In God we trust." He's there. He watches over us.

And if we feel that it was right for us to have this missile testing here, someone would have said it, but we all oppose of it. So I would like to say that for a closing.

MAJ. ADAMS: If I could just take a second to respond to that, exactly what you said, the sentiment that you just had right there and that you expressed, is why it's so important that I, who live in Alabama, get to come and get to be able to record comments and

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each word and each sentiment that is expressed and will be taken back. And those folks that didn't get to do that may not be able to read or hear the emotion in this, but they can surely ascertain it from the words that you all speak. And that's why these meetings are such an important part of this process, and that's why it will be taken as seriously and respectfully as it will be taken, in the generation and development of these alternatives.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: We did have a request from several individuals, who came in after we showed the videos, if we would show them again. And what I told them is, when we were through taking comments, we would do that. If there is no one else who has a comment -- does that satisfy for your closing comments, or do you have anything else that you wanted to say?

MR. HASLEY: I just wanted to, I guess, reemphasize: We do hold what we call these "public hearings," to come out and try, in a location that we feel that we can at least address the majority of individuals and their concerns. However, I would like to stress that you do not have to provide oral comments for them to be considered. Written comments from this area -- it was mentioned, Thoreau; we would

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like to encourage any written comments from that area, too. While we may not be able to go and hold public hearings at all the locations, we would like to encourage -- and anything we can do to help encourage written comments from the different chapters around here and around the area, that are concerned; if we can provide additional comment sheets that might be taken back to those chapters, we can do that also.

But once again, we did try to hold these public hearings in locations where we felt that we could, I guess, get the most interest, as far as hearing the concerns of the whole, and I think we've pretty much done that here.

Thank you.

MAJ. ADAMS: In closing, I would just like -- on behalf of the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, and for myself, I would like to thank each and every one of you all that did come out to be able to express your views. And I want you to take away from it, that I am cognizant of the sacrifice and cognizant of the service of the Navajo people in the United States of America. And I sit here in uniform because of the sacrifices and service of the Code Talkers and folks like that, and I respect that.

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And I want you to understand that the comments we take back, we will give them the same amount of respect; and that you have done a service tonight to not only the Navajo Nation, but the United States of America.

I thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: With that, we will close the meeting at 10:00.

Thank you very much.

(The hearing was concluded at 10:00 p.m.)

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: SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO :

I, the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing hearing was recorded by me by machine shorthand; that I later caused my notes to be transcribed under my personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record, to the best of my ability, of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $_____.

DATED this 10th day of March, 1993.

_____
LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, CSR #176

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: August 31, 1997.

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

COPY

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1994, at 7:15 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Shiprock Chapter House, Shiprock, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, a Certified Court Reporter.

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR:	MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON
SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS:	LT. COL. LOUIS DEETER ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE
	and
	MR. DAVID HASLEY USASSDC ENVIRONMENTAL and ENGINEERING OFFICE
INTERPRETER:	MR. WILBUR NEZ

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MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. We didn't mean to scare you like that, but it was recommended to us that everyone may not have been able to make it here by 7:00, and the chapter president said that if we started at 7:30, we'd stand a better change of catching everybody, particularly since there are so many presentations at the beginning that it's important, probably, to see, in order to understand what the Army's proposal is. So, if you'll bear with us, we'll be starting in about 10 or so minutes.

Thanks very much.

(Recess taken.)

CHAIRMAN LEE: (Speaks in Navajo.)

Once again, I'd like to thank everybody that's here for this public hearing. At this time -- after -- this is the time that you guys can go ahead and make any questions that you have, any comments relating to the missile, will be open to you. And once again, I'd like to appreciate everybody that's here tonight.

Thanks.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thanks very much for opening our meeting.

Good evening. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I've been asked by the U.S. Army Space and

Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's meeting. Before I go over the agenda and ground rules, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce the people who are here tonight.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, from Huntsville, Alabama, is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter. Also from the U.S. Army, we have David Hasley of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. And also here in the audience tonight, we have various members of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, the Army, and the White Sands Missile Range, who are here tonight to listen to your comments.

To start the meeting, I would like to start by briefly outlining the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda of tonight's meeting, so you will know, as we proceed.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature of the program that is being examined in the environmental impact statement, in this case, the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

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Proposal.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The second purpose for tonight's meeting is to briefly describe the environmental impact statement process and some of the findings in the draft environmental impact statement, or EIS, as it is known by its initials.

The third, and primary, purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns and comments on the draft EIS. Your comments will then be used in the preparation of the final EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows: After I finish my introductory remarks, we will show a brief video on the Army's proposal, on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. The video will be shown twice, once in English and once in Navajo. Then Lt. Col. Deeter will provide a brief overview of the proposal, particularly as it relates to activities that could have environmental impacts.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: In the second presentation, David Hasley will describe the environmental process that is being followed by the Army in the development

of the EIS. He will also provide examples of some of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The second-to-the-last item on the agenda, public comments, is really the most important. Remember that the draft EIS is just that, a draft, and that this is your opportunity to tell us how the Army could improve its analysis of the potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action is made.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The final item will be closing remarks by Col. Deeter.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: A few administrative points on making comments tonight: If you're already signed up to speak, that's great. If not, and you'd like to speak tonight, there is a box that you can check on the attendance card when you came in. Everyone is welcome to speak, but it makes everything run smoother if we have a speakers' list to call people from. Everyone will have a chance to speak, and if there is time, we will take a second turn for people to make

additional comments.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I should mention that we have a court reporter here tonight, to make a verbatim transcript of this hearing, so that all of your comments will be recorded accurately. And as a part of making that transcript, an audio and video recording will be made of tonight's hearing, as well.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: There is another way to make comments, besides making oral comments here tonight. You can also make them in writing, and there are three ways to do that. If you have already prepared them and brought them with you tonight, you can just hand them in. We also have comment sheets available at the registration table, so if there's something you decide you'd like to put in writing tonight, you can, and hand them in, or if you want more time, you may mail your written comments to the name and address that is on the written comments sheet, as long as they're mailed in by March 28th.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Of course, the draft EIS is already out and available for review. If you would like to receive a copy of the final EIS when it is

published, there are three ways to do that. If you already received a copy in the mail of the draft EIS, that means you're on the list and will receive a copy of the final EIS when it comes out. If you're on the list tonight and you provide oral or written comments, and we receive your name and address, we will also send you a copy of the final EIS. And if neither of those apply to you, we also have a sheet tonight for people to sign up to receive the final EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Finally, it is important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives who are here with us tonight are not here to make decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comment process, including the comments that they receive here tonight, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns, firsthand.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: With that, we will now begin tonight's meeting with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. As I mentioned, we have it both in English and in Navajo.

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and we will begin with the Navajo version.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

(Videotape shown, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Now we're going to play it again in English.

(Videotape shown, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you for watching those. Hopefully, that's helped to explain some of what's being proposed. And hopefully, the video has helped you visualize, a little bit more, what is involved.

Right now, though, we have a couple of presentations by, as I mentioned, Lt. Col. Louis Deeter and Mr. David Hasley, to provide a few more details, as they relate specifically to the White Sands Missile Range alternative, which is the one that's undoubtedly going to be of most interest to you.

And if we could get the rest of the lights on -- well, no, I guess not, because we do have to keep those off for the overhead projector.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Good evening. My name is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter, and I am, tonight, representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office in

Huntsville, Alabama.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I would like to keep my remarks relatively brief, and as much as possible, not repeat a lot of what you already covered in the video. Instead, I will concentrate on the features of the proposed Theater Missile Defense Program that are probably of greatest interest to you.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: In order to evaluate a full range of possible options for extended range theater missile defense, four alternative test range areas, as shown by these maps, have been evaluated in the draft environmental impact statement.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The potential flight paths of the target and the interceptor missiles are represented by the dotted lines. Where the two arrows meet is the point of intercept.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Three of these potential extended range alternatives allow missile flight tests over water. They include the Western Range, off the coast of the Southern California: Eglin Air Force

Base, with launches in the Gulf of Mexico, off of Florida; and the Kwajalein Missile Range in the mid Pacific Ocean.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The fourth extended range alternative is the White Sands Missile Range, with potential launch sites at the Green River Launch Complex, in Utah, and the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Keep in mind that we propose to test more than one type of Theater Missile Defense system. This means that different tests may require different range characteristics. For example, the White Sands Missile Range provides the best opportunity to recover debris, because the missile intercept point would occur over land.

On the other hand, the Western Range may provide more flexibility, in terms of altitude, speed, and angle of attack afforded missiles, because intercept would occur over the Pacific Ocean. As a result, it is not at all unlikely that the EIS could result in a decision to conduct testing at more than one range.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me now focus on the range that is undoubtedly of most interest to you. This map shows the proposed target missile flight paths from Green River, Utah, and Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to White Sands Missile Range, in New Mexico, before being intercepted.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: These target missiles would fly over 100 miles in altitude above the ground and would, therefore, never be heard or seen here in Shiprock.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The defensive missile would be launched from within White Sands Missile Range or, possibly, from the McGregor Range at Ft. Bliss, just southeast of White Sands Missile Range. The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of those two ranges.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: In the case of the Green River Launch Complex or Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in, to support the target missile launches.

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MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Some defensive missiles could also be launched from Ft. Wingate into White Sands Missile Range. These tests would use, mostly, existing facilities.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MS. WAGNER: Let me say now that one of the reasons that we selected Ft. Wingate and Green River was because of their previous experience with launching missiles from these areas.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Shown here is a more-detailed map of the Green River area in southeast Utah. The proposed target missile launches would originate from the Green River Launch Complex on planned flight paths toward White Sands Missile Range. As shown on this map, there is a launch hazard area surrounding the launch site and two separate first-stage booster drop zones along the missile's flight path.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we are now conducting further

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analysis which we feel may reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Also, based on new flight trajectory analysis, we may have the opportunity to avoid impacting access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park by establishing a new drop zone further south along the target missile's flight path. Although the boundaries of this new booster drop zone have not been defined, Mr. Hasley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: As shown on this next map, the proposed Ft. Wingate Depot Activity launch site, in New Mexico, also has a launch hazard area and two separate first-stage booster drop zones.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: As I previously mentioned, the launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently defined, we may be able to reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public

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safety.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: We are also conducting new flight trajectory analysis, which may provide an opportunity to avoid impacting the El Malpais National Monument by moving the booster drop zone from its current position to an area further south along the target missile's flight path. Again, Mr. Hasley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: For any target missile launch event, only one of these booster drop zones would be used. The proposed defensive missile launches from Ft. Wingate, such as the Army Tactical Missile System, would not involve booster drops; therefore, they would not require use or evacuation of these booster drop zones.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The airspace above the launch hazard areas and the booster drop zones at Ft. Wingate and Green River would be restricted of all aircraft traffic for each launch event. The restricted airspace area adjoining the Ft. Wingate launch hazard area would be activated only for a

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defensive missile launch and would only affect altitudes of 20,000 feet and higher.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The launch hazard areas and booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch event. To accomplish this, we propose to do the following.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The Army would need to sign agreements with public and private landowners within a booster drop zone or a launch hazard area that would allow these areas to be evacuated. For private land, the agreement would provide compensation for landowners to temporarily leave their property.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: All roads in the launch hazard area and the booster drop zone would be temporarily closed. The major roads would be closed for a maximum of one hour, 10 minutes, and could be reopened for through traffic and then closed again, for the same maximum period, if needed, the same day. Agreements would be made with federal, state and the local transportation agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be

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arranged through the local law enforcement.

These evacuation procedures apply only to the booster drop zone and the launch hazard areas, and do not apply to most of the missile's flight path, including the Shiprock area.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: At this time, I would like to turn the microphone over to David Hasley, so that he can describe the draft environmental impact statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Good evening, and I'm David Hasley. I'm with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. And our organization is responsible for preparing the environmental impact statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Before I give an overview of the draft EIS, however, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation. The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, along with the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command, are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

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MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization of the Department of Defense is a cooperating agency for the EIS and has been directly involved in its preparation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of Defense.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The United States Navy, the Air Force, and the Federal Aviation Administration are also cooperating agencies and involved in the preparation and review of the draft EIS. In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Throughout the EIS process, we rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us develop a thorough and objective document, just as we also rely upon your participation. Your input is an integral part of the process for ensuring that we make well-informed decisions, and we really do appreciate the time that you've taken to be here with us tonight.

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MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: This slide outlines the EIS process which we have been following. And as I mentioned before, a key characteristic of the process is the public's opportunity to comment on the proposed action.

After defining the proposed action, we issued a notice of intent last spring, to prepare an EIS. We then held nine scoping meetings to ask you, the public, for your ideas.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The next phase was the preparation of the draft EIS, which was then distributed for public and agency comment. This 45-day public comment period, which we are now in, includes public hearings and the opportunity to provide oral, as well as written, comments.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: During the public comment period, we want you to tell us if we have analyzed and considered all environmental areas that potentially could be affected by the proposed action. Your comments on the draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in the final EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

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MR. HASLEY: The final step is the record of decision. This decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 days after distribution of the final EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: This decision will be made by senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army, and it is only after this decision that we would proceed with any actions.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more of the candidate test range areas. In other words, we're not faced with an either/or decision with regard to the alternative ranges. The other action, of course, that could be chosen is the "no-action" alternative.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: This next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the draft EIS. And obviously, this list is much longer than I can cover in a brief overview. But hopefully, you have had or will have a chance to look at the draft EIS and review its analyses. So, at this point, I would just like to

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highlight some of the more-significant environmental issues that we encountered and analyzed in the draft EIS.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Let me start with the two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: When we looked at land use, the primary impacts were related to the evacuation of proposed booster drop zones. In Utah, we found that activation of the booster drop zones at the Green River Launch Complex would restrict access to either the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse Point State Park.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In New Mexico, use of one of the proposed booster drop zones would necessitate the closure, evacuation, and temporarily-restricted access to the Chain of Craters area near El Malpais National Monument.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The primary mitigation that we identify in the EIS is the use of additional means of

advance notification to the public, to avoid potential disruptions to travel and recreational plans. While these measures would partially mitigate potential negative impacts, we still concluded that some impact would be both unavoidable and significant.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In terms of other land-use issues, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is pursuing options to retain the use of a portion of the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity to conduct missile launch activities.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Another significant impact we found was transportation, based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70 and the bypass road, if the Green River Launch Complex launch hazard area were activated.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: We identified as a potential mitigation measure the scheduling of launches at a time which would affect the least amount of traffic. Even so, the potential impact is considered to be significant.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And once again, I would like to

stress that these significant impacts are only associated with the booster drop zones and the launch hazard areas, which have been previously discussed.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: On this next chart, we'll look at the cultural resources. The possibility exists for disturbing or damaging previously-unrecorded archaeological artifacts or deposits as a result of several potential activities. These activities include construction activities, first-stage booster impacts, and off-road vehicles engaged in debris recovery operations.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: To reduce these potential impacts, we have identified several mitigation measures. These include surveying and monitoring of affected sites by professional archaeologists, and the use of helicopters to aid in debris recovery.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Additional mitigation measures will be following the appropriate procedures for listing any discoveries on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: On this next chart, I would like to highlight the area of health and safety. In our analysis, we found the primary potential for impacts to be related to the handling and use of live ordnance, or explosives, and propellants, and the creation of missile debris from some of the tests.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: To mitigate the potential hazards from ordnance and propellants, the EIS states that all operations involving their use would be performed by experienced personnel following approved procedures. In the case of missile debris, evacuation of potentially-affected areas is the primary mitigation, as described earlier by Lt. Col. Deeter.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: As pointed out earlier by Lt. Col. Deeter, the proposed booster drop zone north of Canyonlands National Park and the one over El Malpais National Monument could potentially be avoided, based on a recent analysis of target missile flight trajectories from the Green River and Ft. Wingate areas.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The creation of the new booster drop zone further south along both missile flight

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paths would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources in those areas.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In all likelihood, however, the potential impacts in the new booster drop zones would be similar to those already analyzed in the draft EIS, except that there would not be the restricted access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park, or the evacuation of El Malpais National Monument.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: I've taken time only to highlight a few of our findings in the draft EIS. The draft EIS has a wealth of other information and analysis in it that I hope you've had the opportunity to review. If not, you should have received, at the registration table, a summary of the draft EIS, which contains a more complete overview than time permits me to make here tonight.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: However, our main purpose in being here tonight is not to talk, but to listen, and that's because your input is very important to us in our development of the EIS. And I assure you that

your comments given here tonight will be given full consideration by the decision makers, along with other information.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And now, the closing date for receiving comments on the draft EIS is March 28th. The final EIS will be prepared and made available to the public in the late spring of 1994. And once again, the record of decision for the EIS will be issued no sooner than 30 days after distribution of the final EIS, which is expected in the summer of 1994.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And again, if you're going to submit written comments after tonight's meeting, you can do that by mailing them to the address shown here on this slide.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And once again, I would just like to say that I am pleased to see that we have a good turnout tonight. And we are here not to just give presentations, but to accept your comments, to clarify any questions. So, in order to begin to do that, at this time, I'd like to hand the meeting back over to Mr. Michaelson, so that we can get underway with accepting your comments tonight.

Thank you.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I'd like to start by saying how much we appreciate your patience in listening to all this material. It's about a 35-minute presentation, but with the interpretation, of course, it takes a little bit longer.

I know you're not done for the evening yet, but I would already like to thank Wilbur Nez for his hard work in interpreting all of that; some, I'm sure, very difficult information to put into the Navajo.

We're going to go ahead and move the podium into place. Before we take your comments, given that there is so much information that has been presented, and that many of you may be learning about this for the first time, we thought we might try taking some questions.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We have a list of cards of people who would like to speak, and we want to get to those people as soon as possible. But if there was anything that they shared with you, or in the video, that didn't make sense to you or you didn't quite understand, if we could take maybe 10 minutes or less for you to come up and just ask a question of

clarification about that.

If you have comments, we'll go ahead and wait and take those, but it might help to clear up, maybe, some misunderstandings or misconceptions, if we did that. And for that, if you would just come up to the microphone here at the podium and ask your questions of the panel: they'll answer if they can.

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: And if you would start just by stating your name for the court reporter.

TSQ-0001

MR. HARPER: Ned Harper. I have seven quick questions. The first is, if the EIS will not be available until summer, will there be public hearings at which the public can respond to the EIS after it's been released? Number two, Labyrinth Canyon is in one of the hazard zones. As a kayaker and hiker, I spend a lot of time in there. You can only go in there for over a week. Will you be able to plan to be in there, without being blown out of the water?

TSQ-0002

MR. MICHAELSON: Which hazard zone is it in; do you know? For the Green River, or for Ft. Wingate?

MR. HARPER: It's the next one after Green River.

LT. COL. DEETER: Okay, the second one down from Green River?

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MR. HARPER: Second one down.

LT. COL. DEETER: So it's not the one that affects the access to Canyonlands or --

MR. HARPER: No, the Green River touches into that hazard area, from your map.

LT. COL. DEETER: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: Let's take those two questions first, so we don't lose them. The first question was, are there additional hearings at the final EIS stage?

David, that's probably yours.

MR. HASLEY: Okay, we hold the hearings to take comments on the draft document, once it's distributed for review. The final document, once it gets distributed, to incorporate any comments and concerns provided at the draft stage. So there is no specific schedule or anything for public hearings after the final is published.

MR. HARPER: I'll save my comment for later.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. The second question, did it have to do with how will people know --

MR. HARPER: Yeah, if you go in there for over a week.

MR. MICHAELSON: The notification procedures. How do you know --

MR. HASLEY: One thing there is, we did mention that with the new booster drop zone areas that are under consideration, there will be a chance for review of that information. If that's what you wanted to know.

MR. HARPER: I just want to know, can I plan to go in there and not be interrupted in the process? Can I plan ahead?

MR. MICHAELSON: How far in advance of a launch will you make announcements?

MR. HASLEY: Right. I believe that was touched on. We are looking at, as stated in the document, advance notification 30 days in advance. And that will be the first issuance of the notification for any evacuation or closure of a particular booster drop zone. And the intent there is to widely disseminate that information, if it's in the Green River area, to motels, hotels, the chamber of commerce and recreational outfitters, and others who are in the area.

MR. HARPER: I think you'll find that a lot of the people in this area, also Durango, travel in there, as well. TSQ-0003

Question number three, if I read your map correctly, the next hazard zone down the line includes

the road that runs into the Needles area of the Canyonlands. Will that road be closed? TSQ-0004

Next question, you mentioned that there would be a yet-undetermined drop zone, possibly. Will that be in a wilderness area? How will we learn what it is? And how can we get our reactions to you? And also -- TSQ-0005

MR. MICHAELSON: Again, it might be easier if we answer that, so people understand the questions.

MR. HARPER: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: The third one was, is access to Needles cut off by the booster drop zone?

MR. HASLEY: The second drop zone, if -- I don't have the map in front of me, but if it's inside the area, the roads in the drop zone, access will be restricted up to an hour and 10 minutes, per road.

MR. HARPER: The road into Needles?

MR. HASLEY: If it goes through the booster drop zone.

MR. HARPER: If that's where -- yeah. You'll find that's a very popular area, a lot of traffic on it.

MR. HASLEY: And your fourth question has to do with --

MR. HARPER: The undetermined, as yet, drop

zone. How can we respond to what we don't know yet?

MR. HASLEY: Right, exactly, and that's why I kind of clarified the fact that there will be additional ability to comment when we have determined the -- or when we have established the new booster drop zone. We will come back out with information, basically, to everyone, on where the location of those booster drop zones are. So you'll have your opportunity --

MR. HARPER: How do we learn that?

MR. HASLEY: Excuse me?

MR. HARPER: How do we learn that?

LT. COL. DEETER: Are you on the mailing list for the EIS?

MR. HARPER: I guess I will be.

LT. COL. DEETER: You will be notified. You'll get a mailing of that.

MR. HARPER: Okay. TSQ-0006

Is Shiprock under or near the flight path?

MR. HASLEY: Shiprock is actually under the flight path, yes. TSQ-0007

MR. HARPER: One of the things we learned in the aftermath of the Gulf War is that these rockets aren't nearly as accurate as the press portrayed them being. What if one of these rockets goes wrong?

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LT. COL. DEETER: Yeah, we're not flying SCUDs out of Green River. We don't propose to fly SCUDs out of Green River. The missiles that we are flying will be tested at White Sands, during flight tests, prior to ever being flown from off-range. We also don't want to have --

MR. HARPER: What's going over Shiprock, if it's not SCUDs?

LT. COL. DEETER: It will be a target missile. It will be --

MR. HARPER: My question still stands: What happens if it goes wrong?

MR. MICHAELSON: Maybe you need to talk about the flight-termination system.

LT. COL. DEETER: If there is an inadvertent malfunction after the launch, then the flight safety officer has an opportunity to evaluate, based upon where the target path is, and if he can bring it down, if he has to take a flight-termination action. And he attempts, then, to bring that booster down at the best location that he can, to have the minimum safety impact.

On the other hand, it may be that it's going off-course, and he'll allow it to come on in, and it will come into White Sands, but he won't be able to

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determine exactly where it will be.

MR. GARRISON: Could be El Paso, too.

LT. COL. DEETER: He would take action before he allowed it to do that.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, do you have some questions of clarification you wanted to ask?

MR. GARRISON: I have a question --

MR. MICHAELSON: Just state your name, please.

MR. GARRISON: My name is Edward Garrison.

The U.S. Congress has acted, some time ago, to pass a law to close a variety of the military bases in this country and around the world. That law has been passed by Congress and signed by the President. As a result of that law, the Army has notified the areas around Ft. Wingate, including the city of Gallup, the Navajo Nation, the Zuni Nation, and other interested parties, which have been involved in very complex negotiations, for more than a year, to decide the future use of that land.

TSQ-0008

It seems to me that the Army no longer has the option to use that land, or if it intends to use that land, is demonstrating bad faith with Gallup, the Navajos, the Zunis and other people. So I -- my question is, what is the disposition of that land, and does the Army intend to renege or violate the act of

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Congress and take that land back?

LT. COL. DEETER: You're referring to the base closure act.

MR. GARRISON: Yes.

LT. COL. DEETER: Ft. Wingate is on the base closure act, and there are certain provisions in there for that base to be used by other than the Department of the Army. And there are certain procedures that Department of Defense has to go through to be able to transfer that usage to another agency, and right now they are going through that notification to attempt to obtain use for another agency within the Department of Defense.

MR. MICHAELSON: Who is that?

LT. COL. DEETER: That --

TSQ-0009

MR. GARRISON: So, in fact, the negotiations that have taken place so far, both with Gallup, the Navajo Nation, and the Zuni Nation, will be a wasted effort, and that would be based on a bad-faith understanding with the United States Army.

LT. COL. DEETER: I'm not sure I would classify it as that. I believe that they do plan, in the current proposal, to turn a great portion of Wingate back to whoever it is that they have agreed to turn it over to. It is a very small portion of it

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that they would like to be able to maintain for these launch activities, and they have to go through a legal process to be able to obtain that permission to be able to do that.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is it the Army that's making that request?

LT. COL. DEETER: No, the Department of Defense is requesting the usage of it. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is the agency that's requesting usage of it.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

You have a question?

MS. HAMILTON: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: State your name.

MS. HAMILTON: My name is Irene Hamilton. And I have a question about mystery debris.

TSQ-0010

Specifically -- I am not a chemist, so I don't know what this would be, but I will address the issue in my statement, but will you -- I just want to ask if you would notify the public as to what kind of debris they might encounter and if those chemical compounds would pose a hazard?

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Once again, the only planned debris, of course -- we have the booster drop zones, in which we would drop a booster. That booster

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might have some, a little bit, of solid propellant in it, when it hits the ground. That would be recovered immediately and taken away, and if any were dropped out of the casing, that piece -- pieces of propellant would also be picked up and removed from the area.

MS. HAMILTON: How about very small pieces?

MR. HASLEY: The only case where very small pieces would be scattered over any area would be if a flight-termination action had to be made, which, of course, is not planned, but should that take place, that's where small pieces would come from. And there would be a debris recovery team go out and pick up as many pieces as could be found, and remove it from the area.

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me add to that, that in the development of the missile, we're also required to go through hazardous-material analysis and evaluation before we're able to use anything on board a target.

MS. HAMILTON: Yeah. Yeah, I address this because I grew up in the Blanding, Utah, area, and missiles were launched from Blanding, and we're -- I had family members residing in the booster drop zone, and we had -- we're still recovering, we're still finding pink-colored chunks of flammable substances, and children play with those things, even to this

TSQ-0011

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day. And you know, what hazard does that pose? I mean, would you let your children play with those things?

MR. HASLEY: Once again, that would -- I'm assuming that that would be the solid rocket motor propellant, which is somewhat, as far as lighting it -- it's not flammable as far as bursting into flames; however, we would go and pick up, once again, all the pieces that we found of any propellant that is dropped in the area, whether -- you know, wherever it would be.

As far as the hazard associated with playing with it, it would not be a good idea, of course, to play with it. And we would attempt to pick up every piece that is in the area.

MR. MICHAELSON: Are you signed up to speak, also? Okay.

Why don't we go ahead and start taking those comments. If you'll hang on a second, I have the cards of the people who signed up, and I'm just going to call them out in the order in which they were handed to me, just to ease the process, so no one has to stand up in a big, long line.

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me just ask, do we have any other questions of clarification?

TSQ-0012

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MR. JOHNSON: Yes. Yes, we do.

LT. COL. DEETER: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry. Well, I'm just aware of the hour; it's 9 o'clock, and I hope people don't have to leave before we start taking co[illegible]

MR. JOHNSON: Well, I've got three questions. One is, during your presentation with the overhead, where you have the hazardous materials/wastes, the potential impacts as well as mitigations, why was that not covered?

MR. HASLEY: We tried to, basically, pick one of the areas -- highlight one area per slide, and basically, in the interests of time, leave it up long enough to everybody to read it, but it wasn't for any particular reason why we avoided one or the other. We tried to pick significant ones to highlight on each slide, is what we tried to do.

MR. JOHNSON: I think that was already addressed as a great concern by one lady here.

MR. HASLEY: All right.

MR. JOHNSON: And the other one is, could you tell us what the status of the proposal is to turn the Ft. Wingate back to the Army, after it was passed on the base closure act?

MR. HASLEY: Right now -- once again, it has

TSQ-0013

TSQ-0014

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been closed, under base closure, and is sitting in caretaker status. However, there is a time period, that we're in right now, where a Department of Defense organization, can, if they have a need, submit a proposal for use of a portion of that property. And that is, basically, the status of it. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization has submitted a proposal to retain a portion of Ft. Wingate for its use.

MR. JOHNSON: One last question --

MR. HASLEY: Not the whole -- once again, the intent is not to come back and own all of Ft. Wingate; only to retain -- and when I say "retain," be able to utilize a certain portion of that area for missile launch activities, and also have the surrounding area there for the launch hazard area. But we're not looking at taking away -- for instance, there are some uses going on right now, with the food distribution center and other things. We're not looking at coming in and taking over that and not allowing those operations to coexist on Ft. Wingate, also.

MR. MICHAELSON: Will you state your name for the court reporter?

MR. JOHNSON: One last question. What is the cost of the proposed missile launch to the taxpayer?

LT. COL. DEETER: The total program cost for

TSQ-0015

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the total TMD program is quite expensive.

MR. JOHNSON: Could you put a dollar amount?

LT. COL. DEETER: I would say something like probably $20 to $30 billion, total, for the total TMD, Theater Missile Defense program, because this is quite an extensive program that involves more than just one missile system. It's a major weapons systems development for our nation.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. I also would have additional comments and written comments. And my name is Amos Johnson.

MR. MICHAELSON: How about we take questions from one more individual, and then get to the comments?

MR. HURLEY: My question is, have you written a draft environmental impact statement?

Did you write -- can you hear me?

MR. HASLEY: Yes, yes.

MR. HURLEY: Did you write a draft environmental impact statement?

MR. HASLEY: Yes. That's why we're here tonight, because there is a draft environmental impact statement that was published.

TSQ-0016

MR. HURLEY: My second question is, why didn't you bring it?

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MR. HASLEY: We do have copies of it. We --

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you like a copy?

MR. HURLEY: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: I think there was also one sent to the chapter house here; if any of you want to review it, it was provided. So that's no problem.

MR. HASLEY: Certainly, and we did bring some copies with us --

MR. HURLEY: So there's enough for people here?

MR. HASLEY: I'm not sure if we have enough for everybody here, but we do have -- we did bring some with us. And if need be, if somebody would like a copy of it, we can provide it to them as quick as we can get it out.

TSQ-0017

MR. HURLEY: All right. One short question. Maybe it's the same thing. If you wrote a draft environmental impact statement, but you're contemplating changing things, like the so-called "drop zones," will you write another draft environmental impact statement?

MR. HASLEY: What we will do, and I alluded to it earlier, when these new areas are established, we will provide that information out to the public. Everybody on the mailing list, anybody that's signed

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up here tonight, that new information will be provided to them, with an opportunity to comment on those new areas. Yes, we will.

MR. MICHAELSON: Will those be public hearings, then, again?

MR. HASLEY: We will look at, once again, providing the information to everyone and then coming back to the affected areas where those booster drop zones are and holding some type of meeting to come and collect their comments.

TSQ-0018

MR. HURLEY: I couldn't help but hear you say "some type of meeting." Is that a different type from this type?

MR. HASLEY: Either a public hearing -- or, it will be a meeting to officially take comments, whether it's a public hearing or some informational meetings throughout the area.

MR. HURLEY: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Did you have a question, or were you going to make a comment at this point?

MR. SIMMS: I just want to express myself on what's being proposed here.

MR. MICHAELSON: We are going to call -- did you sign up to speak tonight?

MR. SIMMS: Yes.

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MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Do you mind? We're just trying to take people in the order in which they signed up --

LT. COL. DEETER: We're trying to clarify anything on what was presented so far.

MR. MICHAELSON: -- so that the people who got here first have the opportunity to speak first, in case they need to be going. You may be first; I don't know. Are you Nelson Lee Simms?

MR. SIMMS: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, then, you're all set. Let's go.

Let me just make a brief comment about how we're going to go about doing this. We're going to start calling the names of the people who have signed up. Because we want to record your comments accurately and fully, we ask that you speak clearly in the microphone, and if you would, state your name for court reporter.

In order to try and get through this and so that people can get through as early as possible, we're going to have five minutes for you to speak. And after we've gone through the full list of speakers, if people still want to come back a second time, we'll do that.

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To make it easy for you to know how your five minutes is going, when you're four minutes into it, I'll hold up one finger (indicating), telling you you have one minute to go. And then, when five minutes are up, I'll just hold up my hand like this (indicating), to allow you a comfortable place to end your comments.

And I should also mention, since it has come up, that there is a copy of the EIS here in this chapter. We also sent them to the Pine Hill Chapter House, the Career Development Office in Crownpoint, the Crownpoint Chapter House, and the Iyanbito Chapter House. With that, we'll take it away -- yes?

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me ask a question about the need for interpretation of any of the comments that are made here.

Do you know whether or not we have people here that would need to have a translation of these comments?

THE REPORTER: Why doesn't he ask that in Navajo?

MR. MICHAELSON: Could you ask them in Navajo, Wilbur, if they would like the comments translated into Navajo?

MR. NEZ: (Translates into Navajo.)

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(Conversations in Navajo, not transcribed.)

MR. NEZ: I guess what they would like is that -- for people that would like to speak in Navajo, that they would translate to you, so that we can have it translated, but for those that can speak English, you can just reply in English.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. All right.

TS-0001

MR. SIMMS: Okay. My name is Nelson Lee Simms, and I'm a college student over here at Navajo Community College. And I appreciate the U.S. Army coming here and telling us about this, you know. And there's probably some -- you know, you guys brought up that previous tests has been going on at Ft. Wingate. And I was just wondering, did the public have a say in it, or did you guys just do it?

And anyway, Ft. Wingate has been part of our history for many years and, you know, that's been like an Army, sort of like, spot on our reservation, close to our reservation. And when we heard that it was going to be closed down, I was, you know, elated. I was happy, you know. And now, all of a sudden, you know, you guys come here and tell us, "Hey, we're going to be doing tests from Ft. Wingate." And in a way, you know, I'm just saying, you know, what about all these defense cuts? You know, President Clinton

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TS-0001

has been saying and, you know, you guys talk about $20 billion. That's a lot of money. You know, there's other uses for that, I think. 1

Anyway, I'm not putting down the Army or anything. You guys are doing a good job, you know, protecting our country and stuff, you know. And I only have one thing that bothers me, in your proposal here, it says, you know, that this is -- what do you call it? -- non-destructive; you will be launching non-destructive missiles. What if one goes wrong? You say it's just going to be directed to the test site. But what if it goes, you know, wrong on the way? You probably have some kind of a self-destruct mechanism, to make it blow up. And I think that's all I have to say. 2

And you know, I think this is sort of like a bad time to -- most of our elders are, you know, at home, and they're all uninformed. Like, I see that lady right there, with the scarf over her head. You know, most of our elders are like that. If they were here, they'd probably be really against this.

I just appreciate for you guys listening to me. And I've never been in the Army; I don't know how you guys operate. But thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Amos Johnson.

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TS-0002

MR. JOHNSON: In response to the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command's proposed missile launches, I am submitting the following general comments for the record.

After reviewing the EIS, I have found the draft inadequate and too general, without specifics. In the advent of the post cold war, under what criteria did the U.S. Army decide on additional missile launches, if the U.S. is the only threat to the world? During the Gulf war with Iraq, how many SCUD missiles did stray from their targets? How many innocent casualties? Why did these missiles stray from their targets? 1 2 3

Under a Congressional mandate to close the U.S. Army depots, such as Ft. Wingate, under the proposed plan, the site is to be reoccupied by the U.S. Army, which is a violation of the U.S. Congressional mandate. 4

Without addressing past treaty violations by the United States and its military against Indian tribes of America, the use of military strategy to launch missiles is another violation of those treaties. The very existence of the indigenous people, traditional beliefs, cultural practices, and language, we now face extinction due to a lack of 5 6

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understanding of its way of life by the U.S. Army, society, and other groups.

We Dineh believe that our existence is dependent on the nondestructive but harmonious teachings and beliefs of the environment. Our passage into this world is spiritual guidance, to live within the four sacred mountains occupied by the deity, has got to be preserved. 7

The plan that each sacred mountain face each other, creating a sacred spiritual dome, cannot be destroyed, and only can be destroyed by destructive foreign objects, such as missiles. In the event of a traditional ceremony, in its sacred spiritual state, such a ceremony cannot be disturbed by anyone, such as the U.S. Army; any thing, such as missiles; and told to be evacuated. 8

Comments on the draft environmental impact statement. In section 2.1, page 2-13, target missile launch requirements: The Army ground-based flight testing with temporary evacuation does not specifically address how evacuation will be executed. 9

Section 2.1.113, page 2-15, target missile test mishaps. This section addresses how the Army personnel will be protected, such as bunkers; but does not address how the public will be protected. 10

Section 2.1.3, page 2-16, termination of a flight. This impact of flight on human casualties or property damage, would be extremely remote in the event it impacted in a flight corridor. It does not specify the number of people or property occupying those areas. 11

Cultural resources. Due to different geographical locations between White Sands and Ft. Wingate, more specific information is required. And this section does not mention any sacred springs, sites, traditional ceremonial herb-gathering sites, which is protected under the Native American Religious Freedom Act. 12

I hope that these comments will be fully addressed, with specific information.

In closing, I object to the U.S. Army's proposed missile launch under alternative number one, due to violations of the proposed revision of the Native American Religious Freedom Act. 13

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you for your careful review of the EIS.

Would you just state your name again?

MR. JOHNSON: Amos Johnson.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

Tito Gutierrez?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: No? Okay.

Edward R. Garrison.

MR. GARRISON: Edward Garrison. I have several points to make concerning malfunctions of missiles, and certainly, other people have raised questions like that before. I'd like to get into some more specific points on this, both with regard to target missiles, as well as defensive missiles.

First of all, everyone knows that missiles are not perfect. All missiles malfunction at various times. There are no perfect missile systems, either as a target missile or a defensive missile. If missiles were perfect, we wouldn't need to be testing them, to begin with. So we have to assume there will be malfunctions, and there have to be ways to deal with malfunctions.

Now, some of the possible types of malfunctions that occur to me, for example, are that missiles do, in fact, go off-course. They don't follow the intended trajectory; they go off-course. You also have, at various times, a malfunction in the fuel system, which results in a short trajectory, and

the missile does not travel as far as it is intended to travel. Also, as you have described here, the missiles that have different booster stages, and it sometimes happens that a subsequent stage does not ignite after the previous booster stage falls off.

Now, you've talked about how there would be a self-destruct provision, but even the self-destruct signals do not always work. It's entirely possible that a missile may go off-course or it may fall short and a self-destruct signal be sent up and the self-destruct signal will not result in a self-destruct. And this missile, perhaps still with a lot of fuel on it, would fall short on its flight path, perhaps on Shiprock, or it could wobble off-course and land someplace like Durango or Cortez or Farmington, or who knows where. 1

So there are various problems, which really have not been addressed, pertaining to malfunctions of the target missiles coming down from Utah.

With respect to the defensive missiles, it seems to me there are some significant questions there, also. We have to assume that not all defensive missiles will hit their target. Again, if it were a perfect missile, you would not need the testing. So we must assume that these missiles will miss their

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TS-0003

target. So not only do you have the target missile landing, undestructed, down on White Sands or someplace; we will have the Patriot-type missile going up in the air, and then it's going to have to fall down someplace.

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Again, you would have -- you would intend to have a self-destruct provision, but again, those self-destruct provisions don't always work. There's always various kinds of malfunctions, computer malfunctions, whatever, that happen. So it seems that that issue has not been addressed.

Finally, it's been described that the intention is to intercept all of the target missiles over the existing White Sands Missile Range area. That simply is not really believable, because that would mean that all your tests would be identical, and there's simply no point in doing the same test over and over and over again. You're going to want to add variability in your test conditions. You're going to want to have different variability in the altitudes at which the intercept occurs. You're going to have variability in the distance. If it works 50 miles away, then you're going to want to try it 100 miles away, and then maybe 150 miles away, and then maybe 200 miles away.

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You're not going to want to do every test the same. You're going to want to vary the angle of the launch of the defensive missile; you'll want to vary the angle of intercept. So all of these would result in a lot of variability, plus the speed of the defensive missile, which would be related to its altitude; the speed of the target missile.

So it seems to me that it is simply not believable that all of the tests would be the same and all of the tests would result in the impact occurring, specifically, over White Sands or Ft. Bliss.

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One final point, on a different topic, on the closure of Interstate 70. It occurs to me that Yucca Mountain in Utah, is being proposed -- Yucca Mountain in Nevada, is being proposed as the primary federal high-hazard nuclear waste depository. If that comes to pass, there would be semi trucks carrying highly radioactive nuclear waste, which would be stopped or intercepted along the highway and may be sitting there for 12 hours with a load of nuclear waste and waiting for the clearance to go ahead and pass through that interstate. And that seems to me to be a really high and unacceptable public health hazard.

Thank you.

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me comment on a couple

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of those things, starting with the last one.

In my prepared remarks, I stated that we would only close the highways for a maximum of one hour and 10 minutes. And then, if we saw that we weren't going to be able to launch, or for some reason we weren't ready to intercept at White Sands, then we'd open it up to traffic, allow it to go back through, and we would have to close it again. That's the way we operate at White Sands right now.

So 12 hours is the maximum time that we would evacuate the hazard areas. That's so that the people that are occupying those areas can leave and we may not keep them out for the entire 12 hours, but we'd keep them out for -- we would announce that that's the kind of time that you would have. But the highways, we would only close them for, normally, an hour and 10 minutes.

Your comments, you probably could work in my program office, the way you described all of the characterizations that you'd have to take to look at the various tests you have to be able to do, with the angles of attack, the velocities of the targets, the altitudes, the distances, and those types of things. For that very reason, you have to use a large range like White Sands.

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White Sands is over 4,000 square miles, and when you start taking a look at that much real estate, you can actually vary your tests. You can conduct very high altitude intercepts; you can conduct very low altitude intercepts. You can vary your speed. You can vary your angles. And that's why you really need to have a longer-range capability, such as what we would get out of either Ft. Wingate or Green River.

However, you did bring up the point that, occasionally, we would want to test the envelope, so to speak, your maximum range. And for that reason, you would not, probably, be able to do all of your tests at White Sands. And we may find that we have to take some of our tests to some of these other ranges.

MR. MICHAELSON: Irene Hamilton.

TS-0004

MS. HAMILTON: My name is Irene Hamilton, and I address you with a concerned conscience. I also have recollections of missile firings over the Utah Navajo reservation in the 1960s. Like I said before, I grew up in the Blanding, Utah, area, and they used to have horrible launchers, I guess. And they used to launch Pershing missiles from Blanding, or an area outside of Blanding, to White Sands Missile Range. And I had family residing in the booster drop zones, so I speak for them, also.

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The debris that remain are a constant reminder. There are assorted sizes of khaki-colored missile shrapnel. There are pink-colored chunks of a flammable substance. Curious children have lit the pink fragments and watch them spin like flaming firecrackers. Would you let your children play with those things?

Furthermore, people have observed that the pink fragments rest in a circle of dead earth, meaning that nothing grows where they have fallen. It must make the earth sterile.

This is not the first time. The elders speak of a misguided missile or booster embedded in the hills near Hatch, Utah. It had gone off-course and was outside the evacuated area. Has the public been told that the missile firings of the 1960s included token monetary compensation for the evacuees? That must have appeased many a poor person's conscience. I think it also took advantage of their poverty. 2

We are concerned for our lives. The numerous firings will create a hardship for people. The question remains, what dangers do the debris present? And let me assure you that the debris that remains are very small, and you can't pick up all the little pieces. The people of the 1960s may not have been

adequately informed. What they know, they know from experience. They recall showers of burning debris during the night firings.

I think we know enough that we will not let it happen again. We do not want missiles fired over our lands and our homes. 3

We do not want missiles fired over our lands and our homes.

(Speaks in Navajo.)

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Robert Hurley.

MR. HURLEY: Thank you. I'm going to take kind of a scattered kind of approach to this, but --

MR. HASLEY: Would you just state your name for us, please?

MR. HURLEY: All right. My name is Robert Hurley, H-u-r-l-e-y.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

MR. HURLEY: My remarks aren't very organized, but I do have some things I want to say. The first thing I'd like to say, very clearly, is that this is a harebrained idea, and it's very offensive to me. 1 "Harebrained" sounds kind of intemperate as a word, but what are we to think of a government that proposes to bombard its own citizens with metal fragments from

the sky? So that's why I use the word "harebrained."

I use the word "offensive" for several reasons. It's certainly offensive that so much of our money is being tagged for such a foolish project. 2 Isn't it time to start thinking about peace, after all? 3

Another reason I use the word "offensive" is something that nobody else yet has brought up. There is a civil liberties question here, in this proposal. The U.S. Army is proposing to impose the equivalent of martial law in peacetime. I don't know if this can be done, constitutionally, but it's certainly a problem for me to imagine that the U.S. Army can come to me, or to anyone here tonight, and tell them that they have to be evacuated from their own land. 4

Now, what if they don't want to be evacuated from Canyonlands National Park or from El Malpais National Monument, or from many other places that are public land? What if they refuse to be evacuated? Then will they be arrested? And then will they be taken to jail? 5

It is offensive from the point of view of our right to travel, our right to experience our own sacred land, whether we're Anglo or Native American, because our national parks and monuments have become

that to the -- to many American people, and maybe a majority. They're a sacred land to millions now. And the thought of your dumping your toys and fragments of your toys on those lands is certainly offensive to me.

Also, there is a question of jurisdiction, of cooperation between civilian agencies, such as the 6 National Park Service, and others, the BLM, the State, which are civilian-controlled agencies, and, supposedly, under our monitoring, our supervision.

In the case of the proposed evacuations and road closures, the Army, it seems, would take precedence and would actually take over the government of the area that's affected, without any civilian input, and against my idea of a civil and civilian government. So maybe "martial law" is a bit exaggerated, but what else would you call it? I can't think of another term.

If I have any more time, I'd like to --

MR. MICHAELSON: You have a minute.

MR. HURLEY: All right. One minute more. I'd like to point out that something very important was left out of the environmental impact statement. And perhaps that procedure was used in order to leave it out. We're being treated here as if we're a piece of

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land, you know. But -- and in the health and safety concerns, nothing was said about the psychological health, the stress under which many people would come; psychological stress, knowing that there were missiles flying over them. And knowing that if those missiles malfunction, people might be killed. This is a real possibility, you know, when we hear of satellites coming back into the atmosphere, reentering the atmosphere. Everybody is worried.

And so, actually, what I'm getting at here is that we can't have a peaceful society and a militaristic society at the same time. We need to start thinking about other things besides war toys and war games and little wars, one after the other.

That's all, thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HASLEY: I'd like to make a couple of points in clarification --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: This isn't your time. It's our time, and you're taking our time.

MR. HASLEY: If a comment is made, and I can help and answer something back that maybe gives a little more understanding -- if you all would like to move on, then we can do that, and I can save my comments for later, if that's more appropriate.

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MR. MICHAELSON: The court reporter is going to need a break soon. I was hoping we could make it through the list of speakers before we took that break.

The next person on our list is -- I believe it's Terry Lyn Long. You can pronounce that, maybe, for us.

 MS. LONG: It's Terry Lyn Long.

(Speaks in Navajo.)

Well, you're here in my nation, so, with respect, you should learn our language when you come here. So out of respect for myself, I'm telling you guys who I am.

If -- okay, the first thing is the Green River Launch Complex. The booster drop zone, you made a comment saying it might move south. So is that within the Shiprock area, down this way?

And as the people who spoke before me are saying that, the debris and all that, you know, I'm totally against this. This is our Mother Earth. We have her, and this is the only one we're going to get. So we should treat her with respect, keep her, and then we'll have her for as long as we can. Right now, we're just playing around with her, shooting missiles up into Father Sky, and it's just disgusting. I mean, don't you have respect for your

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mother? Because this is our mother; this is your mother. And it's just that this thing -- I don't know; it's kind of stupid.

And as before, like they said, why can't we just make peace? Why can't we use the money for education and other programs that we need; the homeless. Why are we sending our money out of state -- or out of this continent to other states? You know, we could be using that money here. But yet, we're too busy thinking about war. It's just stupid.

I mean, we all say we need to grow up, and I think the whole country needs to grow up, especially the military.

That's all I've got to say.

MR. MICHAELSON: I can't read the handwriting on this one, the first name, but it looks like the last name is Benally. Starts with a "B". Box 722, Shiprock.

Okay. Maybe you could spell it for her, too.

 MR. BENALLY: That must be me; nobody reads my writing. My name is Christie Benally.

My comments are along the lines of, I think the Navajos have been government guinea pigs ever since white man stepped in this territory. First, it was marching them across the state of New Mexico, and

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trying to make farmers out of them. You know, that didn't work out. Then we are sent back. Then we were told to lay down our arms. Then World War II came around, and then they used our language to -- in the campaign against the Japanese.

And I say this because my father was one of those people that was drafted. When he was 16 years old, he was going to school at the Wingate Boarding School, and he was drafted to be a part of these Code Talkers. And I don't think that, to this day, the nation as a whole and -- has really recognized what contributions the tribe, the Navajo Nation, has contributed to this whole country. And that's our language; that's the basis of our culture.

Along with the -- in the name of defense, you had uranium mines left and right in this whole territory, and I don't think any of those people were fairly compensated. You know, they were -- there's just been a law passed to give some of the families compensation, but a lot of times it's just a lot of bureaucratic red tape, to be able to see that money come in, and a long time after the victims have passed on.

And now, again, with the federal cutbacks, I'm really surprised to see such a large amount of money

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going to the defense, when our health care is really being cut back. We have a new hospital facility up here, sitting on top of the hill, that cost about $20 million to construct, and we can't even, you know, fully staff that. And I would really like to see this money -- to see that hospital fully staffed, because Shiprock is the largest Indian community in this United States. There's about 40,000 people living here and that work here.

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So, you know, I think from a standpoint of a person, you know, being with this nation, that this is really an environmental injustice.

And as far as the EIS, I know it's a process that's usually -- has to be completed in any environmental impact, but I wish that the federal government and -- you know, in this case, the defense, would really recognize the culture as people, living people, not just burial sites.

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And you know, the culture is, you know, the language, the people, and everything that we exist on. And the lady that spoke before me said, "Mother Earth," but, you know, if it wasn't for the earth, we wouldn't be here; people wouldn't be here. You know, we show a lot of respect for the air, the water, and the -- the soil. And if -- if things can't grow, I

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think, you know, then our existence here on this planet is limited.

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And I know your job is with the defense, but if -- traditionally, if a Navajo encounters a problem, they approach whoever is coming -- let's say it's the white man; they will hold up their hands and go out and meet them. They would say, "Okay, let's stop and talk about this. Let's see what the problem is." That's the Navajo's way of solving problems, you know, not shooting at each other and killing people. That's the peaceful way to solve problems, and I think that the nation and the whole world should reconsider how they make settlements.

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And as far as the missile range, I don't know what other sites were considered, but I am totally objecting to this, also. And you know, there's other sites that could be used, possibly, maybe like Colorado Springs; there's that Ft. Carson over there, that they could use. This site might have been selected because they say, "Well, there's nobody out there. There's just a bunch of Indians living out there." But Indians do like to live in the rural areas, because basically -- you know, this is our nation.

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And I don't think in any of the plans, in any

of the federal plans -- they always get together in Washington and come up with these plans, and never really consider us as a nation, you know, that we are a part -- we should be a part of this plan and we should have been in the planning, been acknowledged a lot sooner.

Thanks.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Looks like Randy Benally.

 MR. BENALLY: My name is Randy Benally. I represent all Navajo people who have been neglected by the U.S. government, neglected through funds which is eaten up every year by the Department of Defense. $30 billion, what could you possibly do with that?

LT. COL. DEETER: Protect our soldiers.

MR. BENALLY: Protect our soldiers from who? From the Iraqis?

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We go to Somalia; we help a bunch of starving black people; we kill a bunch of them, but yet you don't even go to Bosnia when there's bloodshed, real bloodshed. Why don't you play war over there? Spend some of that 30,000 -- 30 billion over there. I am deeply opposed to this missile testing. Deeply opposed.

I also represent the Navajo people who are still concerned about our recent outbreak of mystery illness, which the federal government claims to be Hanta Virus. The origin of Hanta Virus comes from the Far East. Now, we Navajo people here, we live in a rural area. Like I said, we've been neglected by your government. So we don't have the luxury that you live in: Nice homes, pesticide every year. We've lived with rodents all our lives. And all of a sudden, they tell us, this disease comes from a mouse known as the "deer mouse." Come on, get real. Who are you telling, man?

You know, I'd like to see Shiprock flourish. I'd like to grow a few more years here. I'd like to keep my hair. I don't want any debris falling on this community. This is probably one of the only nice buildings you'll see in this community, other than the hospital. Money well spent over there, until they cut back on the personnel.

I'll tell you why I'm offended. I'm offended because every year we submit a budget to the U.S. House, Congress. What do they do? They chop it up. Chop it up, after the Department of Defense takes a third of the U.S. Government's budget. That's why we get poor funding here. That's why we have

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insufficient homes.

Now, you were talking about probably building facilities on these areas to store these missiles, or whatever. You'll probably build nice highways, nice storage facilities. Here on the reservation, most of our roads are dirt, dirt roads. Washboard, have you ever seen a washboard? That's how they are.

And the one thing I don't want to leave out is, I do thank you for being here. Yes, I do. 3 Involving us for the first time. For the first time. There have been numbers of tests, probably we've never noticed.

Now this mystery illness, possibly could have came from one of your maneuvers, because the U.S. Army, the Department of Defense, is constantly doing missions, or whatever you want to call it, games, weekend warriors, over northern Arizona, southern Utah, over in that area where the mystery illness was found. Constantly doing that.

So thank you for allowing us on this consulting here. I don't know how you guys can sit up there and tell us all your rhetoric, your government rhetoric, and tell us "It's all right. We're doing studies. It's all right." Everywhere the U.S. Army has been, everywhere the armed forces have been, there

have been repercussions. Look at what you guys did to the western Shoshones. A lot of them are still waiting to be paid from the U.S. Government. The downwinders. You guys ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

Another important thing I wanted to make 4 mention of is the fact that we're in the post cold war, like the good gentleman said before. Who are we protecting ourselves from? One missile comes through from the Iraqis, from the Muslims, whoever you're afraid of, Mr. Deeter; whoever you're afraid of, it's going to come through. That will be the end. Have you ever played missile command video games? You cannot stop every missile. Eventually, it will get you. It will.

I'd just like to say that I hope nothing happens here, and I hope all these people are against this. I am disappointed that not more people came out. I hope that doesn't reflect to you or give you the impression that people don't care around here. Oh, they do. They just understand that the U.S. 5 Government has more leverage over them. They've been in bondage. We've been in bondage under you guys. We have to beg you for money every year. So we know what your decision is already: you've already made it.

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And another thing that offends me is, on your little diagrams here, of the four proposed sites, three of them are in the sea and this is the only one that's on land. The only one on land. And it happens to be near three reservations. Three reservations. Why don't you go play war games in the Pacific Ocean? Or go to Saudi Arabia, since you're good buddies with them, I think. Play in the desert.

I think -- I think my time is up. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: William Lee?

TS-0009 MR. LEE: My name is William Lee. I'm the Chapter President here in Shiprock. I'd just like to extend to you, to welcome you here to Shiprock, and to hear our comments here concerning our community and our reservation.

And as being part of a leader within the community of Shiprock, and respecting my elderly people here in Shiprock, and in the community, as well, within the Shiprock area and Shiprock chapter, which is in the form of a chapter, form of a city government here on the reservation, Navajo reservation; in a recent meeting that we had, we have announced and mentioned this missile defense, that the majority -- not the majority, but the chapter, as a

1

whole, had opposed to the proposed potential flight path over the reservation. And I would just like to make this comment to you, that the majority of people on the reservation, I am sure, are opposed, from this area.

And the people's main concern was not only the environmental impact on our reservation, our land, but also the danger in failure of the missile, which 2 might -- which would be going over our community.

And I think, from the view of the people, that the Army needs to do more modification of selecting a test site that -- for the safety and the health of our people. And you need to breathe our hazardous 3 material that would be flying over, that might be 4 landing within our area.

And I'd just like to let you know that the community of Shiprock is strongly opposing the White missile range -- missile range.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Ned Harper.

TS-0010 MR. HARPER: I'm Ned Harper. I have three points. 1

The first is that your EIS process is all wrong. Two points here: First, it's prepared by

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people who are in support of the project. There is no systematic inclusion of people who would question its environmental impact in a serious manner, so it ends up being a specious document, from the beginning. Secondly, your process of public review is in the reverse order. You should have the document available for the public to study at some length, and then we can make a reasonable response to it. But your process, frankly, is a sham.

Second point: I'm not convinced, given the comments that Dr. Garrison has made, that no rocket will -- never fall on Shiprock, but even if a rocket doesn't fall here, you're going to impact Shiprock. You're going to impact it hard.

There's a very simple economic principle. It's the principle of opportunity-cost. That 2 principle says that if you use your resources to do one thing, you have to give up doing something else. When we spend an estimated 30 billion on a project -- incidentally, I don't believe that for a second: the military has a long history of lying to the public about what a project is going to cost, and it turns out to cost two, three, four, five times as much. So I'll say at least 60 billion -- and that's probably a reasonable underestimate -- 60 billion is going to be

spent on this project, when up the street we've got a hospital that's just being built, and there 450 health workers who have been let go, and they may not even open the damn thing. Why not? Because of your project.

We have a college up the road. It's a good little college, but it's the people; it's not the building that makes it good. The college is located in a funky old BIA boarding school and will continue to be located there, because of your project. You're taking that money from us. You can't do both. You can do one or do the other. 3

Finally, I have to ask, where does this flight path go? It goes over wilderness area and it goes over a Native American area. Why? Because they're expendable, in the eyes of our culture. Our culture has always regarded the wilderness and Native Americans as expendable. I thought we were growing up. Terry suggested that we needed to do that. I think we do. I think our values are really suspect here.

But don't take my word for it; take the words of General Eisenhower. His retirement speech, which, in my view, was one of the great speeches of the 20th Century, mentions the military-industrial complex. He

said that it was "a corrosive, destructive force in America," by which its people get rich, other people advance their careers, and the rest of the society is left to pay the bill.

We're going to pay the bill for this one; we're going to pay it big, and be left holding an empty sack.

Thanks for nothing.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Lula Jackson.

TS-0011 MS. JACKSON: Good evening. My name is Lula Jackson, and I'm also a community leader here, of Shiprock. I'd like to take this opportunity to express my comments and also my concern.

I hope you all and the senior decision-making group will consider our comments and concern. It is time that I, on behalf of Shiprock community, including numerous communities, the surrounding 1 communities, I totally object to the proposed White Sands Missile Range site. I am very sorry for the employees there, but I totally object to that.

The proposed potential flight path is over one of our -- south sacred mountain, and which is dividing our east and our west and our north. There's more population for the White Sands Missile Range proposed

2

site. I am very much concerned of my people, their well-being, health.

3

And in closing, the defense decision -- the defense decision-making group to have respect for our culture. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kee Cohoe.

TS-0012 MR. COHOE: My name is Kee Cohoe. I'm a native here in Shiprock. My -- I'd like to express my feelings and my concerns.

To me, this missile, I think it is true what the people say here, just like, back two or three years ago, they complained; people die of disease, and they call it "Navajo disease." So this missile that you said it is hazard, this flame or whatever, radiation, if it comes down to the reservation, if it kills some more people, who you going to blame, a lizard? Spider? What -- who we going to blame?

I don't think this white mice -- deer mice is cause of killing people. I feel sorry for the deer mice. I go to Cortez, Colorado. It's north of here, about 40 miles. Sometimes I work there. The people said -- the people laughed. They said there's a lot of deer mice, but nobody get sick up there, yet. So north of -- I mean, south of here, some deer mice up

there, they get the blame. They try -- and killing people, they said. I don't think that's a white -- I mean, I don't think that it's the deer mice that's causing killing disease. I think it's all these missiles, all these other things that's going on up in the sky; airplane come down and cause cancer, many other disease. 1

So, to me, this missile is going to be tested, or whatever; it's going to be done. I think it's just going to come on us, disease, and then they're going to say -- they're going to blame it on something else. To me, when you come to U.S. government, we are helpless. We have no power to stand against them. We're just talking to the blank wall. We say things, but they don't listen to us. We try to express our feeling, our mind, our problems, but they don't listen; they don't care. Because they have their way, because they know they're -- their way is, they're going to win.

Just like, many years ago, I saw in a movie, the man said, "The only good Indian is the dead one." So what are we doing? When we're dealing with the government, we are talking against blank wall. We are under their thumb. We can't do anything. Even if we say, "No"; even if we say, "We don't want to," they

going to still do it, regardless of what.

So tonight, as I listened, I listened to -- I see the film. Yes, it protects us, it protects our country, but why over Shiprock? You guys said there's a certain place, a certain park, national park, where is a graveyard; you name all these. You're trying to avoid those things. But you didn't say anything about where the human beings, live Indians, live. You 2 didn't say, "We're going to go around this reservation," but you just go over. You say, "We're going to do it." And I know you're going to do it. We can't stop you. Have your way.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We're going to go ahead and take a break here for the court reporter. Usually, she goes about an hour and a half, and it's been two and a half. That is also all the cards that I have, but -- we'll have closing remarks, but we'll also give anybody an opportunity, over the next 5 or 10 minutes, to decide whether they want to make comments, even though maybe they didn't sign up for that. So we'll take about a five-minute recess here.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: All right. We're going to start up again here. I don't suppose we're going to

be here too much longer. I checked, and no one else had signed up on a card, so, just in case someone wasn't into that process, if there's anyone else who hasn't had the opportunity to speak tonight, who would like to, I would like to invite them to come up and do that.

If you'd like to, please come up to the microphone, so we can get it on the record. And we'd just ask that you'd state your name, please. Okay?

Pull it down close to you, so we can hear you.

 MS. THOMAS: Good evening. My name is Carrissa Thomas. I'm a homemaker, mother of four, and I live within the community here. I just wanted to 1 state that there are very mixed feelings tonight: Angry, unsure, and we're all scared. I have a family, like everyone else does; I want to progress. 2

And I just wanted to ask, this is the only site that -- on land. If we had proposed -- a lot of people are against it. What other site -- are you looking at other places? I know you're going to get the same reaction.

And within Ft. Wingate, you had shown two 3 areas to where it will drop, as the missiles launch and everything. Approximately how many miles per site do you have, proposed site, where you're dropping.

that you state that you would pick up? That was one of the questions that I wanted to ask, and there was so many people, I just kind of stayed.

And like I said, I do not understand anything about missiles, you know, nothing of that sort, but I do a lot of reading; I do a lot of watching -- try to keep post of daily news, as I can. And I, for one, am very concerned. And other people have already stated, I'm sure, we've always been the guinea pig. I'm 4 pretty sure not only us, but this is how we feel here.

There was a statement by our vice president not too long ago, when there are budget cuts and when there are budgets, when it's available, we're the last one in line to get funds and we're the first ones in 5 line to get cut. And you know, with the millions of dollars that could be put to good use, and I'm sure you all have children that you want better education, better health care -- it's supposedly being reformed. And it kind of makes you wonder, you know. As a registered voter, as a taxpayer, I think we deserve better.

Thank you very much.

MR. MICHAELSON: Ms. Thomas asked a couple of questions in there.

LT. COL. DEETER: Yeah, let me address --

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MR. MICHAELSON: How big is the booster drop zone?

LT. COL. DEETER: We have pretty good data that shows that we can -- that we have accuracy for being able to drop the booster into an area approximately six square miles, when we get ready to actually perform that test. We've got a much larger area involved. That allows us more flexibility, in that entire area, to be able to do a number of tests of rocket boosters within that area. But the actual area that you would -- actually hazard would probably be about six miles within that overall hazard area.

What was the other question?

MR. MICHAELSON: She was noting again that there was only one land alternative; was wondering if you'd looked at other land alternatives; why there wasn't another one involved.

LT. COL. DEETER: We did look at other land alternatives, and they were rejected because of, primarily, technical reasons; primarily, because of the instrumentation that was available, or the area that was available to be able to perform your intercepts.

We did not go out of our way to pick an area where we could fly over Navajo lands. We picked

Ft. Wingate and Green River because they've been used before, for White Sands missile launches. The reason we came out here tonight was at the request of the Navajo Nation, because people had expressed that there were concerns that needed to be put on the public record, and so we're going to take those concerns back with us and consider them.

MR. HASLEY: I also might remind everyone that there is one overland alternative, but, of course, there is the other three alternatives, and there is the no-action alternative. So we don't -- we never have anticipated that all the tests could be performed at any one location, anyway.

So that's why there are three over water, the one over land, because there is a desire, at least, and a need, to some degree, to recover the debris that would land on White Sands and to be able to look at that, to see if the system test was effective. So that's the reason that there is the one overland alternative. But do bear in mind, there are four alternatives altogether, as far as four different ranges, and then, of course, there is the no-action alternative; that all of those are considered in the EIS.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anyone else who

hasn't come up yet, who would like to?

Just state your name.

TS-0014 MR. TSOSIE: Good evening. My name is Lawrence Tsosie, and I'm a student at Navajo Community College, up the hill there. And I'm a member of the Associated Students, as well as AISES, American Indian Science and Engineering Society. And I've just got several points to make. 1

And first of all, I'd like to say that I'm totally objected to this type of test. Second of all, as part of AISES, we were always taught to bring into harmony nature and the scientific world. And in doing that, you know, I can see a lot of progress being made from all of us Native Americans put, into the scientific community, as well as the Anglo community, into bringing harmony into today's world. And when we're about this type of test, you know, it totally throws us off, you know.

We try to justify ways and means of trying to do certain tests, but there's no explanation for it, so we are just appalled by this. And second of all, to bring about the area of Shiprock being into the 2 path of the missile, is bringing out skeletons out of the closet. Now, I've heard a lot of people mention Indians: "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

TS-0014

That only brings about racist issues, again. Now, at the turn the decade, I assume that we have dealt with that issue and we have put that behind us, and we were all in it for the human race. To bring this is only going to bring skeletons out of our closets -- out of your closets. And you don't want to have the whole racist discrimination issue again.

Because we are trying to get back to where we are, where we want to be, with all of the limitations that we are given by the federal government, and we are doing our very best, and you come and throw this in our faces again; it's going to cause problems.

And lastly, I'd like to say, right here, it says "This requires conducting target and other missile systems flights over medium-range distances, not more than 750 miles." I distinctly remember, you said White Sands has an area of 4,000 miles.

LT. COL. DEETER: 4,000 square miles. 3

MR. TSOSIE: 4,000 square miles. Couldn't you just shoot from one side to the other side, or something like that?

LT. COL. DEETER: (Shakes head.)

MR. TSOSIE: That's all I had to say. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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TS-0014

MR. MICHAELSON: Colonel, what is the length from one end of White Sands to the other?

LT. COL. DEETER: Well, the 4,000 square miles is figured by 40 times 100.

MR. MICHAELSON: 100. So the launch is about a hundred miles.

LT. COL. DEETER: You've got an extension area that can give you a few more miles. You can go down into Ft. Bliss. You can actually get up to somewhere around 140 total, maximum.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

Next?

TS-0015

MR. PERRY NEZ: My name is Perry Gar Nez. I'm a citizen here at Shiprock. I live here, born here. Farmer, rancher. 1

I'd like to pose one question to the Army: Does the Navajo Nation Government have anything to say about this thing? Do they agree with it, or do they object to it? Or do they have any involvement? That's the first question.

MR. MICHAELSON: David, do you want to --

LT. COL. DEETER: I can comment on that. We're getting comments. We got comments last week on the draft EIS from the chapter down at Crownpoint, and a lot of people came in from there. We also got a lot

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TS-0015

of comments down in Gallup. Next week, we're scheduled to meet with the President of the Navajo Nation in Window Rock, and I'm sure we'll hear his comments at that time.

MR. PERRY NEZ: Thank you.

I heard a lady who spoke here earlier, that there was a -- some debris from earlier missiles that was fired from outside of Blanding, in the early 60s. Along that line, out here about seven miles, area called Rattlesnake, that my parents had a sheep camp out there. They did find a piece of some -- real shiny piece of metal. They don't know where it came from, and of course, I didn't have any concern, at that time. We thought that might come from some airplanes, or maybe somebody left it out there. I don't know what happened to it. I just now began to think of that.

These things don't merely drop within a certain area. It do -- it do drop anywhere along the path there. I guess, at the time, the path was somewhere up in the air, or maybe there was a stray piece of missile, I don't know. 2

I'm concerned that the path of this will be right over Shiprock area. It was also mentioned that this is a heavy-populated area, about 40,000 people

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TS-0015

here. And if something does go wrong -- something will go wrong. You know, I'm always afraid of scientific tests or discovery or whatever, improvements, new tests, anything. I'm always scared of it, because something might go wrong somewhere down the line. 3

So this missile, eventually, will go out of date, and then, in a few years, there will be a new missile being tested. If the flat land is approved, you know, through this public hearing, the Army will have the right-of-way in the future. They will be -- continue to test. It's not just this test. There will be future tests, different type of missiles, because missiles do become outdated in certain years.

And the other thing, the Navajo people are very concerned, especially elderlies, old people, who are not here with us, because they don't understand English. They can't speak English, like some of us do, who spoke here tonight. And they are concerned about the -- concerned about the Mother Earth; the religious, you know, matters; the sun. 4

They look at the sun; they said there's different layers, you know, between here and the sun, that something like these missiles that we're talking about, even though it's 100 yards up in the -- 100

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TS-0015

miles up in the air over us, there would be some impact between the radiation, sun rays that might affect the area down here. 5

For instance, we have a power plant over here, not too far away. The testing is -- there's heavy, .48, I think is the test, right here in the Shiprock area, compared to Farmington. Farmington is .12, or something like that. And other areas, .23. Only this area is .48, heavy pollution. So if anything does sift back down to the surface, it might cause some heavy pollutions. That's one of the concerns that I have.

And I'd like to bear -- here for many of my people who are not here, especially the older, the traditional people, are against these missile matters. 6 They don't want this thing to be shot over, even though it's a hundred miles up in the air, especially over Shiprock.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Is there anyone else who hasn't spoken yet, who would like to?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Are we going to have any more public hearings?

MR. MICHAELSON: There's been a question from

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the floor: Are we going to have any more public hearings?

You saw that there are four other alternatives. There were public hearings going on last week and going on this week, in all of those locations, in California, in Florida. So yes, there are more public hearings going on. The next one after this is Moab, closer to that area for Green River. And after that, those are all of the public hearings that have been scheduled for this draft EIS.

Please state your name. Why don't you pull that microphone down?

TS-0016

MS. ROANHORSE: Hello. My name is Julia Roanhorse, and I'm a citizen of this Shiprock community all my life. I am very concerned about this move that you're going to -- that you have proposed. I may as well be repeating what all had been said before me.

I am a mother of 5 and a sibling of 13. We lived here all our lives. We were taken against our will to boarding schools. We were taken away to learn the white man's way. When I came back -- when I graduated from high school, I did not know my culture. I did not know how to speak my own language. These are heard from many of my generation. They say that

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TS-0016

the government, the boarding schools, will take care of you. But they've robbed from us our culture, of learning, from our history, our own Navajo history. 1

These were taken away, but I have returned back to school here at the Navajo Community College, and they are teaching these Navajo culture, Navajo history, Navajo literacy and grammar. They are -- many things that I did not teach my children as they were growing, because I didn't know my own identity.

I don't know how you people that work for the -- that government -- well, just sit there and just listen to us and not really take into consideration of how we feel, of how we were -- how we've been treated. I just want to tell you that five of my brothers -- well, four of my brothers have all been in the service, in the Army. They've served in Vietnam. They also, some, reenlisted and had served in that for our country, per se. My own son will be coming home next week, in serving the Marines. 2

With this small voice, if you can listen to, we -- I do not want this -- this missile going over our land. I am strongly opposed to it. And I just want you to take this into consideration.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MR. MICHAELSON: I know the hour is late. The Colonel had a few remarks that he wanted to make, here at the end. So I think we'll go ahead and do that.

LT. COL. DEETER: First off, I want to clarify a couple of things, and then I'll wrap this thing up. I made a comment earlier, about $20 to $30 billion, and after that, I heard several comments out of that. I want you to know that the cost of conducting the tests out of Green River are a very small fraction of that. I was talking about the total cost to be able to develop and field a theater missile defense capability for our forces. The cost of shooting missiles from Green River and intercept them is a very small fraction of that.

There was a lot of concern and anger over distribution of funds for the military, and things of that nature, for the post cold war period. Let me make a comment on that. Right now, we're spending a lower amount of money on research and development in the Army than has been spent since 1939, and our forces are coming down smaller than in 30 years. At the same time, we've been engaged in more actions overseas in the last three or four years than we were in the previous 10 before that. You may not know of all of them. You hear of the Somalias and Bosnias.

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There are nations out there developing ballistic missiles. It's a cheap way for them to attack us and our allies. That's why we're developing the theater missile defense. It wasn't something we dreamed up; Congress directed us to develop a theater missile defense capability. That's what we're trying to do.

Let me wrap it up. I don't think anyone wants peace more than a man in uniform, because we're going to have to go, along with your friends and relatives, if we have a war. We don't want that. We want to prevent war. We think having the capability and having our nation as strong as it's been is a good way to do that.

Finally, I want to thank everybody for coming tonight. I particularly want to thank your leadership of your chapter here at Shiprock. I earlier met your vice president and secretary, and I think your concern is unprecedented in a community. Thank you for expressing your concerns. We will take back all your concerns. Appreciate your coming, taking time to come out tonight, to present your views and comments on the draft EIS. We will take those back; we will take those concerns to the people that are doing the analysis, and finally, the concerns will be conveyed

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to the decision makers before they make their final decisions. We haven't made the decisions yet, as to are who making the decisions and what kind of mitigating decisions have to be made.

Lewis?

MR. MICHAELSON: Just to remind people, that if people who were not able to attend here would like to make comments, keep in mind that written comments are given the exact same consideration as oral comments. To make it easy, we've got the sheets with the address, and we really do encourage you to submit any and all comments you want to by March 28th.

With that, thank you for your kind attention. With that we will close this meeting at 10:28.

Again, thank you.

(The hearing was concluded at 10:30 p.m.)

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I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $_____.

DATED this 16th day of March, 1993.

Lynne Page Rasmussen

LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, CSR #176

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: August 31, 1997.

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U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Public Hearing for the

Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test

Range Draft Environment Impact Statement (EIS)

March 2, 1994

Moab Civic Center

Moab, Utah

* * *

Meeting Moderator:	Lewis Michaelson
Program Overview	Lt. Col. Louis Deeter Army TMD Program Officer
EIS Process and Overview	David Hasley, USASSDC Environmental and Engineering Office

* * *

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening and welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson. I'm going to be the moderator tonight. I have been asked by the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to serve in that capacity.

Before I go over tonight's agenda and ground rules I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representives who are here with us tonight. Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office in Huntsville, Alabama is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter. Also from the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Engineering Office we have Mr. David Hasley. Also in the audience tonight and scattered about are technical representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, as well as White Sands Missile Range, and other Army personnel who are here tonight to listen to your comments.

To start the meeting I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda so you will know what to expect as we proceed. Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature of the program that is being examined in the

Environmental Impact Statement. In this case the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. The second purpose is to briefly describe the Environmental Impact Statement process and some of the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS as it's known by its initials. The third and primary purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns and comments on the Draft EIS. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The agenda for tonight's meeting is as follows. After I finish my introductory remarks we will have a brief video on the Army's proposal, followed by two short presentations. The first presentation by Col. Deeter will provide a brief overview of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Range Tests, particularly as they relate to activities that could have potential environmental impact. The second presentation David Hasley will describe the Environmental Impact Statement process that the Army has been following in the development of the EIS. He will also provide examples of some of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the Draft EIS.

If you have any questions of clarification about the presentations we have a written comments sheet available at the back that some of you may have already

picked up when you came in. We ask that you hand in your written questions, and during a break that we will take following the presentations Lt. Col. Louis Deeter and David Hasley will take a look at those, go through all the questions and group them together in like questions and provide any answers that they possibly can at this stage in the process when we come back from the break.

The second to last item on the agenda, though, public comments, is really the most important. Remember that the Draft EIS is just that. It is a draft. And this is your opportunity to tell the Army how it could improve its analysis of the potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action is made.

The final item on the agenda will be closing remarks by Col. Deeter.

A few administrative points on making comments tonight. If you have already signed up to speak, that's great. If not and you would like to speak tonight there is a an attendance card and a box that you can check on it indicating what you would like to. It just make things run more smoothly if we can call people up from the sign-up list.

Everyone will have five minutes to speak. Then after everyone has had a chance if there are still other

commenters call them up and we will stay here for as long as it takes to take anyone who cares to make comments tonight.

By the way we have a court reporter here tonight, who is seated right here in front of me. He is here to make a verbatim transcript of the meeting so that all of your oral comments will be reported accurately. As a part of preparing the transcript an audio and video reporting of tonight's hearing will also be made.

You may also make your comments in writing. And written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments offered here tonight. There are three ways that you can do that: (1) You may have already brought prepared comments. You may hand them in tonight. We have the written comment sheet if you would like to write them out while you are here and hand them in, or in any form that you care to you can mail those written comments in to the address that's on both your agenda and the written comments sheet, and we simply ask that you send those in by March 28th.

If you want to receive a copy of the Final EIS there are three ways to do that. If you already received a copy of the Draft EIS that indicates you are already on the mailing list and you will receive the Final EIS. If you comment tonight, orally or in writing, or writing at

any point in this process of the comment period, and give us your address, you will also receive a copy of the Final EIS. If neither one of those applies to you, and you would still like to receive a copy of the Final EIS then if you didn't see it before there is a sign-up sheet at the back of the room that you can sign up to receive that. We do, as I mentioned, the Army maintains a mailing list, so even if you are not interested in big, thick documents that they send out, but you still want to be aware of how the process proceeds, then you can ask to be placed on the mailing list, also, and you will receive any future notices.

Finally, it's important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives who are here tonight are not here tonight to make may decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comments process, including the comments they receive tonight, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the Final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and comments firsthand.

We will now begin tonight's meeting with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

(Video shown)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We would like to proceed

now with the presentation. Turn the overhead projector on and Lt. Col. Louis Deeter is up first.

LT. COL. DEETER: Good evening. My name is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter, and tonight I'm representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office in Huntsville, Alabama.

Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I would like to keep my remarks relatively brief, and as much as possible not repeat a lot of what was already covered in the video. Instead, I will concentrate on the features of the proposed Theater Missile Defense Program that are probably of greatest interest to you.

Let me first briefly summarize the proposed action that is evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. In the Missile Defense Act of 1991 Congress directed the Department of Defense to develop and deploy a Theater Missile Defense capability. To support that development we propose to launch target missiles and defensive missiles from existing ranges and proposed off-range launch locations. The tests would include missile-to-missile intercepts over the existing military ranges or open-sea areas, and surface-to-surface flights in which missiles would impact on existing ranges or within the open sea areas. These flights would be

realistic in most respects, except that the target missiles would not contain any nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. Instead these missiles would contain materials designed to safely simulate the various characteristics of these weapons, such as the size and the weight. The proposed off-range locations could include both land and sea-based launch sites, and we propose to conduct approximately 100 such tests between 1994 and the year 2000, from one or more locations. In fact, it is unlikely that one launch location could satisfy all of the test requirements.

This slide shows the basic type of test being proposed using one or more extended test ranges. As you can see on the left there is a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away toward an existing range such as White Sands Missile Range. Some of these target missiles would have a one-stage booster and others would have a two-stage booster. These boosters separate during flight of the target missile and would fall in a designated area called a booster drop zone. For the three alternatives that involve over-water flights, these booster drop zones are in open-sea areas. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, both of the booster drop zones for the two-stage target missile would be on land,

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with the second-stage falling on White Sands Missile Range and the first-stage booster drop zone located outside of the existing range.

After the boosters have separated the target would continue on its flight, and after being detected by a tracking radar, a defensive missile would be launched for a planned intercept point over an existing military range or open-sea area. In some cases, the defensive missile may itself have a booster that would separate prior to the intercept and fall back to earth on an existing military range or an open-sea area. Other objects that would land in the open sea or on the existing range such as White Sands include the guidance control module from the target missile and the debris that would result from the target missile being intercepted.

So how does your community figure into all this? In order to evaluate a full range of possible options for these extended ranges tests, four alternative test range areas, as shown by these maps, have been evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The potential flight paths of the target and the interceptor missiles are represented by the dotted lines. Where the two arrows meet is the point of intercept. Three of these potential extended range alternatives allow missile flight tests over water. They include the Western Range off the coast

of Southern California, Eglin Air Force Base with its launches in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida, and the Kwajalein Missile Range in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The fourth extended range alternative is the White Sands Missile Range with potential launch sites at the Green River Launch Complex in Utah, and the Fort Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. Keep in mind that we propose to test more than one type of Theater Missile Defense system. This means that different tests may require different range characteristics. For example, the White Sands Missile Range provides the best opportunity to recover debris because the missile intercept point would be over land. On the other hand, the Western Range may provide more flexibility in terms of the altitude, the speed, and the angle of attack for target missiles because the intercepts would occur over the Pacific Ocean. As a result, it is not at all unlikely that the EIS could result in a decision to conduct testing at more than one range.

Let me now focus on the range that is undoubtedly of most interest to you. This map shows the proposed target missile flight paths from Green River, Utah and Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico before being intercepted. The defensive missile would be

launched from within White Sands Missile Range or possibly from the McGregor Range at Fort Bliss just southeast of White Sands Missile Range. The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of these two ranges. In the case of the Green River Launch Complex or the Fort Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in to support the target missile launches. Some defensive missiles could also be launched from Fort Wingate into the White Sands Missile Range. These tests would use mostly existing facilities.

Shown here is a more detailed map of the Green River area in southeast Utah. Proposed target missile launches would originate from the Green River Launch Complex on planned flight paths toward White Sands Missile Range. As shown on this map there is a launch hazard area surrounding the launch site, and two separate first-stage booster drop zones along the missile's flight path.

The launch hazard area was placed on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements that have recently been identified we are now conducting further analysis which we feel may reduce the overall size of this launch hazard area and not compromise any apect of public safety. Also, based on new flight trajectory analysis we may have

the opportunity to avoid impacting access to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park by establishing a new drop zone further south along the target missile flight path. Although the boundaries of this new booster drop zone have not been defined, Mr. Hasley will later discuss the environmental implication of this new proposal. In a moment I'll describe for you the procedures proposed for evacuations associated with these areas in order to insure public safety during the launches.

As shown on this next map the proposed Fort Wingate Depot Activity launch site in New Mexico also has a launch hazard area and two separate first-stage booster drop zones.

As I previously mentioned for Green River, the launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we may be able to reduce the overall size of this launch hazard area also, and not compromise any aspect of public safety. We are also conducting new flight trajectory analysis which may provide an opportunity to avoid impacting the El Malpais National Monument by moving the booster drop zone from its current position to an area further south along the target missile's flight path. Again, Mr. Hasley will

later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal. For any target missile launch event, only one of these two booster drop zones would be used. The proposed defensive missile launches from Fort Wingate, such as the Army Tactical Missile System, would not involve booster drops and therefore they would not require the use of or evacuation of these booster drop zones.

Adjoining the launch hazard area there's an additional area of restricted air space that would be activated for each launch. While the air space above the launch hazard area and the booster drop zones at Fort Wingate and Green River would be restricted of all aircraft traffic for each launch event. This particular restricted air space area adjoining Fort Wingate would only affect altitudes of 20,000 feet and higher.

The launch hazard areas and booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch event. To accomplish this we propose the following:

The Army would need to sign agreements with public and private land owners within a booster drop zone or a launch hazard area that would allow those areas to be evacuated.

And for private land the agreement would provide compensation for land owners to temporarily leave their

property.

Approximately 30 days, and then again 10 days prior to a scheduled launch the Army would send evacuation notices by mail to the private land owners, local governments, and agencies.

Three days prior to the launch, the private land owners would be notified in writing by courier, and ads would be placed in newspapers and other media identifying specific areas to be closed.

To help insure that the evacuation areas are clear of people, Army helicopters would be used to sweep the areas prior to the launch. If people are found in the evacuation area they would be given a verbal notice to leave the area. However, helicopters would not be used to transport people out of the area.

In addition to these standard notification procedures the Army has included several of the public's suggestions in its proposed action in order to enhance public notification and reduce inconvenience. These additional notification procedures include making announcements on local radio and television stations, posting signs of launch schedules along the effected highways, and providing a launch schedule to state visitor centers, Chambers of Commerce and agency information centers.

Finally, all roads in the launch hazard area and the booster drop zone would be temporarily closed. The major roads would be closed for a maximum 1 hour 10 minutes, and could be reopened for through traffic and closed again for the same maximum period if needed later the same day. The agreement would be made with the state and the local transportation agencies to coordinate the road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be arranged through local law enforcement.

At this time I would like to turn the microphone over to David Hasley so he can describe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

MR. HASLEY: Good evening. I'm David Hasley with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Enginering Office. Our organization is responsible for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. However, before I give an overview of the Draft EIS I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, along with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization of the Department of Defense is a cooperating agency for the EIS, and has been directly involved in its preparation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of Defense. Because the use of the United States Navy and Air Force facilities are a part of the proposed action, they are also directly involved in the preparation of the EIS.

And within the Federal government the Federal Aviation Administration, which has jurisdiction over the use of air space, is also participating in the preparation as well as the review of the environmental analysis.

In addition to these cooperating agencies many other federal, state, and local agencies either have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS, such as the Bureau of Land Management, who will have direct involvement in the establishment of any booster drop zone or launch hazard areas involving BLM property.

Throughout the EIS process we rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us develop a thorough and objective document, just as we also rely on the participation of you here tonight. Your input is an integral part of the process for insuring we make well-informed decisions, and we really do appreciate you

being here tonight to help us out in this area.

There are several purposes for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement, and the main purpose of an EIS is to insure that potential environmental impacts are identified and considered in the Federal decision making process.

It also provides means of informing the public, as well as other agencies, of programs and actions proposed by the Federal government. More importantly it provides a means of obtaining your input before any final decision is made.

The EIS also identifies reasonable alternatives to the proposed action and evaluates potential impacts from them. It also identifies measures which could be taken to either reduce or avoid these impacts. And these measures are called mitigations.

And finally, the decision makers use the environmental information contained in the EIS, along with your comments on it, to decide whether or not to proceed with one of the proposed alternatives, while also taking into account other relevant, technical, economic, mission, and national policy considerations.

This next slide outlines the EIS process which we have been following.

As I mentioned before, a key characteristic of

the entire process is the public's opportunity to comment. After defining the proposed action we issued a Notice of Intent last spring to prepare the EIS. We then held nine scoping meetings to ask you, the public, for your ideas. The input we received in this region was particularly helpful in identifying sensitive environmental areas and also obtaining suggestions for improving means of public notification regarding the potential evacuation and closures.

The next phase was the preparation of the Draft EIS, which was then distributed for public and agency comments. This 45 day public comment period, which we are now in, includes public hearings and the opportunity for you to provide oral as well as written comment. During the public comment period we would like for you to tell us if we have analyzed and considered all environmental areas that potentially could be affected by the proposed action.

Your comments on the Draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in preparation of the Final EIS.

The final step is what is called the Record of Decision. And this decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 after distribution of the Final EIS. This decision will be made by senior level officials in the Department

of Defense and the Army. It is only after this decision is made that we would proceed with any of these actions.

In the Record of Decision we will discuss all the alternatives considered and state whether or not all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted. In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more of the candidate test range areas. In other words, we are not faced with an either/or decision with regard to the alternative ranges. The other action, of course, that could be chosen is the no-action alternative. The no-action alternative literally means a decision not to proceed with any ground-based Theater Missile Defense system tests using these new range extensions. Testing, however, would continue to occur using existing ranges.

This next chart shows a list of environmental topics which we considered and analyzed in the Draft EIS. Obviously this list is much longer than I can go through here tonight, and hopefully you have had a chance to take a look and review the Draft EIS. So at this point what I would like to do is highlight some of the more significant environmental issues which we encountered and analyzed in the Draft EIS. Particularly those which may have been raised during the previous scoping process.

The next several charts are summaries of the potential impacts which we identified for each of the resource areas, as well as any potential mitigations to reduce these impacts. I'll leave the charts up long enough for you to read each one, but in the interest of time I'm going to highlight just a few of the topics. I'll begin with the two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impact would result from the proposed action. When we looked at the area of land use, the primary impact related to evacuation of proposed booster drop zones. In Utah we found that activation of a booster drop zone for the Green River Launch Complex would restrict access to either the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse Point State Park. In New Mexico use of one of the proposed booster drop zones would necessitate the closure, evacuation, and temporary restricted access to the Chain of Craters area near El Malpais National Monument. The primary mitigation that we identify in the EIS is the use of additional means of advanced notification to the public to avoid potential disruptions to travel and recreational plans. In addition to the notification procedures mentioned previously for potential evacuation scenarios, the EIS does suggest notification to area motel, hotels, as well as campgrounds, tour operators, outfitters and ranger

stations. It also suggests that not only main roads and highways be posted with a launch schedule, but also access roads as well as offroad trails. While these measures would partially mitigate potential negative impact, we however still concluded that some impact would be both unavoidable and significant.

As pointed out earlier by Lt. Col. Deeter, the proposed booster drop zone north of Canyonlands National Park and the one over El Malpais National Monument could potentially be avoided, based on recent analysis of target missile flight trajectories from both Green River and Fort Wingate. The creation of new booster drop zones further south along both missile flight paths would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources in those areas. However, in all likelihood potential impacts in the new booster drop zone would be similar to those already analyzed in the Draft EIS, except, however, there would not be restricted access to the Canyonlands National Park or the Dead Horse Point State Park nor evacuation of the El Malpais National Monument.

In terms of other land use issues, I'll also mention that under the provisions of existing law the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization of the Department of Defense, as well as the Army, are pursuing options to

retain the use of a portion of Fort Wingate Depot Activity in order to conduct missile launch activity.

Another significant impact we found was in the area of transportation. This was based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70, as well as the bypass road if the Green River Launch Complex launch hazard area were activated. In addition to all of the advance notification procedures, which were mentioned previously, we also identified as a potential mitigation measure scheduling of launches at a time which would affect the least amount of traffic. Even so, the potential impact is still considered to be significant.

For the next chart I'll highlight the area of air space. Because a missile launched from either Green River or Fort Wingate would travel briefly through both low as well as high-altitude air space on its way to White Sands Missile Range, there is a potential need to reroute some civilian as well as commercial air traffic just before and during the launches. However, using procedures established by the Federal Aviation Administration, it has been determined that we would be able to reduce these impacts to a not significant level through advance scheduling in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration.

On this next chart I'll highlight the area of

cultural resources. In the EIS we found that the possibility does exist for disturbing or damaging previously unrecorded archaeological artifacts or deposits as a result of several potential activities. These activities include construction activity, first-stage booster impacts, as well as offroad vehicles engaged in debris recovery operations. We found to reduce these potential impacts we have identified several mitigation measures. These measures include surveying and monitoring of affected sites by a professional archaeologist, as well the use of helicopters for debris recovery. Also by following appropriate procedures for the listing of any discoveries on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

On this chart since I have already talked about some of the land use issues let me highlight the area of health and safety. In our analysis we found that the primary potential for impacts in this area are related to the handling and use of live ordnance or explosives and propellants and also the creation of missile debris from some of the tests. To mitigate potential hazards from the ordnance and propellants, the EIS states that all operations involving their use would be performed by experienced personnel following approved procedures. In

the case of missile debris, evacuation of the potentially affected areas is the primary mitigation.

On this next chart I have already discussed the transportation impacts, so I would like to highlight the area of socioeconomics. In the EIS we concluded that a temporary influx of launch-related personnel would create an increased demand for motel rooms not only in Green River and Gallup, but also in Moab if the supply in Green River is exceeded. We also concluded that there was a small potential for this increased motel demand to negatively affect tourism if it occurred during a prime holiday or special event in one of these towns. As a potential mitigation, we identified the possibility of scheduling launches so that they would avoid peak tourist seasons and any event.

I have taken a little bit of time to highlight a few of the findings in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS does have a wealth of other information and analysis that I hope each one of you will have the opportunity to review. If not, you should have received at the registration table the summary of the Draft EIS, which does contain more information than I have been able to present here tonight.

I would also like you to keep in mind that while the Army takes responsibility for the conclusions reached

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in the EIS, its preparation has and will continue to be a team effort in which we consult and coordinate with state, local, as well as other federal agencies in order to reach our conclusions.

Our main purpose in being here tonight is not to present or give the presentations which we have given here, but it is to listen to your concerns and your comments. And we do take these into consideration in the development of the EIS and will be addressed in the Final.

The closing date for receiving comments on the Draft EIS is March 28th of this year. The Final EIS will be prepared and made available to the public in the late spring.

Once again, the Record of Decision for the EIS will be issued no earlier than 30 days after distribution of the Final EIS. And the Final EIS is expected to be available in the summer of this year.

Once again I would like to point out if you are going to submit written comments after tonight's meeting you will be able to mail them to the address which is shown on the overhead here.

And now at this time I would like to turn the meeting back over to Mr. Michaelson so we can get to the important part of taking and accepting your comments here

tonight.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Some of you may have missed some of the introductory remarks about how we are going to conduct the agenda tonight, and also how we are going to try and handle questions of clarification. There are written comment sheets in the back, or you can write it out on a piece of paper if you care to. We are going to take a 10-minute break and we are going to limit it to that and we will come right back after the 10 minutes, collect all of questions that have been handed in, and in a very concise format we are going to ask Col. Deeter and Mr. Hasley to answer any of those questions or clarify any of the aspects of the presentation that they can. This will also be an opportunity for anyone who came in late who desired to comment tonight to indicate that to the registration table in the back. I will be calling people from the cards in the order which people signed up to speak. We will return in 10 minutes. Thank you very much.

(Recess)

MR. MICHAELSON: If I could ask you to take your seats we can get started again. We have about seven questions handed in at the last second, so they are taking just a minute to look them over to make sure they

understand. I think we are ready to go ahead and get started, so we can get right to your comments.

TMQ-0001

LT. COL. DEETER: The first question I had was, "Would you please elaborate on the surface-to-surface test that will be conducted."

We do have some surface-to-surface tests that are planned. I won't cover for the other three areas, but for the Fort Wingate to White Sands corridor, not coming out of Green River, but from the Fort Wingate to White Sands corridor, we do propose to fire defensive missiles, such as the Army Tactical Missile System, which is a surface-to-surface missile system, and it gives it a greater range than what they can currently test at White Sands. And that's the elaboration, I guess, on what missile system it is. It will not carry a live warhead, however. It would carry an earth warhead as it flys down to White Sands.

TMQ-0002

The second question I have is, "How likely is it that our area is selected, compared to other sites?"

I think that really you have to go through two processes there. The first is that we have to finish the NEPA process, and then once the NEPA process is finished and you have a Record of Decision from the Environmental Impact Statement then the program looks at the available options that are given to it by the EIS. It doesn't mean

that we have to use something just because it was approved, but it does tell us what our options are, and a lot of things go into that. You have to go into the type of test you need to do, you have to go into the schedule you need to conduct them, the cost that it takes to be able to conduct those tests at various locations, and all of those factors have to be analyzed before you actually decide after the environmental process is completed as to which ones you would actually use.

TMQ-0003

Someone has a philosophical question. It says, "Why even test missiles with such a reduced military threat from abroad." (applause)

The United States Army right now is the smallest it's been since 1939. (applause) We have reduced our budget from what was a considerable part of the national budget at one time, I guess up around 30 percent, and now we are down around 16 or 17 percent. If you look around the world the -- we have currently about two dozen nations that have ballistic missiles. A ballistic missile is a cheap way to attack somebody. It costs a lot of money to build an air force and train pilots. It costs a lot of money to build ships and a navy, but it doesn't cost a lot of money right now to go out and buy a missile and launch that missile against your opponent.

We have been involved -- somebody said a reduced

military threat. Our Army has been involved in more conflicts in the last three years than we were in the previous ten before that. A lot of people aren't aware of that. We see it, of course, in the military. But it's not a peaceful world out there. I hate to tell folks that. It's a very dangerous world.

TMQ-0004

Someone asked the question, "Why can't the land-based launches be simulated over seas?"

When you are comparing -- I guess this is a question of -- I'm really not sure I understand the question there. If I understand that they are saying why can't you simulate that over an ocean. What you are trying to do when you go over land is you are trying to recover debris over the impact of the intercept area down in White Sands where you have an impact, an intercept, and the debris comes back to earth so you can analyze just how lethal you were.

We recently, for example, in the last couple of months we fired some two-stage target missiles at White Sands Missile Range, and we intercepted them with Patriot missiles and with a competitor to that called ERENT. You may have seen on the news that the ERENT was selected by the Army to go forward to DOD as a candidate, and the only way we were really able to show how lethal the ERENT missile was was by collecting the debris that was on the

ground underneath the impact area.

TMQ-0005

Someone asked the question, "Why do we have no real idea how many missiles may be launched in our area?"

And again you have to go back to that first question that I answered that you have to go through a process. You don't go out and build your test program betting that something is going to open up. You just can't do that. We are constantly looking at what if's. We are looking at what if Green River is not available? What if Fort Wingate is not available? What if Vandenberg is not available or Eglin or the Kwajalein area, to determine what we would do, what kind of tradeoff we would have to make in our test programs, and what that would do to our budget. That's something that we won't be able to answer until we have gotten a Record of Decision on this environmental process, and then we can lay out our test plans.

David?

MR. HASLEY: I have one question.

TMQ-0006

"Does the Army have a land use agreement with BLM for the booster drop zones along the rest of the flight corridor," and the answer to that is no, we do not. That will be worked out, but at this point in time there is no specific agreement for the use of the booster drop zones with the BLM. That will happen after agency coordination

and we meet with them and discuss how that is to take place.

TMQ-0007

Another question is, "What do you consider the peak tourist season in Moab?"

And based on the information that we have in the document, those of you who have had a chance to look at that, it fluctuates throughout the spring and the summer, depending on the recreational area and, of course, on the type of recreation. And so those are the type of things that -- some that go along with the Green River area, there's some with the Moab area, and there's others over with Wingate. So that would be taken into consideration, when these launches were scheduled. It would have to be looked at and it would be addressed as far as once again trying to have the minimal impact on the area from recreation, tourism, and major events.

TMQ-0008

Another question was, "Will the new-found information regarding the downsizing of impact zones be posed in detail in the Final EIS?"

Any downsizing was mentioned in relation to the launch hazard areas, and once again we have analyzed for the larger area, which is in there now. Any downsizing of that area, yes, would, of course, be in the final document. The establishment of any new booster drop zones, which was also mentioned, that information would be

provided out to the public for additional public review. We are not going to take that and just put that in final and not have the public have an opportunity to comment on it. So the public and the affected public in the immediate area as long as the rest of the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on any new booster drop zones which are established.

TMQ-0009

Another question is, "Will hazardous materials be transported through Moab, and what type?"

With the systems that we are using they use solid missile propellant. Those type of propellants have -- I could get that later. I don't have exact transportation routes right now. However, those are shipped throughout the United States in approved containers, basically, with approved procedures through the Department of Transportation. So that is not something that is totally out of the ordinary for what is happening throughout the United States. There will be no liquid propellant being shipped along with these target missile, if that's a concern.

TMQ-0010

And another question is, "Is the government exempt from laws prohibiting destruction of archaeological sites? Something that looks like it might happen in this area."

The answer is no. We are not. We have to

consult with the state historic preservation officer in that area, and, no, we cannot go out and destroy at will any archaeological sites.

TMQ-0011

I have one other question that's come up.

"What is the proposed budget for this project, say, during the next two-year period?"

The budget for the total Department of Defense Theater Missile Defense Program is approximately three billion dollars over the two-year period that we are talking about here. That includes Air Force, Navy, other DOD agencies, as well as the Army programs, and in the Army it includes several major programs.

MR. MICHAELSON: Do you know what portion of that is for this project?

LT. COL. DEETER: Part of that would be for these projects. That's where we get our money for our target, for example.

UNIDENTIFIED: How many mouths does that feed?

MR. MICHAELSON: Are there any other questions that have been handed to you at this point, because I know there are a lot of people anxious to start making their comments.

We are ready to start calling the names of those of you who have indicated you would like to make comments tonight. I have got the list of cards in front of me

right now, and I'm going to be calling people in the order in which they filled these out. Because we want to record your comments fully and accurately, we ask that you speak clearly into the microphone here at the podium that we have set up, and also if you would just please state your name for the court reporter. Finally, we kindly request that you observe the five minute limit for oral comments. We have used the five minute limit at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments. To ease you in knowing when the five minutes is up, I have a simple method for indicating time. At the four minute mark I'll put up my index finger like this, indicating that you have one minute left. This should help you find a comfortable place to wrap up your comments. At the end of five minutes I will put up my closed hand like this, indicating it's time to finish your comments. We greatly appreciate your cooperation and understanding in observing this limit.

Also, keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns with the Army regarding the EIS. You can also hand in written comments or mail them in. And as I mentioned, written comments are given the same consideration that oral comments offered here tonight are. There are also information repositories available near most of the places where we have been

holding these hearings, including one in Moab here, for anyone who has not yet had the opportunity to review the EIS.

With that I'm going to read the first few names on this so you can get to know about where you are coming up in this list. Glen Baxter, followed by Judy Ann Scott, David Everist, Ken Phippen, Michael Winters and Scott Groene. With that I would like to ask Glen Baxter to start.

TM-0001

MR. BAXTER: I'm not happy being first, but here I am. My name is Glen Baxter. I live in Green River. 1

My thoughts in favor of your activities has nothing whatsoever to do with any potential, economic benefits to the Green River area, or certainly to me personally. I really am speaking more in the feeling of a concerned citizen.

There's a dramatic difference in the process that is going forward now that you guys are doing with this Environmental Impact Statement different from what was 2 done 30 odd years ago with the original program that caused the Green River Launch Complex to be made. This is clearly better. You people are really evaluating the options, the impacts on people, the impacts on the land. This is a much better and more proper process, even though it's more time consuming and more expensive.

TM-0001

My concern is that perhaps some of the audience and perhaps some of the commenters I think don't appreciate the necessity for this kind of a defensive weapon system. The Patriot missile against the incoming Scud missiles, the Patriot was operating, as you folks know, at the extreme of its operational capability. It was never designed to defend against the Scud, even though the Scud itself is a very primitive and almost a crude weapon. 3

In the future America is going to be required to act in a similar capacity to the capacity that we acted in in the Gulf War, simply because we are the only country on the planet now that can do it. In spite of its many faults, and there certainly are many, this is by almost any measure the best country in the world, and the one that can with a level hand impose justice that has to be imposed if other countries insist on fighting. In over three thousand years there have been less than a hundred years that there hasn't been a war going on somewhere, and there's no reason to think, even though it feels good to have to Soviet Empire dismantled, the danger is still there. In fact, of a different kind of danger and perhaps more so the kind of danger that would utilize theater range weapons between other countries in the world. So this defensive system is very necessary to provide a 4

TM-0001

defense against these theater range missiles.

Technically it's very necessary and important 5
that it be tested on an inland range for the reasons you
have already talked about. I guess I would hope that when
you folks and your superiors make the final decision that 6
you make a decision based on technical and functional
criteria. I know that you are going to do your absolute
best to minimize the impact on the land and on the people
that live there, and I would hope that some of those that
are most vocal in their opposition, which are -- I feel
they have an opposition because of their feelings that
this has something to do with war. Well, it does, and
they feel war is bad. It is. It's terrible that we
humans, and particularly our leaders, can't be good,
decent people. But we can't change that. People being
what they are, bad as it is we can't change it. But we
need to have these defensive systems to minimize the
negative impact of war and make sure that it doesn't
impact this country, and that this country can continue
being the freest and certainly the most desirable country
to live in on the planet. I would hope then that you base
your decision on rational, technical grounds and not
emotional controversy.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Judy Ann Scott.

TM-0002

MS. SCOTT: Judy Ann Scott. I'm the mayor from
Green River. I too would like to voice strong support in
favor of this project. I think that these people have 1
made every effort to do all the resources necessary to
provide us with the best information, and are going forth
with trying to do the correct thing in looking at all
phases of it, whether it's for the environment or for
transportation or whatever.

Two of the negative things that come out in the
EIS that have been addressed was the transportation, which
was the possible closure of I-70, and as I understand it 2
you are looking at moving the launch site possibly further
south, which would probably preclude that, and so I think
you have addressed that well.

The second thing being the drop zones possibly
near Dead Horse Point and Canyonlands Park. I think that
too by using the different booster you have addressed 3
that, and with the possibility of moving it into a
different area. However, to review that I think that
addresses my major concerns.

Green River is tourist oriented as well as Moab
is, and you have made an effort to address those issues
and consider the impact that could be made. So I'm very
comfortable in what you have attempted to do and with the
information that you are gathering from us.

TM-0002

I would also ask that the people who have 4
negative concerns about this try to look at the positive
as well as the negative, and let's all work together and
try to do the best thing overall. And I support this one
hundred percent.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: David Everist.

TM-0003 MR. EVERIST: The last time I addressed this
group it was on national policy, and I'm going to go a
little bit beyond that and kind of stick to the EIS
tonight.

We have heard a lot of rhetoric about the United
States. I think it's important to believe or understand
that I think that we are perceived in the world as
probably the number one military force. The generals from
the last escapade in the Mid-East said something about our
soldiers were outfitted compared to like an Indy 500 car
on a go-cart track, comparing the Scud missiles and that
type of stuff. So I don't feel the military can have it
both ways. First you are telling us we are the best
outfitted military group in the world, and then you turn
around and say well, we need all of this three billion
dollars worth of upgrading. That seems to be
contradictory to me.

The second thing I wanted to address is most of

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this machinery is simply that. Machinery. Can you 1
guarantee that even though these are not carrying nuclear
warheads that they will not cause property damage, even as
much as hitting Moab itself? Even though it's unlikely is
it impossible? Will you guarantee that? I think not.

Throughout the whole EIS you have raised some 2
very interesting questions, and then said no significant
impact. Who does that mean? I mean no significant impact
to the U. S. Military, or no significant impact to the
people living here?

You have addressed the issue of people entering
Canyonlands National Park through 313 as if that was the
main gate to Disneyland. Canyonlands is saturated with
people. You are not going to pick those people up with a
helicopter, you say. I can very well see dozens of people
at any site, and I think dozens is probably being very
conservative, of being out in the Canyonlands with no more
transportation than their feet or a bicycle. Impossible 3
to get out of there in that amount of time. What happens
if you kill one of those people? The point of this is
what good is this going to do?

The other thing that I would like to address is
you say that this is not going to be used in any theater
in the Western Hemisphere. Well, I remember Kent State, I
remember Chicago, I remember Waco, Texas, the way that was

TM-0003

handled. Maybe this particular group of people will not use those here now, but what about our children's children? 4

Then I have a specific question. Oh, first of all if you end up testing this stuff it seems that the Fort Wingate, because it flys over less occupied human territory, would make a lot more sense than out of Green River. 5

And then late at night I tried to go through this EIS as carefully as I could, but I read something in there about everytime one of these missiles are shot off 75 pounds of Freon is released into the atmosphere. Is that a correct number? That is a lot of Freon. I mean that's a lot of Right Guard, folks. They have been talking about that for -- they have been talking about how it's affecting the ozone layer for a number -- you find that acceptable. Throughout the whole EIS you have said things like that, but there's no significant impact. I really think that yes, this is a great nation. Yes, we are the number one military group in the nation, but it's time that we stand down and quit having everybody else try to keep up with us. And I think that that would go a long ways in creating peace in the whole world. (applause) 6

MR. MICHAELSON: By the way, I would just like to thank everyone so far for not interrupting any of the

TM-0003

speakers. It's quite obvious that no matter what anyone says tonight there's likely to be someone in the audience who doesn't agree with them, and I just want to thank everyone for being so considerate to all the speakers.

Ken Phippen?

TM-0004 MR. PHIPPEN: I'm Ken Phippen. I'm with the Utah Division of Wildlife. I'm the habitat manager for this region.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here tonight and provide a few comments. I will provide our written comments during the comment period, after I spend a little more time in the document. I have had a chance to look through it, kind of compare our comments during the scoping period to what you have addressed in the document. To be honest, I'm still a little bit concerned with the level of evaluation you have conducted so far. I hope we can work together and look at the issues we still have questions about. 1

Just for the record, I would like to read from the opening paragraph of our scoping letter just some of the issues we wanted covered during this process. Some of the issues identified we suggested were the time of year, method of retrieval, increase of long-term access to areas, reclamation of disturbed areas, methods used to secure and monitor the booster drop zones. These are all 2

TM-0004

issues we requested to be addressed. Quite a few of them were mentioned in the document. I guess not to the level I would like to see, and I hope we can work on that.

I guess one of the issues I could not find in here but was mentioned this evening was how you would secure the booster drop zones during the launch. I didn't see the mention of helicopter use in the document. Maybe I missed it. But that certainly is an issue I would like to address further and evaluate. As I mentioned, we will provide our comments, and appreciate the opportunity. 4

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next ones up are Michael Winters, Scott Groene, Curtis Freeman, Paul Hortenson and Clark Goodtimes. Mr. Winters?

TM-0005 MR. WINTERS: My name is Michael Winters. I'm from Green River. The very first thing I would like to do is point out an error in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. It states Green River has 108 motel rooms. We actually have closer to 400. 1

I make my living a few different ways. I'm involved in agricultural, I'm involved in the tourist related business, and involved in environmental clean-up work. Ironically this launch plan, the only aspect it would not affect would be the environmental clean-up work, because it would leave me nothing to do.

TM-0005

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We strongly support this action in Green River. We don't feel closing the freeway, if that is necessary, would be as much as an impact as it would be an inconvenience. We rely heavily on tourism. I personally can not imagine how this would adversley affect tourism.

I looked at your maps of your booster drop zone. Over the past 20 years I probably spent as much time in that area as anyone in this room, including government officials. I know that country really well. There is a herd of bighorn sheep out there, and I can assure everyone they are pretty capable of mitigating themselves. I have been watching them for 20 years and I haven't been able to get within a mile of them.

We have a lot of issues to look at here. The main thing is this launch going to create more of a problem than we are creating already by promoting our land and promoting the use of those lands. I don't think so. This is very short-term, very temporary. We have had the Army and the missile base around Green River for a very long time. They have shown themselves to be very good neighbors. They have shown themselves to be very environmentally responsible. Much more responsible than some of the trash and some of the leftovers I see out in the desert after other people, supposedly environmentally minded people, have been there. It disturbs me a great 3 4

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deal to go out and find leftover garbage and leftover camp sites from people that are on foot or on bicycles, or motorcycles or whatever. 5

I personally support multiple use. This is a multiple use of the desert. As far as impacting tourism, hell I could sell tickets to these launches any time.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Scott Groene.

TM-0006 MR. GROENR: I'm Scott Groene with the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, a ten thousand member organization concerned with the use of public lands in Southern Utah. I would like to thank you gentlemen for coming here and giving us a chance to speak with you.

The review of the EIS I have done I think I can sum our comments up to say there's never been so much paper used to say so little about so much. Really the 1 document is lacking in description of what the actions would be. You don't explain how evacuations would take place, the amount of helicopter use that would be 2 required. We have been told the mitigations would be that we would protect the bighorn by not using helicopters, and protect the archeology by using helicopters. That's not going to work during the same place. There are a lot of 3 problems. Details are missing in terms of how to locate the boosters, how you would remove the boosters.

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The description of existing environment is pretty much missing from the EIS, particularly as to wildlife, 5 threatened plant and animal species, and archeology. There's no real analysis of what this would do to the 6 booster drop zones. There is no cumulative impact analysis. People are saying the area is already heavily used. We've already got helicopter use there both for scientific purposes, scenic flights. You're on top of that. What will be the cumulative impact on the area?

You have failed in the EIS to address, I think, a number of concerns that have been raised by ourselves and by the public through this EIS process. Our review of the EIS is there's troubles enough that we would like to tell 7 you we will no longer participate as a citizen reviewer in this process as we have in the past. It's clear to us that you have decided you will use this area if you can. Our participation we see is just legitimizing the process, not actually being used in terms of whether you want to use the area are not. We will not be pawns in the process. We are not going to ask our members to write comments on this document. We are going to ask them to do other things with their time. There is no reason to speak to you if you are not going to listen.

I know you guys are decent human beings trying to do your job. For a lot of us this land has very special

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reasons. It's sacred land to us. Using it as a dumping ground for rocket debris is unacceptable. We will pursue avenues of trying to work with the administration. You 5 need a BLM permit. I think it will be very difficult for you to get one. We will pursue avenues of legislation. Karen Shepherd got a one-year moratorium against it. We hope people will write and try to get a permanent ban on this project.

I think with the EIS the bad news is it doesn't tell us very much, but the good news is it's a document we can probably beat with litigation.

And the one thing you really haven't addressed in the document was at the last public hearing there were 9 other people that said if you try to do this there will be civil disobedience to stop you. You are in the wrong place. In terms of telling us not to worry that maybe you won't use I-70, maybe you will use other booster zones. Until we see that we will be opposed to this project. 10 Right now it's the wrong place. There's nothing in it for us.

If you choose to use other booster zones then there will be significant impacts from those, which I 11 would guess there would be, because of interference with recreational activities. I think it's going to be an involved process, and I hope you will take that step.

TM-0006

Thank you for your time. We appreciate coming here. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Curtis Freeman?

TM-0007 MR. FREEMAN: My name is Curtis Freeman, and I served in World War II. And I think the job that you guys are doing is wonderful and I support it a hundred percent. I think it will save a lot of lives down the 1 line, because I know we will have conflicts with other countries and these things will come in very successful. And I think you are doing a wonderful job.

Thank you very much. (applause)

TM-0008 MR. MORTENSEN: Hello. I'm in the service industry. I have a trade that causes me to be both in the Salt Lake City area and to have an office here Moab, and I travel to Monticello frequently with what I do.

I was interested in what was mentioned just a minute ago with the idea of civil disobedience to stop the launchings, which I would assume would be that people would go out in the wilds to make it so you wouldn't be able to launch.

I have looked at what's involved here, and you are going to be shooting a missile into the air that's going to travel over to New Mexico. And right now the area I live in up in Centerville is located between Hill Air Force Base and the Salt Lake International Airport, where

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regularly airplanes are taking off and landing, and I don't really fear that. I have occasion, as I say, to come driving through Green River, drive through Moab, go to Monticello, and I'm not afraid to have a missile launched. And from that standpoint I would think that maybe I would want to engage in some civil disobedence against you just from the standpoint I'm not afraid. Let me just drive down the freeway and go on to Monticello. Launch your missile, because I know the odds of being harmed by that thing are virtually infinitesimal. I question whether or not it's necessary to do all this scanning of the drop zones and to do all these things and make sure that nobody is going to get hurt, because odds of anybody getting hurt again are almost infinitesimal. I think that what's going on there is politically correct actions on behalf of the military to make it appear that you are doing everything you can to be extra, extra careful, perhaps more than even is necessary. I don't know. Maybe there's national security reasons to keep people out so you can keep the wrong people from getting to it first, but that's the only reason I can see for being overly concerned about this. I'm not inclined to be scared by what could happen under the worst scenario. There's too many things in this world that can go wrong, but fortunately they don't or else none of us would get up in the morning. So I would encourage

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you not to be too concerned about threats of civil disobedience from things like that, because the rest of the people in this country aren't afraid to get out and travel the highways when this sort of thing is going on.

(applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Art Goodtimes, followed by Dan Kent, Ralph Heraich, Douglas Shorts.

TM-0009 MR. GOODTIMES: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to speak.

My name is Art Goodtimes. I'm from Norwood, Colorado, and I represent various organizations in San Miguel County in Colorado. These organizations are very concerned about the proposal to add an extended White Sands Missile Range to the Federal government's proposed Theater Missile Defense system. I have a letter from Anna Zivian, our County Commissioner from San Miguel County. I have a letter from the Sheep Mountain Alliance, an environmental organization in Telluride, and from the San Miguel Green, a group in Norwood.

But before I give you those comments I would like to say that in general citizens in our county are extremely concerned about the Federal government's willingness to use this sparsely populated part of the country once again as a national sacrifice area. It appears to many of us it is highly irresponsible of our

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government to put its own citizens at risk by launching rockets over populated areas. It appears to us -- many of us that it's highly irresponsible to locate flight termination debris containment corridors over several cities such as Monticello, Shiprock, Grants and Socorro, and over thousands of rural Ute and Navajo people.

As many residents of San Miguel County come to Canyonlands, a lot to hike, camp and enjoy the Sliprock country, we, of course, are appalled that the Federal government would even consider using Canyonlands National Park as a booster drop zone. However, we find little comfort in reports tonight that a new booster drop zone is being considered south of Canyonlands, which most likely would impact the Ute and Navajo reservations.

While I appreciate our nation's need to keep our defenses strong against possible attack of our own borders, I and many citizens of San Miguel County question the idea that seems to be implicit in the TMD program, that we are going to need to be the policemen of the world, and we need to test missile intercepts over our own borders and over our own civilian populations. This is a misguided foreign policy objective, and I and many citizens of San Miguel County will continue to oppose that U.S. as a policeman policy, and the program seems to support that idea.

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I'm concerned about what I read in the EIS that the launch hazard area for this type missile is 4.5 miles in all directions from the launch site, which would seem to include the town of Green River. But the launch hazard area shown on the map of Green River is all south of the town. Tonight we have heard that the launch hazard area may even be downsized from that.

Finally, personally I think it is unconscionable that the Federal government, the Department of Energy and the U.S. Armed Forces, particularly the latter because their charge is to protect the safety of U.S. citizens, I think it is unconscionable that these agencies would sight a missile flight range over populated areas.

I would like to read a couple of these letters.

"I am writing to express my" -- this is from Anna Zivian, the County Commissioner of San Miguel County.

"I am writing to express my opposition to the Army's proposal to sight an extended missile range from Green River, Utah to White Sands. The effect of this testing on the region's tourist industry, the noise pollution and the possibility of errant missile firing, would be severly detrimental to this beautiful area. I'm also strongly concerned about the impact, potentially literal, to the National Parks system.

Because of the negative impacts this proposal

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would have on San Miguel County and on this region in general. I oppose the creation of an extended White Sands Missile Range as part of the THD proposal."

And rather than read the last two. I would just say -- I do want to say I have a lot of respect for the Green River citizens, Mr. Baxter, Mayor Scott and Mr. Winters who spoke and told you of the support there is in the Green River area. And I think it's very important we respect there are differences of opinion. So I do say that although we don't agree with their proposal, we do respect those opinions, and I'm glad that at this hearing people are giving that kind of respect to everyone involved.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Dan Kent?

TM-0010 MR. KENT: It's been said that it's hard to have peace when you have been preparing for war all the time. I would submit this is an extension of our already continuing warfare against the earth. I don't see how you can justify anything by just continuing destruction. I'm not worried about getting hit driving down the road. I don't think too many people on any side of the multiple sides of this issue are too worried about getting hit by a rocket. I don't think it adds to their well-being or their good feeling of being on the earth if there's things

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like that flying over their head all the time. Preparations for war constantly. And no one here mentioned the fact these things are dropping on the earth. Things are getting hit with these bomb fragments. These missile fragments. Has anybody considered what it would be like to be at that drop site? How would you like it if it was your house? I'm seeing so much division going on here, and I do not -- I don't want to just be emotional about this, but I can see no response to this in a logical framework. You guys have it tied up. You have already shown forgone conclusion that this is going to happen if there's any way you can make it happen. The environmental impacts have been gone through. Everything has been done properly. Okay. Let's go for it. Go out there. Go get a feel for this land before you are going to drop things on it and smash everything that's living or not living on it. It's a work of art. It is our mother. Why even consider doing this. It doesn't make sense to me.

I understand that there is warfare in the world, but until we accept the fact that a lot of it is coming from our own anger -- this is our own reflection. It's a long ways away from what our forefathers and mother's felt when they created this country. Why do we have to do anything for anyone else in the world? Let the rest of them. Pay attention to yourself. Work on your own

TM-0010

anger. Don't take it out on the land where we live.

(applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Ralph Heraich.

TM-0011 MR. HERAICH: Col. Deeter, may I address this group instead of this group? I hate to talk with my back towards my fellow --

MR. MICHAELSON: If you can just get near the microphone when you do it.

MR. HERAICH: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Ralph Heraich. I live up on Mountain View. I have been very fortunate to be a member of this community for 25 years. Before that I was a member of the military for 32 years. Eleven of those years I spent in research and development in White Sands Missile Range, Kwajalein, where else? Canada. The eleven years that I was there I was First Sergeant and team leader of research and development of the missiles. And we started with little stuff like Corporal and Sergeant, Hawk, Nike and Nike-Zeus. During this time we were continually firing these things. Sometimes four, five, six, seven of them a day. They were all around us, and no time during that time did I have one of these damn things come down and hit me on the head. And I was in it all the time.

Let's not forget this what if business. Let's forget what if. If we talk about what if we will get

TM-0011

nothing done.

I have got -- I'm going to be very unpopular here. During war I was a very popular fellow. Very popular. During peacetime I was a damn dog. Nobody likes a soldier during peacetime.

If the Army wants to put this missile in Green River, I'm all for it. If he wants to put it in my back yard I'll move my damn chickens to one side and that can go in there, too.

If, ladies and gentlemen, if by developing this missile I save one American boy's life, and that might be that children's children that he is talking about down the road, if I can save one -- one of these boy's lives I'm all for it.

Patton was a great one. He always said this, and I always remembered this. The idea of a war is to spill his guts not your guts. If by developing these missiles and getting better at it that we are so strong and so powerful that all these maniacs all around this world are going to leave us to hell alone. Because if we don't, just like before World War II, what did I have? I had wooden rifles. I had pipe for a cannon, and all that kind of stuff, where the Japs really were at it. They knew what they were doing. We didn't know nothing. It cost us thousands and thousands and thousands of lives until we

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finally geared up to get strong enough to fight these bastards. Excuse me. Okay? Let's get right down to the main point. Let's keep our military strong, they will keep us free -- period. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Douglas Shorts.

TM-0012 MR. SHORTS: My concern is that the word is out that the Defense has maybe chosen another alternate, and my feelings is it was brought up that at one time the reason they wanted to go ground-to-ground was so that they could have study -- get more detailed study of the debris. This hasn't changed. We still need this study of the debris. I don't see why it was chosen the first time, why there's ever been any change on this. I'm worried perhaps because of the change because of some pressures from some special interests groups.

I would like to read one thing from Mrs. Shepherd.

"National Parks will be closed off, major highways will be shut down and thousands of Salt Lake County residents who visit Southern Utah every year will be in the line of fire."

Shepherd said, "Salt Lake residents are directly affected by this plan, and their voices should be heard."

I do agree with the last statement. It does

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affect them. Maybe not as much as Green River and Moab, but it is their tax money being spent so they should have a voice in this decision, wherever they are, Salt Lake, New York, anywhere. But I hope she listens to all the people in her state or her district where she works, not just the special interests who she is representing. She is saying that people in her district want to be heard, and I hope she speaks for everybody in her district, because I do not believe that everyone in her district is against it like she wants to indicate. She is using the fear tactic to scare people, but I don't think people are that dumb. I don't think that they are scared as she indicated in another article months ago, that she can now travel to Moab and not have to be worried about a missile hitting her on the head. This is a Congressman speaking, and it really bothers me when they use fear tactics against us. Like we are not knowledgeable enough to understand things, that this is not a fear. She is saying people from Salt Lake will travel down here and now they will no longer have to worry about a missile hitting them on the head. That was a statement she said. Yet they live in the -- how are they getting here? They are getting on the freeway. There's a wreck everytime I have been on it at 5 o'clock. There's a wreck up there every night. Several of them between there and the

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Point-of-the-Mountain. How are they getting down here? Crime every night up there. You hear about someone getting shot because they want to answer the telephone or want to use the telephone. I mean there's a lot of fears, and I do fear a lot of things. I fear that every time my kids are coming home that they are going to make it home safe. But it's not because I'm scared a missile is going to hit them on the head.

Another concern which I don't believe there's any fear. I don't think that fear of missiles landing should even be brought up, and that's why I was really surprised it was brought up by a Congressman. If it had been brought up by someone else it would have been different. It really bothered me about that.

But there is some concerns about the freeway being closed. About some inconveniences of recreation, and I'm sure there is some concern and I'm sure it's going to put some people out, but as the fellow here talked, is it that important? Can we sacrifice anything?

What about the people -- I mean there's no missile pointing at us right now, they feel. A lot of people in the audience don't feel like we are under direct threat. Maybe if they knew there was a missile pointed at us we would be more concerned. But since there is not there is no fear that our borders are going to be

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penetrated by anyone. And I don't believe that in my lifetime there probably will be any. We will probably not have any of our boundaries crossed by other people, and I'm not sure we are going to have any missiles hitting on our grounds. But what about the other people? Is the people that are saying we do not -- we are not the protector of the world, that we should not be concerned about the people in other places of the world, we should be concerned only about the people in this United States. This also bothers me, because it's usually the same people that are saying hey, quit sending our boys over there to Kwait. They should be taking care of theirselves. We don't need to protect them. We are not the policemen of the world. We shouldn't be spending our boys' lives over there. But yet it's usually the same people who would spend any time and donate all their time and money to take care of an environmental unsafe species and to protect a species. They are wanting to protect the species, but what about the boys and the girls and the women and children in Bosnia and Kwait and stuff? Why can't we protect them? Why are we so concerned about protecting everything else when we cannot protect people. I do believe the defense of the nation is important, and I support the project and I hope that we will not listen to all the special interest groups and that we will see the

TM-0012

importance of defense.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Valerie Newland, Tom O'Keefe, Jayne Belnap, and H. Redd.

TM-0013

MRS. NEWLAND: My name is Valerie Newland. I'm a business owner in Green River. I own two motels in Green River, and have been a member of the Grand County Travel Council. A board member. I am very knowledgeable about how and what attracts the tourist. My lifeblood depends on that car turning off of I-70 and finding Green River. This does not scare me. I have listened and read and watched everything you guys have put up on this. I am very satisfied with the efforts that you are putting into this, and I want you to know I strongly support you. I would like you to put the launch site right next to my motel so my occupancy rate will go up. 1

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Tom Keith?

MR. KEITH: I would like to make a comment real quick. Hermann Goering had a famous statement that it's easy to get a country into a war. Simply tell the people that they are under attack, brand the dissenters as traitors, and the rest will fall into place. I see some of that happening here tonight. But all that aside, I'm not here to discuss whether Theater Missile Defense is a

TM-0013

good idea or bad idea, but simply talk about the Green River Launch Complex.

To begin with, the military has had a bad record of truthfulness in this geographic area. Some of the things we were told in terms of uranium exploration, utilization of that, turned out not to be true. We have been outright lied to in a number of occasions. For instance, in the 1950's there was a plane crash near Church Rock involving nuclear weapons. It was denied up until two years ago. 2

Some of the problems that I see of using the Green River Launch Complex, number one is noise. It says in there that your area of influence is 85 decibels and up. Eighty-five decibels is as loud as you can shout, and I would argue that with all of the hullabaloo going on about helicopters in this area that -- people in this area are used to their quiet and are much more sensitized to noise, and the area of influence is actually much larger. And I think if you would -- according to your own numbers the normally unacceptables is if it annoys 15 to 39 percent of the people. I would argue that if you used that you are going to have an unacceptable level of noise in the National Parks. 3

On top of that I would argue that threatening an endangered species, in particular Peregrine falcons in the 4

TM-0013

northern area of Arches Park, and bighorn sheep throughout the area would be affected by the noise.

Another thing is that there has been no jobs promised to either city. There's kind of an insinuated economic gain to the area, and yet the Army specifically denied that they are going to provide any jobs to either city. In fact, there is talk that it's going to adversely impact both cities because of -- since most of the summer around here you can't get a motel room for love nor money. And if you all come in and take up an additional 70 rooms those rooms could be taken by people that are also going to be taking tours and utilizing facilities around here. It's going to be a negative impact on our economy here. 5

Same thing with the evacuation of the drop zones and helicopters. For instance, think of the river traffic. If you are on a raft and are being paid -- you know -- maybe a couple thousand dollars and an Army helicopter comes up and tells you to evacuate, and the only transportation you have got is that raft, how is that going to affect your vacation? 6

The same thing with road closure. I-70 is supposed to be closed. You all are estimating 250 cars backed up on I-70 in July. You can't tell me that if you are with your family in back of a car in July, and you are the 225th car sitting out in the heat on Interstate 70, 7

TM-0013

you may never come back. In some people's eyes that's probably not too bad an idea, but it's probably not the best.

The other thing is these things crashing. Yeah, you are using as your criteria ten to the negative six is a one-in-one-millionth chance that there's going to be a fatality caused by this thing. I'm going to argue that there are a lot of valuable things out here that could be hit by missile debris that are not people. In fact, there are irreplaceable resources out here. You take things like Delicate Arch, Angel Arches, a number of geologic features out here. Cliff Palace and Mesa Verde. Things like this. You know, these are irreplaceable resources that if in your debris corridor you had things like the White House, the Washington Monument, the Liberty Bell, the Constitution, it would be inconceivable that you -- you wouldn't even consider having launch debris land on this place, but yet somehow Delicate Arch is different. The final analysis we could recast the Liberty Bell if we had to, but there's no way to put up another Delicate Arch. So even though it is a one-in-one-millionth chance of a person getting hit, I would argue that there's a lot of things out there that are valuable that we don't want these things falling on. 8

The other thing is the size and growth ratio of 9

TM-0013

all of Green River is less than 1 percent between now and the year 2000. That's totally wrong. Both of the population figures are way off. There's a number of factual errors in this. 11

I disagree with the ORV use to recover the debris is going to increase the amount of travel into relatively untouched areas.

Last things are hazardous material. You are talking about tens of thousands of pounds of hazardous material, but it's not going to exceed environmental limits because our air and water are so clean. But if they were already polluted, like they are in Salt Lake, or something like that, this additional hazardous material might put you over a limit. But since out here they are basically pure then somehow that's okay to foul them with solid propellant, things like this.

The last one is fire. If one of these things comes down you can get a fire going where you can't put it out. You physically could not get rescue crews in there to put it out. It would just have to burn itself out. You are talking about areas of National Parks.

Thank you very much. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Jayne Belnap?

TM-0014

MS. BELNAP: I'm a scientist with the National Biological Survey. I work on soils and restoration of

TM-0014

arid lands. 1

I have several concerns with the EIS, especially the pretty basic neglect of soil resources and how the impact to these resources will be addressed. We have extremely fragile soils around here. We depend on them for the stability of the ecosystem, as well as the basic nutrient, nitrogen. They take two hundred years plus to recover from compaction. You can't just scoop them up and put them in bags and take them away, because you won't be able to restore what you take away. We don't have the technology to replace them. We don't know how to do it. We don't know how to restore processes in areas that we disrupt. I have been trying to do it for years. We don't know how to do it.

When you tell me that you are going to go in and take things out with ORV's or even helicopters, you are 2 talking about a lot of people tramping a large amount of area, and you are not going to be able to fix it. You may be able to plant the plants back, but that's as good as you are going to do.

I have great concern about taking areas. You don't tell us how big the areas are going to be. You don't tell us anything about what's going to happen there. So all I can do is use my imagination to times a pretty big area by a thousand times, and I start getting

TM-0014

very concerned. These areas, once those topsoils are gone, are highly susceptible to erosion. We live in an erosional environment here. Everything is waiting to get to the ocean, and you will help it get there a lot faster if you take away the surfaces here that are holding the place in place. We don't have surface rooting plants here like most ecosystems. What we have are sienna bacteria 3 on the surface -- period. You take those away you have loose, sandy soils underneath, and that's it. We really don't know how to fix what you are about to wreck.

Helicopters are a major social impact around 4 here. A lot of people come here and they live here for quiet. They live here for a chance to get away. They may have lost a couple of days to get to where you are going to tell them to leave in a couple of hours. There's some real problems there with this idea of flying around to warn people. First of all, I don't think it's feasible. If I were out there personally I would hide. The last thing I'm going to do is have this helicopter swoop down on me and tell me you are out of here, lady. Forget it. I'm going to go hide. There is going to be people out there. So if you are really seriously intent on cleaning the place out in terms of people, you are probably not 5 going to be able to do it.

The other thing that's really a big problem, as

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far as I can see, is people don't call here and ask for 6 permission to come. They come and then they scatter out to the winds. You are going to put an advertisement in a paper that they are not going to read, that comes out once a week, and you are going to do it three days in advance. There's a problem. Even if they read it there is a problem. A lot of people go out there for weeks. How are you going to find them? I see this as a major question. I think the gentleman that pointed out the futility of this should take some root in your mind there.

The other thing that I have a major, major concern with is if in fact you are going to go and get 7 these pieces out with ORV's what you do is put in roads. What roads? Just a set of tracks out here the soil compacts so easily that that makes a track, and that track will be followed by more tracks and we will have a road where you went in to get something out. Where we have roads we have more access and then we have even more damage to the landscape around there. This place really can't handle it. We already can't handle the level of abuse we have. We are seeing skyrocketing use. We have got fragile resources that again we don't know how to fix, and you are proposing to impact even more. 8

I'm really concerned about the EIS not telling us how to judge how significant this is. There was nothing

TM-0014

in there that gave me a clue of whether to get upset about this or whatever, so I'm going to take the worst case scenario and get upset. I don't know if you are talking an acre. I don't know if you are talking ten acres. I don't have any clue. When you say drop zone, booster hitting, 20 feet long, blammo, liquid propellants and things all around, I don't know what you are talking about. It really needs to be in that document.

9

10

But I do tell you the thing that scared me most is when I heard you were going to scoop up all the soil in bags and take it away. I panicked and said, "Wait a minute. Don't do that, please."

On my personal notes, to get off my scientific high horse, I was a downwind baby. My father mined uranium and used to take me into closets to show me the neat stuff that glowed in the dark, when you guys knew it was dangerous. I'm sort of just sitting here, a time bomb waiting to die from some weird cancer. Now we've got a tailings pile over here that they won't clean up because they have this and that reason. I am just really tired of getting dumped on. And maybe there's a really small, small chance a missile is going to fall out of the sky and hit me on the head, but I'm just tired of it. And I'm tired of thinking there's going to be debris out there. I'm tired of thinking that once more the military is going

TM-0014

to come in and wreck this place. Maybe if we had been a little more truthful along the way, and I wasn't sitting here waiting to die of cancer, I would be a little more positive about it. But I'm not. I just really feel an abuse by the military, personally. This is obviously not anything but personal, so go somewhere else.

11

Thanks. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: H. Redd.

TM-0015

MR. REDD: I'm going to turn my back on you for a minute, too.

MR. MICHAELSON: As long as the court reporter can hear you.

MR. REDD: Okay. I want to you see my T-shirt.

I never get up at one of these things that I don't remember what my father told me. Sometimes it's better to be silent and be thought a fool than stand and speak and remove all doubt.

I thought I might tell you just briefly 30 years ago we went through this experience and tell you a little bit about our experience out on Hatch Point, which was one of the drop zones. The Army came in and we made an agreement with them. We had herds of sheep, sheepherders and cowboys and cows on BLM permit land, state leases, and private land. And we made an agreement and they provided money to fence the sheep when we pulled the sheepherders

TM-0015

out, and money to transport people in and out. And they were easy to work with and good to work with. We got along fine with them. It was an inconvenience to us. First we pulled the sheepherders out to the south and then we asked them if it would be permissible to take them to a rock house we had similar to the Hole-In-The-Rock up the road. And they -- it was about 50 feet of sandstone that protected them. And that's what they would do. When the missile stage would drop off they landed in the sand or landed on a rock, and when they landed on rock they broke into a lot

of pieces. The Army came out and picked them up and took good care of the area around. They left some little, tiny, small pieces, but the few places that I saw where these had dropped down I can't go back to now. I mean I can't remember where they are and you can't tell where they came down. I have to say that they did have one missile that went astray, which was highly embarrassing to the Army. I think they would say, as they said then, that that's not possible. But it was possible. It ended up over somewhere in the bean field by Monticello, and they destroyed it before it did any damage. But it didn't go quite where they thought it would go. But the only bad experience we had we had one cowboy who was cantankerous and he said, "I'm not leaving, and if it falls on me and

TM-0015

kills me it's okay."

He died a natural death.

Let me just make one suggestion. One experience I had as a private pilot flying over -- across the Green River area. And we would call and find out if we were going to fly across if the area was hot or not. And it seemed like it took the FAA or the flight service station a long time to find out if it was hot or not. Most of the times it was cold. So there was no problems. And I'm not sure if that's been fixed or not, but if it hasn't you probably ought to figure out some way so that the flight service station in Grand Junction and Hankaville and so on knows whether there's going to be a missile shoot or not, and that would save pilots from going around it or that delay of five or ten or fifteen or thirty minutes while they were calling and finding out. I think it took the Army's time and it took their time. So that's the only suggestion I would have. (applause)

1

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Sheri Griffith, Melanie Allardale, Rebecca Barton, and Kaki Hunter.

TM-0016

MS. GRIFFITH: I'm actually here to represent Congressman Karen Shephard. She asked that I read her statement. She is unable to be here. And for the record the following is her statement to this:

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"When I first heard of this proposal I couldn't believe the Defense Department would want to drop one thousand one hundred pound booster rockets in the midst of some of the most beautiful and most heavily used recreational areas in this country. Now after more than a year of careful studying of the issue I feel even more strongly that these launches simply cannot go forward. 1

Launching missiles from Green River possess unacceptable risks to the people, environment and archeology of the Canyonlands area. It may be acceptable to the Defense Department analyst, but it is not to me. I would like to be clear on this. The Military does have other options. It does not have to drop these boosters here. According to the Environmental Impact Statement there's two other sites, both over water, which could host these launches with less adverse impact. There are other ways and other places. 2 3

By now you are probably all aware of the major problems which would be caused by the launches. I-70 being closed for hours. River running being halted for hours. Access to Islands In The Sky, Dead Horse Point, and many other areas blocked for hours. For many hours before and after each launch the peace of the wilderness will be shattered by military helicopters evacuating the drop zones and then locating the spent booster 4 5 6

TM-0016

afterwards. I say many hours because we are not really sure how many is many.

The delicate ecosystems of the desert region would be damaged first by the fall of enormous metal canisters, and then by its retrieval. Wildlife and humans will be assaulted by sonic booms and falling debris. And this is if everything goes according to plan. If an accident occurs the results will be far worse. According to the Defense Department all of this could happen four times a month. That's every week. 7 8

It's easy to predict what will happen to the tourist industry here when the word gets out that this region is under weekly bombardment. I have received letters from people and organizations all over the country asking me to please do something so that they could feel safe when they visit here and safe when they live here. 9

The Federal government must understand that Utah is not the dumping ground for missiles, bombs, atomic waste, chemical weapons, or anything else. Utahns are through being treated as 'low use segment of the population' as the Department of Energy reported once and referred to us. We are not going to sit here and take it.

The Department of Defense does not need to launch

TM-0016

missiles over Utah to develop a defense against ballistic missiles. After a year of studying this I'm convinced. 10 The serious problems with this site must also convince the U.S. Army this is not the place. Let's look for other options."

Thank you. (Applause)

TM-0017 MS. ALLARDALE: My name is Melanie Allardale, and I live here in Moab.

The one thing I do appreciate is that you are making an EIS and that you are holding these meetings. I am astounded, however, that the U.S. is still building weapons. We need to build peace. We need to spend this money, three billion dollars, on sustainable development and family planning. I would like to see war made obsolete. And it could be done, especially with the considerable resources that you all have. I would like to see us be pro-active rather than reactive in the world. To stop being a major policeman in the world, and to use your considerable resources to build permanent security. 1 2

So I favor the no action alternative.

Thank you. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Rebecca Barton?

TM-0018 MS. BARTON: A lot of good things have been said, and most of what I have wanted to say has been said better by the people who know. By the environmentalists here.

TM-0018

The environment is a concern to me. My main thoughts and feelings listening tonight were that really what I have to say is on an emotional, spiritual level, and I know that that's not what you are used to considering. It may not be what this entire impact statement was designed to hear. But to me the spirituality of the place is fragile just like the actual ecosystem. One of the most important things for people to know about this environment, this desert environment, is it is fragile. It is irreplaceable. That means easily damaged. People tromping around who have never been out here make me very nervous. And I lead people on hikes on foot. I take people on the rivers. I spend a lot of time trying to help people to get into contact with what's out here. I believe in that. I do that with my life the way you believe in what you do with your life. It's important. And I'm not the only one. To me the most important thing to consider is the emotional and spiritual side. And the physical side of it I think is obvious. 1

If a real impact statement were done the amount of damage and the depth of the damage, the irreparable nature of the damage, would be obvious. And I really think that if it isn't clear now it hasn't been done well enough yet. And I really think that if anyone could understand about the desert the way someone does who spends hours and

TM-0018

days and weeks and months and years in the desert, that they would not be able to consider allowing things to fall from the sky and crush the soil, allowing pollutants to be released into the atmosphere in this way. I think that it has to be thought about at a gut level, and that's a level of fear that is important, too. 2

3

The other thing that I heard addressed tonight that I think is really important, I can't address it fully, but I want to say a few words about, I think that's the social impact. The so-called social impact is an extremely vital issue right now. It's going on all over. You can hear it. That's why people are so upset in this room. That's why people are speaking from their heart when they are used to speaking in other ways.

We have seen a lot of really amazing things go on. But part of that is vehicles. Helicopters. The question is not resolved here, although it seems like you didn't know that, as to whether it's a good idea to have -- you know -- how fast growth should happen in Moab. Volatile issue. Very important issue. It's a critical time here, and this is people's real lives. We live here. We came here for a reason, or were born here and we have invested our lives in particular ways. And the quality of life is a very key issue here. And that's just the humans. You know, in terms of the environment, I think

TM-0018

that an Environmental Impact Statement, even if it were just physical, would have to come out with a clear no. Bad idea. It's a bad idea. It really can't work here without causing such significant damage that all of history will just carry it. It's not what you should be doing here. This is not the place and it's not the thing to be doing with this kind of area. 4

Thanks. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kaki Hunter?

TM-0019 MS. HUNTER: Hi. I'm Kaki Hunter, and I wrote my comments, because the last time I got into one of these situations all I could say was peaches. So I came a little more prepared this time.

For once I would like to see the United States military spend as much time, energy and money manufacturing instruments of peace than it does on war. Peace will come as a result of systematically creating genuine independence in this nation and every nation in the world. With the same amount of money proposed to be spent on this project we could be better securing our country by developing and building safe, sustainable energy resources at home. As long as America continues to exploit foreign oil, natural resources, and Third World labor, we block our path to independence and continue to make enemies with other nations. When this country truly 1

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learns to take responsibility to provide all its needs within our own borders we will not only become a genuine independent nation, but we will have the motivation to encourage that independence in every nation in the world. Ultimately it is world peace that provides us with the best security at home. From the bottom of my heart I encourage our U.S. military to take an offensive strategy towards peace as a defensive strategy against war, and enable our U.S. military to become the true peace keeping warriors our nation needs them to be. In the meantime I'm opposed to this project. 2

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Marc Horwitz, Charles Howard, Robert Pochapin, I believe, and Janis Adkins.

TM-0020 MR. HORWITZ: This is a hard act to follow for a speech. Gentlemen, are you convinced yet?

MR. MICHAELSON: If you would state your name, please.

MR. HORWITZ: Marc Aaron Horwitz, citizen first class, 42354.

Every issue has been spoken about, and if I'm redundant, forgive me. I hope to play the tape of this meeting later this evening. We touched on a couple of issues I would like to go through a wee bit more. I sense

TM-0020

that you are engaged, if I may quagmired, in a fundamental policy error here. You have taken unbelievable resources, tables, pens, books thicker than War and Peace itself. Three billion dollars. As Kaki eloquently said, that money would far be better spent in pursuits of peace. Yes, it's not a peaceful world.

Excuse me, sir? 1

It is not a peaceful world. War is bad. Last year the United States of America exported more weapons than all other countries in the world combined. My dream is that America should present a stance of magnanimity and compassion in the world for which no one else in the world would ever dream of firing a missile at us.

My father was engaged in World War II, also. I was brought up in a very different era. Vietnam. It was a crock of crap. And so was our most recent war in Iraq, where the United States and NATO allies completely supplied Iraq with all the weapons that they then used against us. And at the same time we now know -- it was a secret at the time, they were -- we were -- we, us were selling weapons to Iraq's enemies. We actually coerced a war between Iran and Iraq. And we made Iran out to be the enemy. We are the enemy, in my opinion. I have known that since the Vietnam war era.

My vision of America is that Americans would lay

TM-0020

down our own lives that other people would have freedom that we cherish.

I also think it's a crock to suggest that American lives have any greater value than any other human beings' lives in the world. Moslem brothers and sisters. That's the way I feel. I believe America represents the greatest maniacal force in the world, because why the hell do you think people hate us. Why do you think the Moslem world hates us? Why do you think people want to shoot missiles at us? Okay. I'm going to get off.

Two comments. Errant missiles. We not too long ago sent 28 Cruise missiles into Iraq, two of which went astray. One slammed into a downtown Baghdad hotel, which had humans, as well as Americans in it. I ask you -- you would say well, if one of these missiles from Green River seems to go errant we can destroy it. If it's going errant you don't have control over it. I'm concerned about it possibly slamming into a downtown Moab hotel, as silly as that might sound. 2

Also, I'm very, very pleased to hear tonight people speaking about nonviolent civil disobedient action. I will participate. I will endeavor to organize it, if possible, and I will certainly participate with those who do feel that way. I know there will be people participating on that level across the spectrum. Some 3

TM-0020

people will be out in the drop zone and not know. Some people will be there and hide. Some people will go there intentionally. I personally will say to you I'm going to go there and I'm going to hide. I'm going to be there. I'm going to ask you, what if you kill somebody? An American or a Moslem? That's all I have to say.

I have been personally very distrustful of the United States government and the military since I was 16 years of age. And, man, I would just like to see a turn. I would like to see some honesty from my own government. From George Bush, from Richard Nixon. You know, from -- I can't say any more. I believe everybody has spoken more eloquently than I, and I hope you guys are convinced at the end of the day. And I feel very pleased that -- I feel this is not going to happen. I hope you do, too. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Charles Howard?

TM-0021 MR. HOWARD: Good evening, guys. I would like to thank everybody or congratulate everybody for staying this long, because a lot of people left and it gets hard when you have to listen to everybody talk.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Howard, if you wouldn't mind getting a little bit closer to the microphone for the court reporter.

MR. HOWARD: Can you hear me?

TM-0021

MR. MICHAELSON: State your name, please?

MR. HOWARD: Charles Howard. Chad, and I humbly say that I live in Moab.

Without going into the whole history of mechanized killing, which is really a pretty short history -- people used to kill each other when they looked each other in the eye. That was a long time ago, I guess.

I think it's safe to say this is not the first missile launch, and it's probably not going to be the last test of a missile in this area or somewhere else on the planet.

Really what's going on here is people talking to each other about what they believe, and it's really been neat to see the different beliefs that people have being expressed to each other face to face. Face to face.

I guess I just want to say that as a resident I feel like if you consider all of the mountain bikers and Jeepers and the river scum and even some other human beings that move around in this area, to add missiles to that equation is just going to make too many refugees from the military/industrial complex that we are all having a problem living in for -- you know --just basic walking around.

So that's all I have to say. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Robert Pochapin? Again, if you

wouldn't mind telling us your name when you begin.

TM-0022 MR. POCHAPIN: My name is Robert Pochapin. I'll keep this short and sweet.

I know that my comments will be better received by my elected officials in Washington, not by some little puppets of the military. The Federal government has already given the military plenty of space in the Western United States where they can shoot off their rockets. People aren't allowed in there. It's barbedwired. People don't want to go there. It's ugly. What we have got around Moab and around Green River, outside White Sands, Four Corners area, is no place for any more of this shit. And I'll just leave it at that. 1 2

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Janis Adkins, and you will have to excuse me on this one, Rene Lafaurie, and Christine Beekman.

TM-0023 MS. ADKINS: Hi. I'm not very good at this, but it doesn't matter. There is a bumper sticker out. Maybe you guys have seen it. It says something to the effect that, "I look forward to the day when our budget starts spending more money on schools and they hold a bake sale for the national defense." 1

I agree with that statement. I don't know how to stop war. I don't know if we ever can. I don't know if

it matters. But I do know that I live here not to see more destruction. What are these things called? These things that are going to drop out of the air that has all the stuff inside? I question how big a hole they are going to make when they fall. Are they going to make a hole, are they going to destroy archeological sites and geology sites? I can't imagine that the defense would let that be okay to have it happen anywhere. But in a National Park? Give me a break. Basically I think the whole thing is bogus and asinine. I question -- I ask you to think of another way. I ask you to think of something else other than freon. I didn't know that stuff was in there. I ask you to rethink the whole thing.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: I have been informed that Rene had to leave, so our next speaker is Christine Beekman.

UNIDENTIFIED: I believe she has left the room.

MR. MICHAELSON: That exhausts the list of speakers that I have here. That doesn't mean we are necessarily going to do at this moment, but what I will do is invite Lt. Col. Deeter to make any closing remarks, we will take a break and we will see if anybody else volunteers to speak, during the next break.

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me make a couple of comments. There were a couple of speakers that made some

points that someone could take away from here believing were fact, and I just want to clarify them. There was a comment that we were planning to drop our boosters with our booster drop zones actually inside the confines of Canyonlands National Park, and I don't believe that's correct. If you look at the maps they are not actually inside the boundary of Canyonlands, although there was an impact to the access for Canyonlands.

Secondly, there was a comment that we would drop boosters and spill liquid propellant all over the area. There's not any of these boosters that are carrying liquid propellant that we are firing out of this area, or we propose to fire out of this area. So I just want to clarify those two points.

David, did you have anything you want to clarify?

MR. HASLEY: That's probably it, other than the fact that the sizes of booster drop zones are depicted in the EIS, those being the large squares which were surveyed basically and analyzed in the document to look at any of the resources in there. And once again coordination does continue with the other Federal, state and local agencies to identify wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, conservation areas, other areas inside the booster drops zones, which once again would be avoided. We do not intend to drop a booster on a known culture or

archaeological site. Those can be avoided, and that's what we are here for, is to identify those in the impact -- the booster impact zones, and stay away from those areas.

The one question about digging up soil and putting it in bags that was referred, basically goes along with the fact that should a missile hit, any propellant left in there spilled out on the ground, that's what would be collected and put in bags. And, of course, once again consulting with the agencies to identify what type of means would be used for booster recovery. It doesn't have to be a helicopter. What are the acceptable ways of going in, based on whoever has -- whatever agency has jurisdiction over that land. That's the type of consultation that will be done basically at this time.

LT. COL. DEETER: I guess just in wrapping it up I would like to thank everyone for coming, and for your patience tonight. It's pretty obvious you have got a broad, divergent span of concerns out here, and opinions, but I think that that's healthy and I think that's one of the reasons that our nation is so great is we have an opportunity to come together and be able to talk about that in this way.

Particularly like to thank the people that came from the various agencies and local governments, and

providing their comments. I think it shows a lot of leadership on their part.

And finally just to tell you that all your concerns and your comments will be considered. There has been no final decision in this process. We are still gathering the data during the public comments period. Once that has been gathered it will be analyzed and it will be provided to the decision makers before they make their final decisions.

Thank you again for coming tonight. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: We will take a 5-minute recess.

(recess)

MR. MICHAELSON: It is 9:40, and no one else has presented themselves to comment during the break, so we will officially close this meeting at 9:40 p.m.

(Whereupon this Public Hearing was concluded at 9:40 p.m.)

* * *

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

State of Utah)
) ss.
County of Salt Lake)

I, Milo N. Harmon, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and Notary Public for the State of Utah, certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me at the time and place therein set forth.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action nor in anywise interested in the outcome thereof.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 7th day of March, 1994.

Milo N. Harmon, CSR,
Notary Public in and for the
County of Salt Lake, State of Utah

My commission expires
August 1, 1995

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1994, at 6:40 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Ramah Chapter House, Ramah, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, a Certified Court Reporter.

* * *

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR:	MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON
SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS:	LT. COL. LOUIS DEETER ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE
	and
	MR. DAVID HASLEY USASSDC ENVIRONMENTAL and ENGINEERING OFFICE
INTERPRETER:	MS. SARAH ADEKY

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MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening, and welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's meeting.

Before I go over tonight's agenda and the ground rules, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here tonight. Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, from Huntsville, Alabama, is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter. Also from the U.S. Army, we have David Hasley of the Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office.

Also in the audience tonight are other technical representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and White Sands Missile Range. And we're going to have a translation throughout for Navajo.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: To start the meeting, I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda, so you'll know what to expect as we proceed.

Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature

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of the program that is examined in the environmental impact statement, in this case the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. The second purpose is to briefly describe the environmental impact statement process and some of the findings in the draft environmental impact statement, or EIS, as it is known by its initials.

The third, and primary, purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns and comments on the draft EIS. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the final EIS.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows. After I finish my introductory remarks, we will show a brief video on the Army's proposal. It will be shown twice, once in Navajo and once in English, followed by two short presentations. The first, by Lt. Col. Louis Deeter, will provide a brief overview of the Theater Missile Defense extended range tests, particularly as they relate to activities that could have potential environmental impacts.

In the second presentation, David Hasley will describe the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the EIS. He will also

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provide examples of some of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the EIS.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: After the two presentations, if you have any questions of clarification about them, we have a written comment sheet available, which you can use to write down your questions. We ask that you hand them in during the break that will follow the presentations, and then Lt. Col. Deeter and Mr. Hasley will look at those questions, and answer any and all of them that they can, after we come back from the break.

However, the second-to-last item on the agenda, public comments, is really the most important. Remember that the draft EIS is just that: It is a draft. And this is your opportunity to tell the Army how it could improve its analysis about potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action is made.

The final item on the agenda, then, will be closing remarks by Lt. Col. Louis Deeter.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: A few administrative points

on making comments tonight. If you have already signed up to speak when you came in, that's great. If not, and you would like to speak tonight, there are sign-up cards at the back of the room, where you can indicate that. Everyone is welcome to speak. It just makes the process run a little more smoothly if we can call people from the sign-up list. Everyone will have five minutes to speak.

And by the way, we have a court reporter here tonight. Her job is to make a verbatim transcript of this hearing, so that all of your oral comments will be recorded accurately. As a part of preparing transcript, an audio and video recording is being made, as well.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Also, in addition to making comments orally here tonight, you can make comments in writing, if you wish to, and there are three ways to do that. The first is that if you would like, you can hand in any prepared written comments that you brought with you tonight, or you can mail those in. The second is, we do have the written comment sheets that I referred to earlier, and you can fill those out and hand them in. Or if you would like to take some more time to think about them, you're welcome to use any

written means you care to and send them to the address that appears on that comment sheet, as well as on the agenda, as long as they are postmarked by March 28th.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If you want to receive a copy of the final EIS when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that. If you have already received the draft EIS in the mail, that indicates you're already on the mailing list to receive it and you'll automatically receive the final EIS, as well. Also, those of you who comment either orally or in writing and provide us with your name and address will also be added to that list and will receive a copy of the final EIS.

Otherwise, there is a place to register at the back of the room if you specifically want to receive that copy of the final EIS. Also, when you filled out the attendance card, even though you may not get the EIS unless you've done one of these things, you will still be on the mailing list to receive notices of any future actions, meetings, decisions, whatever.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Finally, it is important for you to realize that the Department of Defense representatives who are here tonight are not here to

make any decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comment process, including the oral comments that they receive here tonight, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns, firsthand.

We will now begin tonight's hearing with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. And as I mentioned, we will show it twice, once in English and once in Navajo.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Let me mention just one more time, this meeting is probably going to go on for several hours, so if anyone would like to sit down for the majority of it, we do have at least a dozen chairs here up front.

Okay, let's go ahead and show the video.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

(Video shown in Navajo, not transcribed.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we're going to take that version out of the player and put in the English version now and play it.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

(Video shown in English, not transcribed.)

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MR. MICHAELSON: If we could get the lights in the back, please.

Okay, we're going to get on with the presentations here, starting with Lt. Col. Louis Deeter.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Good evening. My name is Lt. Col. Louis Deeter, and tonight I'm representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office in Huntsville, Alabama.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I would like to keep my remarks relatively brief and, as much as possible, not to repeat a lot of what you just saw on the video. Instead, I will concentrate on the features of the proposed Theater Missile Defense Program that are probably of greatest interest to you.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me first briefly summarize the proposed action that is evaluated in the draft environmental impact statement.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: For those people standing in

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the back, we do have about half a dozen seats up here in the front.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: In the Missile Defense Act of 1991, Congress directed the Department of Defense to develop and field a theater missile defense capability. To support that development, we propose to launch target missiles and defensive missiles from existing ranges and proposed off-range locations.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: These flights would be realistic in most respects, except that the target missiles would not contain any nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. Instead, these missiles would contain materials designed to safely simulate the various characteristics of these weapons, such as size and weight.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: So how does your community figure into all of this? In order to evaluate a full range of possible options for these extended range tests, four alternative test range areas, as shown by these maps, have been evaluated in the draft environmental impact statement.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

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LT. COL. DEETER: Let me now focus on the range that is undoubtedly of most interest to you. This map shows the proposed target missile flight paths from Green River, Utah, and Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico before being intercepted. The defensive missile would be launched from within White Sands Missile Range or possibly from the McGregor Range at Ft. Bliss, just southeast of White Sands Missile Range.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of those two ranges. In the case of the Green River Launch Complex and/or the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in to support the target missile launches. Some defensive missiles could also be launched from Ft. Wingate into White Sands Missile Range, and these tests would use mostly existing facilities.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: As shown on this next map, the proposed Ft. Wingate Depot Activity launch site, in New Mexico, also has a launch hazard area and two

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separate first-stage booster drop zones.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The launch hazard area was based on a preliminary determination of program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified, we may be able to reduce the overall size of the launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety. We are also conducting new flight trajectory analyses, which may provide an opportunity to avoid impacting El Malpais National Monument, by moving the booster drop zone from its current position to an area further south along the target missile's flight path.

Mr. Hasley will later discuss the environmental implications of this new proposal.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: For any target missile launch event, only one of these booster drop zones would be used. The proposed defensive missile launches from Ft. Wingate, such as the Army Tactical Missile System, would not involve booster drops; therefore, they would not require use or evacuation of booster drop zones.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The airspace above the

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launch hazard area and the booster drop zones at Ft. Wingate and Green River would be restricted of all aircraft traffic for each launch event. The restricted airspace area adjoining the Ft. Wingate launch hazard area would be activated only for a defensive missile launch and would only affect altitudes of 20,000 feet and higher.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The launch hazard areas and booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch event. To accomplish this, we propose to do the following.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: The Army would need to sign negotiated agreements with public and private landowners within a booster drop zone or a launch hazard area, that would allow those areas to be evacuated.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: For private land, the agreement would provide compensation for landowners to temporarily leave their property.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Approximately 30 days and

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again 10 days prior to a scheduled launch, the Army would send evacuation notices by mail to private landowners, local governments and agencies.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Three days prior to the launch, private landowners would be notified in writing by a courier, and ads would be placed in newspapers and other media identifying the specific areas that are going to be closed.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: To help ensure that evacuation areas are clear of people, Army helicopters would be used to sweep the areas prior to a launch. If people are found in the evacuation area, they would be given a verbal notice to leave the area. However, the helicopters would not be used to transport people out of the area.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: In addition to these standard notification procedures, the Army has included several of the public's suggestions in its proposed action, in order to enhance public notification and reduce inconvenience. These additional notification procedures include making announcements on local radio and television stations,

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posting signs with launch schedules along the affected highways, and providing the launch schedules to state visitor centers, chambers of commerce, and agency information centers.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Finally, all roads in the launch hazard area and the booster drop zone would be temporarily closed. Major roads would be closed for a maximum of one hour, 10 minutes, and could be reopened for through traffic and then closed again for the same maximum period, if needed, during the same day. Agreements would need to be made with state and local transportation agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of the roads would be arranged with local law enforcement.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: I will now turn the microphone over to Mr. David Hasley, who will discuss the environmental impact statement draft, which is the subject of tonight's meeting.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Good evening, and I am David Hasley with the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. And our organization is responsible for

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preparing the environmental impact statement for this Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office, along with the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command, are both responsible for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization of the Department of Defense is a cooperating agency for the EIS and has been directly involved in its preparation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all theater missile defense programs within the Department of Defense.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: There are several purposes for preparing an environmental impact statement, and the main purpose of an EIS is to ensure that potential environmental impacts are identified and considered in the federal decision-making process.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: It also provides a means of informing the public, as well as other agencies, of

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programs and actions proposed by the Federal Government. And more importantly, it provides a means of obtaining your input, the public input, before any final decision is made on the proposed action.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The EIS also serves to identify reasonable alternatives to the proposed action and evaluates the potential impacts from them. It also identifies measures which could be taken to reduce or avoid these impacts, and these are called "mitigations."

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And finally, the decision makers use the environmental information contained in the EIS, along with your comments on it, to decide whether or not to proceed with one of the proposed alternatives, while also taking into account other relevant technical, economic, mission, as well as national policy considerations.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: This next slide outlines the EIS process which we have been following. And as I mentioned before, a key characteristic of the entire process is the public's opportunity to comment on the proposed action. To begin with, after defining the

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proposed action, we issued a notice of intent last spring to prepare the EIS. We then held nine scoping meetings to ask the public for their ideas.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The input we received for this alternative was particularly helpful in identifying sensitive environmental areas and also obtaining suggestions for improving means of public notification regarding potential evacuations and temporary closures.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The next phase was the preparation of the draft EIS, which was then distributed for both public as well as agency comment. This 45-day public comment period, which we are now in, includes public hearings and the opportunity to provide oral as well as written comments. During the public comment period, we want you to tell us if we have analyzed or considered all of the environmental areas that potentially could be affected by this proposal.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Your comments on the draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in the final EIS.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

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MR. HASLEY: The final step in the process is the record of decision. This decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 days after distribution of the final EIS. This decision will be made by senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army. It is only after this decision is made that we would proceed with any of these actions.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more of the candidate test range areas. In other words, we are not faced with an either/or decision with regard to the alternative ranges.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The other action that could be chosen is the no-action alternative. Testing, however, would continue to occur, using the existing ranges.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: This next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the draft EIS. Obviously, this list is much longer than I can cover in a brief overview tonight, and hopefully, you have

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had a chance to look at the draft EIS and to review its analysis. So, at this point, I would like to highlight just some of the more significant environmental issues that we encountered and analyzed in the draft EIS, and particularly those that may have been raised during the scoping process.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Let me begin with the two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impacts would result form the proposed action. When we looked at land use, the primary impacts were related to the evacuation of the proposed booster drop zones.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In New Mexico, use of one of proposed booster drop zones would necessitate the closure, evacuation and temporarily-restricted access to the Chain of Craters area near El Malpais National Monument. The primary mitigation that we identify in the EIS is the use of additional means of advance notification to public, to avoid potential disruptions to travel, as well as recreational, plans.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In addition to the notification procedures that Lt. Col. Deeter described earlier for

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a potential evacuation scenario, the EIS suggests notification to area motels, hotels, campgrounds, tour operators, outfitters, as well as ranger stations. It also suggests that not only main roads and highways be posted with the launch schedule, but also access roads, as well as off-road trails.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: While these measures would partially mitigate potential negative impacts, we still concluded, however, that the impact would be both unavoidable, as well as significant.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: As pointed out earlier, the proposed booster drop zone over the El Malpais National Monument could potentially be avoided, based on recent analysis of target missile flight trajectories from Ft. Wingate. The creation of a new booster drop zone further south along the missile's flight path would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources within that area.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: In terms of other land-use issues, I'll also mention that under the provisions of the existing law, the Ballistic Missile Defense

Organization and the Army are pursuing options to retain the use of a portion of Ft. Wingate Depot Activity to conduct these missile launch activities and also to establish safety zones.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Another significant impact we found was to the area of transportation, based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70, as well as the bypass road, if the Green River Launch Complex, in Utah, that launch hazard area, were activated.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And I've taken the time only to highlight a few of the more significant findings which are contained in the draft EIS. The draft EIS has a lot of other information and analyses in it that I hope you have had the opportunity to review. If not, you should have received, at the registration table, a summary of the draft EIS, which contains a more-complete overview than we've had time to give you tonight.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: Also keep in mind that, while the Army takes responsibility for the conclusions in the EIS, its preparation has been and will continue to be

a team effort, in which we consult and coordinate with state and local, as well as other federal agencies, in order to reach our conclusions.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: However, our main purpose in being here tonight is not to talk to you, but to listen to your concerns, which is very important to us in the continued development of the EIS. And I assure you that the input you provide here to us tonight will be fully considered by the decision makers, along with other information, in making their decision on whether or not to proceed with this action.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: The closing date for receiving comments on the draft EIS is March 28th of this year. The final EIS will be prepared and made available to the public in the late spring of 94.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And once again, the record of decision for the EIS will be issued no earlier than 30 days after distribution of the final EIS, which is expected this summer.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And again, if you're going to submit written comments after tonight's meeting, you

can mail them to the address shown on this slide here. It's also contained in some of the materials that are available tonight.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: And now, I will turn the meeting back over to Mr. Michaelson, so we can proceed with the rest of tonight's meeting.

MR. MICHAELSON: The first thing I would like to say is how thoroughly impressed and appreciative that I'm sure the Army is with your kind attention and patience. Originally, this presentation was about 40 minutes. It was cut back to almost half that, but even so, with the translation, it takes about three times as long. So we appreciate everyone's patience in bearing with us through that period.

We need to take a break, both for the court reporter, and also for everyone who's been sitting in these metal chairs for the last hour and a half. This will also be a 10-minute break for you to write down any questions that you have, put them on the written comment sheets, and hand them in to either someone at the back table or to myself. And then, when we come back, we'll answer questions, and then we'll get on with your comments.

Thank you.

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MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)
(Recess taken.)
MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we'd like to try and get started again, if I could ask you to take your seats, please.
Again, if I could ask you to take your seats, please, we're going to go ahead and try to get started.
(Discussion held off the record.)
MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, thank you.
We've received -- I might mention, for some of those of you who may or may not be aware, there were availability sessions held this morning and afternoon. I notice about two dozen people who participated in those are here again tonight. And we also received a number of questions and attempted to generate some answers for them, as well. So, as quickly as possible, we're going to go through these questions and answers.
And we're going to translate those again, if you would.
LT. COL. DEETER: Okay, what I'd like to do is, I'd like to go through some of the questions that we received tonight. And then -- I'll cover some of mine, and then David is going to cover some of the

questions he got. And then we're going to take a summary of some of the questions that we think might be pertinent for you to have a better understanding of what we're actually doing, based upon the questions that we got during a very active availability session that we had today.
MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)
LT. COL. DEETER: The first question had to do with, what do we mean by "defensive missiles" being fired from Ft. Wingate. And there were two questions related to that.
A defensive missile that we're talking about would be something like, as some examples, the Army Tactical Missile System, which is a surface-to-surface weapon that in a defensive role could be used as counter-fire against, for example, a launch of an attacking missile. For example, in the Gulf War, when you had a SCUD fired, you could pinpoint where that SCUD was fired from, and within a couple of minutes, if you could put an ATACMS on the target, you had a good chance of destroying that target. And we would like to be able to test that at greater ranges than we're able to do that today.
There are also defensive missiles, such as the interceptors that we're firing, that we would like to

TRQ-0001

be able to test them at greater ranges. However, in those cases, they would be flying -- we're talking about Patriot, THAD, ERINT, missiles like that. They would be flying from Ft. Wingate to White Sands, with the primary purpose to check their ability for the range, and they would not be, in most cases, doing an intercept at the range, and if they were, it would probably not be of a guided missile.
MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)
LT. COL. DEETER: The next question had to do with "Why was the questions meeting" -- I think they're referring to the availability meetings that were held earlier today -- "scheduled during working hours?"
That was scheduled at a request of another chapter where we went to and we found that a lot of the elderly people were not able to come out in the evening, and so we had a meeting, this time, where we were here for six hours during the day to share information. You can't please everyone, obviously. We did have a lot of people that came in today that are here tonight. We'll be glad to stay later, if somebody has questions that aren't answered here, or if you have questions of clarification, we can answer them during this question-and-answer period.
MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

TRQ-0002

LT. COL. DEETER: Next question is "How do you plan to protect homes in the evacuation areas from theft while they are empty?"
Obviously, that's a concern from a lot of people, that you have a home that you have to evacuate. It's probably not that much different than you going to town every Saturday morning. However, in this case, it's something that probably could be predictable, and I'm sure that's why people ask the -- have the concern.
First off, you have the people monitoring the area. Obviously, you've got somebody that wants to steal something, they can go in and probably hide, and go in. I think that the bottom line there is that you alert your local law enforcement people to the possibility that you could have thefts. You also advise the people that are leaving their homes that that's a possibility. Whether you've got alarm systems or not, I don't know. Most people probably don't have those things.
And I think then, finally, if you feel you've been damaged somehow or you've had a loss as a result of damage caused by government action -- and this has to do with whether or not there's damage caused by booster drops or whatever -- there is a claims process

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that you can go through. And that claims process, White Sands has agreed that they would help you fill out that claim. You would submit it. They would assign an officer who would come out, actually do a -- it's called a "report of survey" -- he comes out there and gets the facts; comes up with a government estimate; compare that with what owner has in his estimate. You submit both to the adjudicating authority.

The adjudicating authority is going to look at it and determine, from the government standpoint, initially, whether or not they believe it's fair and reasonable. If it is, they make an offer. If you consider that that offer is not fair and reasonable, there is an appeal process that you can go through.

If you have a claim that is under $25,000, that's normally settled within less than 45 days. If it's over $25,000, then it has to go to a higher headquarters, and that can take up to about 90 days. Of course, if it's a very complex claim, it may take longer than that just to gather the facts. So you can't say, guaranteed, it's going to be settled within 90 days, but that's what people like to be able to try to settle these type of things in.

That's a long answer.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Go ahead.

TRQ-0004

MR. HASLEY: Okay, I'd like to respond to a couple of the questions that were handed in. One was "When and where were the earlier scoping meetings held and how were they publicized?"

There was a scoping meeting that was held in Albuquerque, and there was also one that was held in Gallup, okay? Albuquerque, because it's a major media center. Gallup, because it was closest in the area, of course, to the launch point. Advertisements were made through the radio, TV, and through the newspapers in those areas.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. HASLEY: I want to clarify that. Those were the two meetings that were held for New Mexico, two of the nine.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

TRQ-0005

MR. HASLEY: Okay, the next question "What recourse does the public have if the Army decides to launch from Ft. Wingate?"

The answer to that, after the final EIS is published, if the decision is to go to Wingate, you can appeal -- the question is, "Where can you make an appeal?" Appeals can be made, of course, to the

Congressman in your area, for your state. Or, of course, file for an injunction with the courts to stop the action.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

What was the last?

MR. HASLEY: You can file with the courts for an injunction to stop the action.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Do you have --

LT. COL. DEETER: Am I turned on here?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

LT. COL. DEETER: Okay. I've got a couple more that we got, and we'll go through these as quickly as we can.

TRQ-0006

This one is a long question that has to do with whether or not we would provide services or areas for school children who happened to be coming out of school about the time you might be conducting a launch, and they wouldn't be able to go home; what would the government do?

I think we need to go back and clarify that the people that are being evacuated, if you're a private landowner, you enter into a voluntary, negotiated agreement with the government to evacuate your property, and for that you are compensated. So

if you're compensated, if you've got school-age children in that area, then, obviously, that's something that you might want to consider in your compensation negotiations with the government, so that you can arrange for that. But the government normally would not provide for something in that kind of situation.

TRQ-0007

The other question had to do with how large of an area would be affected if a missile launch is aborted in flight.

There is a launch hazard area around the immediate launch area of the missile. Downrange, we have a corridor in the EIS that shows the potential places where debris could come down if you had a flight-termination action. I think it's best to look at the EIS and actually see what that area is.

However, for example, if you're already started your second-stage burn, and you have to take a flight termination, at that point, you're talking about bringing it down in one piece. That one piece can be somewhat controlled by the flight safety officer; he knows, with great predictability, where it's going to come down, based upon when he hits the destruct button, and he's able to select the best place that he can bring it down with the least

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impact. And those areas are already usually pre-defined on his maps, when you launch a missile.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

LT. COL. DEETER: I'm going to quickly go down this list of some of the other comments that were made during the availability session. TRQ-0008

There were concerns by several people about the possibility of forest fires being caused by the first-stage booster. We did discuss that. We did discuss how there are people on board helicopters that would come to the first-stage booster area within minutes of the launch, and they do have a fire-fighting capability with them. TRQ-0009

There was some concern -- the first time I had heard this concern, although I understand it had been brought up once before in a meeting in Gallup -- was that the Army was trying to make a land grab and that they were going to exercise some kind of right to say, "Well, we're going to now take your land."

And that's not the intent. I don't believe I've never heard that being proposed in this action. The government, right now, doesn't need any more land of its own. They don't need to pay for the cost of operating and maintaining it. And our intent is to, if you come into these drop zones, is to negotiate

with the landowners or with the public officials for the use of that land for the specific purpose that was identified in the EIS. TRQ-0010

There was a concern about the sensitivity of the booster recovery. Obviously, we try to get our boosters out of there. That's one of our mandatory criteria for this. And there is some very rugged country back up in those drop zones, and that was something we took into consideration. And obviously, before you come in here to try an operation like that, you need to get some support from the local people that know the area.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.) TRQ-0011

MR. HASLEY: Another one of the major concerns this afternoon was closure of Highway 53 in the drop zone. All I would like to say is that we know what your concerns are, for business- and community-related, and that we're going to take that back and look to see what we can do to minimize those impacts by possibly not having to close that highway. That will be taken back and considered. TRQ-0012

The only other thing would be that, for threatened and endangered species, we work with the agencies responsible for those species, to identify and address those concerns, also.

TRQ-0013

LT. COL. DEETER: I think the final thing we'd want to say there is that there was a lot of concern from the Navajo about their culture, particularly with the sacredness of the Zuni Mountains and how that affects the spirits. And that's something that we could probably only get from coming out here, and it's something that we'll take back and address it as best we can.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we're ready to start calling the names of those of you who have indicated you'd like to speak. We'd like to thank our hosts tonight, which is the Ramah Chapter here. And on their behalf, Darnell Maria, who is the Secretary-Treasurer, has a request from the president of the chapter to make a short presentation, first, on behalf of the Navajo here. And Lt. Col. Deeter has agreed that you should come up and do that, and then we'll start calling names.

Do you want to go ahead and come up to the podium here.

TR-0001 MR. MARIA: Good evening. I'd like to welcome the U.S. Army here to our community and our chapter. We certainly do appreciate your time you have given to our community and other people in the surrounding

TR-0001

areas, and also to the people here in Ramah, and also the surrounding areas. Thank you.

And I know you're all concerned, but due to the time limit we have here, we'll just try to make it as short as possible.

First of all, I would like to introduce you to the chapter president, Mr. Curley Biggs.

(Applause.)

MR. MARIA: I'm going to go ahead and have an assistant assist me here, and her name is Martha Garcia. She's a former community leader and, currently, the community planner for the Ramah Navajo Chapter.

This issue has been discussed numerous times; however, a resolution was put in place in our last chapter meeting on February 23rd. So I'll go ahead and read the resolution for the record as needed. 1

This is the Resolution of Ramah Navajo Chapter, Number 029416. The Ramah Navajo chapter opposing the proposed U.S. Army missile flight tests and booster drop zones over and in the Ramah Navajo reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument, and surrounding areas.

"WHEREAS, number one, the Ramah Navajo Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political

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unit of the Navajo Tribal Government, pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council resolution, CJ2055;

"and number two, the Ramah Navajo Chapter is a community that values a peaceful rural lifestyle with lives, livestock and land, religious and cultural sites;

"and three, the Ramah Navajo Chapter recognizes that the proposed U.S. Army flight tests and booster drop zones over and in the Ramah Navajo reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument, and surrounding areas, would have direct adverse consequences on the lifestyle; safety of lives, livestock and land; and religious and cultural sites of the people of the Ramah Navajo community;

"and number four, the U.S. Congress in the Missile Defense Act of 1991, and the fiscal year of 1993 Defense Authorization Act, called for development of a theater missile defense system;.

"and five, the U.S. Army proposes to launch target and defense missiles along the proposed flight paths and off-range locations into existing test ranges;

"and six, locations are identified in the proposal of the U.S. Army, and one site being the White Sands Missile Range with the off-range missile

launches from the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico, and the Green River Launch Complex, Utah;

"and seven, the U.S. Army did not choose the Ramah Navajo Chapter as one of the sites to hold a public hearing;

"and eight, the Ramah Navajo Chapter community has many unanswered questions and concerns regarding the proposal;

"now, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that one, the Ramah Navajo Chapter opposes the proposed U.S. Army flight tests and booster drop zones over and in the Ramah Navajo reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument, and the surrounding areas;

"and two, the Ramah Navajo community asks for a hearing with them and for the Ramah Navajo Chapter to afford its Navajo community members an opportunity to voice their questions and concerns;

"and three, the Ramah Navajo Chapter disagrees with the U.S. Army proposal as a launch site from the Ft. Wingate Depot activity;

"and four, an extensive written comment, by the Ramah Navajo community, opposing the proposed U.S. Army missile flight tests and booster zones over and in the Ramah Navajo reservation, the Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument, and the

surrounding areas, will be filed with the U.S. Army.

"Certification: We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered at a duly-held chapter meeting at the Ramah Navajo Chapter, Ramah, New Mexico, at which a quorum was present, and that the same was passed by a vote of 50 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstained; this 23rd day of February 1994."

And now I'll go ahead and ask Mrs. Martha Garcia to come up.

(Applause.)

 MS. GARCIA: Good evening. I also would like to express the community's appreciation for the U.S. Department of Defense representatives coming here.

I just want to let you know that here, within the Ramah Navajo community, I see that we have come a long ways. Historically, back in the late 50s, early 60s, we were used to seeing the U.S. Department of Defense doing similar flight tests with the same booster zones and everything in place. It's just now that we've become aware of what you have been doing back then, from these same sites that you are proposing again at this time. But now it's different; you're asking for our input. At that time, we never received such a request.

We know that these things were going on, and during these tests, I know that many of our community members were never properly informed, and I know that there were times that we were never -- not everyone had cleared out of these proposed areas. But we are used to this, because this is the way the Native Americans have been treated in the past, and we just never did matter. But something changed, and I would like to congratulate you for coming out here, and we sincerely appreciate that.

Now, we feel that the people that are representing the U.S. Department of Defense now care enough about us to come out and ask for our input, and we hope that you will sincerely use our input as you hear the reasons why we oppose the proposed testings within these particular sites.

Ramah Navajo community, at the time that you were doing these tests back in the 50s and 60s and into the late 70s, we were very small in our population. Our current population is about 2,500, as community members here, and then we begin to extend out. But at that time, we were very small and we were scattered widely within this area. And we had very small, minimal outside impact. Therefore, maybe that's why we didn't matter at the time. But that's

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not the case now.

And as we see more and more outside impact happening to this once-isolated area, Ramah Navajo community began to react and began to establish some kind of a system that -- where we would have our voices heard. And we've learned to do this. There has been many other impacts besides this that we have to speak out and we have to protect ourselves and our community, as well as our land. As we begin to see our cultural homeland become smaller and smaller around us, as outside impacts, as they prepare and they implement their developments, we see what it has done to our cultural homelands, as well as our sacred sites.

Therefore, that's the reason why we oppose this latest development, again. We will not have these kinds of impacts continue to disturb the way we feel about our land, our lifestyle, and the people that we live with. We have done extensive work with the National Park Service and the BLM in regards to the El Malpais, and we have expressed our concerns. We have positions that you're very welcome to use and include in your environmental impact statements. And they are available.

We also have environmental impact statements

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in regards to the proposed development of the transmission lines, that is supposed to come through the Zuni Mountains and across our land here. And then we have environmental impact statements in regards to the Salt River projects. That's in the area, and that has identified many of our cultural sites, as well as the sacred sites that are in the area.

So we have done a lot of work, and we're willing to work with you in regards to coming up with an environmental impact statement that would have an impact on our lifestyle, our land, and our sacred sites.

We have many men -- I don't like to feel like that we are opposing what the Army is trying to do here, because we are very proud to say that we have many of our men and women from this community serve our country, and we will continue to do so. But we also realize that there's going to be a time -- there may be a time that we have to protect ourselves, here within our homeland, again. But I wish there was other ways of working this out, so that it would not be us against the U.S. Department of Offense -- Defense, that we would have to protect our homeland against.

But again, we would gladly work with you and

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see that a much more suitable site would be found, that we would be able to come to some kind of a conclusion in these areas.

And as Navajo people, we have a responsibility that is instilled in every one of us. We have a responsibility to our Mother Earth, and that it is our job to protect her and to live in harmony with her. And on top of that, we have an agreement with the U.S. Government, when we signed our treaty in 1969, and that was that we would not have to lift arms against the U.S. Government again. And we expect likewise. And for that reason --

(Applause.)

For that reason, it's very important for us that we protect what we have right now in a very peaceful manner, and that we do it by working together and beginning to understand, because what little we have -- this wasn't what we had to begin with, but what little we have, that's all we have to protect right now, for the sake of preserving our culture and for the future of our generations to come. But it's becoming more and more difficult to do so, because not only do we have this type of impact, but there are many other impacts that are happening.

But we will continue to work with people, and

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we try to do this in a manner that we would make you understand why we feel the way we do and why we're trying to preserve our culture. We are tied to the land, and sometimes that's very hard for people to understand, especially people that are very moveable from one end of the country to the other. But for us, this is where home is, and we will continue to call this home.

So we thank you for coming out and doing your presentation and for making us understand what you are proposing to do. And that's why we should have an input, and that input, we want you to consider very sincerely as to the reason why we oppose it, because the resolution that our chapter secretary read to you, was not just at a last minute's notice. It was thoroughly discussed. We sit here and we discuss -- earlier, you stated that "I think we need to give everybody a break, because you've been sitting in these chairs for so long." We're used to this. We can sit here 24 hours and still be discussing things.

(Applause.)

So, for that reason, we respectfully request that you consider us, and that you also respect us, our culture and our lifestyle, and for that reason, we would like to work with you in getting a very clear

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environmental impact statement, as to how we feel about this land and I'm sure that the National Park Service and the BLM people and other people that we have worked with will vouch for the way we have been able to resolve a lot of our issues here.

So, with that, I'd like to thank you for coming.

(Applause, standing ovation.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I don't think anyone minded them going first, did they?

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Good. But I know there's a lot of people anxious to get on with this. And we're prepared to stay here as long as you want to stay here, as well, or until they decide they have to lock the doors.

I'm going to call the first several names, so people can get ready to come up. I'll call them in the order in which the cards were handed to us. Because we want to record your comments fully and accurately, we ask that you speak -- as everyone has so far -- clearly into the microphone. That allows our transcriber to get it down accurately. And also, if you would just please state your name for the court reporter.

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Finally, we kindly request that you do observe the five minutes for oral comments. We have a list of, I think, about 30 commenters here. And so, at five minutes a clip, that will still take us a little bit of time. We've used these five-minute limits at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments.

MS. ADEKY: Let me just make a statement in Navajo, just to explain what has happened here.

(Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I have a simple method for indicating times: After four minutes, I'll put up my index finger, like this (demonstrating), indicating that you have one minute left, giving you ample time to find a place to end. When your time is up, I'll put my fist up, like this (demonstrating). We greatly appreciate your understanding in observing the limit.

Also, remember that oral comments are only one way to comment on the draft EIS. Written comments can be sent in and will be given equal consideration to oral comments made here tonight. For those of you who may not have seen the draft EIS, there is a copy here at the Ramah Navajo Chapter House for those of you who haven't had a chance to see it.

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Our first speakers are Dave Mallery, Susan Hendrick, Jane Chilton, Charlie Muelsenkamp, and Louis Gross.

TR-0003 MR. DAVE MALLERY: Good evening Colonel Deeter, Mr. Hasley, friends and neighbors. Yah-ta-hey.

My name is Dave Mallery, or formally, Richard Davis Mallery. I live at Township 10 North, Range 14 West, Section 5. And along with about four other very fortunate families, we live just a few miles south of the dead center of the impact zone for the booster rockets. And I would like to -- I know that the preceding speaker spoke very eloquently about the spiritual and cultural values which we all share; we wouldn't live here if we didn't want to live this way.

But I am a businessman and an investor, which is unusual for this turf. I want to make two points tonight, which I would call an "economic impact statement," okay? This is what I'm more qualified to speak to.

The first one is this: There are somewhere between 5 and 100 families who live within the booster rocket impact zone. Nobody really knows. Nobody can answer how many there are. But there are somewhere under a hundred families there. And not counting the

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reservation land, we own a chunk of it. Okay? It's a very large -- it's 12 miles by 15 miles, in size.

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Now, my first point to make is this: In my opinion, my property and my neighbors' property is now unsellable, between now and sometime after the year 2000. Well, what does that mean? That means that without due process of law or any appeal whatsoever, I and my neighbors, be they 10 or 100, have been deprived of the value of their asset, which in most cases, is the largest single asset that these people own. They're deprived of the value because they couldn't recoup it, because they can't sell it, and if you can't sell something, it ain't worth nothing. Things are only worth what you can sell them for, nothing more, nothing less.

Therefore, I have been deprived, already. We haven't fired missile one, but I have been deprived of the value, the use, and the result of my asset, which is a very, very large asset, thank you. This is the United States of America, and it is unconstitutional to deprive citizens, to seize their property. They're not seizing my property; they're seizing the value thereof. Okay? So off go all my options. I can't say "The hell with it, I'm going to move." Okay? I'm stuck. Thank you.

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Next -- again, this is my opinion -- I expect that my homeowners insurance policy will be cancelled very shortly. Because I don't know -- they'll cancel it for any other reason; they're certainly going to cancel it if they think there's going to be a missile impacting on my house. Okay? All right, so I might lose my insurance; I don't know. Maybe not. But I don't know if I lose my insurance if the United States is going to indemnify me for all the parts and pieces of my homeowners policy.

Also, think about this -- I don't personally have this, but I think many of my neighbors have had to, over time, pledged their land as collateral for their cattle loan or some other loan. Now, we know bankers are a very low species. They're just, you know, somewhat above the earthworm. Well, one of them might figure out that all of those people in that 12-by-15 mile area have lost of the value of their property, and therefore, the collateral that the bank is holding isn't worth a hoot, and they might as well call the loan.

Now, if they don't do that, I go to the banker next week to borrow against my land, he's going to laugh at me. He says, "That's not worth nothing, but you can't sell it, Boy." So maybe I won't be able to --

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maybe I won't even be able to borrow on my land.

The point I want to make tonight, to you, actually -- oh, you're kidding, one minute. I want to object, strenuously, for the record, as to this five-minute restriction --

(Applause.)

All right. Remember Werner Von Braun once said, "'When the rockets go up, who cares where they come down, that's not my department,' says Werner Von Braun." All right? I am being forced, and all my neighbors are being forced, to walk up to the slot machine and pull the handle. How many times? As many as 100 times. What are the odds of an impact destroying my house? I don't know. They're somewhat greater than 1 in 100,000. It could be as much as 1 in 1.5 million. However, I didn't ask to have to go to the slot machine and pull the handle. Okay? I didn't sign up for this when I bought my land. And I object to the fact that we, my neighbors and I, are being forced to gamble.

Because you know what happens, folks, when the rocket comes down into your living room? Five years of litigation, minimum, which you've got to pay for, because the guy who comes out to adjust your claim gets paid not on how much money he pays Dave Mallery,

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but how much money he saves Uncle Sam.

All right, my last one -- this is the end. This is my second point. Route 53 is the artery for this area. When you shut Route 53, you shut it off all the way through Zuni, and all the way up to Gallup. We went through the Hanta Virus last year, in which many the businesses, in which I'm involved in some of them, practically went out of business. You close 53 once, you put up one sign about closing 53, and every small businessman -- and there are more than you think -- might as well pack up and leave.

Thank you and good night.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Susan Hendrick.

TR-0004 MS. HENDRICK: Hi, my name is Susan Hendrick. My friends call me Mickey. You can call me Mrs. -- pick up the mike. I'm not used to speaking into microphones.

My name is Susan Hendrick. My friends call me Mickey. You may call me Mrs. Hendrick.

This plan, in my opinion, is morally corrupt. I don't see how our government can perpetrate this on its own people. This is private land; this is public land. You can play your games somewhere else. You're not welcome. U.S. troops are welcome on my property

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if, and only if, we are invaded by a foreign source. You are not welcome to come ask me questions. You are not welcome to come see how I feel about working out an agreement with you. This is not worth a nickel to me, in any way. Don't offer me money.

Thank you. Good-bye.

TR-0005 MS. CHILTON: My name is Jane Chilton. And I was here this afternoon and asked some questions. And at that time, you told me that what you really were looking for was some suggestions. So I have some suggestions.

First of all, you told me that White Sands had the only in-place, very large, very expensive, immoveable tracking system for this -- to track these incoming missiles, in order to fire your defensive missiles at. And it occurred to me, later, that if that is the case, then you're going to have a tough time when you go to the Mideast, with no tracking system, so I think you probably do have a portable system in there that you can -- that you ought to be getting on the ball with, if you're really going to use this system at all.

So I think that -- my suggestion was that you did not need to use White Sands, because you could use someplace like Nellis Air Force Base, which does not

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go over civilian property, and that was your reason. So I'm saying, I question that. I think there probably are portable or more-portable systems, or you're going to have to come up with them, and you already know that.

Okay, you also said that the reason you didn't want to put it over water was because you needed to count the parts of the target coming in. You said it was like a bunch of little pieces, and you need to count the pieces and see which ones blew up and which ones didn't. And I'm suggesting that, for the counting part of the experiment, you can send them off -- you can launch off of an airplane just off the edge of White Sands, have it go up and come down, shoot it and count.

For the target-practice part, you can do it over the ocean. For the part where you need a longer range, you can go over the ocean and do it. So you'd have -- you said you have several places where you're going to do this anyway. I think you can use the ocean for your target-practice part and you can use White Sands-to-White Sands, up and down, for your counting part.

Also, I'm sure that if an airplane that blows up over Scotland can carry its black box through that

explosion, you can put little beepers that can survive it. And you can track those beepers in shallow water in the ocean and know, you know, if the beeper survived, that one didn't get hit.

Okay, so those are some suggestions, which I think, you know, are valid suggestions that the Army should consider. And -- okay.

I also think that the possibility of vandalism is not fully addressed. The law enforcement agencies in this area are not anywhere near big enough to handle this kind of situation. This is a totally artificial situation. You're going to have signs everywhere saying "Nobody's home." So I think you're going to --

(Laughter.)

Also, I think that you haven't adequately -- you've said that you realize that there is a problem, that helicopters can disturb nesting wildlife, but you haven't addressed what you're going to do about that. I think that it's not enough to just say "That is a problem that we're going to have to deal with." I think that has to be really addressed, just exactly what are you going to do for those nesting wildlife.

I think that the fire precautions might not be enough, if those guys -- if it drops off into some of

the canyons off of Oso Ridge and fire starts, there are going to be places that helicopters can't even get down into. And if it's a windy day -- and in the summer you can smell the forest; it's ready to explode into flame. You can smell it in the air. And if it hits on a day like that, you know, I think you have to be more -- you have to have a better fire plan; for me, I'm not satisfied with that fire plan.

I also want to say that my land doesn't have -- you know, for me, the land is all we have, you know. Without the planet, we don't have anything. Without forests, you know, a -- a wildfire is a very important thing. Without forests -- we're just desiccating (sic) the forests across the planet too fast, and I think that it's important to consider where people live, but we also have to consider the wild part of the mountains out there, that none of us live in, that provides -- the forest provides us things that we don't even know about yet.

The forest provides a source of energy on this planet that science hasn't even begun to touch, you know. It's a spiritual source of energy that we just haven't -- haven't -- we don't understand yet. And I think that we need to try to avoid wild areas when we're doing things like this.

I, also -- my last thing is that I'm really still unhappy with the idea that the Department of Defense is going to -- is doing the draft EIS, the EIS, and the decision. I really think that that's not a democratic process.

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: Right. Right.

(Applause.)

MS. CHILTON: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Charlie Muelsenkamp.

TR-0006 MR. MUELSENKAMP: I'm the fire chief for the Candy Kitchen area, but I'm not here just as a fire chief; I'm also here as a member of this community.

First of all, you're talking about the fires. I was briefed in Santa Fe two weeks ago and was told that the Ramah Fire Department and myself, we would have to be prepared for the fires when these rockets dropped into our lap. First of all, can the United States Government -- which -- which I already know the answer to this -- put in writing to every citizen in this room and guarantee us that them rockets is going to stay exactly where you want them? No, it cannot be done; it's impossible.

Look; let's take Desert Storm. You used this as an illustration; I shall use it. In Desert Storm, how much was your accuracy with the Patriot missiles?

It wasn't that good. I am not willing to take a chance with my home, my property -- and neither is the other people in this community, that I know about -- willing to take the chance of one of these rockets coming across and going where it wants to and blowing up my property, my dogs, my life.

Neither am I willing, at any time, to negotiate with the United States Government to evacuate my home. Okay? This is the United States of America, and I don't believe that as citizens of this country, we should be subject to that type of thing. Now, you say this is "voluntary," sir, okay? What happens if we will not voluntarily say we're going to leave our homes? If I'm one person sitting in the middle here, and I am the only one that says, "Well, I don't want your money and you're not going to make me leave my land," what is the next thing that would happen? I'll tell you what the next thing that would happen is, you would try to force me to leave my land. Okay?

We believe -- or I believe -- I'm talking for myself -- throughout time, from the beginning, they have tested A-bombs, they have tested rockets on top of rockets, and what have we had? Now we have people, around where they fired these rockets, and servicemen,

dying of cancer today, and their families are suffering as a result of this. Okay? I don't believe that we should have to take that risk. I am not willing to, okay?

I, as a fire chief, will do what I am called on to do, but I want you to see my point of view. I believe, yes, I understand the United States Government needs rockets to protect our country. But take those rockets to the ocean, where there's no population of people. Or, if you must fire them over people, take them to Iraq and practice.

(Laughter, applause.)

Okay? Not over our people in the United States of America. We can drop them on Saddam Hussein. Then we know for sure whether they work. Not over the United States citizens.

I was in the Army myself. And I cannot believe that our United States Government would even consider, for one minute, firing these over people's property in our country. Go practice in another country.

I believe that we have to protect our property -- I moved out here to the Candy Kitchen area for a life of privacy, relaxation, enjoyment and peace. If I wanted to have bullets shot at me or

rockets over my head, I'd have moved to Los Angeles, not to Candy Kitchen, okay? There's enough violence in this world.

I think it's time the United States Government, instead of sending millions here and millions there, and rockets here and rockets there, I think it's time we started taking care of United States' citizens in this country. I believe that we have to stand up, at this point -- thank you, sir. I oppose that, too, but that's fine, I will abide.

I oppose this rocket launching, and don't send anybody to my door saying "I'm going to offer you $25 to leave your home." I know how the government works. It was mentioned about "You would be compensated for everything." Yes, maybe in 25 years, we may get compensated, or also, we may get $10 for a $500 item.

Please consider this: Don't just hear us tonight, but listen to us. We oppose this in this area, everyone I have spoken with, and I oppose it personally. I don't want you shooting your rockets across my house. I would be very upset. Okay? I mean, I know it isn't you gentlemen; I'm not coming after you. But I am just stating, and I want it on the record, that I do oppose this 100 percent.

And I don't usually get involved with things

like this. But I felt this was an issue. I do understand we need the defense weapons, but for God's sake, do it somewhere where our citizens is not in danger. That's all I'm asking. I don't care where you do it. I just chose Iraq, or you've got many other places that you can do it in. That's fine with me. But don't do it over this area or any other place -- would you want your children, for instance -- I'm done -- would you want your children and your family to have to say, "Honey, we've got to get out of the house today, because the United States Government, our own government, might blow us up"?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers up are going to be Louis Gross, Margaret Gross, Verny Eccles --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Verny's gone.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. -- Wilhelmina Gross and Michelle Pelletier.

MR. GROSS: My name is Louis Gross, and my wife and I own the El Morro Cafe and RV Park.

And I agree with David Mallery 100 percent on the property devaluation. In fact, it's already started. We've seen it in our cafe, where we keep

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brochures of the different subdivisions in this area, of which there are several. And they'll look at the paper, after that article come out in the Independent, and then they'll look at the land for sale, and they say, "No, we don't want to buy here. We don't want to buy in a missile range." That is the beginning of depreciation, and it will go to zero. And we do oppose that.

Now, I think there's only two options to go, and one of them is total removal of the people from their land, buy them out, do a fair appraisal, relocate them somewhere else. Or the one I prefer is, do nothing. Go home.

(Applause.)

You folks have been opposed by the Pueblo of Acoma, the Church Rock Chapter of the Navajo Nation, Zuni Pueblo, and tonight, the Ramah Chapter, the Park Service, and the SCS. I've got some more bad news for you.

From the Cibola County Commission, Cibola County Resolution 94-9: "WHEREAS the Board of Commissioners are duly-elected representatives and governing body of Cibola County, and

"WHEREAS the safety and general welfare of its citizens is deemed of the utmost importance to the

board, and

"WHEREAS, the proposed missile flight testing program by the Department of the Army is considered a threat to the safety of the County's citizens, and

"WHEREAS, the board feels that the concerns relative to the safety of its citizens clearly outweigh the need for the proposed testing program,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY, RESOLVED that the Board of County Commissioners of Cibola County oppose the proposed Department of Army missile testing program and petition the department to seek alternate sites which do not pose a threat to any citizen of the United States of America."

This was "passed, adopted this 14th day of March 1994." It was signed by Steve Barela, Chairman; Benny Cohoe, First Vice-Chairman; Bill Dawson, Second Vice-Chairman; Fred Scott, Commissioner; and Ralph McCary, Commissioner.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Margaret Gross.

MS. MARGARET GROSS: My name is Marge Gross, I have a question for the Army folks here. Soon after the proposal was published in the Gallup paper, I called the 800 number and requested for a draft

environmental impact statement. At that time, I had another question. Somebody called me back. I don't know who it was; you guys all sound the same to me. So -- and I requested, again, for a draft environmental impact statement, and I haven't gotten one yet. And I'm asking you, am I ever going to get one?

MR. HASLEY: I apologize if you have not received one, and maybe we have an extra one tonight, that we can give you. We've had a lot of them returned on our mailing list, for different reasons, so --

MS. MARGARET GROSS: I don't think it was returned, because my dad got one, and he's at the same box number I am.

MR. HASLEY: Well, that shows that people are getting them that have requested through the 800 number. I can't say why you didn't get one, but if you could -- we'll have somebody get with you and verify your address, or maybe we can provide you with an extra copy tonight.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sure that we do.

MS. MARGARET GROSS: Thank you. Second question that I have here: The notice of this particular public hearing was only in the Navajo Times. The Gallup Independent is the most widely --

thank you. The Gallup Independent is the most widely distributed and read paper in this area. It's followed by the Grants Beacon, and then by the Navajo Times. If not for the efforts of Cecilia Ensrude, the Chapter land board member, and the Zuni Mountain Coalition, this meeting would have hardly been publicized. In fact, we're not even worried about being robbed, because it was so poorly publicized.

(Laughter.)

What I'd like to know is, why are you letting Samantha (sic) Ensrude and the Zuni Mountain Coalition do your job for adequately publicizing this meeting?

MR. HASLEY: All I can say is, for one thing, up in Gallup, we had a hearing up in there. We tried to find out, the best we could, how we could spread the word for a meeting in this area. Okay? We tried to make calls back to the folks that called in on the 800 number, to let them know that we had scheduled a meeting here in Ramah. We've been -- we contacted the press, the best we could, to try and get the word out there. The ones we know. We had to rely on contacts and ways of finding out what is the best way to reach the community in all cases. Considering we don't live in the community, we have to try to find ways -- what papers are in the area, and radio, and otherwise.

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We've done radio spots. We had an interview that was on the radio. We do the best we can. We can't -- we may have missed some; we may not cover all the bases. But we try to do the best we can at getting the advertisement out.

MS. MARGARET GROSS: Well, I certainly hope that you do better when you notify us when the missiles go over than you did in publicizing this meeting.

(Applause.)

Third question, and the last: The U.S. Army was created by the people of the United States of America to protect the interests and the people of the United States. All of us here in this room pay federal taxes. That means we pay for you guys' salaries, and we pay for these kinds of programs. My conviction is that all of us here who are taxpayers and citizens of the United States, and our interests should be of primary importance to the U.S. Army.

We have heard several people talk about the impacts and we will hear more people talk about the impacts that are negative and detrimental to our lives, our land, our livestock, potential for economic development, right to move about freely, and our way of life. And I ask you who -- who is going to protect

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us and our interests against you, the U.S. Army?

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Wilhelmina Gross. I hope I pronounced that right.

TR-0009 MS. WILHELMINA GROSS: Greetings to my friends and neighbors.

(Applause.)

My name is Billie Gross. Lou and I are owners of the El Morro RV Park and Cafe.

I'll tell you about a little -- why we came out to this area. We moved here in August 1991, after a year-long search to find a place to work towards our retirement. The area was, according to our research, ready for a business to grow. We used most of our savings and investments to buy the RV park and cafe, and the land for our home. This has been a good decision, so far. The business has shown a steady, healthy increase.

We feel that the testing, booster drops, and the Highway 53 closures will have a serious, if not catastrophic, effect on our business and our lives. It's ridiculous to say that tourists will adjust. I know these tourists: I've seen them for three years. They will not adjust. They will head for the Painted Desert, and they will forget El Morro and El Malpais

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and us.

(Applause.)

90,000 visitors came to El Morro Monument last year. The closures will cause this number to go down drastically and the tourist dollars will diminish accordingly. Also will be affected is our school buses, our commuters -- now, there's a lot of these that you don't even realize. There's people living in Zuni going to Grants; they're going from Grants to Zuni; they're going from Pine Hill to Zuni; they're going from Zuni to here, to there. There's a lot of traffic. A 70-minute delay may be acceptable in Washington, D.C., but not here. It is not acceptable.

Not acceptable is disruption of our lives. Not acceptable is the devaluation of our property. Not acceptable is the destruction of our beautiful forests and national monuments. Not acceptable is the evacuations of our homes and businesses. Not acceptable is the Army coming in and forcing us into a situation intolerable to the citizens of this area.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Michelle Pelletier.

TR-0010 MS. PELLETIER: Good evening. My name is

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Michelle Pelletier, and I serve as the Superintendent of El Morro National Monument.

I would first like to state that the proposal affects several units of the national parks system, and comments will be consolidated through the Secretary of Interior for an official response. What I have here are comments that pertain to El Morro National Monument and my written comments.

Going forward: As proposed in the draft EIS, El Morro is located just outside of booster drop zone A and within the flight corridor of the White Sands Missile Range alternative. I have experience in preparing NEPA documents, and I'd first like to say that the overall EIS isn't adequate. It did not address all of the concerns presented by the National Park Service in our response to your notice of intent. The affected environments are not adequately or accurately discussed. Environmental impacts are not completely identified, and your proposed mitigation measures are insufficient.

Of concern to me are the maps on Section 2-37, 3-10, are inadequate for me to determine the exact boundaries of the booster drop zone and its potential impact on El Morro. I suggest much more definitive maps with more exact locations, if possible.

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I will not comment here on the flight corridor environmental impacts. They are in my written comments. But just briefly, environmental impacts are not addressed. There's a much higher concentration of archaeological sites than you are aware of. Any activity in the area would affect them severely.

Of greatest concern to El Morro is the proposed evacuation and road closure requirement and the impact on our visitors. A potential 70-minute delay is a major inconvenience to the visitors in our area. The typical visitor of El Morro is a day-use visitor, spending about two to three hours. They most likely would not see any of the notices; they would not read any of the postings. They would be stopped along Highway 53, and I imagine, if they had to sit in the summer sun for more than 10 minutes, would be on their way. So, therefore, I think the mitigation proposals for evacuation and closures aren't truly realistic.

The other thing, and which is interesting, a reduction in visitation would impact our fee-collection program, which constitutes a proportion of our funding, which Congress has just directed the park service to supplement appropriations by charging fees. So, already, we've impacted that proposal.

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Also, there is a major assumption that federal agencies have the human and fiscal resources to assist you in evacuation, fire suppression, debris recovery, and mitigation. In a time of declining budgets and personnel reductions, you overestimate, at least the ability of the resources of El Morro National Monument, to provide you with any support or assistance in this activity.

Based on what I've read today in the draft EIS, I can only recommend a no-action alternative.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Tom Nez -- and excuse me for my pronunciations on some of these -- Chavez Chalto, Sandy Romero, Mary Lou Jones, and Scott Jones.

Tom Nez.

If he shows up, he can speak.

Chavez Chalto.

Sandy Romero.

MS. ROMERO: Hello, my name is Sandy Romero, and I have read your environmental impact report, and I found it very interesting. I found several questionable misconceptions, but at this time, I don't think I'm going to go into that.

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The one thing that stuck with me, as I read this report, was a phrase used several times. That phrase, "at this time we do not plan." That one phrase tells me that if the Army gets this EIS pushed through, they will do whatever they want and the people of this area be damned. The Zuni Mountains belong to the people, not our Army. BLM land belongs to the people, and so does the forest service land, not the Army.

I believe that the security of our country is very important, but the state of New Mexico and the people of New Mexico have given their fair share and more. If you drop missiles or boosters on the Zuni Mountains, you are declaring war on us. And I don't believe that the people from this area are going to just take that lying down. So I say to you, take your war toys and go play somewhere else.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

Mary Lou Jones.

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MS. JONES: Okay, my name is Mary Lou Jones.

Defining purpose and need for a proposed project is an important and often-overlooked aspect of the NEPA process. In this draft EIS, the section on need is only two sentences and is wholly inadequate.

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As citizens in the affected area, we need and deserve more background.

In 1991 -- the 1991 Missile Defense Act, which gave birth to this project, was engineered by the Senate Armed Forces Committee, of which New Mexico's own Senator Jeff Bingaman is a member. Representative Joe Skeen is on the House Appropriations Committee and the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations. Is it any wonder that their reelection campaign is heavily supported by defense contractors?

Missiles to be used in these tests include the Patriot, the Patriot Advance Capability 2, and THAD. Raytheon now makes the Patriot and PAC2, and has contributed to both Bingaman's and Skeen's campaigns. The THAD contractors include Lockheed, Honeywell, Laurel Systems, Westinghouse, and United Technologies. Is it a coincidence that they are also contributors to Bingaman's and Skeen's campaigns, or is it a bribe? Other defense contractors who have contributed to Bingaman's campaign include GE, General Dynamics, DynCorp, McDonnell Douglas, Northrop, Martin Marietta, BDM, Grumman, and numerous electronics industries.

Purpose and need. Your movie shows us pictures from the Gulf War and tries to instill fear of other madmen dictators. But where did Saddam

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Hussein or Quadafi get his weapons from? According to the Center for Defense Information, the United States is the leading weapons dealer in the world. In 1991, the United States sold $63 billion in weapons to third-world countries. TMD will cost 1.5 billion, that is only one-quarter of the global protection against limited strikes. This entire plan will cost $1 trillion. For $1 trillion, the U.S. could buy friends, not arm tomorrow's enemy.

The only need I see here is a financial one, a financial gain for weapons dealers, makers and developers, a financial gain for the military-industrial complex, and a financial gain for a few Congressmen.

Is the programmatic EIS for TMD finished? Why haven't you contacted the people in the affected areas for comment on this? If this site-specific EIS is to be tiered into the programmatic EIS, then lack of public comment on the programmatic EIS makes it deficient. Has the Army made any effort to contact the people around White Sands Missile Range? Is this new round of tests addressed in the programmatic EIS for White Sands that's due out this summer?

The environmental information in the DEIS, the draft EIS, is incomplete, inadequate and incorrect.

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I'll bet you still can't tell me how big those craters are from the booster rockets falling from an altitude of 20 to 30 miles. Have you bothered to use a forest service map to identify the booster drop zones? Have you contacted the federal agencies involved? The forest service will have to amend its 10-year plan, another EIS process, to accommodate you. A modest estimation suggests you should contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife of New Mexico, the New Mexico State Historical Preservation Office, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the New Mexico Attorney General.

How much is it going to cost to evacuate everyone from the booster drop zones? Do you even know how many people live there? Hydrochloric acid will be released during these launches. How much hydrochloric acid from each launch? Representative Bill Richardson has sponsored a bill to eliminate the industrial uses of chlorine. The by-products of any reaction involving chlorine, particularly at a high temperature, produces dioxins, which are the most toxic substances known to man and do not break down. This is not addressed in the draft EIS.

Ingestion of parts per trillion will cause respiratory, neurological and reproductive disorders.

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Dilution is not the solution to dioxin pollution. Sprinkling this across our countryside is not acceptable. Cows eating grass contaminated with dioxin is the most lethal and common entrance of dioxin into humans. No mention is made of the cumulative impacts of an exposure to a mixture of hydrochloric acid and aluminum oxide and halon and carbon monoxide and nitrogen tetroxide and hydrazines and ammonium perchlorate and the zillions of by-products these potent chemicals produce when mixed together. Do you even know all the by-products?

The information on the endangered species is ridiculous. First, the list in Volume II for this area is incomplete, and the forest service can give you the complete list. Also, the draft EIS continually states that endangered species are somehow spread out at random in the mountains. This is not true. They are habitat-dependent and usually found clustered in particular habitats. If that habitat is wiped out, the species has no chance for survival.

So far, the draft seems to claim that hazardous chemicals and huge craters have no significant impact. The only impact I think any of you recognize would be one to your wallet.

ZMC remains adamantly opposed to missile

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testing.

(Applause.)

MR. JONES: Hi. My name is Scott Jones.

I have a letter from Jim Baca, Democratic candidate for governor of the state of New Mexico, to the president of the Zuni Mountain Coalition. Unfortunately, due to the lack of sufficient notice of this public hearing, the future governor has a prior commitment in Las Cruces, and is unable to be here. But Mr. Baca requests that this letter be read into the public record.

Jim Baca, Governor, March 16th, 1994. "Dear Ms. Jones: A previous commitment prevents me from attending the public hearing on missile testing proposed to be conducted over New Mexico. Let me emphasize that I am highly skeptical of the need for more military testing over our state. We already have too much land locked up for military use. As Director of the United States Bureau of Land Management, I resisted creation of more military reservations on our public lands. In this case, I hope and recommend that the Department of Defense explore other ways of testing these missiles, alternatives that will not endanger either the people or lands of New Mexico. Sincerely yours, Jim Baca."

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MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers up -- and this one is two people, so either one or both may come up -- Kenneth and Pamela Adams. Mark -- and I'm sorry: I really can't read this handwriting. It looks like E-r-o-i-k-o, possibly, Box 161, Ramah. Looks like Tony Jake, Sr. Mike Daugherty. And Denis Dixon.

Kenneth or Pamela Adams.

MR. HASLEY: I would like to make just a brief clarification, real quick. If you check and look in the document, the emission cloud that's expelled from a solid rocket motor is not hydrochloric acid. It's not a cloud of hydrochloric acid.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: What is it?

MR. MICHAELSON: The question was, "What is it?"

MS. CHILTON: I think it's important you don't bypass the issue, by saying that, of what she brought up. I mean, you know, that hydrochloric acid forming dioxin is parts per trillion.

MR. HASLEY: What I'm saying --

MS. CHILTON: It doesn't have to be a cloud.

MR. HASLEY: If you check the document and look and see, there may be a misreading of what the emissions are. They're stated in there exactly, what the emissions are and what the cloud consists of.

MS. CHILTON: I think it does say

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"hydrochloric acid," doesn't it? It does say that.

MR. HASLEY: That would only occur in case of rain at time of launch, and they don't launch in the time of rain.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: It rains out here a lot in the summer.

(Laughter.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Adams. Thank you.

Can you just speak into the microphone, please.

TR-0013 MR. ADAMS: At the Army's town meeting in Gallup, New Mexico, on February 22nd, 1994, I had an opportunity to witness another of our military's fiascos. The environmental impact study that was presented did not address nor consider any of the important issues concerning ecosystem management. The environmental consequences have not been carefully considered; indeed, they have been ignored. Listed below are some of the environmental resources issues that the Army has chosen to disregard. 1

Briefly, in the high desert area, many species of plants and animals live and survive only because they are undisturbed by man and machine. The rugged terrain affords their ecosystem protection. The Army does not realize the strong ties that bind the ancient and more modern cultures to the land. The Army 2 3

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chooses to ignore it because of their past, that they were a part of the distrust they created by the displacement of so many peoples and cultures. New and intriguing archaeological sites are still being discovered, but are left undisturbed so that future generations will be able to marvel at the rich heritage of the southwest. 4

Here again, the Army -- in geology and soils, here again, the Army EIS fails to understand the delicate nutrient-poor soils of the high desert and the plants that, with the root systems, protect it from erosion. One 1100-pound booster rocket could, in all likelihood, destroy the lava tubes at El Malpais, and these tubes are some of the longest in the world. 5

The hazardous materials and wastes. The Army has long stated that all hazardous materials would be removed from El Malpais, and the National Park Service is still finding unexploded bombing from World War II. The porous, sandy soils of the area would allow unspent fuels to penetrate deep into the groundwater supply. Chemicals and pesticides used in farming during the 40s and 50s are now reaching underground water supplies, thus threatening life and the life-styles of people here. 6

In health and safety, there are few, if any, 7

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persons willing to evacuate and leave their homes, farms and ranches to the potential disastrous result of a booster rocket or aborted launch crashing into their homes, livestock or property. I do not believe the Army realizes how large the number of people is that do live in the area, and the number of people who do not have ready access to telephones or electricity. 8

The noise. The intrusion of noise from fixed-wing and rotary-wing military aircraft would be intrusive to the ranchers' livestock, wildlife, and to the natural beauty of the area. 9

Socioeconomics. There are many businesses in the area that are dependent on the constant flow of tourists and residents for their income, and many of them are self-employed or seasonally employed. They are marginally productive, even in the best of economic times, and there will not be very many tourists willing to spend their time waiting for the roads to open, and they will seek another route. Residents in this area depend on the merchants and their goods. The failure of any business will not only force hardship on the owners, but will also be a hardship on those of us who reside in the area. 10

The infrastructure and transportation. New Mexico State Highway 53 is the only paved road that

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accesses directly from the New Mexico-Arizona state line to Grants. It allows tourists and residents alike to visit two national monuments, the Cibola National Forest, and the State-operated Ramah Lake. Vital supplies, such as gasoline, heating fuel, grocery and food supplies, are trucked in from Grants and Albuquerque via this route.

Services such as police, fire, and ambulance all use the road. And air traffic would be halted, thus preventing emergency services to hospitals in Albuquerque. Traffic backups caused by the clogged highway will prevent rapid response to forest fires created by booster rockets falling in remote or inaccessible areas. Loss of habitat from such fire could destroy an ecosystem for a generation or more. 13

Water resources. The water in the area is a precious and valuable resource. The sandy soil and porous lava rock beneath the surface absorb liquids very rapidly. Talk to any fire-fighter that has tried to fight a fire out there. It goes under the rock; it's gone. The loss of just one aquifer due to the rocket fuel spills could and would affect the lives and livelihoods of many New Mexicans for many generations to come. The damage to the ecosystem, sport fishing, cattle and sheep ranching, and the 14

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lifestyle of those who have spent large amounts of money developing water-well systems would be adversely affected. 15

In closing, it must be brought out that the United States Army designed and executed this EIS. They are wholly responsible for it, and they pay the wages of those persons investigating and reporting on the EIS. This alone should make the designs and findings of the EIS suspect and, in fact, fraudulent. Public hearings have not met the legal standard set for such events. 16

Questions concerning the claims of property owners who may be vandalized or whose property may be damaged during evacuation have not been satisfactorily answered. Even though you answered it, it's still not satisfactory. This area is isolated and it has many small forestry roads by which vandals and thieves can easily evade detection. That's already been mentioned. However, one of the things you haven't mentioned is the fact that some of the people of White Sands have taken 50 years to get settled with the Army when they were displaced from their land. 17 18

The loss of productivity of federal, New Mexico, and county agencies -- BIA, BLM, NPS, forestry service, New Mexico Fish and Game, state highway

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department, and county roads -- and the cost of that unproductivity to taxpayers and the loss in tourist dollars to local businesses and the loss of goodwill and good public relations have not been addressed.

The long-term effects on ecosystem management plans seem to be of little or no concern to the Army. New Mexicans have had a long history of patriotic response to the needs of the federal government, yet this trust has only led to deceit. In the 1860s, the Navajos were marched to Ft. Sumner, where they were ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed. It is fortunate that Colonel Kit Carson did not succeed in destroying the proud warriors. It is fortunate because the Navajo Code Talkers, all volunteers, helped defeat the Japanese war machine in the Pacific. And I think they're all --

I've got a little bit more and this is the rest. But thank you very much.

LT. COL. DEETER: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Is Pamela Adams going to speak, too?

MS. ADAMS: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Mac D. I wasn't even going to try your last name.

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Is the translator here?

If you'd ask him to please state his name.

TR-0014 MR. MACDANIEL ERIACHO: (Speaks in Navajo.)

(Applause.)

MS. ADEKY: Let me go ahead and translate what he said.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

MS. ADEKY: He says thank you for waking us up, to begin with. When we heard about the missiles, it was a surprise to us and we all woke up, and we want to find out what's going on, you know, as Navajo people. And we, when we hear of something that is kind of foreign to us, and we don't know what's going on, we want to know what's happening. And it seems like for this time around it's really a wake-up call for us.

And we are beginning to think about what impact it will give -- what impact it will have on us, as Navajo people. I'm thinking about the area and what I've been hearing in the past, the Ft. Wingate Depot. That area, from what I know, it has been returned back to the Navajo people. It's always been our land, and we have been requesting that it's returned back to us now. Where did it all happen that a portion of it still belongs to the U.S. Army? And 1

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that more activities were going to happen out of that area?

So I'm thinking about, if it does happen, we have schools; we have homes; we have our lifestyles; all kinds of activities are going on on a daily basis, and all of a sudden, this thing about the missile launching comes on. We, as Navajo people, don't know, most of the time, what is coming at us. And from what I see in the video, there's all kinds of pieces that will come off from when the boosters are detached from the missiles itself, and then all of the smoke that comes off of it. You know, there is things in the air that will make us sick and that will leak from one thing to another, and pretty soon you will have a lot of people that will be sick and we don't know where it's coming from or what's causing it. I'm thinking about all that. 2

And then I'm also concerned about the wildlife in the Zuni Mountains and in the area that -- in the launching area, the launch hazard and in the drop area. In those areas, we have wildlife that we use for our -- during hunting season, we go in there for the deer. We have rabbits; we have elk. We also have all kinds of plants in there that is edible for us, you know. We also gather those for our medicine, and 3

we use it for our livelihood, too. So those things will be -- it will have an impact on it, too. 4

And the area south of the ice caves, especially in that area, there are areas that we have plants that we don't have anywhere -- we don't have those plants anywhere else that we could go and gather. And we have access into that area to gather these plants. And in case there is a fire in that area, all of those sacred plants will go. Fire will destroy it and we won't have any of that anymore.

So what I'm suggesting is that you use other areas to launch your missiles. For example, the ocean has been mentioned and other areas that you could use for testing areas. 5

And he also would like to thank the people for coming out tonight and listening to the comments.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Great. The next speakers are Joseph Martine, Tony Jake, Mike Daugherty, Denis Dixon, and -- it looks like Cecil Ernest.

TR-0015 MR. MARTINE: (Speaks in Navajo.)

(Applause.)

MS. ADEKY: That was Joseph Martine. He says, I, too, am thankful for being here and being a part of this session tonight. And I also would like to make

my comments on the EIS according to the map that was shown to us through the video, he says. He saw a good portion of the Navajo land on the map, between Utah and New Mexico, and a good portion of New Mexico is going to be affected by it. And this is where we live. 1

He is suggesting that the -- if these testings have to go on, that the areas close to the ocean that also have been identified, these areas could be utilized, rather than within an area where people do live. These areas that are close to the ocean, if these testings are going on there, it would be much more feasible, because most likely, if there is ever an attack on us, it would be in those areas, anyway. 2

What he's also thinking about and is concerned about is, when the missiles are launched up into the air, and the detectors are being sent up there, and it's demolished up there in the air, you have all kinds of pieces coming down. And also the smoke up in the air, and it does pollute the air, also. And in this area, there is less pollution in the air, compared to other areas where it's more populated, and we don't want to get that worse than it is now. 3

We are thinking about generations to come, they will be affected by this, all the damages that will go on. Not so much us, because we're at the

stage where we won't have very much time to live here, but I'm thinking about my children and my grandchildren and their children.

We know of what war does to people. We have servicemen and women that have come back from being in the service and participating in the wars. They come back with all kinds of ailments. They have -- they've been injured, and they have not been properly compensated, and so forth. That is almost the same as that we are harming our people here that don't even have to go in there and have to fight in those wars; they will still be affected by it, the way it does with these servicemen and women that have gone in and come back with it. 4 5

Another point that he wants to make is that these missile testers, people who will be enforcing these missile launchings, will not be living here. They will go ahead and do the tests, and they will not live here to experience what we're experiencing. The decision makers if they decide to go ahead and launch these missiles, then they will also not be living here; they'll be out there where it will not affect them.

So he's saying that he does not -- he's against the missile launching within Utah-New Mexico 6

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area.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Tony Jake, Sr.

MS. ADEKY: I think Tony has made some comments today. He talked to me and said that he may not be here. I don't think he's here.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Mike Daugherty.

TR-0016

MR. DAUGHERTY: Hi, my name is Mike Daugherty. I'm retired Army, and I also welcome you here and thank you for giving us the opportunity to express ourselves.

And I just wondered, how many representatives do we have -- elected representatives, do we have here? I'd like to have that for the record.

Any Congressmen?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Gee, I invited them yesterday.

MR. DAUGHERTY: Any Congressmen or Senators or Secretaries from these people, that want to hear the comments from their constituents?

Okay. I'm a little outraged by that. And I wonder -- you know, this is a nation that put men on the moon and developed the smart bomb and have developed many different rockets that have been -- and missiles, that have been very effective. And also we

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developed the Patriot missile, and it did a pretty good job over in Desert Storm, as I understand it. We've done all of this without touching this area. And it would seem to me like we could continue doing the same thing, without bringing it here. And I'd like to know where these Patriot tests were conducted previously.

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LT. COL. DEETER: Most of the Patriot tests were done at White Sands.

MR. DAUGHERTY: And they didn't have to fly over this area.

LT. COL. DEETER: That's correct.

MR. DAUGHERTY: Okay.

There's a lot of things I could go back over again that's already been gone over, and I don't really want to do that. I question the idea that we need booster-type rockets to conduct these tests. I think they can be done by rockets without boosters. The cost might be more. It's also interesting that, in the first third of this 200-mile shoot, that this has the greatest risk factor, and it's probably also the highest-populated area along the path. In other words, I think if we turned the test around and shot from White Sands to Ft. Wingate, we'd probably be safer. And --

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(Laughter.)

Well, they're supposed to be accurate, impact within two kilometers, okay? And as I understand it, by the questions today that I asked, that until we get to ballistic, this is the risky part, as I understand it.

And the other thing that I have is, where are these systems doing to be sold, you know? They're going overseas. You know, they're not really for our defense. And this is something that the oil companies are going to, obviously, reap profits from. And I don't know what's behind it, but it's -- really, I can't see that these systems are going to be used here in the United States for a defense system; you know, we don't even use the Nikes anymore, really. We're sort of dependent on SAC.

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And you know, here today, here tomorrow. You guys are going to come in and you're going to be here today, and you're going to be here tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow, and there's going to be more of you.

I'm a single parent. I haul water. I'm building a cabin that's probably going to take me about three years to complete. I chose this area because I can live this way. I like to live among the

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Navajos. I respect them. I see this changing, if we let you guys come in here.

Colonel, I respect you and I welcome you for a drink anytime. But I don't want your boys in the backyard, and I don't want your fucking missiles overhead.

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Thank you.

(Laughter, applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Denis Dixon.

TR-0017

MR. DIXON: Good evening. My name is Denis Dixon, and I, too, thank you for coming to give us this opportunity to participate.

I don't know what more can be said this evening. I think everybody has just about said it all. But I'd like to reiterate my own objection, and also, go back to the words of one of the Navajo Ramah Chapter people, who said that -- remarking that this area has been under siege for many years now, with various projects coming in here. And there's the Fence Lake coal mine; there was the power line; and many other projects and developments that would be harmful to this area. And we fought every one, and we've driven them off.

And there was a philosopher that wrote about a hundred years ago, said whatever doesn't kill you

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makes you stronger. And we are getting stronger and stronger, every time somebody comes into this area with these cockamamie developments. And we will stand up and we will oppose you. And my only concern is, will the U.S. Army move against the citizens of the United States, if they refuse to cooperate with these missile launches?

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Cecil -- and I'm not sure of the last name. E-r- -- maybe it's Ernest?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Eriacho.

MR. MICHAELSON: Eriacho.

MR. CECIL ERIACHO: Thank you. My name is Eriacho, last name. Community member, who is concerned.

And I just wanted to say very briefly here, I support the Ramah Chapter resolution, in opposing, and the statement read by Martha Garcia. And I'm speaking on behalf of my mother, 89-year-old, lives in the drop zone, and she's very protective of the land. She has ranched the land all the her life. And back in Kit Carson's days, 1860s, the Navajos were treated very rudely, according to the history, and their home, crops were destroyed. And I don't want my mother

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packing up everything -- what, once, twice a year? For 12 hours. I don't want my mother to be facing the same situation of Kit Carson's days.

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And therefore, I oppose. Okay?

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Ronald Shields, Ben Lowney, Charly Bullock --

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Ben Lowney is gone.

MR. MICHAELSON: -- Catherine Bullock, and Charles Mallery.

You said Ronald Shields? You said Ben Lowney is gone?

MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: He went home.

MR. MICHAELSON: Charly Bullock.

MR. BULLOCK: I'm Charly Bullock. I've been a United States citizen for all my life. I'm a veteran of the United States Army, and I'm a resident of drop zone B. I own land there; my home's there; my family's there.

Over where I'm sitting, there is a bulletin board. There's one poster on it that says, "It's never too late to quit." I would have thought that after you heard Danny Maria speak and read the resolution, and after you heard Martha Garcia speak her words of feelings, that you would have decided

it's not too late to quit and snapped up your briefcases, said, "Thanks for coming. We've got enough. It's all over. Good night. Go home."

(Applause.)

I guess you haven't gotten it yet, so we'll keep going, too.

During the break, I was reading the newspaper over there. One of the headlines in the paper here says -- well, it's about the bombs, actually mortars, that another army has been lobbing into civilian areas during the last week. The Irish Republican Army -- not one we really admire, but another army -- shot mortars into peaceful civilian areas, and the world press spoke in one voice, condemning it as terrorist activity. People have spoken of Saddam Hussein tonight. He has carried out military actions against his own country and his own people. World leaders, the leaders of civilized nations everywhere, speak in one voice in referring to him as a "deranged madman."

You've come here and presented us with something you call the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. As I played around with this, wondering how you came up with the name, I think we could get the initials from it and come up with "terrorist

activity." Because I think that's what it is.

Another headline in the paper today -- I'm sure you've seen this, about Oppenheimer and Los Alamos, 40 -- or 50 years ago, in 1944, carrying out tests on the citizens of New Mexico; secret tests they didn't tell us everything about then, monstrous tests. I hope in 50 years from now my two little grandbabies won't be reading about your tests in New Mexico.

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There's another -- oh, you've also mentioned and talked about moving your tests further south from the zone I live in. Once before, I spoke against that. A few people have spoken in favor of it tonight, saying -- and something we might consider, that I might agree with. If you go as far south as Huntsville, Alabama, maybe we will believe in your sincerity then.

(Applause.)

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Actually, I'm joking about that. I don't believe in that, either. My neighbors to the south, on the Alamo reservation, Socorro County, Catron County, I don't think want this, either. And I don't want it moved out of my yard into their yards. And especially since you're talking about doing this maybe later on after the comment period is over. In

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consumer fraud litigation, we refer to that as a "bait-and-switch tactic."

There's another poster over where I was sitting. It's titled "Smoking in Indian Country." And it warns us about the dangers of smoke to our health and our families. I hope shortly there will be another poster over there about missiles in Indian country. I think that's what we're creating tonight, warning you and talking about the dangers to our families.

You first proposed this program in Utah. You said you would launch these from the -- your base there; I don't know the name of it. And that the boosters would drop in two national monuments, Bryce Canyon and Zion National Monument. The folks there did a pretty good job of chasing you off. You came to New Mexico, and chose two other national monuments, El Morro, El Malpais. I hope we're doing a pretty good job of chasing you off. Again, in jest, I wrote another letter to you earlier on, suggesting that you might choose two other national monuments, Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, and see what the folks there think of it.

(Laughter, applause.)

Finally -- I've been reading a lot of posters

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over there. There is a lot over there to read. There's one other one that says "The mission of the MCSO" -- and I don't know who the MCSC is, but "The mission of the MCSO is to work in partnership with communities and other agencies to protect life and property and solve problems." That's what we want to do tonight, is protect the life and the property of all of us in this area. I joke about some of this, but I'm also very sincere about it.

Thanks for coming.

TR-0020 MS. BULLOCK: My name is Cathy Bullock. Earlier tonight, Martha Garcia spoke to you on behalf of the Ramah Navajo tribe. And she gave a very moving talk. And I think she spoke not only for the people here on the reservation, but she really spoke for all of us. She spoke to you with courtesy, with remarkable gentleness, and with respect. She respected your sincerity in listening to us. I truly hope that you show yourselves worthy of her respect.

I'm personally worried about that. I feel that there's been a rather pompous assumption on your part that you could bypass all of us. When the Lieutenant Governor from Acoma spoke at the meeting in Gallup, he expressed dismay that when you were doing your environmental impact studies, you never contacted

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the Acoma tribe. We've heard that you did not contact the Laguna tribe. Representatives from the Zunis say that you did not talk to them. I'm guessing you may not have talked to the Ramah Navajo tribe before the Gallup meeting.

The Superintendent of El Malpais talked with us during the break, and he said that during the environmental impact studies, he had never been contacted. BLM people said they hadn't been contacted. Doug Eury, from the El Malpais Monument, said that no Army officer had visited the lava fields, as far as he knows. They did not know where the sacred sites were or that there even were any. They did not know how to retrieve shrapnel and undetonated bombs from the lava fields. As Doug Eury says, that can't be done in his lifetime. I don't think the Army knew that.

Previous to the Gallup meeting, in fact in the two or three weeks since the Gallup meeting, you've changed some of your phrasing. You now refer to the lava beds as "delicate." I think you're only now realizing the valuable nature of those lava fields. All of this should have been learned long before you met with us in Gallup. So I think that you have not been listening to us. And I'm worried that you may not.

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Please do listen to us. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Charles Mallery.

TR-0021 MR. CHARLES MALLERY: I would like to face the audience, because a lot of my concerns are addressed to them.

My name is Charles Mallery. Like my cousin, I live in the center of drop zone A, and I still pick up pieces of the Sterling missiles on my property. I don't know what they are. I have been unable to find out.

I'd like to relate a little story that happened in -- about 15 years ago, when the Army came out here and -- to stir everybody up, as they are now, about the cruise missiles. And the point of this story is, don't assume that because the Army doesn't do a good job of their environmental statement that they won't use force against you.

They -- after public meetings and a lot of public opposition, as we have now, it came down to two people who refused to evacuate, or sign agreements, for some pittance, to evacuate, myself being one of those. John Jack Lee, in the McGaffey area, was the other person.

Now, as this procedure went on, it came to the

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point that the Army came and threatened me with what is called the "right of eminent domain." I assume that right of eminent domain would also apply to reservation property. That right of eminent domain means that if the government wants your land bad enough, they'll take it. We like to think we have rights. We have rights if we stay together and we maintain our resolve. I don't feel like, if the Army had wanted to go ahead with the cruise missiles, that they would have hesitated to force John Jack Lee and myself off of our property. I would hope that it won't come to this, and I don't believe it will, because there is more determination among the people here.

So, in closing, I would just like to congratulate my Navajo neighbors on their opposition to this intrusion into our lives. I'd like to congratulate all of my neighbors for your opposition. And I want to encourage you to not leave your opposition behind when you go away from this meeting, because it can come down to more of a confrontation. And I think in numbers, we are strong.

So with that, I will...

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Our next speakers are Amos

Johnson, Kathryn Gallagher, Mervyn Tilden.

TR-0022 MR. JOHNSON: Good evening. My name is Amos Johnson. I will like to have a couple of questions answered before I read my written statement.

I think I have asked this before, and I think it's -- the public has a right to know. How much is this proposed plan going to cost the taxpayer? 1

LT. COL. DEETER: Yeah, this question was asked once before, at another public hearing, and the question that was asked was how much would it cost, not to do these tests that we're talking about, but how much would it cost to do the total research-development program for not only these missiles but all the ones for the Air Force, for the Navy, that go into a theater missile defense capability. And the answer that I gave at that time was somewhere between $20 and $30 billion dollars.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.

LT. COL. DEETER: I did get that right this time.

MR. JOHNSON: Right. That was exactly what you said the last time. Okay.

In your EIS, Table 1, "Comparison of the Environmental Consequences of Alternatives," it stated that there is no significant impact on cultural 2

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resources for Ft. Wingate. And I believe that's incorrect.

Okay. The next -- one more question, and then I'll read my statement. This is out of another booklet that's on the desk -- on the table there. It says "Were any other alternatives considered besides the four sites you've selected for analysis in the EIS?" What are the other six sites? 3

MR. HASLEY: I believe there were 11 sites originally considered. I don't know exactly, right offhand, what they all were. There were some other over-water sites, and basically, due to technical considerations, instrumentation, and locations, it was narrowed down to the four that are in the document. If you can't meet it from a technical standpoint, there's no reason for considering it in an environmental impact statement.

And basically -- some of them are listed in the document, possibly, except for maybe the foreign ones that were looked at. They should be under one of the sections of alternatives considered but eliminated from further study.

MR. JOHNSON: Your entire answer to that was following the application of various -- what is it? -- selection criteria, treaty considerations, existing

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facilities, range safety, and range area and costs, was one of the reasons why the other six were not considered. And this is -- you know, the number of -- 80 missiles will be shot over a five-year period, which is equal to about one missile per month.

And going right into my prepared statement, I'd like to just read it.

"Dear Mr. Hasley: In response to the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command's proposed missile launches, I am submitting the following general comments on the draft environmental impact statement, for the record: After reviewing the EIS, I have found the draft inadequate and too general, without specifics. In the advent of the post cold war, under what criteria did the U.S. Army decide on additional missile launch, when the U.S. is the only threat to the world?" 4 5

(Laughter.)

"During the Gulf War with Iraq, how many SCUD missiles did stray from their targets? How many innocent casualties? Why did the missiles stray from their targets? 6

"Under the U.S. Congressional mandate to close the U.S. Army's Ft. Wingate ammunition depot, under the proposed plan, the site is to be reoccupied by the 7

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U.S. Army; it's a violation of that mandate. Without addressing past treaty violations by the United States and its military against the Indian tribes of America, the use of military strategy to launch missiles is another violation of those treaties. The very existence of the indigenous people and its traditional beliefs, cultural practices and language, who now face extinction -- you know, who face -- to be extinct. It's due to a lack of understanding of its way of life by the U.S. Army.

"We Dineh believe our existence is dependent on nondestructive but harmonious teachings and belief in the environment. Today, our survival is still dependent on the environment. Our passage into this world was with spiritual guidance to live within the four sacred mountains. And within those sacred mountains, our culture and tradition is practiced without destruction and disturbance. The summit of each of these mountains face each other, creating a sacred spiritual dome, which should not be disturbed or destroyed with harmful foreign objects, and those destructive foreign objects are the missiles."

And in going into the EIS, I would just like to bring out section 3.1.3.4, page 3-75, "Cultural Resources." Due to different geographical locations

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between White Sands and Ft. Wingate, more specific information is required, due to the fact that what you see -- what is found in White Sands, there's no Navajos living out there; there's no Zunis living out there; there's no Acomas, no Lagunas, no private citizens living within White Sands. And that does not apply to Ft. Wingate or the surrounding areas. And the EIS does not mention any sacred springs, sites, traditional herb-gathering sites. And it's a violation of the Native American Religious Freedom Act.

I hope these comments will be fully addressed with specific information. In closing, I object to the U.S. Army's proposed missile launch alternatives, especially, number one, due to the violation of the U.S. Congressional mandate, treaty rights, and proposed revision of the Native American Religious Freedom Act.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kathryn Gallaher or Gallagher.

Why don't you tilt that down toward you.

TR-0023 MS. GALLAGHER: My name is Kathryn Gallagher. I am a resident of Ramah, and I'm a retired employee of the Ramah Navajo School Board.

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I was asked to speak here tonight, even though I spoke in Gallup and my comments then are on record. But I would like to commend you for eliminating the El Malpais as a drop area, an area that is rich in history and archeology and is sacred to all people. But I must inform the people here tonight that a mandate was issued by the BLM, in Washington, on February 22nd, that no conservation wilderness or national monument would be used as a missile drop zone. So your gallant gesture was really enforced by another bureaucracy.

Our area is sacred to us, also. I don't want your engines through my roof. Several years ago, the Public Service of New Mexico attempted to string a high-power line across the Zuni Mountains. It took them two and a half years and several million dollars to realize that they weren't wanted, and they left.

I hope it doesn't take you that long, spending the taxpayers' money, to leave town.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Mervyn Tilden.

TR-0024 MR. TILDEN: Good evening. My name is Mervyn Tilden. I'm from Church Rock, New Mexico. I live about a mile, mile and a half, from the proposed launch site at the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity. I'm

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representing myself, again, and other individuals who are part of the Church Rock Indian Village Survival Camp. I would like to read a prepared statement.

"In 1864, many Dineh families were forcefully removed from their homeland, Shash Bitoo, Grey Springs, and marched to Ft. Sumner, where they spent four years in captivity. The U.S. Army set precedence by returning Shash Bitoo to the Dineh, Navajo, people, after the signing of the treaty of 1868. Many families returned.

"Again, in 1918, the military, in the name of national security, confiscated Shash Bitoo, forcefully removing Dineh families, and began the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity. After several wars and in a time of peace, Shash Bitoo has not been returned to Dineh.

"The Church Rock Indian Village Survival Camp, hereby submits its gravest and oral opposition to the plans proposed by the United States Army. The land must be returned to Dineh. The precedent has been set. The treaty of 1868 must be honored by the U.S. Government and military. The Church Rock Indian Village Survival Camp urges the Army to renounce its campaign of war-like activities against Dineh, in all of its tests, research and development, and production of weapons of mass destruction, capable of causing the

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death of human beings, animals, and plant life, and the desecration of the earth, air, and water" --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Tilden, go ahead and slow down and take your time, so she can get it. I can see she's having trouble keeping up with you.

MR. TILDEN: Okay.

"The CRIV Survival Camp also urges the U.S. Army to recognize the traditional, spiritual, cultural, and historic values of Dineh and the sanctity of all life. The flight paths that will go through Navajo Nation airspace must be considered, and the possibility of 1,100-pound booster stage rockets dropping on the Navajo Nation's land corridor and the cleanup required must be addressed. The sovereignty of the Navajo Nation, the Mescalero Apaches, Laguna-Acoma, Zuni, and Ute tribes is being challenged. I urge all citizens to reject the proposed missile launch site at the FWDA.

"One of the things that has to also be considered is the America Indian Religious Freedom Act. This can be done by conducting cultural resources surveys, logging the known archaeological sites and protecting it that way. And also, the timing of such flight tests or activities must be considered, to avoid conflicts with Native American religious

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ceremonies. And the use of pollutant-control technologies would also be required to support IRF Act of 1978."

It's still my concern -- I spoke at the Gallup hearing, but it's still my concern that there are no Navajo Nation officials here represented, that I have seen yet. Although I'm encouraged by the total opposition of the people here, and I would also encourage and advocate total resistance to the plans by the U.S. Army.

Thank you.

Oh, I would also -- I submitted a copy of the Treaty of 1868, at the Gallup hearing, but I would also like to submit another copy, for the record, so that the Army may look at this. And also a newspaper, called the Highway 53 Express, a couple of articles there on the citizens' opposition to this.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Francesca Pemi.

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MS. PEMI: Hi. My name is Francesca Pemi. I am Italian. And in my country, we know what it means to have things dropped over our heads.

(Laughter.)

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I'm a resident, owner, or so-called "caretaker" of a property of 320 acres in Zuni Mountains, beautiful and peaceful place of millions of trees and various species of wildlife, some of it already endangered and, supposedly, protected by the law. Moreover, I am breeding purebred Arabian horses in the kennel.

Besides the fact that I do believe that the missiles testing project represents a serious threat to the whole environment of the entire area interested by the launches and surrounding ones, ecologically and economically, I do also believe that there is no way to compensate us for the losses provoked by the effect of such launches. One of my horses only is 25,000. And how about the trees and the endangered species of animals living on this land and in the national forests? Not to mention our homes and the water table threatened by destruction, fires and contamination.

And what about our peace? We live here because we do not want to put up with all the side effects and effects of the so-called "civilization and progress." We chose to live here to age in peace and health, mentally and physically, and spiritually. Now they try to bring those monsters to us, deprive us of everything we own, including freedom and life, besides our own material belongings and beloved pets. If we

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would love to live in predicament of natural disasters, we would have chosen California, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, or the Islands.

(Applause.)

If we would love to live in chaos and survival-edge, we would have chosen New York or LA.

(Applause.)

Who are those people who act God and decide when others should get destroyed in the wink of a second, just pushing some buttons? Hiroshima and Nagasaki teach us all a lessen: Genocide in the name of science, not in the name of protection; money, not patriotism; power, and not concern. You are all there, lined up, with your minds already all made up, telling us only what we already know, just for your own legal protection, distant and unconcerned, because after all, it is not over your heads that it's going to happen, and not your environment destroyed.

And what about the Native American heritage, land, and culture, so much put at test and stake to this very day? Are these people going to see, one more time, relocations, repossessions, desecrations, legalized robbery of their belongs? Are they going to die in their hogans and huts in those remote areas where there is not even a radio and some would not

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even understand what's going on? These missiles are stained with oil and the blood of our brothers and sisters.

Please leave us alone.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: That completes the list of speakers. So Colonel Deeter, do you have any closing remarks?

LT. COL. DEETER: Do we have any more speakers?

TR-0005 MS. CHILTON: Can I just make a comment? I 11

didn't want to get in a fight with you, but I can't remember whether HCl is hydrochloric acid or hydrogen chloride. But in any case, the point is no different. The point was that it's chlorine interactions that is releasing dioxin, okay? It doesn't matter whether it's hydrochloric acid or hydrogen chloride.

LT. COL. DEETER: I was going to give the next person opportunity to comment.

MS. CHILTON: Well, no, you can --

MR. HASLEY: Well, you know, if you read the document, you can tell what the chemicals are. It's stated in there what the reactions are, and what the concentrations of the emissions are and what regulations govern those emissions, as far as whether it be particulate matter or otherwise.

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MS. CHILTON: Well, you know. What is it?

LT. COL. DEETER: I think the comment was made, and you have to take it in the context of the way that he was responding to a comment that Ft. Wingate would be engulfed in a cloud of hydrochloric acid.

MS. CHILTON: No, I know and I understand that. I'm trying saying that, by saying that, I feel like there's this possibility of your negating her point, which is that dioxin is not -- it doesn't have to be in a cloud. Has to be in parts of trillions to be ingested by cows, deer, rabbits, anything that anybody eats, and then taken into human beings. Dioxin is the most toxic substance we're putting out.

MR. HASLEY: Well, there has to be a reaction there. And the cloud is produced, dispersed, and when it's buffered on the soil -- you know, I just suggest you take a look at the document, and --

MS. JONES: That's not the point. The point is that any reaction with chlorine produces this by-product.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. If you want to come up to the microphone, the court reporter can't hear what people are saying out in the audience and can't record it, if it's important to you.

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LT. COL. DEETER: I think your comment about the dioxin is one that we'll take back. We'll have them look at it. I think your comment about Ft. Wingate being engulfed in a cloud of hydrochloric acid, however, can be misleading to the public, and that was why he was responding to that.

MS. JONES: I never said it was going to be engulfed by a cloud --

MS. CHILTON: She didn't say this. Somebody else said, "cloud of hydrochloric acid." She didn't say that.

LT. COL. DEETER: Okay. Another question?

TR-0003 MR. DAVE MALLERY: One other comment. Again, 10

Dave Mallery.

It is true that we, the landowners in the impact zone, at least in our estimation, have already been deprived of the value of our property, in that its resale value is rapidly plummeting. I guarantee you that the Raytheon Corporation will not be deprived of a nickel on any launch. Okay? Everybody is going to get paid, except the landowners, who have already been ripped off.

Thank you.

LT. COL. DEETER: Are there any other comments, before I make a closing comment?

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MS. ADEKY: Let me go ahead and translate.

(Translates into Navajo.)

TR-0026 MR. SHIRLEY: Good evening. My name is Albert 1

Shirley, from Church Rock, New Mexico. I remember your first hearing, your first public hearing. The point was, Ft. Wingate was part of the launching that was planned from Utah. It was part of that. And then, when Congress went and put a stop to your plans in Utah, you went and separated Ft. Wingate from the connection to Utah. You done that on your own.

And at the second hearing in Gallup, that's exactly what you mentioned to us, that you can make a lot of changes on your own and go forward with it. And that makes me wonder about your public hearings here. I've -- I've -- I wasn't going to say anything, but I've come up to attest, for the record, to the fact that I've heard a lot of people say, "No," "No," "No," "No," to you guys. But at the same time, you're 2

also using -- I feel that you're using these public hearings to -- to amend what you're doing. You're amending your action, and it's turning out, what I -- my opinion is that you're turning it and saying that -- pretty soon you're going to say that you were supported by these public hearings. And I'm objecting to that. I don't think you're listening to the

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people.

And the message is very clear, and they're saying, "No." And I just wanted, for the record, to let you know that, that the people are opposed to your plan. And I think you need to hear it. By now is the time that you need to hear that the message is "No," and just forget your proposal.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

TR-0027 MS. ROMERO: My name is Sandy Romero.

Has anyone said they want this; anyone, at any of these meetings, said they want this?

LT. COL. DEETER: Yes.

MS. ROMERO: Who?

MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: Who?

LT. COL. DEETER: There was -- more than 50 percent of the support at Moab was in favor. Or about 50 percent.

MS. ROMERO: Moab wanted them to throw bombs at their -- their --

LT. COL. DEETER: At that public hearing, the public hearings that were held in -- outside of this area -- obviously, the ones in Florida and the ones in California didn't have a great deal of opposition, although there was some opposition.

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MS. ROMERO: Then take it to them. Give it to them.

In New Mexico, has anyone wanted this project?

LT. COL. DEETER: There have not been comments, I don't believe, that I can recall, made on the record, at a public hearing. There have been comments that have been made off the record. People come up to you and say that "We're for it, but we can't speak for it." But those are not made on the record.

MS. ROMERO: Why not?

LT. COL. DEETER: I guess they don't want to speak.

MS. ROMERO: Then they must not want it, and --

LT. COL. DEETER: That's probably right.

MS. ROMERO: -- their neighbors are -- I don't think anybody out here wants this thing.

TR-0024 MR. TILDEN: I think had a question earlier which wasn't answered. One was, you mentioned 11 sites, and we know of four. Can you mention the others?

MR. HASLEY: I don't know them, right offhand. There was -- like I said, they're in the document --

MR. MICHAELSON: I'll get you a copy of the

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document.

LT. COL. DEETER: He needs to look at it in the document. He doesn't have it right off the top of his head. There were a couple of them that were not in the United States, that were rejected by the State Department, because of various treaties that existed. There were several that were rejected primarily because of technical reasons, either because they didn't satisfy the criteria of the range, the de[illegible] area, the instrumentation that you had, or for other reasons like that.

And there were some that were rejected because of some other treaties that we've signed with other countries. For example, the INF treaty requires us, when you use a mobile platform, you can't fire more than 500 -- kilometers or miles; I can't remember which. And because of that, you wouldn't have been able to use them, and so that was the reason they were rejected. And these were the four that have been carried forward to this point in the NEPA process.

MR. HASLEY: Just a few of them. I don't know if they add up or not. Like I said say, two foreign sites, that were outside the United States, they were eliminated, so they weren't really even mentioned in the document.

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There's Poker Flat Research Range in Alaska. Cape Canaveral, Florida. Pacific missile range facilities: Kauai in Hawaii. Wallops Flight Facility; that's out of Virginia. Utah Test Training Range, Utah.

MR. TILDEN: And this is in your EIS?

MR. HASLEY: Yes.

MR. TILDEN: I don't think that's something that is the case.

LT. COL. DEETER: Page 2-96.

MR. HASLEY: 2-96.

MR. TILDEN: Okay. Just a couple more questions --

MR. HASLEY: And this also has the criteria in it.

MR. TILDEN: Okay.

How much collateral damage is acceptable for these tests?

LT. COL. DEETER: We don't like to have any damage. I guess you'd have to define "damage." You're talking about -- to the ground, something landing on the, you know, sand, well, that could be called "collateral damage." I guess you'd have to define that for me.

MR. TILDEN: So collateral damage could be

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people?

LT. COL. DEETER: That's something that's not acceptable. I mean, safety is our number-one concern. We're not going to come up here if we think that something is going to be unsafe.

MR. TILDEN: I think that's already been expressed tonight.

LT. COL. DEETER: Yes.

MR. TILDEN: One more question. How will the US Army repair damage to sacred areas or cultural sites?

LT. COL. DEETER: I think that the comments that have been made about the sacred areas are going to have to be some that have to be taken back to be evaluated. I don't think that we have an answer for that.

MR. TILDEN: Just for your information, there's no compensation for damages to any sacred sites or --

LT. COL. DEETER: I'm not sure of that. I don't know how you address. I know that there are a lot of issues associated with that, and there are a lot of issues I'm not aware of. I'm not a lawyer.

MR. HASLEY: Well, sacred and cultural sites are coordinated and identified in connection with the

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state -- with the SHPO. And basically, if they're in the area, if it's unacceptable to them, then that has to be avoided -- it has to be worked out with them, whether or not they can be in an area with potential for debris to land. Okay? As far as -- same with debris recovery, where an archeologist has to be in the crew that goes in to recover debris due to the probability of cultural sites in the area, that's the way those things are usually handled. And it's handled in a manner that's acceptable to the SHPO.

MR. MICHAELSON: "SHPO" being what?

MR. HASLEY: The State Historic Preservation Officer. And any sites that you all can identify, too.

MR. TILDEN: As you know, the New Mexico State SHPO does not have complete jurisdiction over Indian land.

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MR. HASLEY: Right. And that's why, once again, we've been in contact with the Navajo Nation. And we'd like any help we can get to do it. You know, we can't do it by ourselves. And if the State Historic Preservation Office, if they don't have it and we don't have it, then, that's why we hold these meetings, is to get feedback from you all. We do listen and we need to know this, if we want it in the document.

MR. TILDEN: Yeah, the person to contact is at the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Office. The director is Ellen Downer. Just for your information.

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MR. HASLEY: Okay.

MS. JONES: Mr. Hasley, did you say that HCl was -- what did you say HCl was?

MR. HASLEY: Hydrogen chloride.

MS. JONES: Is it possible that you've renamed it, so that we wouldn't be frightened? On page 4- --

MR. HASLEY: (Shakes head.)

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MS. JONES: No, it's not possible? Is that what you're telling me? On page 4-83, at the top, it says "HCl is also known as hydrochloric acid." Okay? So it's the same thing.

And also, you made reference -- no, you don't buy it? It says it right here, second line.

MR. HASLEY: What page?

MS. JONES: 4-83.

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Go ahead, please.

MS. JONES: And also, you're the one who brought up clouds of hydrochloric acid.

LT. COL. DEETER: I brought it up.

MS. JONES: Okay.

LT. COL. DEETER: Somebody else it brought up. I responded to it.

MS. JONES: Okay. No, he brought it up.

Okay, it says that if there is a flight -- what is it? An unplanned flight termination at the launch site, at Ft. Wingate, and the winds are blowing the wrong way --

LT. COL. DEETER: Uh-huh.

MS. JONES: "The concentrations of hydrochloric acid may exceed published air quality guidance levels."

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Well, I'm sorry; that's what it sounds like to me. So I just wanted to clarify that, that's actually in your book, that it could happen.

And although it goes on to say that you won't do it when the wind's blowing the wrong way, well, that's what they said in the Marshall Islands, too.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Just state your name, please.

 MR. HENDRICK: My name is Mike Hendrick.

I'd just like to say briefly to my neighbors the same thing Charlie Mallery said: I think we need to be prepared to stick together and fight this, resist it. Because I don't believe in this meeting. These people are all paid to come and sit and justify the due process. And that's all they're here for.

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And they'll go back and they'll do as they please, unless we fight them.

MS. JONES: And we will.

MS. CHILTON: And we will.

MR. HENDRICK: And we will.

(Applause.)

TR-0029 MS. SARAH JONES: My name is Sarah Jones. I go to the Pine Hill High School. And you had stated earlier that the government has a lot of land and you're not willing to buy any; you don't want any.

LT. COL. DEETER: What I said was, I said we don't --

MS. SARAH JONES: That you guys have -- you said, "We have a lot of land." Why don't you go blow your missiles up over your own land and not ours?

(Applause.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Any other comments?

TR-0030 MS. ADEKY: There's one comment here that was written, given to me by this little girl named Brookie Garcia. She wrote this up as she was listening to all the comments tonight. She want me to read it for her and also would she would like this to be used as part of the document, a comment that will be documented in your EIS.

It says "I love my country, and I don't want

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TR-0030

nothing to happen to it. It was given to my people. If you're going to drop a bomb on us, I will not like that. Brookie Garcia, age 9."

(Applause.)

LT. COL. DEETER: Any other comments?

MR. CECIL ERIACHO: I just want to say --

MR. MICHAELSON: What's your name, please?

TR-0031 MR. CECIL ERIACHO: Last Christmas I journeyed to California to solicit toys for Toys for Tots, one of the Army's projects. We was fortunate to get some toys and bring them back to the community and distribute them to unfortunate children. I would like for the Army to do something positive for the community, than just solicit toys for Toys for Tots.

LT. COL. DEETER: Any other comments? Last chance.

Well, I guess I want to thank everyone for coming out, and particularly for those that stayed for the very end. That shows quite a bit of patience and a lot of courage on your part and shows that you're really behind the convictions that you have.

I would say that, you know, there was a lot of concern as to whether or not people were listening. We wouldn't be here at this chapter house if we hadn't been listening. And I tell you that the people that

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are up here -- you know, you may think that we're going back and we're being paid to stand up here. But we're taking these comments back. There are some people that are very concerned about the comments that they're hearing.

Every time we come out here, we hear something new; we hear something from people that are on the ground. And that's really the only way that you can gather those kinds of concerns. And we have to take those back; we have to look at what the real impact is. A lot of the concerns are hard to quantify. A lot of the concerns are much easier to quantify. And you have to figure out just exactly how you're going to address them, and then you have to formulate some type of recommendation of what's going to go in the final EIS, and then what the final decision is going to be.

I can tell you that the decision has not been made as to what's going to be carried forward. There's a lot of activity going on on that. However, you're required, in the NEPA process, to take things to a full closure. We have not completed the public comment period yet for this EIS. We will not complete it not for another couple of weeks. At the end of that period, we will then move toward finalizing the

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EIS and getting a record of decision, after that's been published and been out into the public for the required time.

So I'll just tell you that, you know, people are listening to what you're having to say. It travels very fast and it travels pretty hard. And we'll take all your concerns back. And again, I want to thank you for coming out.

I also want to thank our interpreter for working with us tonight. And I also wanted to thank the Ramah Navajo for allowing us to use their chapter house for this public hearing.

Thank you very much.

MR. MICHAELSON: With that, we'll close the meeting at 11:18.

MS. ADEKY: I'll go ahead and translate the closing remarks.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry.

MS. ADEKY: (Translates into Navajo.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

[The hearing was concluded at 11:22 p.m.]

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: SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO :

I, the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing hearing was recorded by me by machine shorthand; that I later caused my notes to be transcribed under my personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record, to the best of my ability, of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $_____.

DATED this 24th day of March, 1994.

LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, CSR #176

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: August 31, 1997.

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U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Public Hearing for the

Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test

Range Draft Environment Impact Statement (EIS)

March 17, 1994

Holiday Inn

999 South Main Street

Salt Lake City, Utah

* * *

Hearing Moderator:	Lewis Michaelson
Program Overview	Lt. Col. Louis Deeter Army TMD Program Officer
EIS Process and Overview	Randy Gallien, USASSDC Environmental and Engineering Office

* * *

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. Welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's hearing. Before I go over tonight's agenda and the ground rules I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here with us tonight. Representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office from Huntsville, Alabama is Lt. Colonel Louis Deeter, wearing green in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Also from the U.S. Army we have Randy Gallien from the Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. Also in the audience tonight are other technical representives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and the White Sands Missile Range who are here tonight to listen to your comments.

To start the meeting I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting and to go over the agenda so that you will know what to expect as we proceed.

Tonight's public hearing has three essential purposes. The first is to describe to you the nature of the program that is being examined in the Environmental

Impact Statement -- in this case the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. The second is to briefly describe the Environmental Impact Statement process and some of the findings in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or EIS, as it is known by its initials. The third and primary purpose is to listen to your suggestions, concerns, and comments on the Draft EIS. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The agenda then for tonight's meeting is as follows:

After I finish my brief introductory remarks we will show a brief video about the Army's proposal, followed by two short presentations.

The first is by Lt. Colonel Louis Deeter, who will provide a brief overview of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Range tests, particularly as they relate to activities that could have potential environmental impacts.

The second presentation, Randy Gallien, will describe the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the EIS. He will also provide examples of some of the potential environmental impacts and mitigations that the Army has identified in the EIS.

By the way, if you have any questions of

clarification about the presentations that they make, we have written comment sheets available at the registration table in the back, and if you would be so kind as to write those down we will take a short break after the presentations and the two gentlemen up here will review those questions, and when they come back will succinctly provide answers to as many questions as they can at this point in time.

The second to last item on the agenda, however, is the most important. Public comments. This is your opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS, and it really is just that. A draft. It's your opportunity to tell the Army how it could improve its analysis of potential environmental impacts before the document is finalized and before a decision is made on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action.

The final item on the agenda will be closing remarks by Lt. Colonel Louis Deeter.

A few administrative points on making comments.

If you have already signed up to speak, that's great. If you have not signed up and would like to we have the cards in the back. If you would just check the box indicating that you would like to speak. Everyone is welcome. It just makes the process run a little more smoothly. Everyone will have five minutes to speak.

By the way, we have a court reporter here tonight seated to my right, who is here to make a transcript of this hearing to insure that your oral comments are captured accurately and verbatim. And as part of preparing the transcript an audio and video recording is being made as well.

Also you may wish to make your comments in writing, and there are three ways to do that. If you brought prepared comments with you tonight you can hand them in. If you have something that you would like to share with in writing tonight, again you can use the written comment sheets that are available, or if you so choose, and don't want to save yourself the 29 cent stamp, you can mail in those comments anytime you would like between now and March 28th.

If you want to receive a copy of the Final EIS when it becomes available there are three ways to do that. If you are one of the individuals who already received a Draft EIS in the mail, that indicates that you are on the mailing list to receive the Final EIS and will automatically receive that as well. Now, anyone who provides oral or written comments and their name and address will also be placed on that list to receive the Final EIS. Otherwise, if you want to receive a copy and you haven't already of the draft, and you want a copy of

the final, there is a registration in the back where you can indicate that you would like to receive a Final EIS. Otherwise by signing the attendance card you will be placed on a mailing list to be notified of any future meetings or actions that take place with regard to this action.

Finally, it is important for you to understand that Department of Defense representatives who are here tonight are not here to make any decisions. Their role is to take the results of public comment process, including the comments received at this hearing, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of Final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns firsthand.

We will now begin tonight's meeting with a brief video on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal.

(Video presentation).

MR. MICHAELSON: We are going to switch out of our video mode here, grab some lights. It's time for the presentations.

There are some seats up in front here for those of you who are left standing. In fact, quite a few, particularly to my left and your right.

LT. COL. DEETER: Good evening. My name is Lt.

Colonel Louis Deeter, and I'm representing the Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office in Huntsville, Alabama.

Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to hear your comments, I'm going to keep my remarks relatively brief and try to focus on the issues that are probably of most interest to you. Let me first briefly summarize the proposed action that is evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

In the Missile Defense Act of 1991 the Congress directed the Department of Defense to develop and field a Theater Missile Defense capability. To support that development we proposed to launch target missiles and defensive missiles from existing ranges and proposed off-range launch locations. The tests will include missile-to-missile over existing military ranges or open sea areas, and surface-to-surface flights in which missiles would impact on existing ranges or within the open sea.

These flights would be realistic in most respects, except that the target missile would not contain any nuclear, chemical, or biological warheads. Instead, these missiles would contain materials designed to safely simulate the warheads, such as the size and the weight.

This next slide shows the basic type of test

being proposed using one or more of the extended test ranges. As you can see on the left, there is a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away toward an existing range as White Sands Missile Range. Some of these target missiles would have a one-stage booster, and others a two-stage booster. These boosters separate during flight of the target missile and would fall in a designated area called a booster drop zone. For the three alternatives involving over-water flights, these booster drops zones are in the open sea. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, both of booster drop zones for a two-stage target missile would be on land, with the second stage falling on White Sands Missile Range, and the first stage booster drop zone located outside of the existing range.

After the boosters have separated, the target would continue on its flight, and after being detected by a tracking radar a defensive missile would be launched for a planned intercept point over an existing military range or an open sea area. In some cases, the defensive missile may itself have a booster that would separate prior to intercept and fall back to earth or an existing military range. Other objects that would land in the open sea or on an existing range, such as the White Sands Missile Range include the guidance control module from the target

missile and the debris that would result from the target being intercepted.

So how does your community figure into all this? In order to evaluate a full range of possible options is for these extended range tests, four alternative test range areas, as shown on these maps, have been evaluated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The potential flight paths of the target and the intercept missile are represented by the dotted lines. Where the two arrows meet is the point of intercept, and was covered in the video three of these potential extended range alternatives allow missile flight tests over water.

Keep in mind that we propose to test more than one type of Theater Missile Defense systems. This means that different tests may require different range characteristics. For example, the White Sands Missile Range provides the best opportunity to recover debris because the missile intercept point could occur over land. On the other hand, the Western Range may provide more flexibility in terms of altitude, speed, and angle of attack for target missiles, because intercept would occur over the Pacific Ocean. As a result, it is not at all unlikely that the EIS could result in a decision to conduct testing at more than one range.

Let me now focus on the range that is undoubtedly

of most interest to you. This map shows the proposed target missile flights paths from Green River, Utah and Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The target missile would fly all the way to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico before being intercepted. The defensive missile would be launched from within White Sands Missile Range or possibly from the McGregor Range at Fort Bliss, just southeast of White Sands Missile Range. The defensive missile launch would primarily involve existing facilities at one of those two ranges. In the case of Green River Launch Complex or Fort Wingate Depot Activity, some new facilities would need to be built and equipment brought in to support the target missile launches.

Shown here is a more detailed map of the Green River area in Southeast Utah. The proposed target missile launches would originate from the Green River Launch Complex on planned flight paths towards White Sands Missile Range. As shown on this map there is a launch hazard area surrounding the launch site, and two separate first-stage booster drop zones along the missile's flight path.

The launch hazard area is based on a preliminary determination of the program needs. Because of more specific program requirements recently identified we are now conducting further analysis which we feel may reduce

the overall size of launch hazard area and not compromise any aspect of public safety. Also, based on new flight trajectory analysis we may have an opportunity to avoid impacting access to the Canyonlands National Park and the Dead Horse Point State Park by establishing a new drop zone further south along the target missile's flight path. Although the boundaries of this new booster drop zone have not been defined, Mr. Gallien will later discuss the environmental implications for this proposal. In a moment I will describe for you the procedures proposed for evacuation.

The launch hazard areas and the booster drop zones would be evacuated of all non-essential personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch. To accomplish this we proposed to do the following:

The Army would need to sign, negotiate agreements with public and private land owners within a booster drop zone or a launch hazard area that would allow these areas to be evacuated, and for private land the agreement would provide compensation for land owners to temporarily leave their property.

Approximately 30, and then again 10 days prior to a scheduled launch, the Army would send evacuation notices by mail to the private land owners, local governments, and agencies. Three days prior to a launch the private land

owners would be notified in writing by a courier, and the ads would be placed in newspapers and other media identifying specific areas to be closed.

To help insure that evacuation areas are clear of the people, Army helicopter would be used to sweep the areas prior to a launch. If people are found in the evacuation area they would be given a verbal notice to leave the area. However, the helicopters would not be used to transport people out of the areas.

In addition to these standard notification procedures, the Army has included several of the public suggestions in its proposed action in order to enhance the public notification and reduce inconvenience. These additional notification procedures include making announcements on local radio and television, posing signs with launch schedules along affected highways, and providing the launch schedule to state visitor centers, Chambers of Commerce and agency information centers.

Finally, all roads in the launch hazard area and the booster drop zone would be temporarily closed. Major roads would be closed for a maximum of 1 hour 10 minutes, and could be reopened for through traffic, and then closed again for the same maximum period later in the same day. Agreements would be made with state and local transportation agencies to coordinate road closures, while

the actual closing of the roads would be arranged through local law enforcement.

At this time I would like to turn the microphone over to Randy Gallien so that he can describe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which is the subject of tonight's meeting.

MR. GALLIEN: Thank you, Colonel Dexter.

Good evening and happy St. Patrick's day. My name is Randy Gallien, and I'm with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental and Engineering Office. Our organization is responsible for preparing the Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. Before I give an overview of the Draft EIS, however, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Theater Missile Defense Program Office and the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command are proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency for the EIS and has been directly involved in its preparation. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is also responsible for all the Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of

Defense. Because the use of U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force facilities are a part of the proposed action, they are also directly involved in the preparation of the EIS.

Within the Federal government, the Federal Aviation Administration has jurisdiction over use of air space, and therefore is participating in the preparation and review of the environmental analysis.

In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS. For example, the Bureau of Land Management will have direct involvement in the establishment of any booster drop zones and launch hazard areas involving BLM property.

Throughout the EIS process we rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us develop a thorough, objective document, just as we rely upon your participation. Your input is an integral part of the process for ensuring that we make a well-informed decision, and we really do appreciate you being here tonight and taking the time to come out.

There are several purposes for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement. The main purpose of an EIS is to insure that potential environmental impacts are identified and considered in the Federal decision making process. It also provided a means of informing the public

and other agencies of programs and actions proposed by the Federal government. More importantly, it provides a means of obtaining your input before a final decision is made.

The EIS identifies reasonable alternatives to the proposed action and evaluates potential impacts from them. It also identifies measures which could be taken to reduce or avoid these impacts. These are called mitigations.

Finally, the decision makers use the environmental information contained in the EIS and your comments to decide whether or not to proceed with one of the proposed alternatives. They also take into account other relevant technical, economic, mission, and national policy considerations.

This slide outlines the process we have been following for the EIS.

As I mentioned before, a key characteristic of the process is the public's opportunity to comment on the proposed action. After defining the proposed action we issued a Notice of Intent to preparing an EIS. We then held nine scoping meetings to ask you, the public, for your ideas.

The input we received in this region was particularly helpful in identifying sensitive environmental areas and obtaining suggestions for

improving means of public notification regarding potential evacuations and temporary closures.

The next phase was the preparation of the Draft EIS, which was then distributed for public and agency comment. This 45-day public comment period, which we are in now, includes public hearings and the opportunity to provide oral and written comments. During the public comment period we want you to tell us if we have analyzed or considered all environmental areas that potentially could be affected by the proposal. Your comments on the Draft EIS will then be evaluated and addressed in the Final EIS.

The final step is the Record of Decision. The decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action will not be made until at least 30 days after distribution of the Final EIS. This decision will be made by senior level officials in the Department of Defense and Department of Army. It is only after this decision that we will proceed with any actions.

In the Record of Decision we will discuss all alternatives considered and state whether all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted. In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more

candidate test range areas. In other words, we are not faced with an either/or decision with regard to the alternative ranges. The other action that could be chosen is the no action alternative. The no action alternative literally means a decision not to proceed with any ground-based Theater Missile Defense system tests using these new range extensions. Testing, however, would continue to occur using existing ranges.

The next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the Draft EIS. This is obviously much longer than I can cover in the brief overview, but hopefully you have had a chance to look at the Draft EIS and review its contents. So at this point I would like to highlight some of the more significant environmental issues being encountered and analyzed in the Draft EIS, particularly those with a potential to affect areas in Southern Utah and those raised during the scoping process.

Let me start with two resource areas where we concluded that significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action.

When we looked at land use, the primary impacts were related to the evacuation of the booster drop zones. In Utah, we found the activation of a booster drop zone for the Green River Launch Complex would restrict access

to either the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands National Park, or the Dead Horse State Park. The primary mitigation that we identified in the EIS is the use of additional means of advance notification to the public to avoid potential disruptions to travel and recreational activities. In addition to the notification procedures, the EIS suggests notification to area motels, hotels, campgrounds, tour operators, outfitters, and ranger stations. It also suggests that not only main roads and highways be posted with a launch schedule, but also access roads and off-road trails. While these measures would partially mitigate potential negative impacts, we still concluded that some impacts would be both unavoidable and significant.

As pointed out by Colonel Deeter, the proposed booster drop zone north of Canyonlands National Park could be potentially avoided, based on recent analysis of target missile flight trajectories from Green River. The creation of new booster drop zones further south along the missile flight paths would require additional environmental analysis to identify any different impacts or unique resources in those areas. In all likelihood, potential impacts in the new booster drop zone would be similar to those already analyzed in the Draft EIS, except that there would not be restricted access to the

Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park.

Another significant impact we found was the transportation, based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70 and the bypass road if the Green River Launch Complex hazard area were activated.

Let me go through that once more.

Another significant impact we found was to transportation, based on the need to temporarily close Interstate Highway 70 and the bypass road with the activation of the Green River Launch Complex. In addition to all of the advance notification that Colonel Deeter mentioned earlier, we also identified as a potential mitigation measure the scheduling of launches early in the morning to avoid heavy traffic periods and try to conduct launches at the time of least traffic. Even so, the potential impact is considered significant. Therefore, we are investigating at this point alternative launch sites in the immediate area which might make the short-term closure of I-70 unnecessary, and all of this is because of the public input.

The next several charts are a summary of potential impacts we identified for each of the resource areas, as well as potential mitigations to reduce these impacts. I'll leave the charts up long enough for you to read them, but in the interest of time I want to highlight

a few topics. The first chart let me highlight airspace. Because a missile from Green River would travel briefly through low and high-altitude air routes on its way to White Sands Missile Range, there is a potential need to reroute some civilian and commercial air traffic just before and during the launch event. However, using procedures established by the Federal Aviation Administration it's been determined that we would be able to reduce these impacts to a not significant level by advance scheduling and coordination with the FAA.

On the next chart let's look at cultural resources. The possibility exists for disturbing or damaging previously unrecorded archaeological artifacts or deposits as a result of several potential activities, including construction activities, first stage booster impacts, and off-road vehicles involved in debris recover operations. To reduce these impacts we have identified several mitigation measures, including surveying and monitoring of affected sites by professional archaeologists, the use of helicopters for debris recovery following appropriate procedures for listing discoveries on the National Register of Historic Places, and complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Since I have already talked about some of the

land use issues. Let me highlight health and safety on this chart. In our analysis we found the primary potential for impacts to be related to the handling and use of live ordnance and propellants and the creation of missile debris from the tests. To mitigate potential hazards from ordnance and propellants, the EIS states that all operations involving their use would be performed by experienced personnel following approved procedures. In the case of missile debris, the evacuation of potentially affected areas is the primary mitigation.

I have already mentioned transportation impacts, so let me highlight socioeconomics. We concluded that a temporary influx of launch-related personnel would create increased demand for motel rooms not only in Green River, but also in Moab if the supply in Green River is exceeded. We also concluded there was a small potential for increased motel demand to negatively affect tourism, if it occurred during a prime holiday or special event in one of these towns. As a potential mitigation, we identified the possibility of scheduling launches so they would avoid peak tourist seasons and events.

I have only taken the time to highlight a few of our findings in the EIS. The Draft EIS has a wealth of information and analysis. I hope you have had time to review it. If not, you should have received at the

registration table a summary from the Draft EIS, which contains a more complete overview than time permits me.

If you would also keep in mind that while the Army takes responsibility for the conclusions in the EIS, its preparation has been and will continue to be a team effort in which we consult and coordinate with state, local and other federal agencies to reach our conclusions.

Our main purpose in being here tonight is not to talk but to listen. This is because your input is very important in the development of the EIS, and I can assure you that your input will be fully considered by the decision makers, along with other information.

The closing date for receipt of comments on the EIS is March 28th of this year. The final EIS will be prepared and made available around late spring of this year. And a Record of Decision will be issued no earlier than 30 days following distribution of the Final EIS. Again, if you want to submit written comments after the mass meeting, address them to this address.

Thank you very much.

Lewis?

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

As I mentioned earlier, we are going to take a 10-minute break here to allow you to turn in whatever questions of clarification you might have on the

information presented, the video or either of the briefings that the two gentlemen have just provided. The written comment sheets are available back there, and we will come back in 10 minutes and they will try and clarify anything that wasn't clear to you that they can. See you in 10 minutes.

(Recess)

TUQ-0001

LT. COL. DRETER: I'll take the first question.

"Is there any reason why the target missile can't be launched close enough to White Sands Range such that any boosters drop on White Sands only?"

In fact, we are conducting tests today at White Sands. We have had about four or five missile-to-missile intercept tests since October, using two-stage boosters flown from White Sands to White Sands. What you have to have, though, is you need a longer range, an extended range, which is the purpose of this EIS, to be able to fully test against threat-like trajectories. If you don't do that then what you are doing is limiting your analysis of how effective you actually are in the intercept of the target missiles.

TUQ-0002

Next question: "The only reason given for using White Sands is for recovery of debris. With a launch site in New Mexico why is the second launch site in Green River needed?"

Eliminating the Green River launch site would be the obvious way of mitigating all the environmental, transportation and socioeconomic problems in Utah that have been identified. We are going through the public comment period of the Draft EIS. It still has a couple more weeks to go. At the end of that period then we have to go through a period of looking at all the concerns and comments, and looking at whether or not we can come up with mitigation for them, and then you make a Final EIS. Thirty days later, at least, the Record of Decision is made. The Record of Decision may be that you don't want to carry all of them forward. You may carry all of them forward. At this point it's premature to try to eliminate any of the alternatives.

TUQ-0003

Next question: "How will persons refusing to leave the booster drop zone be handled? Can a launch proceed knowing persons are in that area?"

TUQ-0004

Let me just first say that safety of personnel is the number one concern that you have for a test like this. I guess what we are talking about here are primarily people who are willingly refusing to leave an area. It's possible that you could find people back in areas that had not been notified, did not see any notice. They are in there backpacking or something like that. What you do in a situation like that is the range safety officer has a

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pretty good idea, based upon the actual scenario that you pick for that test, as to where that booster is going to come down. And he has drawn a circle around that area. Then you look at where the road network goes into that circle, and that defines where you are actually going to block your roads. So that's what actually defines the booster drop zone for that specific mission. It will be contained in the booster drop zones that are published on the EIS and that were shown on these maps. For example, if the circle didn't include the person that you had seen when you had done your helicopter sweep, and that person was up close to where the road block was, and the only reason he was in the actual area was because of where the road blocks were, but he really wasn't in the area where they expected boosters to come down, then the range safety officer is going to make a determination as to what the risk of hazard for that person is. And he could make a decision at that point to shoot. However, if that person is inside the known launch booster drop zone, where you know that there would be a hazard to the person, then we won't shoot. We would abort the mission. When you abort a mission then you cost the government a lot of dollars. Because it's very expensive to get your people all ready and get all your instrumentation ready down at White Sands, in addition to what you have to get ready to launch

the target missile.

I have three quick questions here. TUQ-0005

"How accurately can you pinpoint the booster drop zone?"

From a ballistic standpoint we know that we can put the booster down very accurately. The thing that causes the variance is the launch day winds. And you take launch day wind readings. Obviously those can be an hour or so old. They may be a little bit different at the actual drop zone from where you actually release the balloon. But that's something that's pretty well known by the meteorologists, and then they are able to predict where the booster would come down and draw that circle around it. But we have been able to predict at the ones that we have been doing at White Sands within about a kilometer as to where it would actually come down. But that doesn't mean that that's all that you are going to evacuate. You may want to evacuate a little more for safety reasons. TUQ-0006

"Elaborate on booster debris recovery."

The policy is to go in and get all the debris. Obviously the big pieces of debris is the first stage booster, and we intend to recover that. It does have expensive metals in it, and those would be recycled TUQ-0007

"What are the chances that debris would fall

within Canyonlands National Park?"

There is a flight corridor that goes from the launch site to White Sands, and along that corridor you do have an area that in the EIS shows the flight termination debris hazard area. And I would refer you to that area.

We were talking this afternoon with some of the local news media, and I said that I thought that it actually threaded its needle through there and did not have any debris area over Canyonlands. The actual flight path does not fly over Canyonlands. However, one edge of the debris would. If you had an exact point in the trajectory where you had to have the flight termination action, there could be some debris going in there. What's the chances? Very small. There's a very small chance that you are going to have the flight terminate, so there would be a much smaller chance that any one piece of debris is going to fly on one specific spot and land TUQ-0008

"If the primary stages of any missile launched from Green River will not drop in Canyonlands or Dead Horse State Park, where will they drop?"

And his concerns are with lands in San Juan County and the Navajo and the Ute reservations.

The booster drop zones are defined in the EIS. They were shown on the maps, and that's where the first-stage booster would come down. That's a rather

large area, and all of the possible drop zones are contained within that area. And I don't believe -- I don't know exactly where the -- I think San Juan County is in Southeast part of state, and I don't believe right now that we have any booster drop zones in that area.

MR. MICHAELSON: Colonel, I believe the question was talking about the new one that you were mentioning.

LT. COL. DEETER: The new one is not defined. Why don't I just go ahead and let you answer that now.

MR. GALLIEN: I have got three separate questions asking what is the location of the new booster drop sites. And the fact of the matter is we don't know yet. We have gathered a lot of information from agencies and the public over the past few weeks, conducting public hearings. We are taking this all into consideration, as well as going through the capabilities of the booster to see where the drop zones could be located to minimize any potential impact from the environmental standpoint, as well as to recreational and transportation activiti TUQ-0009

LT. COL. DEETER: I have got a few more. This one had a concern of whose money was being used to compensate people, either the private land owners or the local law enforcement agencies. It's Federal taxpayer money. TUQ-0010

"If the launches occur in the early morning

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hours when would the helicopters sweep the booster drop zones?"

That is a concern in the mitigation of trying to shoot as early as you can in the morning. You obviously have to have some daylight to be able to go out there beforehand and do the sweep. So that limits you to not being able to do it before sunup, for example. So you have got to have time to go through, sweep the area, and then you could do your launches.

TUQ-0011

"Would Army helicopters and personnel be used in the sweep?"

They are Army-owned helicopters that we plan to use. The personnel that fly them, if the question is uniformed personnel, not necessarily. The helicopters that are flown at White Sands Missile Range today are operated predominantly by civilian pilots.

TUQ-0012

"Do the verbal notificatiions of evacuations constitute legal orders to evacuate?"

Again, I would say the answer is no, in short. Because we aren't ordering anyone to leave. What you do in a situation like that is you work out some kind of an agreement with the local authorities, depending on who controls that land, whether it be BLM or if it's local private land, if you are dealing with public lands, state, or whatever, you deal with the authorities that control

that land and work out some kind of an agreement to handle a situation like this.

Do you have anymore? I was going to give you another one.

MR. GALLIEN: We will see what we can do. Also on one of the ones concerning booster drop sites it asked, "What's the probability of a drop outside of these

TUQ-0013

designated areas?"

The appendix, the Volume II of the Draft EIS, goes through an analysis -- the safety analysis of some of the craft they have used. I don't remember the exact numbers for the current zones, but I do know it's quite a bit less than one-in-a-million chance that you would have debris fall outside of these zones.

LT. COL. DEETER: Let me make a comment about that. We are not testing the missile -- the target missiles. The target missiles are boosters that have been in the Air Force inventory for 20 or 30 years. These are Minuteman II, second and third stages, and they have flown many, many missions, and the Air Force has a lot of data on them. So we are not out there trying to test a new surface-to-surface capability. We are using existing boosters from the inventory.

TUQ-0014

MR. GALLIEN: Another question:

"In correlation with normal runs on a booster

drop site is it over public, state or federal lands, or a combination?"

We don't know the answer to that yet. We can assume that it could involve all three of those categories or one or more.

Have you answered this one here on the shaded area?

LT. COL. DEETER: "What were the areas that were shaded in pink on the first map?"

We showed a map, and it had several shades of pink, actually. Everything that was shaded was either an environmentally sensitive area, such as a wilderness area. A lot of it were Indian reservations. Some of them that were very dark pink were the national parks and national monuments.

TUQ-0015

MR. GALLIEN: Okay. I've got one here concerning airspace issues.

"How much restricted area, what unions, what hours active, how much notice, and would it affect weekend air traffic?"

The airspace or potential airspace restrictions would be associated with the launch hazard area and the booster drop zones. So as far as exactly where we have the booster drop zones we analyzed, and as we make modifications to those to avoid impact, the airspace

likewise would change. The duration would be minimized. We are going to close those areas, as well as airspace, as little as possible to conduct the mission. But it could be up to the same amount of time that the booster drop zones and launch hazard areas would be closed.

LT. COL. DEETER: I have got one here.

TUQ-0016

"The economics of testing at different sites, which would cost the most and which would cost the least?"

Of the four alternatives being considered the most expensive right now -- I would say there hasn't been a detailed analysis of that. There has been a cursory analysis of that. And the most expensive is to go out to the Kwajalein Missile Range, primarily because of transportation costs to ship your equipment out there. The least expensive is to conduct them somewhere in the States. As to whether or not it would be Eglin, Vandenberg, or White Sands, it really comes down to how much the instrumentation costs at the range yard. Those are all very similar for each of those sites. Probably the most expensive thing to do at the Eglin site and the Vandenberg involve a sea launch, because you end up having to have a boat. A ship, if you will. Those ships are not cheap. They go out to launch.

I'm going to read this one. I can probably answer it.

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TUQ-0017

"What are the impacts involving a fire f launch, pre-launch, post-launch activities or abort, and does the Draft EIS address and mitigate those concerns?"

That's been a concern that's been brought up several times in our public hearings, the concern about fires. There is a slight chance of having a fire when you have debris come back to earth. That happens at White Sands occasionally. We are looking at the mitigation of that. Obviously you would want to talk to the fire department type people, the fire fighters, if you are talking about a national forest, and ask them for their best advice.

One of the things that we looked at is we do have helicopters that are waiting to go in to identify where that booster came down. It's going to have a beacon on it, and you want to come in as quickly as you can, get somebody on the ground to locate it. And those people that are on the helicopter will have the fire fighting capability. And that's something that's commonly done at White Sands when you anticipate that type of thing and do your operating in the very dry seasons.

As far as the Draft EIS covering that --

MR. GALLIEN: Yes, the Draft EIS covers it. And White Sands, in conjunction with local authorities, has developed and is developing response plans.

TUQ-0018

I have got one here that essentially says, "Why White Sands?"

White Sands was selected as a potential alternative primarily because of the excellent safety record and experience that the White Sands staff has with activities of this type, as well as the existing instrumentation.

TUQ-0019

"Is this already a done deal?"

That's a good question. I'm glad you asked it. This is not a done deal. I can personally guarantee it's not a done deal. The decision makers are being kept abreast of the information, both in the EIS and as the analysis proceeds, as well as all the public comments received. And no decision has been made yet, nor will it be made until the Record of Decision is issued 30 days following the Final EIS.

TUQ-0020

"Why so little notice and time before a decision?"

We were here I think it was -- it's been about a year ago. About May of last year, for a scoping meeting to gather input, and we have been working on the analysis for a year. We are going through the process now of gathering agency and public input to that decision, and once we have all of that we will go through a final analysis with the new information we have received. I

guess it's a relative thing. That could be either a short time or a long time before a decision. But we will not make a decision until we feel comfortable with the information we have that we can make a well-informed decision with consideration for the impact to the environment and public health and safety.

TUQ-0021

"Do you have to bulldoze roads to retrieve rocket motors?"

The answer is no.

MR. MICHAELSON: Any more questions?

LT. COL. DEXTER: That's all the questions.

MR. MICHAELSON: We have collected the names of those of you who have submitted them, and we are ready to start calling those. I will start off calling the first several names, so that you can get ready to come up here in front to use the podium. Because we want to record your comments fully and accurately we ask that you speak clearly into the microphone. Also, if you would please state your name for the court reporter. I also recommend not staring directly into these lights."

Finally, I kindly request that you observe a five minute limit for oral comments. We have used the five minute limit at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments. To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up I have a simple

method for indicating times. After four minutes I will put up my index finger like this, indicating that you have one minute left. That should give you time to find a comfortable place to end your comments. And then when five minutes are up I will simply put up my hand like this. We greatly appreciate your cooperation.

Also keep in mind that oral comments are only one way for you to offer your comments. You can also hand in written comments or mail them in by March 28th. And in case it wasn't mentioned earlier, written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments in the process.

I also mentioned for those of you who would like to review a copy of the Draft EIS, if you have not already received a copy or seen one, there are information repositories in all of the places where we have held these types of meetings. And in the case of Salt Lake City there has been one that has been there since the beginning of the comment period at the Salt Lake City Public Library at 290 East 500 South. And if you would like to know where all the information repositories are there's a list of those in the back.

With that, then, the first names that we have here, are Paul Svendsen, Duane Riches, Judy Ann Scott, Joseph Galo, and Glenn Baxter.

TU-0001

MR. SVENDENSEN: My name is Paul Svendensen, and I'm here on behalf of Congresswoman Karen Shepherd, who is unable to be here tonight as a result of the Congressional voting calendar. I know she wanted me to thank you for taking the time to hold the hearing here in Salt Lake County and allow Salt Lake County residents the opportunity to be heard on this issue. And I know she wishes she could be here in person, but she asked me to read the following statement on her behalf:

"When I first heard of the proposal I couldn't believe that the Defense Department would want to drop an eleven hundred pound booster rocket on some of the most beautiful and heavily used recreational areas in the country. Now, after more than a year of carefully studying the issue, I feel even more strongly that these launches need to be stopped. 1

Launching missiles from Green River poses unacceptable risks to people and environment in the Canyonlands area. Dropping booster rockets within 12 miles of Moab may be acceptable to Defense Department analysts, but it's not to me. Let's be clear. The military has other options. According to the Environmental Impact Statement there are at least two other sites, all over water, which could host these launches without serious adverse impacts. That cannot be 2 3

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said of any Utah site.

By now we are all aware of the major problems which would be caused by these launches. I-70 would be closed, river running would be halted, access to the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands and Dead Horse State Park would be lost. For several hours before each launch the peace of the wilderness would be shattered by military helicopters evacuating the drop site and then locating the spent booster afterwards. The delicate ecosystem in the region would be damaged first by the fall of the booster rockets, and then by their retrieval. Wild life and humans will be assaulted by sonic booms and run the risk of being crushed by debris if they are unfortunate to have been missed by the helicopters. All this would happen as often as four times a month, and this is if everything goes according to plan. 4 5 6 7 8 9

As this month's accident involving an Air Force bomb in Box Elder County demonstrated, military testing programs for even the most precise weapons and smart bombs are not always precise or smart.

In trying to stop the military from bombing our public lands I represent the interests of the thousands of Second Congressional District residents who enjoy the Canyonlands region every year. However, in light of the poor results published in this afternoon's Deseret News

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it's clear that I also represent a majority of Utahns in believing that this proposal would threaten the health and safety of our state. With this in mind I intend to pursue a permanent extension of the moratorium on missile launches from Green River that was passed last year in Congress. That being said I stand ready to work with the military to insure that this ban does not have the unintended consequence of preventing other less threatening testing programs. 10 11 12

The Federal Government must understand that Utah is not a dumping ground for missiles, bombs, atomic waste, chemical weapons, or anything else. Utahns are tired of being treated as a low-use segment of the population, as Department of Energy reports indicate. The bottom line is that the Department of Defense does not need to launch missiles over Utah to develop a defense against ballistic missiles. The serious problems which have been discussed at the series of meetings on this issue should be enough to convince the military this is not the place.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak."

(applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Duane Richens.

TU-0002

MR. RICHENS: I'm Duane Richens, City Councilman from Green River, also a businessman.

I have got a couple points that I would like to

TU-0002

make. First on environment. More environmental damage has been done to Canyonlands the last 30 years since before the military was there. 1 2

Also for safety, the Army in the area of White Sands has an excellent record on their boosters and their rocket launching operations, and I comfortably feel they can do it successfully. 3

On the economic factors of it, I personally don't look at the economic thing for Green River, but it could happen. But more I look at a defense thing. The best defense is a good offense. And I feel strongly that if the United States of America can take the information they gather here and save lives, that's what we are after. And I really feel that the Army and that needs the opportunity to conduct this survey. 4

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Judy Ann Scott.

TU-0003

MS. SCOTT: I'm Judy Ann Scott. I'm the Mayor of Green River.

It's reasonable to admit that Green River residents are in favor of this project for a number of reasons. (1) Economics. This project could enhance our community economically with little or no damage to infrastructure upon departure or completion of the project, in that they would utilize our local restaurants, 1

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motels, service stations, et cetera, as well as using local contractors, EMT's, fire department, et cetera for needed services. This would not create new services nor positions, only supplement additional income to services already available within the community. 2

(2) Responsible relationships. Earlier when the missile base was active in Green River all the entities involved had an excellent working relationship providing the best means possible for all involved to be safe and successful.

Whether it be Green River, Price, or Moab City, the Army, Air Force, and numerous other agency sub-contractors, all proved to be a good working relationship.

(3) To date the Army is making every effort to address the negatives which arose from the EIS. Namely, the possible closure of I-70, by moving the launch site further south, and also the changing of the use of boosters to eliminate the drop zone near Canyonlands Park. 3 4

(4) It certainly wouldn't be detrimental for southeastern Utah to be an affirmative participant in any activity regarding the defense of our country.

(5) Green River and Moab are both tourist related communities. Most of us welcome and embrace our visitors. However, it is our world to live and survive in 5

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daily, and we should not be considered as only caretakers to provide a playground for the rest of Utah, the United States, and country to visit on weekends and vacation. I believe our land is precious and beautiful, but should also be for multiple use. I'm not in favor of locking it up for a choice group to claim for time and eternity. We should all try to preserve the land for all to use, and use wisely.

I think the Army has committed to not impact the area nor the tourist related activities any more than absolutely necessary. They have agreed to schedule launches in and around communities and seasonable events. It would seem to me we all should try to work at making this a positive to benefit all, rather than allowing a few who do not even live in the area nor their livelihood be dependent upon the outcome that seem to have the final say. 6

It was noted recently in an article in the Salt Lake Tribune that Shepherd was the only lawmaker to pass environmental muster. I believe it would behoove Congressman Shepherd to represent all of Utah residents, rather than a select few, from which is an extreme environmental group which is reflective of Eastern elitist interests. I will gladly align my votes in the company of our other elected officials who appear to be in support of

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the interest of Utahns whose very livelihood depends upon the use of our land and economic structure.

And last but not least, I would assume that the next time we need to have an environmental impact study, hearing, or review regarding some area in the Salt Lake City area they will have it in Green River, because we travel up here occasionally to Jazz games, shopping, and meetings, and we would like to have the meetings in our area as our meetings have been held here.

Thanks. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Joseph Gelo.

TU-0004 MR. GELO: I would like to applaud the Mayor of Green River in her presentation, number one.

Number two, I'm sure --

MR. MICHAELSON: State your name, please, for the reporter.

MR. GELO: My name is Joseph Gelo.

I'm disappointed Congressperson Shepherd is not here tonight. I was looking forward to meeting her.

Number three, I am quite disappointed at her alarmist comments.

My name is Joseph Gelo, and I live in Sandy, Utah. I was a resident of Moab from 1963 to 1982, when the economic depression in southeast Utah made it prudent for me to return to full-time work in the aerospace industry.

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My wife and I are property owners and business persons in Emery and Grand and San Juan Counties, and with our children operate three small business corporations in Moab, Utah. One business is tourist oriented and two receive benefit from the tourist industry. We have customers, relatives, and friends in the Southeast Utah area.

I first came to Utah in 1961 as the Chief of Launch Operations for Atlantic Research Corporation on the Air Force Athena program. At that time our contract called for the installation of an Athena-peculiar assembly, test, and launch equipment, and to build and launch 77 re-entry test vehicles over the flight path from Green River Launch Complex to the target area in the White Sands Missile Range. For various reasons the program was extended, and over 140 flights were implemented over that test range. And as a result of that program many millions of dollars flowed into the Southeast Utah economy at a time when it was badly needed. The first missile was launched in February, 1964, and the final Athena from Green River was launched in September, 1973. The program was completed with an excellent safety record. On many occasions two or three missiles were launched during a single launch window in order to reduce mission support costs and to minimize inconvenience to citizens that had 1

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to be cleared from several areas along the flight path.

During my aerospace career which began in 1952, I have been involved in a key technical and management position in over five hundred missile launches from White Sands Missile Range, Green River Launch Complex, NASA Wallops Island Launch Facility, Wake Island Launch Facility, and Kwajalein Missile Range Launch Facility on the island of Roi-Namur.

In my years of experience I progressed from military test technician to field test engineer, to Chief of Launch Operations, to Base Manager, Manager Launch Services, with launch operations at three launch facilities. I think I know what I'm speaking about. During the last ten years prior to my retirement I was Product Line Director, responsible for designing and building the nuclear event survivable mobile system for the satellite ground stations, which are 18-wheelers, for the world-wide missile launch detection systems. From the knowledge and experience base described above, I am more qualified than most people to form an educated opinion on the technical suitability of the Green River and Fort Wingate flight path to the White Sands Missile Range intercept testing area. I am very knowledgeable in missile flight and ground safety implementation. I understand missile tracking systems and the realtime

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displays which show missile position and timing relative to the predicted flight paths, as well as continous instantaneous impact predictions data to the flight safety officer. I know how the missile structural integrity and missile failure detection systems are implemented, such that a missile flight can be terminated even before a deviation from the predicted flight path can be detected by an external tracking system. In addition, I'm well aware of the benefits of over-land range test area.

The Green River to White Sands flight path was chosen for a number of reasons. Primary among these 2
reasons were (1) to reduce program costs by using the technical assets already installed at the White Sands 3
Missile Range, (2) to prevent the Russians from gaining knowledge of our re-entry systems technology development, and (3) to take advantage of the logistics advantages and reduced costs attendant to a Continental United States 4
launch site.

Relative to the security issue, I have witnessed the highly instrumented Russian ships standing off our Pacific Ocean launch sites, ready to intercept mission data and to compete with Navy payload recovery personnel for recovery of highly sensitive payloads.

With the knowledge of understanding missile systems technology and launch operations presented herein,

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with confidence that the program can be conducted in a way that reasonably addresses the effects on business and the public. I am pleased to speak in favor of conducting 5
Theater Missile Defense test program utilizing Green River and Fort Wingate launch sites.

I have received a copy of the Draft Environmental Statement. I have read a number of newspaper accounts of previous public hearings. It was evident in some of the articles that incorrect information was presented, or there were errors in the article. I am writing this letter without the benefit of hearing the Army's presentation, which I presume will occur at the beginning of the Salt Lake City hearing. I hope that presentation will provide information and assurances regarding the test program ground and flight safety, economic benefits to be experienced by the local area, and compensation to those persons who will experience occasional inconvenience due 6
to the area evacuation requirements. I personally do not believe there will be a significant effect on tourism as a result of this program. Some of the information referenced above is presented in the Draft EIS, but I would be surprised if 10 percent of various hearing attendees have seriously reviewed the document.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Gelo, your five minutes are up. Is this all in a prepared statement that you can hand

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in?

MR. GELO: It certainly is. 7

The last thing I'm going to say is if another Persian Gulf situation comes along and we've got a barracks down the line, I think people, the relatives of those that were there, would be most happy to have that missile intercepted at a much higher altitude and a much greater range.

Thank you very much. (applause)

TU-0005 MR. MICHAELSON: Glenn Baxter.

MR. BAXTER: My name is Glenn Baxter, and I don't have any prepared remarks. However, I attended the public hearing in Moab and was both shocked and astonished to hear several of the commenters that allude, and in fact a few of them didn't allude, they made direct statements to the effect that civil disobedience might be expected if the program proceeded using Green River as one of the 1
launch sites. I would hope that the decision makers in Huntsville will base their decision strictly on the 2
engineering, scientific, and technical merits, and the need for debris recovery, and that some mechanism might be able to be formulated that would permit such civil disobedience. And the disobedience they had in mind was clearly to have individuals deliberately enter the booster drop zone and refuse to leave. I would hope that the

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mechanism could be implemented that the minority of people who for whatever reason, good or bad, were against the program, could be prevented from deliberately interfering with it and causing it not to go ahead.

Thank you. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Alton Burns, followed by Terri Martin, Glen Wanczak and Joseph Sargent.

TU-0006 MR. BURNS: My name is Alton Burns from Green River City, Utah.

And I was employed by Dunn Electronics at the White Sands Missile Range, the 90 mile area, from the early sixties through the late seventies. They fired many missiles from this area. They had many missiles impact in this area. Bombs dropped, whatever else could occur, and it appeared that the environment was upgraded rather than degraded.

I moved to Utah in the late sixties. They was firing Pershing Missiles from Blanding, Utah. The boosters impacted south of Blanding. I would ride in the helicopter to the impact area and take photos of the booster. And the damage to the environment was nil. I believe that the people that would come out to inspect the environment after the impact would create more damage to the environment than the booster itself.

That's all. I guess. I'm in favor of the

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launching in Utah.

Thank you. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Terri Martin.

MS. MARTIN: I'm Terry Martin. This is my daughter, Zoie, who I hope will bear with me while I read my discussion.

I am representing the National Parks and Conservation Association. We are America's only private, nonprofit citizen's organization dedicated solely to protecting, preserving, and enhancing the national park system. We have approximately three hundred and fifty thousand members nationwide, including about three thousand here in Utah. I believe NPCA represents the sentiments not only of our members, but also of hundreds of thousands of people who visit Canyonlands National Park and the surrounding area.

When we asked the Department of Defense to abandon the proposal to shoot missiles over Southwestern Utah, first and foremost the risk is simply too great that citizens will be harmed. There is no way the Department of Defense can predict with certainty that booster rockets or debris will not rain down and harm people on the ground.

The EIS reports that launches could occur as often as four times each month. The Defense Department

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proposes under its current proposal to close highways to the Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park, to delay river trip launches, and to evacuate people already in the area at the time a missile is launched. There's no clear evidence that similar requirements would not also be imposed for the alternative booster reception area. These proposals aren't workable, are inappropriate, and we believe ineffective.

Among other problems, how do you notify and evacuate people who are hiking in remote back country areas, miles from the nearest road?

Second, significant damage to special values of Canyonlands National Park and the surrounding public lands is simply unavoidable. The project involves deliberately dropping booster rockets into the Canyonlands area, and if there are misfirings or accidents, dropping other debris. It's not inconceivable that some of the beautiful land forms that Canyonlands was set aside to protect, and people go to see outside the park, could actually be destroyed. Furthermore, booster rockets and other debris will need to be retrieved. This means hours of helicopters roaring over places set aside to be protected, and deeply cherished for their natural quiet and serenity. It also means disturbance to sensitive wildlife, particularly the bighorn sheep population already stressed

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by disease and human intrusion.

In addition, it is likely that retrieval will require off-road cross country travel across fragile desert landscape.

Finally, we should face the fact that the rough and rugged topography of the Canyonlands area means that some rocket debris simply won't be retrieved, and remote pristine canyon areas will become littered with remains of missile parts.

The route over Southeastern Utah was probably proposed in part because it is seen as largely uninhabited by humans, and thus unimportant. But that view is incorrect and uninformed. Our national parks were set aside as sanctuaries, places where the natural environment will be protected undisturbed by the activities of modern civilization, and where people can go to enjoy and contemplate nature without the intrusions of man. People visit Canyonlands and the surrounding wildlands to escape the signs of stress of modern civilization, and to restore their spirits. Firing missiles over the park turns it, at least psychologically, from a place of retreat and renewal to a place of risk and danger. National park lands comprise only about 2 percent of the land base of the lower 48 states. A mere fragment of our country. Certainly the Department of Defense can find a place to

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test missiles that does not intrude on these national sanctuaries.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Glen Wanczek.

TU-0008 MR. WANCZEK: Thank you. My name is Glen Wanczek. I'm a recently retired Department of Defense employee, who's been associated with a lot of propulsion systems. The Minuteman, the Peacekeeper, the FBM systems, the Trident, the Trident II. And I didn't come here with prepared comments, and I haven't read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Just the overview. And just some thoughts that occurred while sitting here.

One of the things that were mentioned -- my own personal experience has to do with rocket motor recovery, rocket motor disposal, rocket motor transportation, rocket motor testing. And some of the things that I heard mentioned tonight had to do with -- and I was a little surprised, frankly, that the Minuteman system would be used for the test firings. And I guess I was wondering 1
one of the things that might be considered is the rocket motor. How successful, how reliable is this system that was developed back in the early sixties and has been in storage for a number of years? Is it still a reliable system? In concert with that is I have been associated with flight failure before where the FLC has actually been

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activated, the flight does squirrely and goes in a different direction and has to be aborted. In my own experience when that occurs some things have to happen. Recovery becomes kind of a -- actually kind of a go row 2
because the motor's not in great condition. As was mentioned earlier, retrieval would be done -- something alluded to. Trucks wouldn't be used. That's probably not always going to be the case. Helicopters couldn't always be used because of the condition of the motor chamber. Sometimes the condition is so bad that the only way you can go in is go in pieces. 3

Part of that area down there is not only National Park Service area, but it's also primitive area, and by law can't be -- anything mechanized can't be taken in there to recover. Could be a problem. I'll submit that. 4

Some of the other concerns that I just listed as we were listening is when you go into that area, and I don't know if you folks -- how familiar you are, but when you go into that area the Park Service will tell you there are certain parts of that ground they don't even like you to walk on. And based on those kinds of considerations, recovery could be a real problem for you folks because of the dual purpose use.

I need to back up and say, too, that since my association with these programs I don't take any

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exceptions to the concepts required. That's not why I'm here. But I think there's some considerations that may need a little further look. Recovery bothers me. Rocket motor scientists as a whole like to have data, and the only way you have data is to bring the chambers back. Fired chambers or parts of fired chambers. And I'm not sure that all that's really been looked at that well. 5
Primitive area considerations are certainly something that I haven't heard tonight, and maybe needs a further look.

And I guess just briefly in closing, some of the things that were mentioned again, a couple of things. One, I don't have any exceptions to the system and the national defense. It's not a Hatfield and McCoy kind of issue. Okay? It's are we sensitive and are we looking at the best options? That's all. And I would submit that a couple of things -- one, since some of the older programs some of the folks here mentioned tonight I think as a group as a whole we become more sensitive to environmental issues than maybe we once were, and the second thought 6
that I had was is that the Navy in their program, the Air Force in the Peacekeeper and Minuteman program have been very successful in launching over the coast, and I would hope that we would give that a hard look.

Thank you very much for your time. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Joseph Sargant.

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MR. SARGANT: My name is Joseph T. Sargant. I come here as a taxpayer and a person who thinks of Southeastern Utah, the Four Corners region, as a spiritual place, not just to play but to pray. All my questions will, I guess, be rhetorical. I won't expect a response unless maybe we have time after.

On page S-2 of the DEIS you call White Sands Missile Range, which I assume includes the Green River Launch Complex, a quote candidate test area alternative. Yet in the next paragraph it states quote over-land test range is desirable to fully validate system 1
effectiveness. Well, I guess I reiterate in asking is this really a done deal with respect to White Sands, and if it isn't why isn't there a viable over-land alternative?

Secondly, on page S-3 of the DEIS it summarizes that White Sands Missile Range represents significant land use and transportation impacts. 2

Where you summarize the restrictions regarding Canyonlands, Dead Horse State Park, El Malpais in New Mexico, can this be a sufficient summary of the affected land? If I look at a map I see a lot more monuments and sites that are affected, particularly if I look at the debris containment zones regarding target missile termination. In Appendix I, pages I-2 and I-3, you

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illustrate the terminated missile debris containment corridors. Actually I calculated measuring these that it amounts to about fifteen thousand square miles. And I would presume, since you are interested in collecting debris, that these zones would be swept over by aircraft under some conditions possibly. Are these debris containment corridors the actual potential evacuation and containment areas? 3

Regarding transportation impact, you propose closing I-70 for up to 70 minutes during a test. This has not to be a joke. I mean it seems like there is a mandate of the Federal highway system to keep traffic moving, and I'm assuming this is what, some kind of an international crisis to have the jurisdiction to stop traffic for more than an hour on a major thoroughfare. And I think it's also economically stupid for the citizens of Utah to accept this condition. As well as I believe it's a civil rights violation. It's not much of an exaggeration to say that the land use and transportation impact implies a declaration of martial law over fifteen thousand square miles. 4 5 6

You haven't mentioned on pages S-2 to S-5 anything about evacuation of residents for up to 12 hours being land use impact. I may not understand the technicalities of this requirement. 7

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"Question: About how many helicopter hours will be required to assure test security and resident's safety when you evacuate?"

I would like to see an explanation sometime about how this is even possible over such a large amount of land.

After evacuating and detaining Southern Utah travelers, and terrorizing the wildlife and livestock with search flights up to four times per month, as on page 21, you plan to launch from Green River as many as 75, or about three quarters of all the tests, the Hera A and the Hera B type missiles, as I understand it?

Are the Heras still in the plan? 9

LT. COL. OESTER: The Hera is not an A or B --

MR. SARGANT: These Heras as shown in the book have launch weights up to 13 tons. Like I have been in the missile business as a engineer, and that's more like an ICBM than it is a fear missile. I don't quite understand what's going on. I would raise the question why so much target missile power? Doesn't this introduce excessive safety risks? 10

My next question is do the quote termination debris corridor illustrations on pages I-2 and I-3 represent tests using Hera vehicles? 11

And another comment is the evacuation and

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detainment on page 252 represents the specter of martial law. I presume tourist maps will show the detainment zones as militarily intermittently restricted areas. The psychological impact of this is repulsive if you are somebody driving out here to enjoy the land with your family. 12

As a Utah taxpayer I see a scenario which deep-sixes the millions of dollars you spent developing tourism in the area over the years, like big, expensive, full-pages ads in National Geographic. Travelers will really be turned off about coming here when they anticipate arbitrary detainment in back country travel descriptions. Perhaps Green River gains 50 temporary jobs, but the region loses how many tourist-related jobs? 13

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers I have are David Brown, Heidi McIntosh, Steve Erickson and Rosemary Holt.

TU-0010 MR. BROWN: My name is Dave Brown. I live in Bountiful, Utah.

I have spent considerable time in the Canyonlands area of Southeastern Utah. I have not read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and I hope to obtain a copy of that and to submit additional written comments.

At this time from the comments and the questions

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and the responses to the questions this evening I have some concerns regarding the DEIS addressing the economic impacts of the four different proposals in terms of which particular proposal in terms of dollar costs and how that translates to the proposal directly in terms of -- particularly in the Green River/Port Wingate area. You have two alternatives in there. And I think that that analysis should be addressed in the EIS so that people can make -- I believe that that would contribute to the decision making process. 1 2

The second item that I believe should be looked at is that of fire control. Although there is a fire control plan addressed in the DEIS in the consequences or in the event that debris should come down outside of the booster impact area and areas that are not predicted at this time, that the DEIS has -- addresses those in detail in terms of analysis and how they will respond to those. The consequence of this would be if it were to come down on, say, national park land how is that going to be addressed in real time? Are you going to use Park Service people, are you going to use military people? If this comes down on BLM land, which Southern Utah involves a considerable amount of BLM, is the BLM going to be responsible for the fire damage, or the military, or who will have the responsibility to deal with this fire? If

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it comes down in a Wilderness Study Area or a Primitive Area or a Wilderness Area, where will this -- who will address, who will be involved with the fire crises?

I also have concerns -- I'm sorry. I would like to thank the Army for coming to Salt Lake City and allowing the public and citizens in Utah for allowing to comment at this time. And I will submit written comments before March 28th. 3

Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: We are having a little bit of feedback problem here. There's only so far I can turn up this microphone, so if people will please address the microphone a little bit closer with their mouth it would help.

LT. COL. DEXTER: I was wondering whether or not we had any Draft EIS copies? Any more back there?

MR. MICHAELSON: We might have some copies back there for those who have not obtained a copy and would like to see one.

The next speaker is Heidi McIntosh. Is Heidi McIntosh here? Perhaps she will come back. Steve Erickson?

TU-0011 MR. ERICKSON: My name is Steve Erickson. I represent Downwinders. I'm glad I got to be here. Unfortunately I couldn't be here for the programmatic EIS.

TU-0011

Perhaps you also should have scheduled a hearing in Green River so that folks down there felt included in the process. 1

I would like to take a moment to commend our fellow Utahns from Green River for being here. Appreciate their comments and their interest in this proposal. I would only say that sometimes the best interests of the State of Utah are not the same as the best interests of the citizens of the City of Green River, and it's vice versa at times. I guess is what happens when you have conflicts -- conflicting interests and intergovernmental relations and difficulties and disagreements.

My concerns echo some that you have heard about the environmental issues involved here, but primarily I want to address some concerns about the program. Having read the programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, and now this most recent EIS for the extended flight range here, I find it hard to believe that the Army can consider the use to be an effective decision making tool, given that there is so much left out. Basically this program at the TMD level, at the command level, has not yet been defined clearly enough in its scope, in its methodologies, in the functional elements, the budget, the time tables, to really be able to comment effectively on where this program is headed. We don't know much here from this 2

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information about the Theater Missile Defense doctrine, training, tactics, or structures. In fact, one of the questions that was raised by a gentleman from Sandy, who has been involved in the missile business in the past, was pertaining to intelligence gathering capabilities from Soviet off-shore ships. I guess Russian now rather than Soviet. It's interesting to note that there's no decision as yet that has been forthcoming, as far as we are able to ascertain, as to whether or not the Navy will have a significant role in the Theater Missile Defense development. Given all of this, and given the most recent changes we are now hearing about, the new drop zones, new launch areas, new flight trajectories for these tests -- you know -- this strikes us as a moving target. The fact that the Army lists no preferred alternatives furthers our impression that anything goes with this program. We are going to keep all of our options open. It's a wide open, moving target. This foot-in-the-door strategy that we see being employed by the Army has to be a deliberate kind of approach. Those kinds of fears really aren't allayed by what we have seen with changes relative to flinging missiles -- flinging, rather, containers of chemical weapons simulants over the cliffs of the Virgin River area with the now demise of the Patriot Missile system upon which the public relations for this program have been 3

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built. These are not very reassuring developments with the overall TMD program as it is moving forward. What it seems to us is this, that while we may need a Theater Missile Defense for our personnel when they are deployed, or for civilians in areas where there are international conflicts, we haven't seen a great deal of outstanding performance in the past for the technologies we have employed as a nation, particularly relative to the Patriot and its performance in the Gulf. And, yes, we may need this capability. 4

On the other hand, what we think we are witnessing here is the train leaving the station as the ballistics missile defense becomes the son of Star Wars. Now that Star Wars is gone this program picks up steam to become the next great gravy train for the defense industry. And if that's the case we are very concerned about the impact that this is going to have on the tax payers of the country, let alone the citizens of Green River or the recreationists who participate in the Canyonlands beauty. 5

It strikes us that the Army needs to go back a few squares. Certainly you are going to have to go back and do at least a supplement Environmental Impact Statement relative to the new information we are now receiving. We need to have considerably more information. 6

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Answers to the GAO report, questions that were brought up about scope admission and the rest, before we can really comment where this overall program is going.

In the meantime, it's clear to us that the Army has other alternatives. Launching over water is far preferable. It's not going to -- I don't think the EIS as currently written justifies the inclusion in the ROD of an over-land launch route that the impacts can't be mitigated to the extent that the Army has lead us to believe in this document, and that the loss of information resulting from launching over sea versus launching over land is not significant enough to warrant the decision to include the Green River Launch Complex in the Final EIS or the Record of Decision.

7

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Rosemary Holt.

TU-0012 MS. HOLT: My name is Rosemary Holt. I represent Women Concerned as Utahns United.

Utahns are here tonight for another Environmental Impact Statement gathering. This is getting to be a habit, meeting with the military about projects that are a detriment to our state. Over the years we have met to discuss the biological testing of pathogens and intoxicants at the Dugway Proving Grounds, or the storage or destruction of weapons at the Tooele Army Depot. Also,

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the nuclear waste storage plant for the INEL in Idaho. This nuclear spent fuel to be stored there travels through Utah on its way to INEL.

Many of us are aware that the cold war is over. But the military seems to need more money each year. We are told that the 1995 military budget is 264 billion dollars, which is a 2.8 billion increase from the 1994 budget. We as citizens are told that there is going to be a cut in the military budget. It doesn't seem like this is happening. New weapon systems are being designed and built every day. In reality, the nebulous enemy out there appears to be local and regional wars, based on long standing regional and ethnic hatred. In fact, 43 of the those wars went on last year. This missile -- proposed missile won't solve any of these wars. The missile launch facility proposed near Green River, Utah is one more military detriment to the State of Utah.

1

When we hear most Green River residents support the Army's plan to test there, I believe we are talking about people who want jobs. Usually local support for these military projects is bottom line jobs. Not usually patriotism, although I know we are a patriotic state. It's not fear of the enemy, but jobs for locals and to improve the local economy. Jobs are always good reason. But these are the wrong kind of jobs. As you hold up

2

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traffic on Interstate 70 while this missile sails by, perhaps you could veer it to the east by Arches National Park and zing the thing through Delicate Arch. We Utahns could note on our 1996 centennial license plate "Utah - Home of the Delicate Arch Missile Testing Ground." Of course, this is not what we want. We don't want this missile tested in our delicate, fragile desert ecosystem in Southern Utah.

3

Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park are two of the most exquisite landscapes in our national park system.

We are told that Grand Canyon doesn't want helicopters flying over its space. I wonder how they would feel about accepting your military missile madness. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Did Heidi McIntosh return?

The next speakers I have on my list here are Paul Puebla, Cherry Wong, Mark Justice. And Dr. Steve Lacy.

TU-0013 MR. PUEBLA: My name is Paul Puebla. I didn't come with any prepared notes. I'm an American Indian, Apache.

Your White Sands is in our ancestral home. And if we had environmental impact studies, such as you have today, most of the people in this room and in this country would still be in Europe, because what has been done with

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our land, our environment, is completely different.

I spent five years in the Air Force. I was an Electronics Warfare Specialist. I worked with the Army on Nike Missiles, Nike-Zeus system. I went to work for AT&T. I was an engineer there. I was a research and development engineer at Bell Laboratories. I retired five years ago at the age of 51 as a marketing manager. I have been on my own since I was 15 and I know how the world functions. I have been in 32 countries, visited every one of the states in this nation.

1

And I'm appalled at the people who think they can't give up a few hours or a few days in my ancestors' country to build a defense that's needed by this country. The cold war may be over. In 1918 we said World War I is over. In 1945 we said World War II was over. In 1953 we said Korea was over. Then we had Vietnam. Each time we have been caught with our pants down because there were people who didn't want to defend this country because it was a little uncomfortable for them.

The founding fathers of this country, most died for people. They gave up everything so that we could have this country today. It's not the way my ancestors lived, or even my grandfather, who surrendered to the U.S. Cavalry in 1882, but it's the best damn country in the world.

I'm not new to Utah. I came here in 1961. I

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left here in 1970. Or excuse me. Sixty-eight. But I came back last year to live here because I thought we had a thinking populace in this state. People who could think about complete issues, not just small issues about being uncomfortable, about not being able to walk on the lands that were sacred to my people before. I am very disappointed with some of the people who don't look at the world -- the wide world and see what is still out there.

It was not the United States or the United Nations who stopped the bombing in Bosnia. It was the Russians. They marched their troops in and said stop. They have their hidden agenda.

We saw where a spy had been giving information to the Soviet Union and then Russia. This is not a world free from conflicts. There's still China out there. And we need these missiles that you are going to test to protect us from the sleeping dragon. We need to think about more than just being uncomfortable or inconvenienced. 2

We close roads all the time. Interstates, and route traffic around it. I just started work for a company last month as the general manager, and we have closed Sardine Canyon between here and Logan three days for 8 hours. And people don't want to put up with 70 minutes. I think it's time for us to instead of going by 3

TU-0013

our feelings let's think about what the world is about. Let's think about what we are. I'm ashamed to feel that I'm in the presence of people who can't be uncomfortable for just a few hours.

I'm glad to see that you have considered the Native American Burial Rights as Public Law 101. I helped to draft that Federal legislation. And I thank you for considering that. And I know some of my ancestors are buried out there now. If debris falls on them it would be worth it to keep this country the strongest country in the world and the freest country. 4

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Our next speaker is Cherry Wong.

TU-0014 MS. WONG: My name is Cherry Wong. I'm from the Women Concerned Utahns United.

Thank you for holding this hearing in the major population center of Utah. Some of us who visit Southern Utah and direct our guests there are concerned about the closure of highways and/or park access to facilitate your test events. 1 2 3

This statement is opposed to off-range missile launches from Green River, Utah. The Draft EIS considers three other launch sites, all from sea-based platforms. All three have less potential of hazardous impact on the 4

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flight corridors beneath the missiles and the boosters that fall from them. Your plan for recovering and analyzing missile debris suggests that there is missile debris, and this indicates that at least two of those alternate testing sites are more appropriate. 5 6

I am also concerned about having wide corridors of off-range land and air appropriated for military testing. I think that the proposed plans for such over-land testing are not a good idea. (applause). 7

MR. MICHAELSON: Mark Justin.

TU-0015 MR. JUSTIN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Mark Justice. I'm a resident of Huntington, Emery County, Utah. Green River, Utah is located in Emery County. I'm here tonight representing the people of Emery County as one of its County Commissioners.

The most important function of the Federal government is to provide for the national defense. A careful review of the U.S. military operation, Desert Storm, reveals that we have an urgent need to improve our defensive missile system in order to better protect the lives of American servicemen and servicewomen. 1

I wish that we all in this public hearing had the opportunity of speaking to survivors of American casualties who were killed because Patriot defensive missiles failed to operate correctly. Perhaps our views

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might be somewhat different. That being the case, it is important that this project proceed. 2

We believe the two major concerns, of worker and public safety and potential negative impact to the environment, have been addressed satisfactorily. We are confident this project can proceed in a safe manner with minimal impact to the environment. We base that confidence in experience. We base that confidence in the fact that during the more than a decade that the U.S. military operated previously in Green River, Utah their performance was outstanding and safe. 3

Risk in any situation can never been eliminated. But it needs to be and we believe has been sufficiently minimized for us to conclude, "Let us proceed." 4

As a representative of the people of Emery County we say we are pleased and proud to be associated with a project that will help to keep America strong and free, and we say, "Welcome back."

In regards to the statement that was made tonight by a representative of Karen Shepherd's office, I would like to make the following observation. Why is it good for Karen Shepherd to preserve Federal and government and defense jobs in the Second Congressional District, but also good for her to be opposed to defense jobs in the Third Congressional District. Her views do not represent

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the majority of the Utah delegation. She does not represent the Third Congressional District. I am disappointed that this hearing is not an important enough function to warrant her attendance, and I am saddened that she would formulate an opinion as was expressed in her opening statement as read by her representative without first listening to the opinions of the public, for indeed I assume this was a public hearing.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I live in Southeastern Utah. It is my home. I love my home. It is a harsh, rugged and sturdy land, populated sparsely, but with proud and independent people. I have lived my life there and intend to spend the rest of my life in doing what I can to protect, preserve and improve it.

In conclusion I would say in regards to the views expressed by Karen Shepherd in her opening statement that perhaps we need to have an EIS on her statement. "E" for environmental elitist. "I" for ignorance, and "S" for just plain stupid. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Dr. Steve Lacy.

TU-0016

DR. LACY: I was raised in Southern Utah. My name is Dr. Steve Lacy. I have lived in Carbon, Emery and San Juan Counties.

I was in Blanding, Utah in the mid 1960's and saw Pershing missiles being launched. It was very exciting

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and there was no problems to the environment, to my knowledge. My father was involved in law enforcement. There was no problems when they had people stopped or anything like that.

I am appalled at this meeting in Salt Lake. The only people who should have a say in this decision are 1
people that are in the affected areas. That's like people in Southern Utah saying well, you can have the Olympics -- you can't have the Olympics up here. People that live in Southern Utah love Southern Utah. They want to be able to promote Southern Utah. They want to be able to protect the environment. They don't want to waste the environment. But everytime that somebody in Southern Utah wants to propose something we have the damn environmentalists that come in and they want to tell us what we can do in Southern Utah. I would love to live in Southern Utah now, but there are no jobs in Southern Utah that you can raise a family and you can live down there comfortably, because nobody wants you to grow in Southern Utah. No one wants to be able to make a living in Southern Utah.

I am upset that Karen Shepherd is making a big 2
deal when it's not even her area. The people in Southern Utah, the people that really care about Southern Utah and have been there for some length of time, they are in favor

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of this project. And we need to go for it. The 50 jobs in Green River are like 500 jobs in Salt Lake City. And I get a little tired every time to see environmentalists come out and say we have got to have a environmental statement on this, and we have got to have an environmental statement on that. It's a bunch of bullshit. We need to go on. And I ask that you go forward with this project and tell the Downwinders and the environmentalists and Karen Shepherd to go to hell.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Randy Long, William Nichols, Dixie Thomoson, and Leonard Wojcik.

TU-0017

MR. LONG: My name is Randy Long. I live out in the Cottonwood area, which is the Southeast part of Salt Lake Valley here.

I'm an avid hiker and camper and a member of the Wasatch Mountain Club, although I'm not speaking for them. I'm speaking for myself. But I have written a typewritten letter, which is actually a copy of a letter that I'm sending to Congress, sending one to each member, and it 1
lists several things. First of all it says again that I am not one in favor of this proposal. It says it simply does not make sense to do anything like this near any 2
national treasure such as Canyonlands National Park or Glen Canyon National Recreational Area. I could have also

TU-0017

added Arches National Park, too. There are many other places where missiles can be flown without hurting 3
anything. The Bonneville Salt Flats, for example. And another one is several places in Nevada where missiles could be -- I think missiles could be flown without hurting anything. You already have a large area near Las Vegas which was used for that in the fifties. That's where the testing took place.

The U. S. Forest Service warns hikers constantly about avalanche explosives that have not gone off, or also known as duds. And these missiles will be far bigger than any avalanche explosive. And Canyonlands National Park is far more remote than the Wasatch National Forest. Furthermore, avalanche control is needed, where these missiles are not.

This is at least twice that Canyonlands National Park has been what I call in trouble. The first time was with the nuclear dump. You probably remember that scare. This is the second time, and this is just too much. I have already told you that. So be there you have it.

I have always wanted to hike in the national parks, especially those in Southern Utah. A few years go I was able to hike in Arches, and I'm going to be able to do that again this May. Again with Wasatch Mountain Club. I was also able to hike Peekaboo in Bryce Canyon National

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Park. I have not yet hiked in Canyonlands, but again I would like to.

Also, I was in another hearing just Monday, a few days ago, on the bear hunt in Utah, where they suggested designating the LaSal Mountains as a state bear -- black bear sanctuary, where no hunting would be allowed. To me this would be far worse on the bears than any hunting.

I also again hiked with the Wasatch Mountain Club on a camp-out, whatever, in the mountains last summer, and the campground there was -- when the weather was decent it was clear, you could see for miles. When we got to the trailhead we were up in the clouds. We couldn't hardly see ahead of us, even. I understand that happens quite often in those peaks in that area, and also in the LaSals and the Henries, all those high mountains in Southern Utah. Southeastern Utah. 4

So again I think you should take this into consideration and consider moving the test site someplace else.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: William Nichols.

TU-0018 MR. NICHOLS: My name is William Nichols. I live in Salt Lake City. I'm with the Utah Mountain Bike Association.

Perhaps if there were no other alternatives for

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providing for the national defense and testing the boosters or the interceptors, and perhaps if the public lands were not public and were private, some of the patriotic and local community issues would carry a little more weight. But since neither of those is the case, I would like to point out a couple of things that really haven't been addressed by other groups.

We do share the concerns expressed for wilderness and parks. But recreation as proposed and alternative 1 drop zones, particularly on BLM land, is extensive now and is growing dramatically. Recreation outside of national parks, wilderness areas, and national monuments is significant, and key areas for back country cycling, hiking, ORV, and other uses lie outside these sensitive areas. They lie in the middle of the drop zones. The designation of drop zone in essence means that these recreation areas regularly will turn into military test ranges. The impact on the tourism and recreational 2 proposals would be dramatically negative. Although there are peak times of use for the area now, recreation is now year-round. Visitors from around the country and around the world, who won't get closure warnings over local area media outlets, make their plans and visit the area in 3 great numbers. Conflict and confusion is inevitable. It is obvious that little consideration for the severe

TU-0018

economic and social impact that this proposal would create has been given by its proponents, and this alternative 4 should be abandoned.

Thank you. (applause)

TU-0019 MS. THOMPSON: Good evening. My name is Dixie Thompson. I'm an Emery County Commissioner, and I'm grateful to be here. And I assure you gentlemen I took a much greater risk driving up here tonight than what I would find if I was out in the area where the missiles were to be falling.

There are several issues I would like to 1 address. First of all, let me guarantee that county planning, local planning, will be in cooperation with the Federal government, and therefore as an Emery County Commissioner I would like to lend my support for this project. I feel that it is vital and essential for this government.

As I took my oath of office I was sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. One item the 2 Constitution provides is defense for this country. And when we come before you or anyone else and deny the research that needs to be done for defense, it is in direct violation of the Constitution. 3

From what I understand about missile testing is that it should be done over land. Because that way you

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can test and get the accurate data that is required for understanding what will happen in a realistic situation. Over water we would not be able to have that realistic data. 4

There was a reference made to bighorn sheep. I assure you that the bighorn sheep are facing a far greater threat from coyotes that the BLM are protecting than you would have from missiles out there. I feel that it is a dog-in-the-manger attitude to stand in the way of the 5 development of the most realistic possible defense system against missiles that could save U.S. soldiers' lives in military altercations. 6

Gentlemen, I would like to say in my back yard you are welcome.

Thank you. (applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Leonard Wojcik.

TU-0020 MR. WOJCIK: My name is Leonard Wojcik.

I'm a private pilot and aircraft owner. I typically fly greater than 40 hours a year in the area of Southeastern Utah. Mostly on recreational purposes, sometimes aerial photography.

The test range has not been used since, I believe they said, 1973. A time greater than 20 years. The 1 launch area is deteriorated. It will require considerable new and replacement construction, and in order to launch

TU-0020

boosters as heavy as the Minuteman II it's going to take quite a bit of new construction and modification. So we are talking a major expense to the government.

It was previously used for missiles that were much lighter, the Athena, the Pershing was mentioned earlier. These are relatively small, short-range missiles. The boosters, as I understand, you were talking second stage and third stage Minuteman. These are pretty old missiles in the inventory now, and if my recollections are correct the reliability of a number of these boosters is now somewhat questionable. As they get old the fuel deteriorates and it takes considerable testing to determine even if the things will work right. And I submit that some considerable number of them will blow up in flight just because they are old inventory. And I don't see any place in the EIS that it's taken into consideration of the probability of motors blowing up and scattering debris where it's not intended.

The Draft EIS only mentions restricted area 6411 and two unidentified additions to the airspace. It does not indicate the amounts of time the airspace will be closed, or what notice will be given. I doubt very much that the launch window could be managed well enough that the airspace would not be closed for at least a full day at a time, more likely two days. I don't think that you

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are that good in getting the damn things off the ground.

With respect to the impact on tourism, a lot of people plan vacations, and unless you are going to announce these things literally months in advance it makes it a totally impossible situation for people to plan their schedules around that. Someone that travels to Southern Utah for vacation that they planned for a year, and suddenly gets down there and finds out that it's all screwed up, is not going to be very happy. There's considerably more revenues taken in from the tourists visiting Southeastern Utah than the military will ever spend on this project or any others for the next hundred years.

Things have changed in the 31 years since that missile range was used. At one time it was a good idea. But it's an idea whose time has come and gone. Do it some place else.

Thank you. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: Jerry Schmidt.

TU-0021

MR. SCHMIDT: Good evening. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment. I would like to thank you for the hearing tonight.

I do find it a little bit of a problem that you decided to schedule this hearing the same night as a hearing over at the Salt Lake Hilton on the Glen Canyon

TU-0021

Dam operations, so it's very difficult to decide which one. But I just came from that hearing, and I was in there listening to all these people tell us how all these residents of Southern Utah have already paid for Glen Canyon Dam and we shouldn't be alternating the way the thing is operated due to their economic interests and such. It is so ludicrous.

I really didn't plan on coming up and making a statement tonight. Certainly I would have dressed differently if I had. But just listening to these comments that were just coming out here, I need to ask who the hell do you people think you are to claim senior consideration on issues that affects every citizen in this country. These are Federal lands, and the idea that Southern Utah residents or Northern Utah residents, for that matter, have exclusive concern on this is just ridiculous.

A gentleman back here talks about how it wasn't so bad closing Interstate 70. You are talking 21 to 30 years ago. The idea of closing I-70 now for 70 minutes at a time is a little bit ludicrous. And you talk about rerouting people. Where are you going to reroute people from I-70 and send them across in Colorado or to Nevada? What roads are you going to be taking to reroute these people?

TU-0021

Then you have county commissioners from Emery County talking about how they are independent people and they are proud people and this and that. Ninety-nine percent of the people in Southern Utah are beneficiaries of tremendous Federal subsidies. Independence is really a joke. I mean if it wasn't for the Federal government most of them wouldn't be down there at all. I would love to live down there, too.

As far as their criticizing Mrs. Shepherd — Ms. Shepherd, as she would probably prefer to be known, to criticize her for not being here to listen to comments is ridiculous. We have a representative, I believe, from Bill Orton's office, and I don't see anybody criticizing Bill Orton for not being here tonight as well. The fact is it is absolutely appropriate that Ms. Shepherd, as a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the House of Representatives, comment on this project. This project is the concern of every American, and no one pro or con can claim to speak for the American public. The fact is Ms. Shepherd has been quite involved in this effort, and the fact is she has probably forgotten more about this issue than most of you people know.

As far as jobs in Green River, I keep hearing about people talking about 50 jobs in Green River. I thought it was just a few weeks ago that people in Green

TU-0021

River got the dose of reality from you folks that there aren't going to be any jobs for those people there. So I don't know where that figure is coming from.

As far as -- I'm against the project. I don't think it's a smart idea to do it in that place. I'm not quite sure why Green River is being considered. Possibly the money to retrofit those boosters and such could be better well spent installing those boosters in another area. I think the impact to the tourist economy of Southern Utah, to the Federal lands, and to the national parks is too much to be slighted and too much to be forgotten, and I think that this project ought to go somewhere else.

And I really don't appreciate people coming up here and questioning people's patriotism because they oppose a project of this type. You people do represent us as the defense of our country, and we respect the jobs that you do when you do a good job. But fact of the matter is every military service has records and spotty records in places where things have failed, things have not done right. We are all human and we support the military in the efforts that they need to pursue to help our defense, but the fact of the matter is to have people come up here and question my patriotism because I don't support this project, well, I don't appreciate that at

TU-0021

all.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Colin Gardner.

TU-0022

MR. GARDNER: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Colin Gardner. I'm from Bountiful, Utah.

I have been a Range Safety Analyst at the Western Test Range for a dozen years, and have participated in all types of missile launches and launch approvals. And I'm in favor of this project, based upon good scientific criteria and when followed that it will go along very successfully as intended. 1

However, I have a few questions that should be considered in your final report.

Number one, will the actual debris impact be published following each launch to inform the public that actual launch debris impact stayed within the approved intended drop zones, including all debris? 2

Next question. Will specific ballistic coefficiencies be identified which will stray within the debris drop zone? The drop zone is determined by certain ballistic coefficients and so forth. 3

Next question. Will the flight plan approval be withdrawn if debris does not land as intended, and will the disapproval criteria be published and followed? 4

Next question. There are available infrared 5

TU-0022

tracking devices which will identify any warmblooded objects, so I think the concern about people being there, there's plenty of technology to identify anyone which is in the area so that there should be no concern of anyone being in the wrong area and not being known. 6

Next question. How close to the launch site will the multiple tracking radars be to insure and guarantee tracking missiles for the missile and the stage dropoff? 7

Next question. Will the airline corridor be affected, because missiles always go up to where the airplanes are, and you have got to clear them and identify them. You have got to send those down, and so forth, and is this being adequately considered, because they have to refuel, fly around. And so it does impact upon airlines and the fuel concern. Because we have had to do that when we launched out at Kwajalein and Enewetak and so forth.

The comment about tourism being affected adversely. A small, little thing about a shuttle coming into Edwards. The air base was flooded with people who come to see this little thing coming in from outer space. You know. And you would be surprised what people will be doing. They want to come and see these things. Not stay away. There will not be a deterrent. 8

A final question. Will the government missile flight safety software, which I'm familiar which 9

TU-0022

Vandenberg doesn't have, be used to validate missile contact or drop zones with associated wind? The average winds or the actual launch day winds, because -- so that -- this is the -- it should be done. I know as a Range Safety Analyst I did find errors in the contractor data. They need to have someone look over the data so that it is within scope. 10

I am for this project, and I do have knowledge of range safety, and if they use good range safety policies, understanding and checking out the equipment, everything runs right, you will be safe and there will be no concern whatsoever because they stay within the limits of the safety criteria developed, and inform the public that they are indeed staying within those limits.

Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. MICHAELSON: We need to take a break for the court reporter. This also happens to exhaust the list of speakers that I have.

We have already lost half of the audience, so I might suggest if you have more closing remarks you might want to make them now. You can still come back and see if there are any other people who want to speak after that.

LT. COL. DEXTER: I guess there were a number of comments that were made that could beg a reply tonight. I guess one of the ones that I would like to make a comment

on was made by two different people. There could be a concern, because it's a concern of mine. And this is the aging surveillance for the boosters that we selected for these target missiles. We did select the SR-19's, which is the Minuteman two-second delay, as our first stage, and we selected the M-57, which is the Minuteman third stage as our second stage. Those boosters are refurbished, they are inspected, they are tested. All of that, by the way, is done at Hill Air Force Base here in Utah before they provide those to us.

And the Air Force does have an active aging and surveillance program that monitors the historical data for those. They brief me quarterly about how we are doing with those. We are flying the M-57's now on our programs and they performed very well. We haven't had any problems with them. The SR-19 is still undergoing some modifications to it and will be flying sometime this fall in some demonstration launches.

We will come back and offer other people that want to come up to make comments, but I would just like to thank everyone that has come, particularly those people who have driven in here from out of town, for coming up here on a night when, as someone else said, there's other events going on in town. There's also basketball on television that a lot of people are interested in, and it

is St. Patrick's day and a lot of people like to party on those kind of nights. But I think it shows your interest in this very pressing subject. It's a controversial issue.

And the reason we come out here is this is the only way to gather the public's concerns is to come to the source. You can't find out, for example, concerns that people have about the Navajo culture unless you go down and visit the Navajo. And we have done that. You can't find out what the concerns are of the recreationalists unless you go out and actually talk to those people. We have been down to Moab. And I think you come up to a place like this you get a lot of the people who are actually using those lands. A lot of the government people that are concerned about it because of their constituents. I just want to thank everyone for coming out. I want to thank our court reporter, as usual, for coming out and providing such excellent support.

We will be back after a short break and take any further questions. We will stick around here if you have any one-on-one questions you would like to ask.

Thank you very much.

MR. MICHAELSON: We will take a five-minute break.

(Recess)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We are going to go back on the record here just a moment.

Is there anyone else who hasn't spoken who would like to come forward? Seeing there is no one we will officially end this meeting at 9:43 p.m.

Thank you very much.

LT. COL. DEETER: Once again for those people who did stick around I want to tell you one more time there has not been a final decision made on this. I had a gentleman come up to me and ask me that. We still have got two more weeks that we have to allow more public comment period. At the end of that public comment period we have to then prepare a Final EIS. We have to give the public a certain opportunity after the publication of that before you make a Record of Decision. And that will be sometime probably in late summer.

Thank you again.

(Whereupon this Public Hearing was concluded at 9:45 p.m.)

* * *

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

State of Utah)
: ss.
County of Salt Lake)

I, Milo N. Harmon, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and Notary Public for the State of Utah, certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me at the time and place therein set forth.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action nor in anywise interested in the outcome thereof.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 31st day of March, 1994.

Milo N. Harmon, CSR.
Notary Public in and for the
County of Salt Lake, State of Utah

My commission expires
August 1, 1995

NOTARY PUBLIC
MILO N. HARMON
3060 West 6735 South
West Jordan, UT 84084
My Commission Expires
August 1st, 1995
STATE OF UTAH

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2.2
Exhibits

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EG-0001

U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V
David C. Hasley
Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala 35807-3801

February 20, 1994

Subject: Extreme Displeasure and Non-Approval of the Army's proposal to fire missiles from Fort Wingate Army Depot in New Mexico.

Dear Sirs,

Having been made aware of the Army's proposed test-firing of "scud-like" missiles from Fort Wingate to White Sands, I felt compelled to make sure you understood that we strongly oppose the proposed plan. 1

While I understand that similar test were done in the area in the 1970's, it is critical that you be made aware of the increased population since that time. Said increase greatly adds to the risk of injury to persons and/or property should the plan proceed. In addition, we find the possibility of environmental damage unacceptable. 2

Unlike the tests of the 1970's, the current proposal would have the flight projection of the missiles, and the admitted fallout debris, over more heavily populated areas. We, the Board of Directors of Timberlake Ranch (north of Ramah, NM), hereby voice our objection to the Army's project. Be aware that we represent some 570 people who own land and/or homes at Timberlake Ranch. 3

In addition to our sub-division, the proposed flight path would be over El Morro Estates subdivision and an increasingly populated Ramah Navajo Indian Reservation.

It is my intention to attend the public hearing on this matter in Gallup, NM on Feb. 22nd, and to send copies of this letter to all appropriate entities. It is our hope that you head our objection and delete this area as a target for your project. 4

Respectfully,

Michael A. McGarry, President
Timberlake Ranch Landowner's Association
P.O. BOX 6572
Albuquerque, NM 87197-6572

EG-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

(In this time of down scaling of the defense department and the executive degree to increase environmentally sensitive industry & convert defense spending into an industry which promotes life. I ask that the testing of war tools be suspended, that the industry of war-making cease, and that NO action be taken at any of the proposed action alternative sites.

Angela C. Miller

1

2

Your Name Angela C. Miller

Address 1303 C Strong Gallup NM 87301
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EG-0003

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

~~I would~~ I'd like to bring to your attention Ft Wingate Boarding School of approximately 195 children along with the community of Ft Wingate.

I have concern for the impact this will have on our children & families. These children will be effected for myself/family, my husband is an invalid & will be required to be moved - it will be difficult for him. Does the U.S government intend to compensate for his care & shelter during these evacuations.

Does the government plan to ~~not~~ provide care & housing for our boarding students.

I also have much concern for the environment & wildlife of Cibola National Forest.

A reminder many of our Tribal people don't have telephones or transportation, lack of electricity to have news reports and nor do they regularly collect their mail, how will they people be made aware - English is not there native language

Your Name Sherry Lehman

Address Box 296 Ft. Wingate NM 87316
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

1

2

3

4

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EG-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

* ~~Additionally, and again~~, not all sensitive environmental concerns were ~~The~~ addressed. The political climate surrounding Fort Wingate was not ~~addressed~~ in the Draft. Were religious concerns addressed.

* Not all sensitive environmental concerns were addressed. The political climate surrounding Fort Wingate was not address in the Draft EIS.

Your Name

Address
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

1

2

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EG-0005

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The Ramah Navajo Chapter would like to request for a public Hearing at Ramah Navajo Chapter before the EIS is issued. The Ramah Navajo people have many questions and Concerns regarding the Theater Missile Testing Program. The Ramah Navajo people would like to learn the information first hand and base on this will submitt Written comment. Please provide a Written response to ~~Ms~~ Chapter President; Curley Bigga Rt 3, Box 13, Ramah, NM 87321 Phone: 505-775-3342 A letter will be forthcoming from Mr. Curley Bigga.

Your Name Cecelia S. Ensrude

Address Rt. 3, Box 13, Ramah, NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

1

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EG-0006

Prepared for the 7:00 pm public hearing in Gallup, NM concerning missile testing over the Zuni Mountains, the Ice Caves/Bandera Crater and El Malpais National Monument.

February 22, 1994

Speaking: David Candelaria, owner of the Ice Caves.
12000 Ice Cave Rd.
Grants, NM 87020

My name is David Candelaria. I own the Ice Cave Bandera Volcano tourist attraction, which is the center piece of the El Malpais National Monument area.

I understand that these missile flights are to occur over my property. I also believe that my property is within one of the booster rocket drop off areas.

I am alarmed and very concerned.

FIRST: How safe are we? Besides the boosters falling, many missiles can go astray, such as they have in this area in the past, and at White Sands, and at Desert Storm. 1

SECOND: I am upset that I have not been previously consulted about this plan and that the Ice Caves have not been listed on the maps. 2

THIRD: Closure of Highway 53 and evacuation will significantly effect my business. This is of serious concern to me due to certain loss of business income. Also, the publicity that these flights will receive will be devastating to the tourism of Highway 53. Every time the highway is closed it will mean lost visitors, wasted time and costly inconvenience. The long term damage that the missile testing will do to tourism can be tremendous. Word spreads and the visitors will take other routes. No one wants to take a chance on a missile going out of control whether or not it may be a long shot. Security of my property during an evacuation is also a grave concern of mine. 3

I am concerned: How much does a missile weigh? How much does a booster weigh? How much destruction do these falling objects do to the ground on impact? How often will these tests take place? The physical beauty of the Ice Caves and the volcanos in the area are in certain jeopardy of long term physical damage. What about all of the noise? 4 5 6

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Are these missile flights necessary? Are they even feasible, with the deficit as it is? What I can't understand is why you haven't had these hearings in communities in and around the Zuni Mountains or Ramah? Already, this is an inconvenience. I will have traveled 180 miles round-trip to attend this hearing and feel as though it should have been held at a location closer to the affected population. 7

8

Believe me, a billion dollars worth of missiles and testing is not worth a single lost life. As a citizen and taxpayer of Cibola County, State of New Mexico, and the United States of America, I hereby go on record as opposing any missile flights over the Zuni Mountains. 9

EG-0007

PUEBLO OF ACOMA
"THE SKY CITY"
P.O. BOX 309
ACOMA, NEW MEXICO 87034

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

TELEPHONE 505/552-6604
FAX 505/552-6600

Pueblo of Acoma Comment
on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

The Pueblo of Acoma appreciates the opportunity given to the public in response to proposed missile launches from the Green River Launch Complex and from the Fort Wingate Depot to the White Sands Missile Range. The Pueblo of Acoma Tribal Council on behalf of the Acoma people opposes both missile launch programs and provides the following comments for consideration. 1

The flight paths from both launch sites, shown in Figure 4.1-5 and Figure 4.1-6 in Volume 1, indicate missile flights affect the Pueblo of Acoma's aboriginal and present day land areas. We are very concerned with debris from missiles that may be terminated in flight or from missiles that may malfunction in flight. Your drawings showing the flight safety parameters and contamination corridor indicate the missiles will affect tribal lands. 2

The booster zone impacts for missiles fired from Fort Wingate, as shown on Figure 2.2-4 in Volume 1, affects our aboriginal land. Tribal Government is most concerned for our people utilizing the land area for hunting, gathering natural resources, and religious pilgrimages. We are also concerned for any damages that may occur to archaeological sites, our religious shrines, and any harm to wildlife in those areas. We disagree with the finding that there will be no loss of cultural resources (Volume 1, page 4-282). 3 4 5

As was noted in the section on federal laws and regulations protecting cultural resources, federal law protects historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled land such as national monuments. This includes not only El Malpais National Monument, but Indian held lands, specifically emphasizing the importance of our Old Pueblo, commonly known as Sky City; which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The region owned by Acoma around the Acoma village is used by our religious leaders for pilgrimages to sacred shrines located on and off tribal land. Two of our very important religious pilgrimage trails to the west are located under the two missile flight paths. 6 7

Regarding your explanation under Region of Influence (ROI), we think these descriptions should include the entire flight corridor from both launch locations to the White Sands Missile Range since the entire environment affected. 8

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We are unclear about proposed target interceptor tests as to whether missiles are to be intercepted in flight by other missiles. If so, we oppose this. 9

The Vicinity Location Map, Figure 2.2-4 in Volume 1, does not show the tribal Red Lake Ranch. We are providing a map showing all of Acoma owned land. Please make appropriate changes. Our tribal ranch headquarters for Red Lake Ranch is located in Section 19, Township 3 North, and Range 7 West. We are concerned for people and livestock in this area. 10 11

The Recreation Region of Influence, FWDA-WSMR Flight Corridor, Figure 3.1-6 in Volume 1, and its explanation, should include all tribally owned land shown on the tribal map. As previously stated, tribal land is used for recreational, cultural, and for economic purposes. 12

We also assert that the 12 resource areas described for the Fort Wingate Depot Activity, page 4-71 of Volume 1, should include impacts on forest and woodlands, especially potential impacts caused by fires resulting from missiles. 13

Based on our comments and other observations we oppose the proposed action to conduct extended-range TMD missile program demonstrations, operational test flights and target intercept tests, as stated under Section 2.3, Proposed Action. We support the No-Action Alternative. 14

We note that other individuals and Agencies were contacted, however, the Pueblo of Acoma was not contacted no are we listed under your distribution list. These are significant oversights. Other Indian tribes along the missile paths are also neglected. We have also been informed that one of our tribal citizens who did comment at a previous public hearing was not listed under private citizens nor were they listed in other sections. 15 16

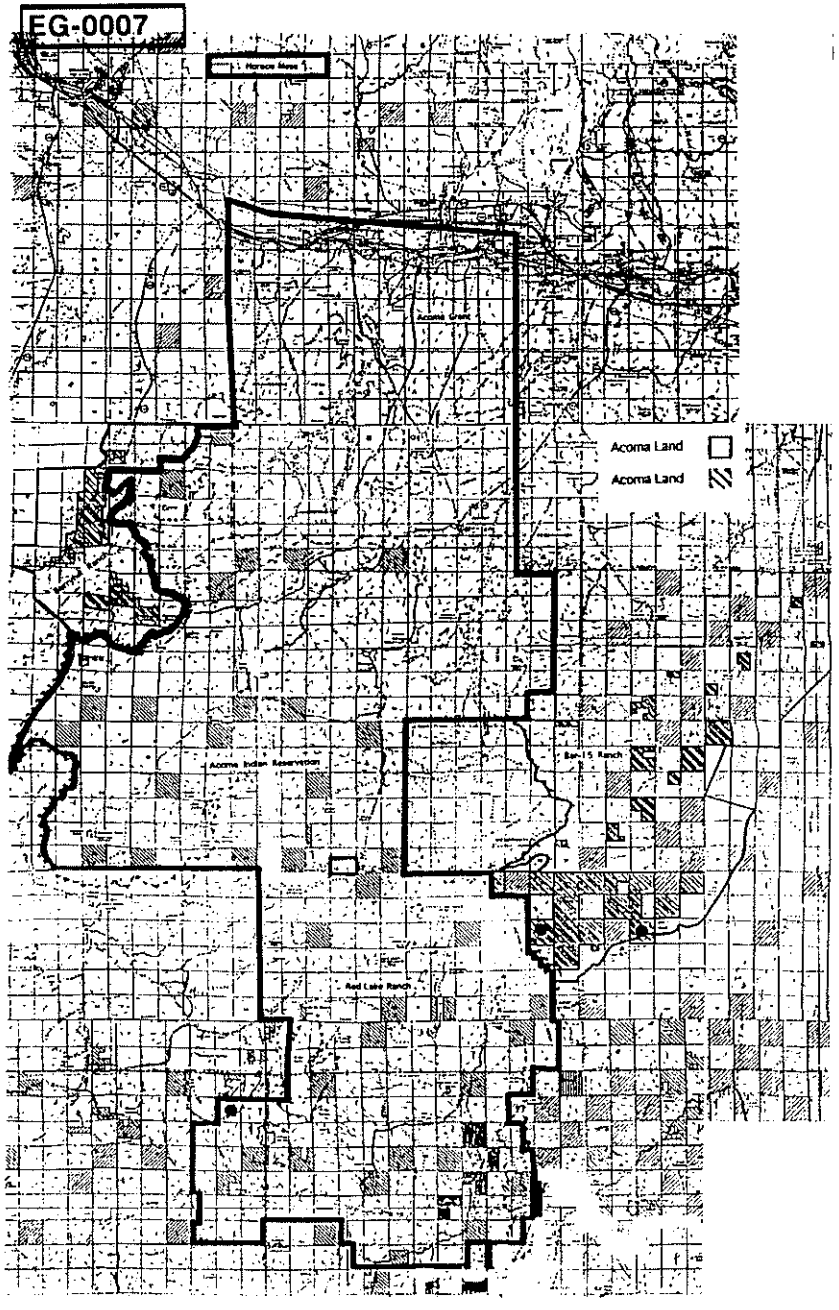
There are other questions and concerns of the Acoma Tribal Council which include: Who will pay compensation for risks assumed by the public in the event of missile harm? Who pays for any damages? The Pueblo of Acoma is working with the University of New Mexico and others in planning to develop an astronomy observatory on tribal land, will the missile launches interfere with the facility? The exact location has not been decided but will be somewhere in Townships 8 or 9 North and Range 9 West. And are there any related connections between the Department of Defense missile launches and the development of the observatory by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research? 17 18 19

Finally, we insist that the Fort Wingate Depot be utilized for non-military and other non-defense purposes. We have already expressed our interests to President Peterson Zah of the Navajo Nation to put the land to use for other economic, environmentally safe purposes. 20

Sincerely,

Brian K. Vallo, 1st Lt. Gov.

Reginald T. Pasqual
Governor



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Comments regarding the option of Department of Defense retaining Fort Wingate Depot Activity for its Theather Missile Defense missions, February 22, 1994.

Good evening Mr. Hasley and the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command. My name is Albert Shirley, Deneh from Church Rock.

It is a well known fact that the United States Army forced removed our Deneh people from their homes at Fort Wingate, force marched them to the concentration camps at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The US Army took our land illegally.

Our Deneh people chosed to go with United States in the course of peace. They entered into a treaty which recognized and protects our natural rights; freedom, security and private property. Today we are allies.

And through due process of law and political arrangement, most of the "Fort Wingate" land has been returned to Deneh people. And so, the US Army must stay on the course of returning the final portion of Fort Wingate back to us. 1

And so, I am here today to discourage the US Army from retaining Fort Wingate Depot Activity for its Theather Missile Defense missions.

I believe that the Army's option to use Fort Wingate for its activity is now gone. Its option dissolved with the State of Utah's Congressional denial of this Army proposal. 2

The US Army must not make arbitrary and capricious decision regarding Fort Wingate. It must allow us to choose how to use the land for the future. 3

And I must comment on an important social policy that also will affect our future. We are making a choice between peace and violence. Tonight, we are asked to set a base for peace or, for violence.

Who does not want to stop violence? I believe aggression can be detered if we do not engage in, or promote violence. Accepting weapons production is defeating our efforts to stop violence in ou r society. If we choose violence, we are aiming missiles (bombs) at ourselves.

I support our community leaders who promote cooperative

EG-0008

government and political relationship between our Deneh people and United States. A good-will support from the US Army can only intensify our trust.

Thank you for listening.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert Shirley
P.O. Box 238
Church Rock, New Mexico 87311
(505)722-5397

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EG-0008

TREATY OF JUNE 1, 1868

EG-0008

Treaty between the United States of America
and the Navajo Tribe of Indians;
Concluded June 1, 1868; Ratification advised July 25, 1868;
Proclaimed August 12, 1868 (15 Stat. 667)

ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sumner, in the territory of New Mexico, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Samuel F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States and Barboncito Armijo, and other chiefs and headmen of the Navajo tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLES of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the United States, represented by its commissioners, Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, of the one part, and the Navajo Nation or tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs and head-men, duly authorized and empowered to act for the whole people of said nation or tribe, (the names of said chiefs and head-men being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to keep it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the injured persons for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Navajo tribe agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and on notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this treaty, or any others that may be made with the United States. And the President may prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under this article as in his judgment may be proper; but no such damage shall be adjusted and paid until examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss whilst violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

ARTICLE II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude, south by an east and west line passing through the site of old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito, east by the parallel of longitude which, if prolonged south, would pass through old Fort Lyon, or the Ojo-de-oso, Bear Spring, and west by a parallel of longitude about 109° 30′ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of the Cañon-de-Chilly, which cañon is to be all included in this reservation, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Navajo tribe of Indians, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States agrees that no persons except those herein so authorized to do, and except such officers, soldiers, agents, and employés of the Government, or of the Indians, as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties imposed by law, or the orders of the President, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in, the territory described in this article.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees to cause to be built, at some point within said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings: a warehouse, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, not to cost exceeding three thousand dollars; a carpenter-shop and blacksmith-shop, not to cost exceeding one

thousand dollars each; and a schoolhouse and chapel, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced to attend school, which shall not cost to exceed five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agrees that the agent for the Navajos shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by or against the Indians as may be presented for investigation, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE V. If any individual belonging to said tribe, or legally incorporated with it, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land-book" as herein described, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select, and cause to be certified to him or her for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land, not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon, that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Navajo Land-book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

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The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE VI. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that, for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

The provisions of this article to continue for not less than ten years.

ARTICLE VII. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of twenty-five dollars.

ARTICLE VIII. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on the first day of September of each year for ten years, the following articles, to wit:

Such articles of clothing, goods, or raw materials in lieu thereof, as the agent may make his estimate for, not exceeding in value five dollars per Indian—each Indian being encouraged to manufacture their own clothing, blankets, etc.; to be furnished with no article which they can manufacture themselves. And, in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

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And in addition to the articles herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of ten years, for each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper; and if within the ten years at any time it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under the article, can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named, provided they remain at peace. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE IX. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy any territory outside their reservation, as herein defined, but retain the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reservation, so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

1st. That they will make no opposition to the construction of railroads now being built or hereafter to be built across the continent.

2d. That they will not interfere with the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

4th. That they will never capture or carry off from the settlements women or children.

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

6th. They will not in future oppose the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or

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necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States; but should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribe.

7th. They will make no opposition to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE X. No future treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force against said Indians unless agreed to and executed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in article [5] of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI. The Navajos also hereby agree that at any time after the signing of these presents they will proceed in such manner as may be required of them by the agent, or by the officer charged with their removal, to the reservation herein provided for, the United States paying for their subsistence en route, and providing a reasonable amount of transportation for the sick and feeble.

2

ARTICLE XII. It is further agreed by and between the parties to this agreement that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated or to be appropriated shall be disbursed as follows, subject to any condition provided in the law, to wit:

1st. The actual cost of the removal of the tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to the reservation, say fifty thousand dollars.

2d. The purchase of fifteen thousand sheep and goats, at a cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.

3d. The purchase of five hundred beef cattle and a million pounds of corn, to be collected and held at the military post nearest the reservation, subject to the orders of the agent, for the relief of the needy during the coming winter.

4th. The balance, if any, of the appropriation to be invested for the maintenance of the Indians pending their removal, in such manner as the agent who is with them may determine.

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5th. The removal of this tribe to be made under the supreme control and direction of the military commander of the Territory of New Mexico, and when completed, the management of the Tribe to revert to the proper agent.

ARTICLE XIII. The tribe herein named, by their representatives, parties to this treaty, agree to make the reservation herein described their permanent home, and they will not as a tribe make any permanent settlement elsewhere, reserving the right to hunt on the lands adjoining the said reservation formerly called theirs, subject to the modifications named in this treaty and the orders of the commander of the department in which said reservation may be for the time being; and it is further agreed and understood by the parties to this treaty, that if any Navajo Indian or Indians shall leave the reservation herein described to settle elsewhere, he or they shall forfeit all the rights, privileges, and annuities conferred by the terms of this treaty; and it is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that they will do all they can to induce Indians now away from reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians, leading a nomadic life, or engaged in war against the people of the United States, to abandon such a life and settle permanently in one of the territorial reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians.

In testimony of all which the said parties have hereunto, on this the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, set their hands and seals.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lt. Gen'l, Indian Peace Commissioner.

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

BARBONCITO, *Chief.*	his x mark
ARMIJO.	his x mark
DELGADO.	his x mark
MANUELITO.	his x mark
LARGO.	his x mark
HERRERO.	his x mark
CHIQUETO.	his x mark
MUERTO DE HOMBRE.	his x mark
HOMBRO.	his x mark
NARBONO.	his x mark

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NARBONO SEGUNDO.	his x mark
GAÑADO MUCHO.	his x mark

COUNCIL:

RIQUO.	his x mark
JUAN MARTIN.	his x mark
SERGINTO.	his x mark
GRANDE.	his x mark
INOETENITO.	his x mark
MUCHACHOS MUCHO.	his x mark
CHIQUETO SEGUNDO.	his x mark
CABELLO AMARILLO.	his x mark
FRANCISCO.	his x mark
TORIVIO.	his x mark
DESDENDADO.	his x mark
JUAN.	his x mark
GUERO.	his x mark
GUGADORE.	his x mark
CABASON.	his x mark
BARBON SEGUNDO.	his x mark
CABARES COLORADOS.	his x mark

Attest:

GEO. W. G. GETTY,
Col. 37th Inf'y, Bt. Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Bt. Brg. Gen'l U. S. A., Lt. Col. 3d Cav'y.

J. COOPER MCKEE,
Bt. Lt. Col. Surgeon U. S. A.

THEO. H. DODD,
U. S. Indian Ag't for Navajos.

CHAS. MCCLURE,
Bt. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.

JAMES F. WEEDS,
Bt. Maj. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

J. C. SUTHERLAND,
Interpreter.

WILLIAM VAUX,
Chaplain, U. S. A.

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ANNOTATIONS

Authority over Reservation, 3
Education, roads and other services, 2
Historical, 1
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1. Historical. "On June 1, 1868, a treaty was signed between General William T. Sherman, for the United States, and numerous chiefs and headmen of the 'Navajo nation or tribe of Indians'. At the time this document was signed the Navajos were an exiled people, forced by the United States to live crowded together on a small piece of land on the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico, some 300 miles east of the area they had occupied before the coming of the white man. In return for their promises to keep peace, this treaty 'set apart' for 'their permanent home' a portion of what had been their native country, and provided that no one, except United States Government personnel, was to enter the reserved area. Implicit in these treaty terms, as it was in the treaties with the Cherokees involved in Worcester v. State of Georgia, was the understanding that the internal affairs of the Indians remained exclusively within the jurisdiction of whatever tribal government existed. Since then, Congress and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have assisted in strengthening the Navajo tribal government and its courts. See the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act of 1950, § 6, 64 Stat. 46, 25 U.S.C. § 636, 25 U.S.C.A. § 636; 25 CFR §§ 11.1 through 11.87NH." Williams v. Lee (S.Ct. of U.S. 1959) 358 U.S. 217, 79 S.Ct. 269, 3 L.Ed.2d 251.

See Oliver v. Udall (C.A.D.C. 1962) 306 F.2d 819, and In re Lynch's Estate (1962) 92 Ariz. 354, 377 P.2d 199, quoting from Williams v. Lee.

One of the last treaties with Indians was entered into with the Navajo Indians in 1868. Warren Trading Post Co. v. Moore (1963) 95 Ariz. 110, 387 P.2d 809, reversed on other grounds. Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Commission (S.Ct. of U.S. 1965) 380 U.S. 685, 85 S.Ct. 1242.

The Navajo Reservation was set apart as a "permanent home for the Navajos" in a treaty made with the "Navajo nation or tribe of Indians" in June 1, 1868. Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Commission S.Ct. of U.S. 1965) 380 U.S. 685, 85 S.Ct. 1242.

Long before the Treaty of 1868, in fact from the very first days of our Government, the Federal Government had been permitting the Indians largely to govern themselves, free from state interference, and had exercised through statutes and treaties a sweeping and dominant control over persons who wished to trade with Indians and Indian Tribes. Id.

Congress has, since the creation of the Navajo Reservation nearly a century ago, left the Indians on it largely free to run the Reservation and its affairs without state control, a policy which has automatically relieved Arizona of all burdens for carrying on those same responsibilities. Id.

2. Education, roads and other services. In compliance with its treaty obligations the Federal Government has provided for roads, education and other services needed by the Indians. Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Commission (S.Ct. of U.S. 1965) 380 U.S. 685, 85 S.Ct. 1242.

3. Authority over Reservation. Congress recognized the authority of the Navajos over their Reservation in the Treaty of 1868, and has done so ever since, and if this power is to be taken away from them, it is for Congress to do it. Williams v. Lee (S.Ct. of U.S. 1959) 358 U.S. 217, 79 S.Ct. 269, 3 L.Ed. 2d 251.

National Labor Relations Board had jurisdiction to order the holding of representation election in a mining plant located on the Navajo Reservation even though under Treaty of 1868 Tribe has broad powers of self government, including right to exclude outsiders, and Tribal Council had decided to prevent union activity on the Reservation. Navajo Tribe v. National Labor Relations Board (C.A.D.C. 1961) 288 F.2d 162, cert. den. 366 U.S. 928, 81 S.Ct. 1649, 6 L.Ed.2d 387.

To same effect as Williams v. Lee. Oliver v. Udall (C.A.D.C. 1962) 306 F.2d 819, cert. den. 372 U.S. 908, 83 S.Ct. 720, 9 L.Ed.2d 418.

The provisions of Article II of the Treaty of 1868 between United States and the Navajo Tribe of Indians reserves to the Navajo Tribe the power to exclude non-Navajos from the Navajo Reservation, with the exception of those persons authorized to enter thereon by virtue of the treaty itself, a law of the United States, or an order of the President of the United States. Dodge v. Nakai (1969) 298 F.Supp. 26.

The Civil Rights Act relating to Indians imposed new responsibilities upon the Navajo Tribe with respect to both the manner in which it could exercise its governmental powers and the objectives that it could pursue through their implementation. Id.

Congress may modify the manner in which Indian Tribes may exercise their quasi-sovereign powers. Id.

When Navajo Tribe adopted as Tribal law the Code of regulations of Department of Interior generally applicable to Indian Tribes and Secretary of Interior approved the action by the Navajo Tribe, the Secretary's law and order Code no longer applied to Navajo Tribe. Id.

4. State authority and jurisdiction. The Navajo Indian Reservation is not a completely separate entity existing outside the political and governmental jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico. Montoya v. Bolack (1962) 70 N.M. 196, 372 P.2d 387.

The test of state court jurisdiction is whether the state action impinges on the Reservation Indians to make their own laws and be governed by them. Batchelor v. Charley (1965) 74 N.M. 717, 398 P.2d 49; Warren Trading Post Co. v. Moore (1963) 95 Ariz. 110, 387 P.2d 809, reversed on other grounds Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Commission (S.Ct. of U.S. 1965) 380 U.S. 685, 85 S.Ct. 1242.

The levy by Arizona of a tax on the gross proceeds or gross income as applied to a federally licensed Indian trader with respect to sales made to Reservation Indians on the Navajo Reservation cannot stand. Warren Trading Post Co. v. Arizona State Tax Commission (S.Ct. of U.S. 1965) 380 U.S. 685, 85 S.Ct. 1242.

The assessment and collection of such a tax would to a substantial extent frustrate evident congressional purpose of ensuring that no burden shall be imposed upon Indian traders for trading with Indians on the reservations except as authorized by Acts of Congress or by valid regulations promulgated under those Acts. Id.

This state tax on gross income would put financial burdens on the Indian trader or the Indians with whom he deals in addition to those Congress or the Tribes have prescribed, and could thereby disturb and disarrange the statutory plan Congress set up in order to protect Indians against prices deemed unfair or unreasonable by the Indian Commissioner. Id.

Indian traders trading on the Reservation with Reservation Indians are immune from a state tax like Arizona's, not simply because those activities take place on the Reservation, but rather because Congress in the exercise of its power granted in Art. I, § 8, cl. 3, of the Constitution has undertaken to regulate Reservation trading in so comprehensive a way that there is no room for the states to legislate on the subject. Id.

State laws apply on the Reservation unless such application would interfere with Reservation self-government or impair a right granted or reserved by Federal law. Industrial Uranium Co. v. State Tax Commission (1963) 95 Ariz. 120, 387 P.2d 1013.

Article II of the Treaty of 1868, did not exclude Arizona from collecting transaction privilege taxes from mining company in connection with mining, producing and shipping uranium and vanadium ores from lands in Arizona held in trust by the United States for the Navajo Tribe. Id.

See, also, annotations under *Treaties* in digest.

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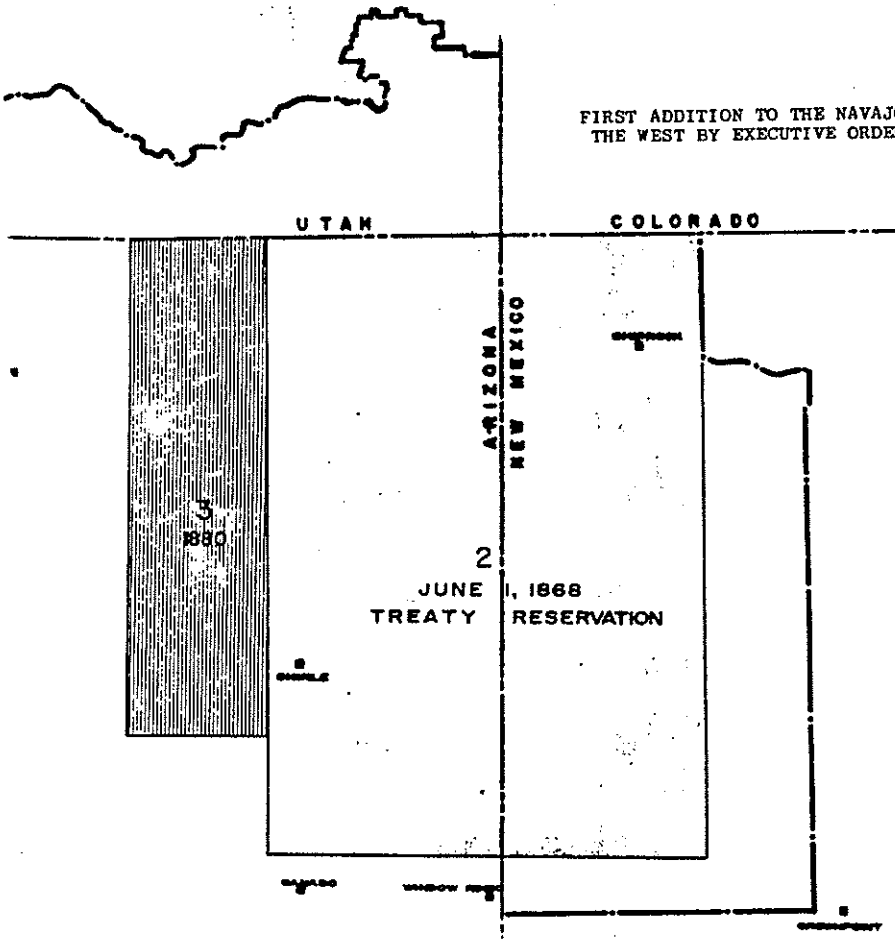
8

FIRST ADDITION TO THE NAVAJO TREATY RESERVATION ON THE WEST BY EXECUTIVE ORDER OF OCTOBER 29, 1878

EG-0008



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NAVAJO TREATY RESERVATION ESTABLISHED BY ARTICLE II OF THE JUNE 1, 1868 TREATY

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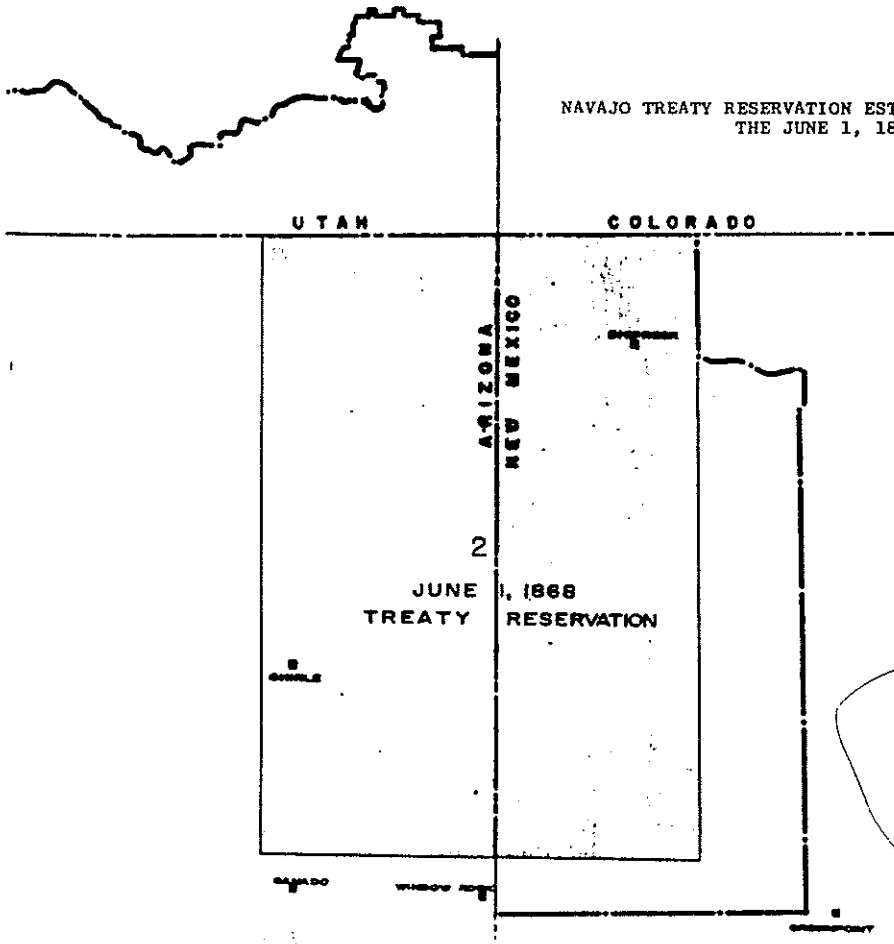

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2-23-94

To Whom it May Concern,

We would like to express our extreme opposition to the proposed launching of missiles from Fort Wingate. We live about 2 miles west of El Morro National Monument and although it appears that we are just outside of Booster Drop Zone A, it is hard to tell as there are no mile indicators on the map published in the Feb.5, 1994 issue of The Gallup Independent. Regardless of whether we are just inside or outside of the drop zone, we wouldn't feel safe in our own home with the threat of 1,100 pounds falling on us. We have children and animals that roam the surrounding country-side. Can we safely let them leave our house, or for that matter stay in it, during the testing? As for evacuation, if we are those to be removed from the area, is the government ready to reimburse those of us who are self-employed and work out of our homes? What about the inconvenience to those of us who rely on Highway 53 to commute to our places of work? Are our employers expected to be tolerant of our possibly being delayed 70 minutes in getting to work? Apart from our personal concerns, the idea of launching missiles in our area is appalling:

- The natural beauty of the area is in danger.
- Hydrogen chloride cannot possibly be considered a non-existent threat.
- The impact on wildlife isn't temporary when a 12 foot long missile happens to land on it.
- The minimal noise level that is compared to a gas-powered lawn mower at 3 feet sounds like more than a minor inconvenience to us.

We also believe that this entire project could be detrimental to the tourism that is being cultivated in our area. Tourists are not going to visit an unsafe area or a place that is too inconvenient to reach because the access roads are closed. This area already has a fragile economy. It can't afford the loss of income that is generated by tourism.

We urge you to do whatever it takes to halt any plans for testing missiles in our area, or for that matter at all. We believe it is time our government looked for more productive ways to spend our tax dollars than on weapons.

In closing, we would like to express our disappointment that the meetings being held about this are being held over 50 miles away from the people being affected. We would like a meeting to be held in Ramah or Mountain View so that area people can express their opinions on this matter.

Sincerely,

John P. Allen Katherine A. Allen

John P. and Katherine Allen

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

EG-0010

ZUNI MOUNTAIN COALITION

DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

February 21, 1994

The Zuni Mountain Coalition is appalled that our congressional delegation is willing to sacrifice our homes and tourist industry for a few jobs in the military\industrial complex. Both booster drop zones are in Cibola County. Yet Cibola County is one of only three counties in the nation with two units of the National Park Service. It is home to both the oldest and the newest national monuments. The Masau Trail, Highway 53 South, links the two and has been designated and advertized as a scenic highway. The Oso Ridge Loop of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail cuts through all of Booster Drop Zone A. The only area left untouched by humans in the Zuni Mountains is smack dab in the middle of drop zone A. El Morro Valley contains numerous archeological sites, perhaps the most concentrated in the state. People continue to live there today.

Drop Zone B has the Chain of Craters Wilderness Area, lava flows and cones that have been set aside for posterity. The oldest Douglas Firs in the state have been found there. The route for the Zuni Mountain Classic Mountain Bike Tour, held annually by the Zuni Mountain Coalition, is located here also.

These comments are brief and not all-inclusive to allow everyone a chance to speak their concerns. The US Army has met previously and extensively with the Federal Agencies and citizen groups of southern Utah. Yet we cannot even get a public meeting in the affected area of drop zone A. People who live and work in

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or near this area have been asked to travel 70 miles in poor weather to express their concerns. Several accidents have occurred today on Highway 53 South and many are afraid to travel. 7

The data in the draft EIS about this area is incomplete. We request that the Army afford us the same accessibility that they gave the people of Utah. We request more time and opportunity to review the updated information about this area before the Final EIS is issued.

The draft EIS states that boosters weighing between 11 thousand and 25 thousand pounds will drop from an altitude of 20 to 30 miles. How big are these craters going to be? Each launch will be accompanied by an average of two meteorological rocket launches. This will leave 4 more craters per launch. 8

These environmental concerns pale when it is taken into account that these tests are in violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed with Russia. This should be a time of peace. Are we developing these new war toys so that we can sell them to third world countries, only to start a "police action" against them ten years later? This will no longer be tolerated. 9 10

The need for these tests has not been proven in the draft EIS. Therefore, ZMC does not support any of the alternatives. 11

Mary Lou Jones
POB 888
Ramah NM
87321

EG-0011

THE COTTONWOOD GULCH FOUNDATION
Sponsoring Since 1926
PRAIRIE TREK EXPEDITIONS for boys,
TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITIONS for girls,
SPECIAL PROGRAMS for adults and families

POST OFFICE BOX 969
THOREAU, NEW MEXICO 87323
TELEPHONE 505-862-7503

To: U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

From: Cottonwood Gulch Foundation - Base Camp
John Van Sickle, Caretaker

Concerning: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Date: February 21, 1994

1

This is to make you aware that Cottonwood Gulch Foundation operates a Base Camp at 658 & 659 State Road 612 Thoreau, N.M. McKinley County and the Foundation owns Range 13N Township 34 Sections 34 NE, SE, SW 21 SW 1/4.

From this camp we operate programs in the Four Corners and we utilize Zuñi Mountain Cibola Forest section and the El Malpais National Monument in these areas.

THOMAS M. "Monty" BILLINGS, JR., DIRECTOR
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Post Office Box 14957
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191
Telephone 505-293-3865
Fax - 505-293-3865

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(2)

The Base Camp has facilities for at least 80 individuals from local, national and international area and has the potential of handling four traveling groups of 20 each during the summer. These traveling groups rotate through the Base Camp.

Since the property abuts the Zuñi Mountain section of Cibola National Forest, it is utilized as a resource. It has been utilized for hikes, ornithology, ecological studies, sylvan studies, geology, history of logging industry, and a wide spectrum of individual interest and a sense of exploring. El Paso National Monument is also used by Base Camp and our traveling groups. These activities have been going on since 1934.

2

Because booster impact zones A and B of Fort Wingate possibility, there are concerns with how this will affect the safety of our participants and our program.

3

THOMAS M. "Monty" BILLINGS, JR., DIRECTOR
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EG-0011

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(3)

4

The timing of the missile shots needs to be known and how the impact areas will be thoroughly evacuated. The dEIS does not address these problems with a "margin of safety." In particular the Zuñi Mountain section is an area with poor communications and transportation.

The Director, Mr. Billings, is now in the East recruiting for the summer of 1994. Most likely he will have more comments to make. After the meetings at Gallup and Crownpoint, I will submit my personal analysis of the dEIS.

John Van Eickels

Enclosure –

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PRAIRIE TREK EXPEDITION
TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITION

WILDERNESS EXPEDITIONS FOR BOYS
AND GIRLS IN THE MAGNIFICENT SOUTHWEST

EG-0011

In 1926, Hillis L. Howie, an experienced educator, created the Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions for boys and girls. The first "Trekkers" traveled in caravans of Model T trucks loaded with the necessary essentials to last for two months on desert and mountain terrain. Civilization and all of it comforts became scarce. What emerged was the omnipresence of nature in its fascinating rock formations, new and divergent plant and animal life, and occasional hardships.

It took seven days to reach old Santa Fe from their starting point of Indianapolis, Indiana. From Santa Fe the expedition traveled throughout the four-state region of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. As they explored this magnificent and grand environment, they learned what could not be taught in the classroom — all that they saw, touched, felt and heard was real.

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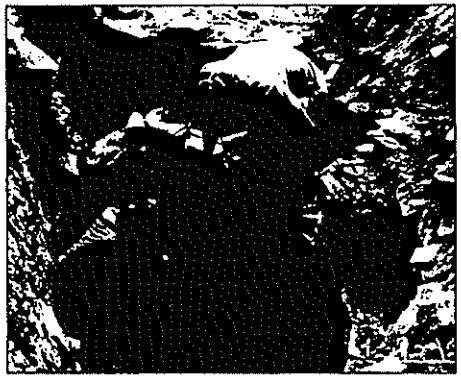
WHAT IS THE EXPEDITION

The Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions provide young men and women with a unique opportunity to explore places of historic, cultural, scenic and natural interest throughout the Four Corners states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Arizona. The summer is spent in remote regions of the Southwest: discovering the prehistoric and modern life of the Pueblo Indian cultures, hiking among the 14,000 foot peaks of the Rockies, and investigating the physical structure of the land and its plant and animal life.

The Expeditions are divided into autonomous groups of about twenty-five "Trekkers" with five staff and are balanced with respect to ages and interests. The boys' groups form the Prairie Trek Expedition (ages 12-17) and the girls are part of the Turquoise Trail Expedition (ages 13-17). Most of each summer session is spent outdoors sleeping in mountain tents beneath the stars, cooking over wood fires, and hiking into remote wilderness areas. A shorter part of the session is spent at the base camp, Cottonwood Gulch, where a more leisurely opportunity exists to examine native American crafts, to learn archaeological techniques, and to meet native Indians and visiting scientists.

Our program is unique among summer camps because of the additional emphasis we place on learning about the environment. Unlike a classroom, learning is informal and based on the individual's interests — learning comes from doing. The experience of an Expedition is exciting and valuable because of the excellent use we make of the superb outdoor laboratory of the Southwest.



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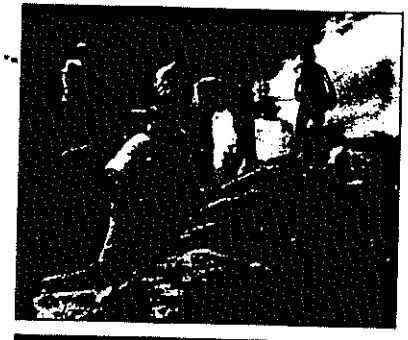

OUR OBJECTIVES

The foremost objective of the Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions is to provide a program that fulfills the unique curiosity of each participant. This is accomplished by encouragement from a professional staff whose own experiences in the Southwest, along with their diverse backgrounds and education, create an atmosphere that is enjoyable and stimulating. Activities are planned around the interests of each camper. For instance, hikes into areas important for their concentrations of varied minerals or fossils are planned for young geologists. Members interested in Indian culture can travel to a Zuni village to watch rarely witnessed ceremonials. Another way to satisfy inquisitive campers is to expose them to knowledgeable people in scientific and creative fields such as ecology, archaeology, forest management and Indian crafts. Interested members have an opportunity, at the base camp, to work with a professional archaeologist in the excavation of a 1,000 year old Indian dwelling or they can assist a Navajo craftsman cast silver jewelry.

As the summer progresses, a second objective is pursued. The groups composed of persons from different parts of the United States, as well as the world, become cohesive. By working, learning, living together, and sharing experiences, the members grow in their acceptance of others as they are. Each is able to pursue their interests without any pressure to conform. By getting along with each other, they learn to enhance the pleasure of the entire group, and they make lasting friendships.

A final objective of the Expedition is to enable the members to view how other cultures have grown and developed in the Southwest. As campers learn about these new customs and life styles, they begin to develop an appreciation and respect for cultures different from their own.

These combined objectives make the Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions special among all summer camp experiences. The success of the Expeditions is evidenced by the fact that many former members have gone on to become authorities in the areas of interest they pursued as campers.

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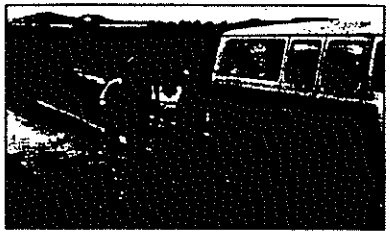
WHAT TO EXPECT

While camping enables "Trekkers" to experience the nature of the Southwest more intimately, the experience is as much hard work as it is fun. After a long hike into the wilderness, Expedition members still have tents to pitch — maybe in an unexpected downpour — or a passenger van to push through sections of washed-out road. The chill of an early morning frost wakes campers sleeping high in a mountain meadow, or the midday sun relentlessly pursues a caravan of desert explorers. But the discomforts of nature only make the adventure keener and enhance the individual experience.

Camping in the wilderness also requires group participation in performing the routine duties that maintain a smooth running operation. All members take turns in pairs assisting the cook and learning the art of open-fire cooking. Meals are carefully planned, but members are encouraged to participate in their planning and preparation.

Each member belongs to one of four crews responsible for the details of chopping firewood, digging the latrine, packing and unpacking the truck and caring for the vehicles. Crews rotate frequently from detail to detail.

Cooperation in these tasks provides a common foundation for building group morale and allows members more time to pursue their own interests. None interfere with the group fun and often add to it. When night falls and campers are gathered around the campfire to share their daily experiences, each is gratified in knowing that he or she is an integral part of the group.



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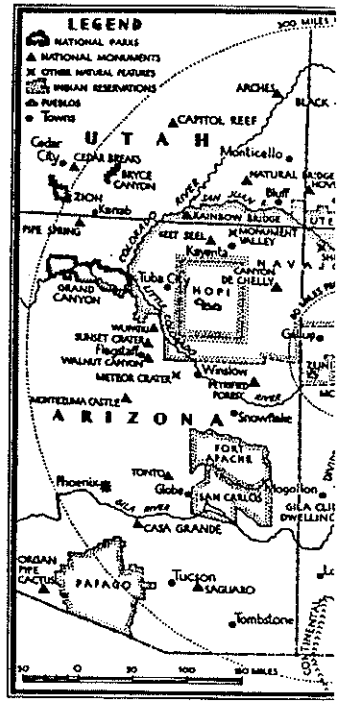

THE BASE CAMP, COT CENTER OF A SUPERB

Cottonwood Gulch is the geographic center of mental problems. Of the famous and spectacu access to the gold and silver mining districts in Verde, Canyonlands, Natural Bridges, Canyo and the Rio Grande River Indian Pueblos. His homesteaders, miners and Indians. Technolog hand observations of copper, uranium, and su great dams, and controversial forest and range

Within a 60-mile radius are El Morro, the grea ruins, volcanic craters, fossil beds, perpetual ic villages, and the Pueblos of Acoma and Zuni. supply center. Unexcelled interpretations of thi Anthropology at Albuquerque, the Museum of Museums at the National Parks and Monumen

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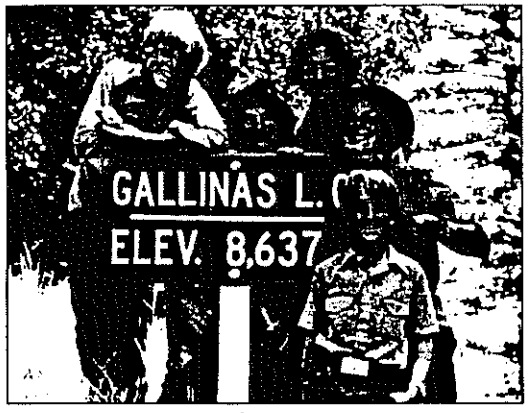
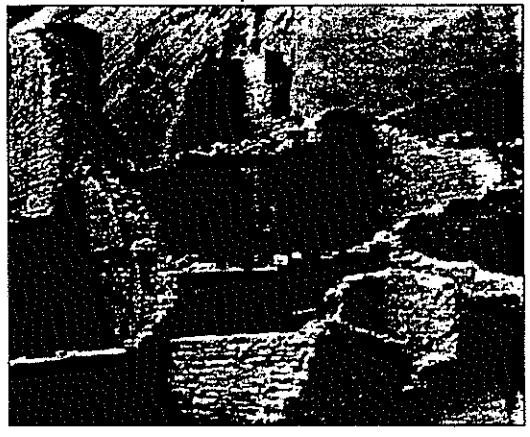
NWOOD GULCH, IS THE UTDOOR LABORATORY

gion rich in history and emerging environ- laces within a 300-mile radius we have easy San Juan and Uncompahgre Mountains, Mesa e Chelly and del Muerto, the Mogollon Rim, becomes vivid through encounters with early problems are brought to attention through first- e coal mines, oil and gas exploration fields, nagement practices

ns of Chaco Canyon and innumerable smaller d calcite caves, historic Spanish and Mormon Indian trading center of Gallup is our own gion and its people are found in the Museum of rthern Arizona at Flagstaff, and the Park Service





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THE BASE CAMP

Approximately two weeks of the Expeditions are spent at the Base Camp working on specific projects and hiking and exploring the surrounding areas. The Base Camp is located in the Zuni Mountains eight miles south of Thoreau, New Mexico, and 120 miles west of Albuquerque. The property, named Cottonwood Gulch, consists of 520 acres located near the Continental Divide at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Its location assures an ideal summer climate of moderate temperature and low humidity. Facilities include a mess hall, sleeping cabins with fireplaces, and swimming pool with showerhouse. A craft shop with supplies and tools for working with wood, native clay, silver and turquoise, paints, chalk and charcoal, leather and hides, textiles, and other native craft materials attracts much attention. Of equal importance, a museum-laboratory-library is headquarters for the scientists of each group. The library includes reference materials for plant, animal and rock identification, historical accounts of the Southwest, works on ancient and contemporary Indians, and many other helpful books. Equipment is available for collecting, identifying and preserving specimens for personal, school and museum use while observing the need to preserve our environment. Other facilities and equipment include telescopes, a primitive photographic darkroom and an adobe oven for experiments in native Indian cookery. Our common property border with Cibola National Forest extends the Cottonwood Gulch laboratory to much of the Zuni Mountains and provides excellent opportunities for backpack hiking.

The Base Camp facilities are available to other groups for purposes consistent with our objectives at times which do not conflict with the Expedition programs.

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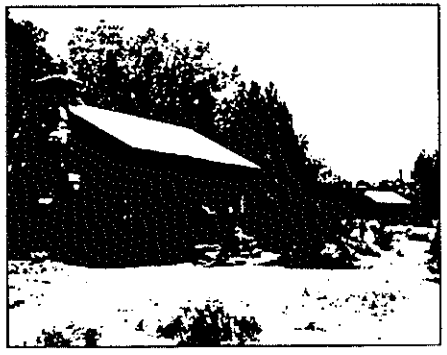

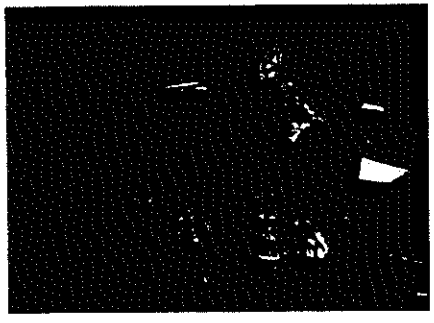

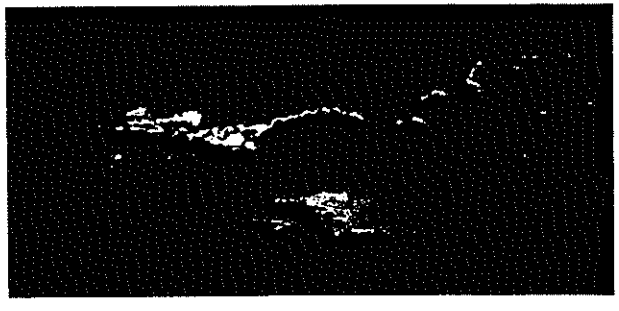

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THE COTTONWOOD GULCH FOUNDATION

The Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions are sponsored by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, a nonprofit corporation organized in 1935 under the laws of New Mexico. The Foundation is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees. Applications for membership in the Expeditions are accepted on a basis of fitness for the program without regard to race, creed or national origin.

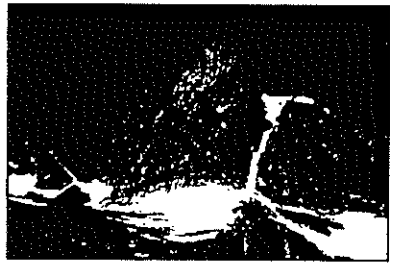
LEADERSHIP

Thomas M. "Monty" Billings, Jr., is the Executive Director of the Foundation. He began his career with the Expeditions in 1958 as a camper and, after receiving his BS degree in Wildlife Management from Purdue University in 1965 he assumed the Directorship of the Foundation in 1971. Monty's wife, Sarah, also began her career with the organization as a camper and shares in the responsibility for the program and its administration.

Additional staff consists of permanent associates who are known in school, camp, and museum circles, and other adult staff who have shown qualities of leadership and special abilities on previous Expeditions or other outdoor programs. The staff is chosen with the purpose of providing competent guidance in all appropriate activities and for their ability to work closely with young people. With few exceptions the staff must be at least 21 years old.

THE VISITING SCHOLAR

Each summer several outstanding scholars are invited to spend several weeks at Cottonwood Gulch. An endowment established in the memory of the founder of the Expeditions, Hillis L. Howie, provides funding for this purpose. Authors, scientists, expert artisans, and craftsmen who can impart to our inquisitive campers new ideas and interests are invited to participate. Often campers assist with original research conducted by the scholar such as a study of the breeding habits of owls or the territoriality of lizards.



Photos by: H. L. Howie, T. M. Billings, S. M. Billings, G. M. Pugh, B. M. Kluckhohn, H. L. Berman, and others.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

After reading the supplemental information regarding the program for the current summer, fill out the accompanying application form and mail it along with the deposit to the address indicated on the application. Early application is advised since the Expeditions fill rapidly.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

We provide all tents, cooking equipment and other items needed by the group. All applicants will be mailed a complete list of necessary clothing and equipment which they must furnish, much of which they will already own. This includes a sleeping bag, hiking boots and a backpack.

COMMUNICATION

Participants are given a list of mail stops where the groups will receive mail during the Expedition.

TUITION

The all-inclusive fee covers:

- All transportation during the session from Albuquerque or another pick-up point to the terminating point
- All meals from arrival to departure
- Laundry
- All group camping equipment
- All admissions, tolls, fees, and other related charges during the session
- Staff salaries, depreciation on equipment and all other operating expenses
- Sickness and accident reimbursement insurance

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Complete first aid kits are carried by the staff, all of whom receive comprehensive first aid training prior to the session. The staff insures that a wide margin of safety is maintained at all times and in all activities. The staff does not hesitate to seek the services of a physician or hospital when necessary. Any person in average physical condition should have no trouble participating. A thorough medical examination by a physician will be required upon acceptance. Each member of the Expedition is covered by a medical reimbursement insurance policy which is included in the tuition fee.

EG-0011

THE COTTONWOOD GULCH FOUNDATION

Thomas M. Billings, Jr., Director

September through May
P.O. Box 14957
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191
(505) 293-3865

June through August
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, New Mexico 87323
(505) 862-7503

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EG-0011

MOUNTAIN ISLANDS AND DESERT SEAS

JUNE 15 - 26, 1994

A TEN-DAY NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION INTO ALDO LEOPOLD COUNTRY IN THE U.S. - MEXICAN BORDERLANDS OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

Sponsored by The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation
Thoreau, New Mexico

Leaders: Fred and Nancy Gehlbach

The group will explore the wildlife and natural landscapes of the Gila Mountain and Mogollon Rim Country plus isolated mountain ranges near the Mexican Border. Surrounding these "Mountain Islands" are the lower altitude "Desert Seas" teeming with unique wildlife. It will be possible to see seven species of owls and nine species of hummingbirds, plus trogons, parrots, coatis, and javalinas among the many unusual birds and mammals. Before departure participants will receive the 1993 edition of *Mountain Islands and Desert Seas: A Natural History of the U.S. - Mexican Borderlands*. This is Fred Gehlbach's comprehensive book on the wildlife we can experience and countryside we will travel through, and a product of the Gehlbachs' forty years of professional natural history study in the area.

Although the program is not particularly rugged, it is a camping trip with breakfast and supper prepared by our cook over an open fire at campsites over a mile high in the cool "mountain islands". Sleeping will be in tents provided, and participants will be expected to pitch in with the usual camp chores. Lunch will usually be picnic style. Travel throughout the trip will be by fifteen passenger air-conditioned van with a larger vehicle carrying luggage, camping equipment, and supplies. Expect a fair amount of walking but no arduous hiking unless desired. Participants must be able to tolerate primitive conditions such as the lack of electricity and running water. There will not be an opportunity to bathe daily but the group will stop in several locations to take advantage of swimming pools, hot springs, and streams.

The group will be met at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, airport during the morning of June 15 and will return to Albuquerque for the final night in a motel nearby the airport. Details of arrival and departure, by air or otherwise, should be coordinated with the Cottonwood Gulch Director.

The fee for the ten-day program is $790 per person. Reservations are complete upon receipt of the Reservation Form on the back of this page and a deposit of $150 per person payable to The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation. The remainder of the fee, $640, is due no later than May 1. A minimum of eight participants will be required and the group may be no larger than fifteen participants. The program is geared toward adults with a minimum age of 21 required. The fee includes all transportation during the program, full services of the staff, including the Gehlbachs and a cook, all meals from supper on June 15 through breakfast on June 26, motel room the night of June 25, tents and other group camping equipment, and any admission fees. The fee does not include personal health and accident insurance or travel to and from Albuquerque and the participant's home. Participants must provide personal gear such as sleeping bag, rain clothing, and hiking boots. In case of a participant's cancellation at any time prior to May 1, the deposit and any additional fee paid, less $50, will be refunded. In case of a participant's cancellation after May 1, the same refund policy will apply only if notice is given at least two weeks prior to the start of the trip, and the space can be filled. In the event the trip must be canceled by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, for any reason including low enrollment, a full refund will be made of all fees paid.

Additional information may be obtained from and the Registration Form returned to:

Thomas M. Billings, Jr., Director
The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation
P.O. Box 14957
Albuquerque, NM 87191-4957
Phone toll-free: 1-800-246-8735
Phone and Fax: 505-293-3865

Fred and Nancy Gehlbach
13 Sugar Creek
Waco, Texas 76712
817-772-4429

EG-0011

SUGGESTED PERSONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT LIST

Necessary Items (in a backpack and/or duffel bag and/or suitcase)
- sturdy walking shoes or hiking shoes
- lightweight tennis or running shoes (no open-toed sandals, cactus, you know)
- enough clothing for ten days - limited laundry facilities
- socks and underwear
- 2-3 pair long pants (jeans)
- 2 pair short pants
- short and long sleeve shirts, T-shirts
- warm jacket and sweater (evenings and early mornings will often be quite cool, if not cold)
- poncho or other rain gear
- swim suit
- hat or bandanna
- towels and washcloths
- laundry bag
- sleeping bag (suitable to 32° or plus blanket)
- flashlight with new batteries
- toilet articles including "chap stick" and "sun block"
- work gloves
- day pack for camera and other daily-use items
- personal journal
- health insurance card
- spending money (native crafts, refreshments, books, postcards, etc.)

Optional Items
- air mattress/foam pad/ensolite pad
- pillow
- camera with multiple lenses and sufficient film
- poly water bottle for day-hike drinking water
- musical instrument
- pocket knife
- sunglasses
- plastic drinking/coffee cup
- "handi wipes"
- binoculars

We Provide
- poly water bottles for day-hike drinking water
- first aid kits
- library and scientific equipment
- all meals per description
- all admission fees
- instruction and transportation
- pick-up and delivery at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Airport
- a limited number of ensolite sleeping pads and duffel bags

Totally Unnecessary Items
- dressy clothing and other expensive items you do not want exposed to wind, rain, sun, and dust
- recreational drugs, guns, fireworks, and radios

MOUNTAIN ISLANDS AND DESERT SEAS

JUNE 15-26, 1994

REGISTRATION

Name(s) _____ Age(s)_____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone: Home (_____) _____ Business (_____) _____

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THE FAMILY TREK OF COTTONWOOD GULCH

JULY 31 - AUGUST 10, 1994

LEADER: LUCY KLUCKHOHN JONES

The Family Trek is designed to complement the Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expeditions for teenagers, sponsored by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation. The Expeditions, offered since 1926, allow young naturalists, photographers, archaeologists, and adventurers a unique opportunity to visit and learn about remote regions of the Southwest.

The Family Trek will be limited in size to twenty-five participants with a staff including anthropologist Lucy Kluckhohn Jones, a cook, and others knowledgeable of the Southwest, its people and cultures, the land, and the natural environment. Children age six and up are most welcome to join the group when accompanied by a parent.

Although the program is not particularly rugged, for the most part we will be "roughing it". That is, we will be camping in tents, cooking meals over an open fire, sleeping in sleeping bags, and traveling in fifteen-passenger vans. Participants do not necessarily have to be hearty but good physical health is a must. We will do a fair amount of walking and participants must have the ability to tolerate primitive conditions such as the lack of electricity and running water. There is a swimming pool and shower at the base camp, Cottonwood Gulch, and provisions will be made during our travels to shower and swim on an irregular basis.

Our activity and travel itinerary during the ten days will be geared to the interests and desires of the participants. During two days spent at Cottonwood Gulch, located in the Zuni Mountains of western New Mexico, the activities may include bird walks, swimming, leisure reading from our library, native crafts (pottery, silversmithing, Navajo weaving, etc.), and astronomy. Our travel itinerary may include campsites at or near Canyon de Chelly, and Keet Seel and Betatakin Ruins, all in Arizona, and the Anasazi ruins of Hovenweep along the Utah-Colorado border. The highlight of the trip will be a two-day raft trip along a remote section of the San Juan River between Bluff and Mexican Hat, Utah. During this trip you will be able to observe some of the most significant Indian rock art in the Southwest.

The fee is $925 per adult and $810 per child age 6 - 16. Transportation will be provided from the Albuquerque, New Mexico airport and throughout the session. The fee includes all meals during the session from lunch on July 31 through breakfast on August 10, the river trip operated by Wild Rivers Expeditions of Bluff, Utah, full service of the staff, tents and other group equipment, and all admissions and fees during the session. The fee does not include travel to and from home and Albuquerque.

Reservations are complete upon receipt of the Reservation Form on the back of this page and a deposit of $200 per person payable to The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation. The remainder of the fee is due no later than July 1, or reservation and deposit are forfeited. In case of a participant's cancellation at any time prior to July 1, the deposit and any additional fee paid, less $50, will be refunded. In case of a participant's cancellation after July 1, the same refund policy will apply only if notice is given at least two weeks prior to the start of the trip, and the space can be filled. In the event the trip must be canceled by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, for any reason including low enrollment, a full refund will be made of all fees paid.

Additional information may be obtained from and the Registration Form returned to:

Thomas M. Billings, Jr., Director
The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation
Phone Toll Free 1-800-2-GO-TREK
(1-800-246-8735)

September through May
P.O. Box 14957
Albuquerque, NM 87191-4957
Phone and Fax: 505-293-3865

June through August
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969
Phone and Fax: 505-862-7503

EG-0011

SUGGESTED PERSONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT LIST

Necessary Items (in a backpack and/or duffel bag and/or suitcase)
- sturdy walking shoes or hiking shoes
- lightweight tennis or running shoes (no open toed sandals, cactus, you know)
- enough clothing for seven days - minimal laundry facilities
- socks and underwear
- 2-3 pair long pants (jeans)
- 2 pair short pants
- short and long sleeve shirts, T-shirts
- warm jacket and sweater (evenings and early mornings will often be quite cool, if not cold)
- poncho or other rain gear
- swim suit
- hat or bandanna
- towels and washcloths
- laundry bag
- sleeping bag (suitable to 32° or plus blanket)
- flashlight with new batteries
- toilet articles including "chap stick" and "sun block"
- work gloves
- day pack for camera and other daily-use items
- health insurance card
- spending money (native crafts, refreshments, books, postcards, etc.)

Optional Items
- air mattress/foam pad/ensolite pad
- pillow
- camera with multiple lenses and sufficient film
- poly water bottle for day-hike drinking water
- musical instrument
- personal journal
- pocket knife
- sunglasses
- plastic drinking/coffee cup
- "handi wipes"
- binoculars
- AAA "Indian Country" road map

We Provide
- tents and other group camping equipment
- poly water bottles for day-hike drinking water
- first aid kits
- traveling library and scientific equipment
- all meals per description
- all admission fees
- instruction and transportation
- pick-up and delivery at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Airport
- a limited number of ensolite sleeping pads and/or cots (by prior request)

Totally Unnecessary Items
- dressy clothing and other expensive items you do not want exposed to wind, rain, sun, and dust
- recreational drugs, guns, fireworks, and rabbit

THE FAMILY TREK

July 31 - August 10, 1994

REGISTRATION

Name(s) _____ (Age(s) _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone: Home (_____) _____ Business (_____) _____

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1994

PRAIRIE TREK EXPEDITION
TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITION

PLANS

PREPARATIONS

APPLICATION

EG-0011

PRAIRIE TREK EXPEDITION

Enrollment in each group of the Prairie Trek Expedition is limited to twenty-five Trekkers and an adult staff assigned on a five-to-one basis.

GROUP 1
Short Session: June 29 - July 27
Boys 11-15 years old
Tuition Fee: $1,780

GROUP 1 offers our shorter four-week session and is designed both for the first-time and experienced Trekker. The group will spend the first two and a half weeks exploring wilderness country in the Four Corners region of the Southwest. The group will visit contemporary Indian Pueblos as well as prehistoric Anasazi Indian sites, and some of the most spectacular land forms in the Southwest. The program will emphasize natural and cultural history as well as inter-personal group skills and campcraft. There will be ample opportunity for backpacking as well as day hiking. The final ten days of the session will be spent at Cottonwood Gulch, the Expedition's 560 acre base camp adjacent to the Cibola National Forest located in the Zuñi Mountains of western New Mexico. Here group members will pursue individual interests in natural history, archaeology, native Indian crafts, photography, and other areas.

GROUP 2
Full Session: June 29 - August 17
Boys 11-15 years old
Tuition Fee: $3,070

GROUP 2 is likewise designed to appeal to the first-time and experienced Trekker but features our customary seven-week session. The first third of the summer, about two weeks, will be spent at the base camp, Cottonwood Gulch, with members involved in the unique opportunities available there including an opportunity to participate in an archaeological dig, work in Indian crafts such as silversmithing and pottery, photography and darkroom work, and hiking in the Zuñi Mountains. The remaining longer portion of the summer will be spent traveling and camping throughout the Southwest. There will be ample opportunity for extended backpacking hikes geared to the capability of each member of the group. Traveling camps will be established in a wide variety of habitats and locations ranging from lower altitude desert and canyon country to high mountains.

GROUP 3
Full Session: June 29 - August 17
Coed 15-17 years old
Tuition Fee: $3,460

GROUP 3 is a coed group designed for the older and more experienced Trekker. This group will spend nearly the entire seven-week session traveling and camping throughout the Southwest. Longer and more rigorous backpacking expeditions into wilderness country are planned for these older campers. The group will visit Navajo Indian Country, Indian Pueblos, investigate prehistoric Anasazi Indian sites in the Four Corners Region, and otherwise see and learn about a great portion of the spectacular Southwest. There will be an exciting three-day raft trip down a remote section of the San Juan River in Utah. Several days will be spent at the Base Camp, Cottonwood Gulch, to take advantage of the special opportunities available there.

TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITION

Full Session: June 29 - August 17
Girls 12-17 years old
Tuition Fee: $3,070

The Turquoise Trail Expedition will accommodate about 25 girls and five adult staff. The group will spend the first two-thirds of the seven-week session traveling and camping throughout the Four Corners states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. Campsites will be selected ranging from arid desert regions to the high mountains of southwestern Colorado. The program will emphasize natural and cultural history of the Southwest, as well as inter-personal skills and campcraft. Opportunities for hiking and backpacking will abound as will more leisurely times amidst great mountain meadows of wildflowers ringed by stands of Quaking Aspen. The final two weeks of the session will be spent at the Base Camp, Cottonwood Gulch, where members can take advantage of unique opportunities in field archaeology, native Indian crafts, photography, and much more.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

All Expedition groups will arrive in New Mexico on Wednesday, June 29. Most members will fly via scheduled airlines to Albuquerque where they will be met by the staff and then proceed to the base camp, Cottonwood Gulch, in northwestern New Mexico. Members of Group 1 will depart Albuquerque for home on Wednesday, July 27. The full session Groups 2 and 3, and the Turquoise Trail Expedition, will depart Albuquerque for home on Wednesday, August 17. The Director will coordinate all air travel to allow members traveling from the same points to travel together. All travel coordination will be directed toward the least expensive air fare. A Travel Plan will be mailed to each member's parents in early April.

TUITION

The Tuition Fee listed for each group covers all expenses from arrival in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to departure. The fee does not include travel between home and Albuquerque or personal spending money. There are no "extras".

GENERAL INFORMATION

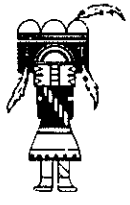
The Expeditions are by no means a survival course or otherwise exceptionally rugged. Anyone in average physical condition will have no difficulty participating in any activity. We do not offer opportunities in technical mountain or rock climbing but we do a great deal of hiking and backpacking. The experience is based on a frontier spirit, adventure, and scientific inquiry in a magnificent outdoor setting.

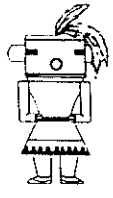
Very little time is spent traveling in our vehicles. They are simply a means for traveling from one area of interest or campsite to another. And, we do not travel by vehicle every day. Campsite are commonly established for two-, three-, or four-day stays. An average vehicle travel day may see the group go 100 miles with several stops at points of interest along the way. Many travel distances are much shorter and only a few are longer.

Except at the base camp, all meals are prepared over a wood fire. One member of the staff of each group has as his major responsibility cooking for the group. The cook is assisted each day by two members of the group on a rotating basis. These assistant cooks help plan menus, prepare the food, and clean up after the meal. Menu items include just about anything you would have at home including fresh-baked bread and biscuits, pies and cakes, and occasional dishes native to the area. We keep ourselves well fed and everyone learns how to be an excellent wilderness chef. Because of the nature of the Expedition, we can not always accommodate vegetarian or unusual dietary requirements but will make allowances when and where possible.

Three times during the course of the summer the Prairie Trek and Turquoise Trail Expedition groups converge on Cottonwood Gulch for a day we call "Rendezvous". Based on the tradition of the frontier Mountain Men, these days are for sharing experiences, resupply, fun and camaraderie.

The Expeditions are not a tour of the Southwest. In no way can members be assured of seeing all that there is to see in one or even in several summers. Detailed itineraries are carefully planned to take into account the interests of all members of the group. The process of refining the itinerary for each group is ongoing. Even through the summer there is room for change if a group finds a spot particularly productive or a special event, such as a ceremonial Indian dance, is taking place. The sense of expedition and exploration is ever-present. And, the itinerary for each group in each year is sufficiently different to offer returning campers many opportunities to see new territory. A questionnaire will be sent to each Expedition member on acceptance. The answers to the questions will help the staff design an appropriate itinerary for each group. A mail schedule and a roster of members is mailed to each participant and his or her parents early in June.





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CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

To be worn to camp: street clothes or school clothes appropriate for travel.

In a Day Pack:
- small coin purse or wallet
- notebook, pencils, and about 50 U.S. postal cards or stamps and stationery
- pocket knife with can opener
- sunglasses with case
- two-celled flashlight
- camera (35 mm or "Instamatic" type) and extra film
- toilet articles and sewing kit in compact case
- leather work gloves
- 2 bandannas
- 1 to 1½ quart water bottle or canteen

In a Backpack (internal or external frame with hip belt):
- 8 shirts (preferably no-iron cotton, any color, some long and some short sleeve, some warm, some cool)
- 4 blue jeans
- 2 pair shorts
- 1 pair sturdy tennis or running shoes
- 10 pair cotton or cotton/wool blend socks
- 1 sweater, sweatshirt, or heavy wool shirt
- 2 medium size towels
- 2 wash cloths
- 10 changes underwear
- 1 swim suit

In a Duffel Bag (approx. 18" x 36", preferably buckle rather than zipper closure).
- 1 warm all-weather jacket, preferably rain-resistant
- 1 pair stout leather or Gortex fabric hiking shoes (break in before summer)
- 1 poncho, raincoat, or other rain gear which will fit over backpack
- 1 large laundry bag
- 1 sleeping bag (suitable to 32°F and rolled to approx. 12" x 18") with stuff sack
- 1 blanket (optional if sleeping bag rated to 0° or below)
- 1 sleeping pad
- 1 small pillow with case (optional)
- 1 pair thermal underwear
- 1 wool ski cap for cold mornings
- and any items that will not fit into the backpack

The above list of clothing is based on laundry (included in the tuition fee) being done approximately every ten days. Any additional items to the above list will only be so much impedimenta. All items must be marked for identification with name or a unique brand. In keeping with the frontier spirit radios and tape players are inappropriate.

SPENDING MONEY

All necessary items of expense during the Expedition come out of the common funds. Therefore, spending money is needed only for small luxuries, incidentals, and the purchase of mementos. It is the policy for all campers to have the same amount, and $125 is suggested as an appropriate amount. These funds are deposited with the Director at the time of the final tuition payment and will be issued by the Group Leader. Purchase of Indian arts and crafts of the proper sort requiring more than this amount will be permitted on the specific authority of the parent by letter to the Director. All funds sent for a camper's benefit should be made payable to the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation so that the money can be properly entered in the camper's personal account.

COLLECTING

Collecting of any kind will be carried out only with the approval and supervision of the Director, Group Leader, or staff. All State and Federal laws and regulations protecting plants, animals, the environment, and historic artifacts will be strictly observed. Ecological principles concerned with the protection of natural habitats and protection of diminishing populations will likewise be observed. Intense collecting or disturbing of animal or plant specimens will be avoided. All specimens that are worth collecting are worth making proper records for and the collector will be shown how to make an accurate scientific record. Poisonous specimens will be captured and caught only by members of the senior staff. Specimens not needed for serious study will be left *in situ*. Highest priority will be given to needs of colleges, schools, museums, and zoos. The taking of a specimen always involves an ethical decision - does it have an adverse effect on scenic beauty, balances in nature, or rights of others?

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REFERENCES

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Barker
Greg Barker
Wayland, Massachusetts
508-358-7620

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Battis
Beth and Melissa Battis
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
215-843-2197

Mr. and Mrs. David Beck
Matt Beck
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
215-247-6510

Dr. and Mrs. John H. Chotkowski
Andrew and Christian Chotkowski
Elmira, New York
607-732-0448

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Chute
Rich Chute
Cambridge, Massachusetts
617-864-6419

Mr. William L. Coleman
Ogden Coleman
Evergreen, Colorado
303-670-0787

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Deoust
Jean-Paul, Etienne, and Ariane Deoust
Québec, P.Q. Canada
418-694-1523

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Dungan
Colin Dungan
New Paltz, New York
914-255-8595

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Elkinton
Christopher and Betsy Elkinton
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
215-242-1761

Mr. and Mrs. Michael W. Ellmann
Christopher Ellmann
Chappaqua, New York
914-238-5471

Mr. and Mrs. Steven Gershman
Betsy Gershman
Ridgewood, New Jersey
201-444-4513

Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Golodetz
Amy and Alisa Golodetz
Burlington, Vermont
802-658-0238

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Goodrum
Sarah Goodrum
Cambria, California
805-927-1546

Mr. and Mrs. Issami Hamze
Samara and Safa Hamze
Greenville, North Carolina
919-758-4222

Mr. Michael L. Hays
David Hays
McLean, Virginia
703-893-8182

Mr. and Mrs. David Holstein
Ben Holstein
Jamesville, New York
315-469-1179

Mr. Henry E. Hooper
Ruxton, Maryland
301-821-6097

Mrs. Lucy Kluckhohn Jones
Bruce and Gib Kluckhohn
Los Angeles, California
310-641-7954

Ms. Barbara Julius
Rick Swedloff
Charleston, South Carolina
803-722-1922

Ms. Lota S. Kaye
Damon Cohen
Long Valley, New Jersey
908-876-3385

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Kittle
Marjorie and Tom Kittle
Tucson, Arizona
602-299-6093

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Koons
Catherine Koons
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
215-848-3185

Mr. and Mrs. William Korol
Wilson Korol
Portland, Maine
207-772-9057

Mr. Chester R. Kubit
Indianapolis, Indiana
317-846-3202

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Lord
Chuck Lord
Delanco, New Jersey
609-764-9287

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lowenhaupt
Betsy and Becca Lowenhaupt
St. Louis, Missouri
314-367-4343

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Macneale, III
Katie and Neil Macneale, IV
Menlo Park, California
415-322-2527

Ms. Lynne S. Marcus
Rebekah Gould
Brookline, Massachusetts
617-232-1370

Mr. and Mrs. Max Markovitz
Jill Markovitz
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania
215-886-1148

Mr. and Mrs. Jan R. Martin
Bryce and Ian Martin
Indianapolis, Indiana
317-842-2572

Mr. and Mrs. Martin R. McAfee
Dan and Martin H. McAfee
Indianapolis, Indiana
317-849-4612

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. McKee
David and Liz McKee
Indianapolis, Indiana
317-293-1435

Dr. and Mrs. George Mendelsohn
Bill and Trudy Mendelsohn
St. Louis, Missouri
314-991-0247

Mr. Seth Montgomery
Clayton Montgomery
Austin, Texas
512-328-0195

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy
Jarvis and Cameron Murphy
Washington, DC
202-966-7222

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Neubauer
Brandon Neubauer
Menlo Park, California
415-322-2516

Mr. and Mrs. Jorgen Overgaard
Sidsel Overgaard
Penn Yan, New York
315-536-7963

Mr. and Mrs. Jon A. Peterson
Sarah and Andy Peterson
Great Neck, New York
516-466-6644

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Priest
Juliana Priest
New Haven, Connecticut
203-624-8331

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ramage
Joan and Michael Ramage
Ithaca, New York
607-273-5065

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis A. Risley
Curtis Risley
Lincoln, Massachusetts
617-259-0937

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Salmanson
Michael and David Salmanson
Manhasset, New York
516-627-2705

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Schrader
Corey Schrader
Nashville, Indiana
812-988-1940

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shenk
Josh and Jon Shenk, Jason Esterkamp
Cincinnati, Ohio
513-761-8953

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Sittig
Josh Sittig
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
717-629-3603

Dr. and Mrs. David A. Snyder
Sam Snyder
Midland, Texas
915-687-6069

Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Spiegel
Brennen Spiegel
Los Angeles, California
213-933-8002

Neal Stiffelman and Ellen Modell
Ozzie Stiffelman
Prairie Village, Kansas
913-362-0398

Mr. and Mrs. Paull Torrence
Shannon Torrence
Corpus Christi, Texas
512-242-4296

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Troy
Austin Troy
Los Angeles, California
213-472-4331

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Ullom, III
Bill Ullom
Canton, Ohio
216-454-1731

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Walton
Phillip and Charlie Walton
Katonah, New York
914-232-3987

Dr. and Mrs. Francis Weld
Timmy Weld
New York, New York
212-288-6438

David L. Weld, Jr.
Seattle, Washington
206-323-2577

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wenderoth
John K. Wenderoth
Gradyville, Pennsylvania
215-358-1923

Dr. and Mrs. David N. White
Emily White
Atherton, California
415-327-5355

EG-0011

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The Cottonwood Gulch Foundation assumes responsibility for the management of the Expedition and agrees to provide educational leadership, equipment, and facilities for members on the following conditions:

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for the limited number of spaces available in the Expedition are processed in the order of their arrival. Each application must be signed by a parent or guardian and the applicant. Each application must be accompanied by the appropriate deposit, outlined below, which is a portion of the tuition fee.

TUITION FEE and PAYMENT DATES

Each member's share of the expense for the Expedition is met in two installments. An initial deposit of $400 (included in the total Tuition Fee) is due with the application form. A second payment of the balance of the stated Tuition Fee is due June 1. The Tuition Fee provides a fund sufficient to cover all necessary operating expenses from the time the group arrives in New Mexico at the beginning of the Expedition until the group leaves New Mexico at the end of the Expedition. All services provided by outside contractors and outfitters are included in the Tuition Fee. All checks should be made payable to the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation.

REFUNDS

A full refund of all fees paid will be made in the event an application is not accepted or if the Expedition is canceled for any reason. Two-thirds of the initial deposit payment and all of any subsequent payment will be refunded in the event of withdrawal for any reason on or before May 1. In the event a member is unable, for any reason, to join the Expedition after May 1, no refund of any payment will be made, but forfeited payments may be applied to his share of the expense for the next Expedition. In the event of a member's withdrawal for any reason during the Expedition, no refund will be made nor credit allowed. Parents may want to investigate tuition (trip) refund insurance available from most travel agencies.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Both the parents (or guardian) and the member of the Expedition understand that for the health, safety, and welfare of all members of the Expedition, certain rules and regulations must be adhered to (see Member Agreement on the application form). Specifically, drugs (other than those prescribed by a physician and used accordingly), tobacco, and alcohol are prohibited on the Expedition. Bringing any of these on an Expedition, or obtaining any during the summer, may result in immediate dismissal. The Expedition staff are not trained nor equipped to deal with significant emotional or behavioral problems. If a prospective member needs to quit taking drugs, quit smoking, quit drinking, or otherwise needs to solve an emotional or behavioral problem, the Expedition is not the place to do it. Other rules and regulations will be plainly stated when and if necessary. To protect the best interests of other members and the good name of the organization, the Director reserves the right to dismiss a member whose conduct the staff considers detrimental to himself or to group welfare or safety. All special arrangements for transporting a dismissed camper home will be made at the camper's own expense and parents agree to reimburse the Foundation for such expense if incurred. There will be no refund of tuition fees in the event a member is dismissed for such reasons.

EMERGENCIES

In spite of competent leadership and all reasonable safeguards, illness and accidents do occur. In such emergencies, a member of the Expedition will receive the best available medical attention, and the Group Leader and/or physician will communicate with the parents by telephone. Funds to pay for the physician's services, medicines and hospital charges will be advanced by the Foundation within the limits provided by the medical reimbursement policy covering each member of the Expedition. This insurance is included in the tuition fee with maximum benefits of $1,500 for each accident and $500 for each illness.

PRE-CAMP HEALTH EXAMINATION

Members of the Expedition are required to have a medical examination by a physician within 12 months of the start of the session. A Health History and Examination form for the physician and parent to complete will be sent in May and must be in the hands of the Director before an Expedition member may join his/her group.

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The parent authorizes and agrees to the reasonable and proper use by the Foundation for promotional purposes of any photographs which may be taken of any aspect of the program and which may include the image of the participant.

CHANGES

In the event it becomes advisable or necessary for the proper carrying out of this program to alter the composition or number of distinct groups planned, or in any other way alter the program and plan, the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation is authorized to make such changes and alterations.

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE PRAIRIE TREK or TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITION

Name _____ Group preference _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Birth date _____

Name of school you now attend and present grade _____

Father's name _____ Mother's name _____

Optional address (summer, parents not living with you, etc.) _____

Father's or mother's (specify which) complete business address and phone _____

_____

Camp(s) previously attended and other outdoor experiences _____

I would like to join the Expedition because _____

I learned about the Expedition from _____

Medical concerns _____

References (list two teachers or adult friends and their addresses and phone numbers):

_____

_____

MEMBER AGREEMENT

Because the Expedition travels as a tightly knit unit, we must be certain that all members understand and agree to some basic rules constituted for the safety and well-being of each individual and the Expedition as a whole. Drugs (other than those prescribed by a physician and used accordingly), tobacco, and alcohol (including beer and wine) are prohibited on the Expedition. Possession or use of these items on an Expedition may result in immediate dismissal. And, most importantly, because of the Expedition's goals, the applicant agrees to cooperate fully with the Group Leader and his or her staff, and with other members of the group, to insure a smooth running and safe outfit.

I agree to abide by all of the above conditions.

_____

Applicant's signature Date

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREEMENT

I believe that my son or daughter is capable of handling all aspects of the Expedition. I agree to all of the Terms of Agreement as set forth in the literature of which this application is a part, and I agree to release the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, its employees, and any subcontractors of the Foundation, of any and all financial liability of any nature whatsoever, and for any loss or damage to property, personal injury, or illness incurred during the Expedition in which my son or daughter is participating.

_____

Parent's signature Date

Send the completed application, along with a check for the $400 tuition deposit payable to the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation, to the Director at the appropriate address shown on the back of this page.

EG-0011

THE COTTONWOOD GULCH FOUNDATION

Thomas "Monty" Billings, Jr., Director

Phone Toll Free: 1-800-2-GO-TREK
(1-800-246-8735)

September through May
P.O. Box 14957
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191
Phone and Fax: (505) 293-3865

June through August
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, New Mexico 87323
Phone and Fax: (505) 862-7503

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EC-0001

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Reporting a public hearing at Thoreau Chapter House. Soon - you set the date for my purpose.

Thank you

1

Your Name Charley Lopez - Chapter President

Address 505-862-7957
Street City / State / Zip Code

Contact: Julie Martinez - Chapter Coordinator

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ES-0001

P.O. Box 750
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Hustville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

In response to the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command Proposed Missile Launches I am submitting the following general comments for the record:

After reviewing the EIS I have found the draft inadequate and too general without specifics. 1

In the event of the post Cold War, under what criteria did the U.S. Army decided on additional missile launches when the U.S. is the only threat to the world? 2

During the Gulf War with Iraq how many Scud Missiles did stray from their targets? How many innocent casualties? Why did the missiles stray from their targets? 3

Under a Congressional mandate to close the U.S. Army Fort Wingate Ammunition Depot, under the proposed plan, the site is to be reoccupied by the U.S. Army is a violation of the U.S. Congressional mandate. 4

Without addressing past treaty violations by the United States and its military against the Indian tribes of American. The use military strategy to launch missiles is another violation of those treaties. 5

The very existence of the Ingenious people is its traditional beliefs, cultural practices, and language who now faced extinction is due to the lack of understanding of its way of life by the U.S. Army, society, and other ethnic groups. 6

We Dine believe our existence is dependent on the non-destructive but, harmonious teachings and belief of the environment. Our passage into this world with spiritual guidance to live within the four sacred mountains occupied by deity has got to be preserved. The point of each scared mountain faced each other creating a scared spiritual dome can not be destroyed with destructive foreign objects. And those foreign objects are the missiles. 7

In the event of a traditional ceremony in its scared spiritual state the ceremony can not be disturbed by anyone such as the Army, anything such as missiles and be told to evacuate. 8

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement;

Section 2.1.1.3, pg 2-13, Target System Launch Requirements; The Army's Ground-Based Flight Testing temporary evacuation does specifically address how evacuation will be executed. 9

Section 2.1.1.3, pg 2-15, Target Missile Test Mishaps; This

ES-0001

section address how Army personnel will be protected but does not address how the public will be protected.. 10

Section 2.1.3, pg 2-16, Termination of a Flight; This impact of flights on human casualties or property damage would be extremely remote in the event of an impact within the flight corridor does specify the number of people or property occupying those areas within the flight corridor. 11

Section 3.1.3.4, pg 3-75, Cultural Resources-FWDA; Due to different geographical location between White Sands and Fort Wingate more specific information is required. Section 3.1.1.4 does not mention any scared springs, sites, traditional ceremonial herb gathering sites. This section does not mention the Native American Religious Freedom Act. 12

I hope that these comments will be fully address with specific information. In closing, I object to the U.S. Army's proposed Missile Launches under Alternative number one (1) due to violations of the proposed revision of the Native American Religious Freedom Act. 13

Sincerely,

Amos F. Johnson

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ES-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I AM AGAINST THE INJUSTICE OF PRIVACY... GO PLAY YOUR WAR GAMES SOMEWHERE ELSE. THE TESTS OVER THE OCEAN, SOUNDS GOOD... WE HAVE ENOUGH OF ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ALREADY. THE TWO SMOKE STACKS ARE ALREADY POLLUTING OUR AIR & MESSING W/ OUR BRAINS. ALL WE NEED IS MISSILES BLOWIN' OVERHEAD. TRUST OUR DEAD AND USE THE DEAD.

1

2

Your Name NELSON L. SIMA

Address P.O. BOX 1078 (Street) SHIPROCK, NM 87420- (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ES-0003

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As a Navajo I would be against the specific location of Vingate, N.M. My interpretation of this whole thing is that no matter how high in the sky the action is it is still very hazardous to people living within range. The air would be effected by changes in chemicals. Not to mention what the hazards would be on land. The falling debris would be contaminated. Human lives are at stake! Many Navajos live in remote areas, they are my main concern. Navajos do not live in mass areas, they live in remote areas. With regard to information regarding this situation. I feel that the Navajo people should have more time to make their decisions. The people in attendance is very low in the Shiprock area. The community should be better informed.

Please, stop the missiles.

1

2

3

4

Your Name Y. Harris

Address P.O. Box 2745, Shiprock, N.M. 87420 (Street / City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ES-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As a leader of Community of Shiprock, Dine Nation, As a respect of my elderly Thegrandmother and as well as a thank of my respect of what Shiprock is a part of a living environment I Wish to strongly oppose the Launchibuy of the missile. Our concern is not only the environmental impact but the damages to the future of the resource. That being that our Community is under the propose potential flight paths.

I think it is the duty the US army to do more location & selecting our ~~area~~ location that the safety / health of the people. Keep in mind the dates that would be a Nuisance whatsoever.

Keep in mind that the Community of Shiprock is strongly oppose the Theater Land missile Concept.

Your Name William Lee

Address P.O. Box 516 Shiprock NM 87420
Street City / State / Zip Code

1
2
3
4

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ES-0005

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

AS A COMMUNITY LEADER; I LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY COMMENT / CONCERN. I HOPE YOU ALL AND TO SENIOR DECISION MAKING GROUP WILL CONSIDER OUR COMMENT / CONCERNS. IT IS TIME THAT I AND ON BEHALF OF SHIPROCK COMMUNITY, INCLUDING NUMEROUS SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES. I TOTALLY OBJECT THE PROPOSED WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE SITE. THE PROPOSED POTENTIAL FLIGHT PATH IS OVER ONE OF OUR SOUTH SACRED MOUNTAINS - HUSTON EAST MOUNTAIN AND NORTH MOUNTAIN IS SPLIT, WE DO NOT WANT TO SPLIT OUR NAVAJO NATION. THERES MORE POPULATION FOR THE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE PROPOSED SITE. I AM VERY MUCH CONCERN OF MY PEOPLE AND THEIR HEALTH, WELL BEING, IN GENERAL I HOPE THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT MAKING THEIR WILL HAVE RESPECT FOR OUR CULTURE, CULTURE AND NATION - IN THEIR DECISION.

1
2
3
4

Your Name LULA JACKSON

Address P.O. BOX # 3152 SHIPROCK, N.MEX 87420
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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5-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0001

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Would you please elaborate on the surface-to-surface tests that will be conducted? 1

Your Name Bill Fremaux

Address Box 325 Green River, UT 84525
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

5-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

What is the proposed budget for this project? SAY DURING THE NEXT 2 YEAR PERIOD? 1

Your Name KAIC Hunter

Address Box 1051 MOAB UTAH 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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Moab, UT
3-2-94

EM-0003

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Anna Zivian, County Commissioner

March 1, 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opposition to the U.S. Army's proposal to site an extended missile range from Green River, Utah, to White Sands, New Mexico. 1

The effect of this testing on the region's tourist industry, the noise pollution, and the possibility of errant missile firings would be severely detrimental to this beautiful area. I am also strongly concerned about the impact (potentially literal) to the National Park System. 2 3 4

Because of the negative effects this proposal would have on San Miguel County and on this region in general, I oppose the creation of an extended White Sands Missile Range as part of the TMD proposal. 5

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours,

Anna Zivian

P.O.BOX 1170 · Telluride, Colorado 81435 · (303) 728-3844 · FAX (303) 728-3718

Moab, UT
3-2-94

EM-0004

2-23-94

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Commander:

We strongly oppose your proposal to create a White Sands Missile Range from Utah to New Mexico as part of the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range, as outlined in your draft environmental impact statement of January 1994. 1

We feel it is irresponsible to put our own civilian population at risk from errant missiles and falling boosters. And, if these extended test ranges are indeed crucial for our security and defense, of which we are not completely convinced, we still insist that you locate all missile ranges over uninhabited ocean waters rather than over inhabited communities. 2

Finally, we strongly object to using our National Park System as target areas for for missile debris and falling boosters. 3

For these reasons, we absolutely oppose the creation of an extended White Sands Missile Range and ask that our comments be incorporated into the record.

The Sheep Mountain Alliance
Executive Board
Box 389
Telluride CO 81435

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Moab, UT
3-2-94

EM-0005

Feb. 28, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

Once again the San Miguel Greens are writing to express our adamant opposition to the U.S. Army's proposal to site an extended missile range from Green River, Utah, to White Sands, New Mexico. 1

Again we must ask if this is the U.S. Army's idea of a cruel joke on its citizens, who are just beginning to recover from the environmentally devastating effects of above-ground nuclear testing in New Mexico and Nevada, plutonium processing at Los Alamos and Rocky Flats, and decades-long mining and milling of uranium and vanadium throughout Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Instead of a peace dividend, we seem to be rewarded with ever more life-threatening impacts. 2 3

We are concerned about errant missiles, the effect of this "Star Wars"-type testing on the strong tourist industry in the region, the noise factor on humans and animals, and the particulars of retrieval of targets and missiles alike as they are "destroyed" over some of the most scenic wild lands in the country. 4 5 6

Further, we are outraged that the U.S. Army would propose to desecrate our National Park System in order to merely better retrieve its space trash. 7

An earlier proposal to turn Southwestern Colorado into a test range for the Air Force's B-1 bombers was proposed and defeated several years ago. We strongly resent the military's continuing treatment of this part of the country as a convenient dumping ground for unpopular and dangerous defense industry testing. 8

For these reasons, we are completely opposed to the proposal for the creation of an extended White Sands Missile Range as part of the TMD proposal. And we ask that are comments be accepted into the record. 9

Sincerely,

Art Goodtimes
San Miguel Greens
Box 160
Norwood CO 81423

3-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0006

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am very opposed to this missile testing. I really can't believe that this missile testing is even under consideration, especially over National and State Parks. I do not accept the basic premise that this needs to be done.
I do not trust the reliability of the missiles, especially where they may accidentally land, what debris they may leave behind, and potential damage: human, land and fauna. There is not enough information included to address questions, especially regarding low and intense the Greater Sage Grouse will be. Not enough information. No good reason to be doing it ANYWAY!

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Your Name JUDY POWERS

Address 440 N. Apple Ln. Moab UT 84532
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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3-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0007

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sirs,

I am opposed to this extension of the missle test Range based upon the potential impacts it could have upon this area especially considering the continually increasing numbers of people visiting this area from all around the world. It is difficult enough already for all of us to enjoy America's dwindling wild places without the intermittent closing of an increasingly popular section of the public lands.

I also feel that the public monies set aside for Defense can and should be used in more effective ways

1

2

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Your Name Bruce McCabe

Address Po Box 754 (Street) Moab UT 84532 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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3-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0008

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The inconsistency between 100 ~~missile~~ missile launches in the Exec Sum and 4 per month (= 48 per year = 288 by year 2000) is confusing -

We need a years notice of launch times in order to properly schedule our visitors activities - Our guests do plan a year in advance.

It is not possible to ~~not~~ reestablish the desert vegetation once it is disturbed. So saying you will does not make it so.

This is a populated area, with a fragile environment and we do not want missiles falling over us OR dropping pieces on us. The potential for error is great. The debris from both planned and unplanned events is unacceptable.

1

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Your Name LE Inskip

Address 366 E 100 North, Moab UT 84532 (Street) (City / State / Zip Code)

—over →

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EM-0008

The language of the Draft EIS is government doublespeak – needs to be more clear and simple 5

→

How big of a hole is made in the ground – 6

→

3-2-94, Moab, UT

EM-0009

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO ANY THEATRE MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING, ~~OR~~ = 1

I FAVOR THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

THIS PROGRAM IS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF MISPLACED PRIORITIES AND PORK BARREL POLITICS. 2

WE NEED PROGRAMS TO HELP OUR YOUTH AND BOLSTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY PLANNING IN ~~&~~ THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES.

BUILD ALLIES NOT MISSILES.

USE THESE RESOURCES TO BUILD PERMANENT DETERRENT SYSTEMS → ~~&~~ PEOPLE'S BASIC NEEDS – FOOD, CLEAN WATER, MEANINGFUL WORK.

Your Name MELANIE ALLARDALE

Address 230 E 300 SOUTH (Street) MOAB, UT 84532 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EM-0010

Christine Beekman

Moab, UT
3-2-94

I am making this public comment as a concerned taxpayer and citizen of Grand County. Grand County will be part of the launch site and proposed flight path for the 100 or missile flight tests scheduled between 1994 and the year 2000.

At the last meeting the gentleman from the Army describing this program told us the reason why you are proposing these test flights. He said it was because the American people wanted more advanced defense weapons than we already have. I strongly disagree with this statement.

Even though I might live in a relatively remote portion of the US, I still listen to the news everyday and the need for defense build up IS not what is on the american people's mind. Jobs, education, poverty, health care, and the environment are the more immediate issues that make the news. Not to mention the budget deficit. Gentlemen, I ask you, should we really spend all this money on missile testing when millions of people in the US are literally starving to death? 1

Bringing the issue back to home, I read a bit of the EIS and I found a few omissions that were alarming. First of all, and maybe I overlooked this but no where did I see just how the debris from the missiles was going to be taken out of the flight test areas. Do you realize that we are talking about rugged terrain that is sometimes only accessible by foot? And how are you planning on removing this debris in wilderness areas where no motorized vehicles are allowed? 2 3

Another aspect of this whole proposed testing that I find hard to imagine is just how are you going to let people know that there is going to be actual testing? Do you realize that there are literally millions of acres of public lands where outdoor recreationalists, without the aid of radio, newspaper or telephone, will be camping, hiking, skiing, fishing, climbing or jeeping? Do you plan on dropping leaflets over these areas each and every time there is test? And how, may I ask you, are you going to clean up these leaflets? 4

At the last meeting there was also a gentleman from Green River advocating the proposed missile testing because they would reactivate their launch site. Well, if this boils down to jobs for Green River residents, good for them, but again I failed to see this in writing in the EIS and I can't imagine that a small launch site is going to employ more Green River residents than a more sound business venture would. 5

It is time, gentlemen, for you to really hear the american people. We do not want missile testing - over southeastern Utah or anywhere else in the nation - what we want is a sane society where our public money is spent truly where it is needed. 6

3-2-94, Moab, UT

EM-0011

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

3/2/94

It is absolutely ludicrous that the Army is even considering having live missiles fly over populated areas of the country. There is even less logic in the fact that boosters will be dropped on populated areas. No amount of warning or evacuation messages can be adequate to effectively clear the area, plus the lands that are essentially part of the booster landing zones - Canyonlands NP & Arches NP are national, irreplaceable monuments. The life-blood of this area is the recreation potential & the - even rumors - of live missile launches over the area are absolutely unacceptable to the citizens of this town. The economics of this town will not stand for it. If any action is taken, it must be over seas & water-based booster landing zones 1 2 3 4

Your Name Jessica Taylor

Address POB 339 Moab UT 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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5-2-94 Moab, UT

EM-0012

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I do not agree with LTC. Lowe Dietz's statement that it "is a dangerous world out there, it's not a peaceful world." It's time to balance sentiment with the true need for balance. I have moved to this area to be close to the sacred landscape of the desert. The numerous national parks in the area reflects this spectacular area, with the irreplaceable geological and archaeological sites it is abhorrent that missiles would be launched from Green River. I strongly believe more information needs to be presented regarding exact size of the booster drop ~~sink~~ zones, the frequency of the launches & discrepancy between 4 a month & 288 a year and other numbers given in the document. A condemnation of additional C-17 use developing roads in Cisco & Canyon Rims given the large amount of roadless areas here, any more disturbance is unacceptable. I would like to see the 3 billion dollars spent in a manner which promotes empowerment and compassion within the people. Missiles do not promote either of these. Thank you for your time

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Your Name Karen Tennyson

Address 302 E 100 N — Moab UT 84532
Street — City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EM-0013

WANTED: ECO-ACTIVISTS

Do you want to be more involved in local environmental issues?

Would you like to:
- Join work groups about specific issues
- Receive informative eco-alert bulletins
- Be on a phone tree to find out when and where for crucial public meetings

Come out from behind those Red Rocks and Get Involved

Please contribute your energy for the Earth

Call 259-4509 for more information

URGENT! ALERT

11 TONS & WHAT DO YOU GET?

If you are against the proposed missile testing in this area, please write to the addresses below, ASAP.

Ask Senator Bennett to sponsor Karen Shepherd's legislation, HR 2655, which would stop this nonsense.

If you have any questions please contact SUWA at 259-5440.

Letter to:
Senator Bob Bennett
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Copies to:
Rep. Karen Shepherd
414 CHOB
Washington, DC 20515

Senator Sam Nunn
Armed Services Com.
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

1

URGENT! ALERT

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ER-0001

RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER

Rt. 2, Box 13, Ramah, New Mexico 87321
(505) 775-3533
FAX (505) 775-3538

Curley K. Biggs
President

Rolland Ellsworth
Vice President

Darnell J. Maria
Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson V. Thompson
Council Delegate
Navajo Nation Council

Cecelia S. Ensrude
Member
Eastern Navajo Land Board

RESOLUTION OF THE RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER
NO. 029416

The Ramah Navajo Chapter Opposing the Proposed U.S. Army Missile Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones Over and In the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and Surrounding Areas. 1

WHEREAS:

1. The Ramah Navajo Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution CJ-20-55; and

2. The Ramah Navajo Chapter is a community that values a peaceful, rural lifestyle; lives, livestock and land; religious and cultural sites; and 2

3. The Ramah Navajo Chapter recognizes that the proposed U.S. Army Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and surrounding areas would have direct adverse consequences on the life style; safety of lives, livestock, and land; and religious and cultural sites of the people of the Ramah Navajo Community; and, 3

4. The U.S. Congress, in the Missile Defense Act of 1991 and the Fiscal Year 1993 Defense Authorization Act called for the development of a Theater Missile Defense system; and,

5. The U.S. Army proposes to launch target and defense missiles along proposed flight path from off-range locations into existing test ranges; and,

6. Locations are identified in the proposed of the U.S. Army and one site being the White Sands Missile Range with off-range missile launches from Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM and the Green River Launch Complex, UT; and,

7. The U.S. Army did not choose the Ramah Navajo Chapter as one of the sites to hold a public hearing; and,

8. The Ramah Navajo Chapter Community has many unanswered questions and concerns regarding the proposal.

ER-0001

RNC Resolution No. 029416
page two..

NOW, THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Ramah Navajo Chapter opposes the proposed U.S. Army Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and surrounding areas; and, 4

2. The Ramah Navajo Community asks for a hearing at and for the Ramah Navajo Chapter to afford its Navajo community members an opportunity to voice their questions and concerns; and, 5

3. The Ramah Navajo Chapter disagrees with the U.S. Army proposed missile launch site from the Fort Wingate Depot Activity; and, 6

4. An extensive written comment by the Ramah Navajo Community opposing the proposed U.S. Army Missile Flight Test and Booster Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, the Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and Surrounding areas will be filed with the U.S. Army.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered at a duly called Chapter meeting at the Ramah Navajo Chapter, Ramah, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 50 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained, this 13rd day of February, 1994.

Curley K. Biggs
President

Rolland Ellsworth
Vice President

Darnell J. Maria
Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson V. Thompson
Council Delegate

Cecelia S. Ensrude, Land Board

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ER-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1) Re - evacuations
   a) If owner refuses to sign agreement, what will Army do then?
   b) What happens to livestock (sheep etc) if left unattended during evacuation?
   c) Use of helicopters - effect on livestock - stampeding livestock leading to injury + death
   - what happens after verbal notice to evacuate is given from helicopter?

(arguments raised in law suit regarding + protected from predators during loss of livestock is not compensatible. I have personally witnessed this)

2) Re. Missle range testing - by definition, ability of missle test going is unknown - therefore
3) Re - road closures (ie per) cost of other agent (weather, human error)
   a) alternative access? - none in area restricts access in emergencies to hospital + ambulance
   3) No amount of advance notice or compensation can correct these problems - therefore DO NOT proceed with proposal

PAUL GOODIS

Your Name

Address P.O. Box 310 Pine Hill NM 87357
Street City / State / Zip Code

1 2 3 4 5

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0003

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I would like to express adament opposition to missile testing over the Zuni nation area. I question the need of this testing and more I question the need of disrupting the lives of many people of this area.

I believe it is imperative that a current and comprehensive population assessment be made prior to any use of this area. This assessment will show a far more populated area than is apparent.

I believe also that the army must be prepared to compensate for evacuation at a rate comparable to the earning rate of every individual evacuated. Also basing in the amount of appraised value of any property threatened by this action.

Your Name Charles Mallery

Address Box 546 Ramah, N. Mex 87321
Street City / State / Zip Code

1 2 3

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ER-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

NO! NO! NO! — Please, for God sake NO! not over our beautiful Zuni mts. There are just to many people, anglos & Indians living in the test area you have planned. New Mexico has paid its dues in military support — for over 55 years and it's time you picked on another state for your missile testing games! I do not want to sit and watch the missile "rear-ends" fall anywhere near your mapped location — I don't trust testing routes that you claim the missiles will follow — 2-3 yrs. ago we all watched on T.V. the Scud's missiles fall 30 to 50 miles off mark — not to good an average, fellas! Use your heads! — Cibola County doesn't want the missiles.

1

2

Your Name Verny Eccles

Address Rt 2 Box 29, Ramah, NM - 87321
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0005

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

We - as a nation - do not have to perform these types of tests over our population. There are to many people living and working in the at-risk area. Use areas over water & ship divers to recover wreckage if there's a need.

1

I do appreciate your hearing in Mountain View. It gave me an opportunity to participate - Thanks.

2

Would you guys entertain doing this testing over the homes of your children or parents? Probably not! There is no point in placing innocent people at risk during peacetime, you have other alternatives - use them.

3

I would also suggest flyover-photo-technology to better appraise how many dwellings, etc are out here. The available maps make things look pretty empty in these parts, it just isn't so.

4

Your Name Gary Dike

Address Rt 2 Box 40-G Ramah, N.M. 87321
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ER-0006

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As a landowner + resident of The Zuni Mountains I most vehemently oppose missile launches over the area. We have a growing tourist industry - many residents make their living from the tourist activity. The Hanta virus scare really hurt us and now with road closures, evacuations etc we will be hurt again. How do people who are sick or old or living in remote areas evacuate? ~~How~~ What happens to livestock, how are they evacuated? We already have too much land in New Mexico locked up for Military Use. Many people are moving to this beautiful peaceful land in The Malpais + Zuni Mountain. Property values will fall, privacy will be invaded. The potential for serious forest fires is very real. We have had a dry winter, we live in a forested area, many areas very remote. You cannot guarantee our safety - Nor can you guarantee accurate booster drops - STAY OUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Your Name Barbara Paige

Address HCR 61, Box 22 Ramah, NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0007

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I find it appalling that the U.S. Government has the audacity to even consider following thru with this program. Most of the residents that I have come into contact with moved to this region to avoid these types of hazards. If we find it necessary to contact a national interest such as 60 Minutes or 20/20 it will be done. When the government considered this area for nuke we were considered as a bunch of country bumpkins — well that opinion is wrong. You will find that the residents of this area have unlimited energy & will do anything necessary to stop this foolish idea.

1

Your Name CHERYL DUTY

Address P.O. BOX 737 RAMAH, NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ER-0008

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

MY WIFE AND I ARE VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO THESE MISSLE LAUNCHES. WE LIVE ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PROPOSED BOOSTER DROP ZONE. WE FEAR FOR OUR HOME AND OUR PESONAL SAFETY. WE WONDER ABOUT BEING EVACUATED BECAUSE I AM SELF EMPLOYED — WHO WILL PAY FOR MY LOST WORK TIME? ROAD CLOSURES WILL HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY - ALREADY WEAK. THE ZUNI MOUNTAIN ECO-SYSTEM IS VERY FRAGILE. HOW CAN THE ARMY DRIVE LARGE VEHICLES INTO THE AREA TO PICK UP BOOSTERS WITHOUT DAMAGING THAT FRAGILE ENVIRONMENT. I THINK THIS WHOLE IDEA IS NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE LOCAL POPULATION & ECONOMY.

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Your Name JOHN P. ALLEN

Address P.O. BOX 369 RAMAH, N.M. 87321
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0009

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Since you already have a very sophisticated missile range about 1 hr Las Vegas, Nev. with retrieval capability in place you certainly do not need another range in this area! You obviously do not know how many people are now in this area & many more moving in all the time — Be away, Jase!

1
2

Your Name Frances A Wooley

Address P. O Box 248 Pinehill NM 87357
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0010

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

This plan is morally corrupt.
Tell me what it does for
Life
Liberty
+ the pursuit of
happiness
for the people who live in this
area.

1

Remove this little extra ".

Your Name Susan C. Hendrick

Address RT 2 Box 40-D Ramah NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0011

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I DO NOT WANT ANYTHING FLYING OVER MY HOUSE PERIOD!!!

1

Your Name JOAN M. LANTEY

Address 3300 CANDY KITCHEN RD. PINEHILL, N.M. 87357-1087
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ER-0012

STEVE BARELA
Chairman
BENNIE COHOE
Member
FREDDIE SCOTT
Member
WILLIAM R. DAWSON JR.
Member
RALPH McQUEARY
Member

Cibola County Commission

515 W. High Street
Grants, New Mexico 87020
Phone (505) 287-9431

J.R. MURRIETTA
County Manager

CIBOLA COUNTY
RESOLUTION 894-9

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners are the duly-elected representatives and governing body of Cibola County; and

1

WHEREAS, the safety and general welfare of its citizens is deemed of the utmost importance to the Board; and

WHEREAS, the proposed missile flight testing program by the Department of the Army is considered a threat to the safety of County citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Board feels that the concerns relative to the safety of its citizens clearly outweigh the need for the proposed testing program.

2

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of Cibola County oppose the proposed Department of the Army missile testing program and petition the Department to seek alternate sites which do not pose a threat to any citizens of the United States.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 14th DAY OF March, 1994.

THE BOARD CIBOLA COUNTY OF COMMISSIONERS

STEVE R. BARELA, CHAIRMAN

BENNIE COHOE, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM R. DAWSON, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN

FRED SCOTT, COMMISSIONER

RALPH MCQUEARY, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:

PATRICIA A. ARAGON,
CIBOLA COUNTY CLERK

NB 1

ER-0013

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Church Rock Dadan Village Survival Camp Statement:
In 1864, many Diné families were forcefully removed from their homeland Shashbito (Bear Springs) and marched to Fort Sumner where they spent four years in captivity. The U.S. Army set precedence by returning Shashbito to the Diné People (Navajo) after the signing of the Treaty of 1868. Many families returned. Then in 1918, the military, in the name of national security, confiscated Shashbito, forcefully removed Diné families, and began the Fort Wingate Depot Activity. After wars and in a time of peace, Shashbito has not been returned to Diné. The Church Rock Dadan Village Survival Camp hereby submits it's written and oral opposition to the plans proposed by the U.S. Army; the land must be returned to Diné. The Treaty of 1868 must be honored by the U.S. Government and military. The C.R.D.V.S.C. urges the Army to renounce it's campaign of warlike (cont.)

1

2

Your Name MERVYN TILDON March 16, 1994

Address P.O. Box 457 Church Rock, NM 87311
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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ER-0013

activities against Dine' in all of it's tests, research and development and production of weapons of mass destruction capable of causing the death of human beings, animals and plant life and the desecration of the earth, air and water. The C.I.S. also urges the U.S. Army to recognize the traditional, spiritual, cultural, and historical values of Dine and the sanctity of all life. The flight paths that will intrude Navajo Nation airspace must be considered and the possibility of 1,100 pound booster stage rockets dropping on the Nation's land corridor and the clean up required must be addressed. The sovereignty of the Navajo Nation, the Mescalero Apache, Laguna Acoma, Zuni and Ute tribes is being challenged. I urge all citizens to reject the proposed missile launch site at FWTA.

3

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7

All my relations,

x [signature]

"RETURN SHASHBITO TO DINE'"

ER-0014

ZUNI MOUNTAIN COALITION

DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

March 16, 1994

Defining purpose and need for a proposed project is an important, and often overlooked, aspect of the NEPA process. In the dEIS, the section on need is only two sentences and is wholly inadequate. 1

As citizens in the affected area, we need and deserve more background. The 1991 Missile Defense Act, which gave birth to this project, was engineered by the Senate Armed Forces Committee, of which NM's own Senator Jeff Bingaman is a member. Representative Joe Skeen is on the House Appropriations Committee and the Defense Subcommittee of Appropriations. Is it any wonder that their re-election campaign is heavily supported by defense contractors? 2

Missiles to be used in these tests include the PATRIOT, PATRIOT Advanced Capability (PAC) II, and THAAD. Raytheon makes the PATRIOT and PACII and has contributed to Bingaman's and Skeen's campaigns. THAAD contractors include Lockheed, Honeywell, Loral Systems, Westinghouse and United Technologies. Is it a coincidence that they are also contributors to Bingaman's and Skeen's campaign or is it a bribe? 3

Other defense contractors who have contributed to Bingaman's campaign include: GE, General Dynamics, Dyncorp, McDonnell Douglas, Northrop, Martin Marietta, BDM, Grumman, and numerous electronics industries.

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Purpose and Need. Your movie shows us pictures from the Gulf War and tries to instill fear of other "madmen dictators." But where did Saddam Hussein, or Ghadafy, get his weapons from?

According to the Center for Defense Information, the United States is the leading weapons dealer in the world. In 1991, the United States sold 63 billion dollars in weapons to third world countries. 4

TMD will cost around 1.5 billion, but is only one quarter of the Global Protection Against Limited Strikes. This entire plan will cost 1 trillion. For a trillion dollars, the US could BUY friends, not arm tomorrow's "enemy." 5

The only need I see here is a financial one: a financial gain for weapons dealers, makers, and developers; a financial gain for the military industrial complex and a financial gain for a few congressmen. 6

Is the programmatic EIS for TMD finished? Why haven't you contacted the people in the affected areas for comment on this? If this site specific EIS is to be tiered into the programmatic EIS, then lack of public comment on this programmatic EIS makes it deficient. Has the Army made any effort to contact the people around White Sands Missile Range? Is this new round of tests addressed in the programmatic EIS for White Sands? out this summer? 7 8

The environmental information in the dEIS is incomplete, inadequate, and incorrect. 9

I'll bet you still can't tell me how big those craters from the booster rockets falling from an altitude of 20 to 30 miles are. Have you bothered to use a Forest Service map to identify the booster drop zones? Have you contacted the federal agencies involved? The Forest Service will have to amend its ten year plan, another EIS process, to accommodate you. A modest estimation suggests you contact US Fish and Wildlife of NM, the NM State Historical Preservation Office, NM Environment Department, and the NM Attorney General. 10

How much is it going to cost to evacuate everyone from these booster drop zones? Do you even know how many people live here? 11

Hydrochloric acid will be released during launches. 12

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How much from each launch?

Representative Bill Richardson has sponsored a bill to eliminate the industrial use of chlorine. The by-products of any reaction involving chlorine, particularly at a high temperature, produces dioxins, which are the most toxic substances known to man and do not breakdown. This is not addressed in the dEIS. Ingestion of parts per trillion will cause respiratory, neurological, and reproductive disorders. Dilution is no solution to dioxin pollution. Sprinkling this across our countryside is not acceptable. Cows eating grass contaminated with dioxin is the most lethal and common entrance of dioxin into humans. 13

No mention is made of the cumulative impacts of exposure to a mixture of hydrochloric acid and aluminum oxide and halon and carbon monoxide and nitrogen tetroxide and hydrazines and ammonium perchlorate and the zillions of by-products these potent chemicals will produce when mixed altogether. Do you even KNOW all the by-products? 14

The information on endangered species is ridiculous. First, the list in Volume II for this area is incomplete. Contact the Forest Service for the complete list. 15

Also, the dEIS continually states that endangered species are somehow spread out at random in the mountains. This is not true. They are habitat dependent and are usually found clustered in particular habitats. If that habitat is wiped out the species has no chance for survival. 16

So far, the draft seems to claim that ~~forest fires~~ hazardous chemicals and huge craters have no significant impact. The only impact I think any of you would recognize would be one to your wallet.

ZMC remains adamantly opposed to missile testing. 17

MARY Lou Jones
Mary Lou Jones
Zuni Mt. Coalition
PO B39
San Rafael NM 87051
285 5018

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AS YET – UNANSWERED QUESTIONS //

ER-0015

~~Written Comment Sheet~~

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

#1 What do you plan to do with school-age students who are unable to go home after school because of evacuation from drop areas? Is the military going to provide facilities for these students and pay for the supervision of said students? Do you expect students to just fend for themselves? Is the military going to take responsibility for injuries or problems that arise because students are "stuck" at school? 1

#2 What kind of services does the military plan to provide for displaced persons? Will there be designated shelter areas for people and pets? Will food and drinks be provided with sleeping areas or resting areas as well as handicapped and senior facilities? 2

#3 How large of an area will be affected (sq. mile & location) if a missle launch is abborted in flight? 3

Your Name Pamela Adams

Address Rt 2 Box 43 Ramah, NM 87321
(Street) (City / State / Zip Code)

#4 Have you driven the hundreds of back roads in this area?

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

ER-0016

Claims process

Torts Claim Act – Bodily Harm doesn't discuss military claims Act

Claim filed at Nearest Base

Base appoints Report of Survey officer

– ~~Asst~~ Review damage & create Government Estimate

– Compare individual & Government Estimate

If Request determined to be fair & reasonable

Claim paid in 45–90 Days.

Claims $2.5K or Less 45 Days

Over $2.5K & overlay 90 Days Because require higher Headquarters review. Based on special Authority

Government Goal To return to original condition

– NOT make individual better off than before damage.

If Individual Claim is not Fair & reasonable G

– Government will make offer & Negotiate a settlement. 1

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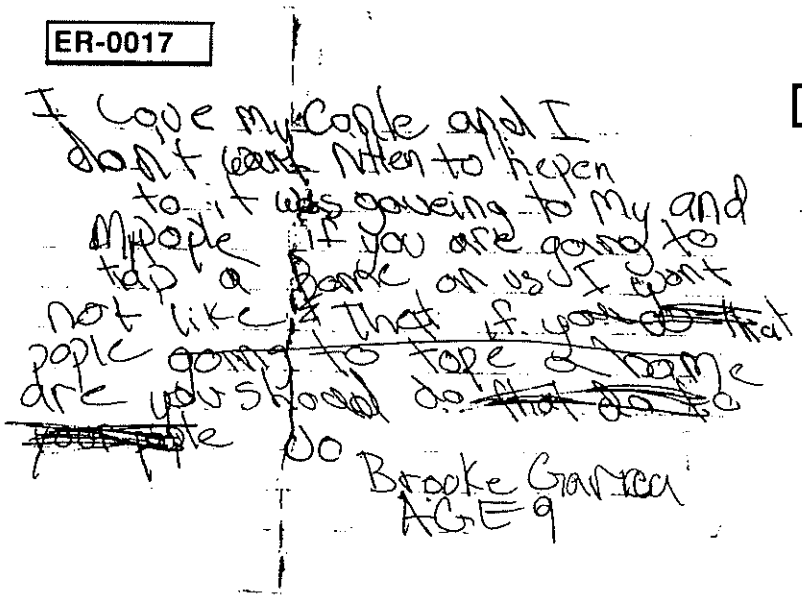

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P.O. Box 750
Window Rock, AZ 86515

March 16, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Hustville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

In response to the U.S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command Proposed Missile Launches I am submitting the following general comments, and comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the record:

After reviewing the U.S. Army's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) I have found the draft inadequate and too general without specifics. 1

In the event of the post Cold War, under what criteria did the U.S. Army decide on additional missile launches when the U.S. is the only threat to the world? 2

During the Gulf War with Iraq how many Scud Missiles did stray from their targets? How many innocent casualties? Why did the missiles stray from their targets? 3

Under the U.S. Congressional mandate to close the U.S. Army's Fort Wingate Ammunition Depot, under, the proposed plan the site is to be reoccupied by the U.S. Army is a violation of that mandate. 4

Without addressing past treaty violations by the United States and its military against the Indian tribes of American. The use military strategy to launch missiles is another violation of those treaties. 5

The very existence of the Ingenious people is its traditional beliefs, cultural practices, and language who now faced extinction is due to the lack of understanding of its way of life by the U.S. Army, society, and others. 6

We Dine believe our existence is dependent on the non-destructive but, harmonious teachings and belief of the environment. Today, our survival is still dependent on the environment. Our passage into this world was with spiritual guidance to live within the four sacred mountains. And, within those sacred mountains our culture and tradition is practice without destruction, and disturbance. The summit of each mountain faced each other creating a sacred spiritual dome which should not be disturbed or destroyed with harmful foreign objects. And those destructive foreign objects are the missiles. 7

In the event of a traditional ceremony in its scared spiritual state the ceremony can not be disturbed by anyone such as the U.S. Army and anything such as missiles, and be told to evacuate. 8

Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement;

Section 2.1.1.3, pg 2-13, Target System Launch Requirements;

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The U.S. Army's Ground-Based Flight Testing temporary evacuation does specifically address how evacuation will be executed. 9

Section 2.1.1.3, pg 2-15, Target Missile Test Mishaps; This section address how Army personnel will be protected but does not address how the public will be protected. 10

Section 2.1.3, pg 2-16, Termination of a Flight; This impact of flights on human casualties or property damage would be extremely remote in the event of an impact within the flight corridor does specify the number of people or property occupying those areas within the flight corridor. 11

Section 3.1.3.4, pg 3-75, Cultural Resources-FWDA; Due to different geographical locations between White Sands and Fort Wingate more specific information is required. Section 3.1.1.4 does not mention any sacred springs, sites, traditional ceremonial herb gathering sites. This section does not mention the Native American Religious Freedom Act. 12

I hope that these comments will be fully address with specific information. In closing, I object to the U.S. Army's proposed Missile Launches Alternatives especially number one (1) due to violations of U.S. Congressional mandates, Treaty Rights, Proposed Revision of the Native American Indian Religious Freedom Act. 13

Sincerely,

Amos F. Johnson, Dine

ER-0018

TREATY OF

Treaty between the United States of America
and the Navajo Tribe of Indians;
Concluded June 1, 1868; Ratification advised July 25, 1868;
Proclaimed August 12, 1868 (15 Stat. 667)

ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sumner, in the territory of New Mexico, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Samuel F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States and Barboncito Armijo, and other chiefs and headmen of the Navajo tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLES of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the United States, represented by its commissioners, Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Colonel Samuel F. Tappan, of the one part, and the Navajo Nation or tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs and head-men, duly authorized and empowered to act for the whole people of said nation or tribe, (the names of said chiefs and head-men being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE I. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to keep it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the injured persons for the loss sustained.

JNE 1, 1868

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Navajo tribe agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and on notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this treaty, or any others that may be made with the United States. And the President may prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under this article as in his judgment may be proper; but no such damage shall be adjusted and paid until examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss whilst violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

ARTICLE II. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude, south by an east and west line passing through the site of old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito, east by the parallel of longitude which, if prolonged south, would pass through old Fort Lyon, or the Ojo-de-oso, Bear Spring, and west by a parallel of longitude about 109° 30′ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of the Cañon-de-Chilly, which cañon is to be all included in this reservation, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Navajo tribe of Indians, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States agrees that no persons except those herein so authorized to do, and except such officers, soldiers, agents, and employés of the Government, or of the Indians, as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties imposed by law, or the orders of the President, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in, the territory described in this article.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees to cause to be built, at some point within said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings: a warehouse, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, not to cost exceeding three thousand dollars; a carpenter-shop and blacksmith-shop, not to cost exceeding one

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thousand dollars each; and a schoolhouse and chapel, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced to attend school, which shall not cost to exceed five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agrees that the agent for the Navajos shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by or against the Indians as may be presented for investigation, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE V. If any individual belonging to said tribe, or legally incorporated with it, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land-book" as herein described, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select, and cause to be certified to him or her for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land, not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon, that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Navajo Land-book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE VI. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that, for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

The provisions of this article to continue for not less than ten years.

ARTICLE VII. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of twenty-five dollars.

ARTICLE VIII. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on the first day of September of each year for ten years, the following articles, to wit:

Such articles of clothing, goods, or raw materials in lieu thereof, as the agent may make his estimate for, not exceeding in value five dollars per Indian—each Indian being encouraged to manufacture their own clothing, blankets, etc.; to be furnished with no article which they can manufacture themselves. And, in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

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And in addition to the articles herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of ten years, for each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper; and if within the ten years at any time it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under the article, can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named, provided they remain at peace. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE IX. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy any territory outside their reservation, as herein defined, but retain the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reservation, so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

1st. That they will make no opposition to the construction of railroads now being built or hereafter to be built across the continent.

2d. That they will not interfere with the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

4th. That they will never capture or carry off from the settlements women or children.

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

6th. They will not in future oppose the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or

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necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States; but should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribe.

7th. They will make no opposition to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE X. No future treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force against said Indians unless agreed to and executed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in article [5] of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI. The Navajos also hereby agree that at any time after the signing of these presents they will proceed in such manner as may be required of them by the agent, or by the officer charged with their removal, to the reservation herein provided for, the United States paying for their subsistence en route, and providing a reasonable amount of transportation for the sick and feeble.

ARTICLE XII. It is further agreed by and between the parties to this agreement that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated or to be appropriated shall be disbursed as follows, subject to any condition provided in the law, to wit:

1st. The actual cost of the removal of the tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to the reservation, say fifty thousand dollars.

2d. The purchase of fifteen thousand sheep and goats, at a cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.

3d. The purchase of five hundred beef cattle and a million pounds of corn, to be collected and held at the military post nearest the reservation, subject to the orders of the agent, for the relief of the needy during the coming winter.

4th. The balance, if any, of the appropriation to be invested for the maintenance of the Indians pending their removal, in such manner as the agent who is with them may determine.

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5th. The removal of this tribe to be made under the supreme control and direction of the military commander of the Territory of New Mexico, and when completed, the management of the Tribe to revert to the proper agent.

ARTICLE XIII. The tribe herein named, by their representatives, parties to this treaty, agree to make the reservation herein described their permanent home, and they will not as a tribe make any permanent settlement elsewhere, reserving the right to hunt on the lands adjoining the said reservation formerly called theirs, subject to the modifications named in this treaty and the orders of the commander of the department in which said reservation may be for the time being; and it is further agreed and understood by the parties to this treaty, that if any Navajo Indian or Indians shall leave the reservation herein described to settle elsewhere, he or they shall forfeit all the rights, privileges, and annuities conferred by the terms of this treaty; and it is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that they will do all they can to induce Indians now away from reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians, leading a nomadic life, or engaged in war against the people of the United States, to abandon such a life and settle permanently in one of the territorial reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians.

In testimony of all which the said parties have hereunto, on this the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, set their hands and seals.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lt. Gen'l, Indian Peace Commissioner.

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

BARBONCITO, *Chief.*	his x mark
ARMIJO.	his x mark
DELGADO.	his x mark
MANUELITO.	his x mark
LARGO.	his x mark
HERRERO.	his x mark
CHIQUETO.	his x mark
MUERTO DE HOMBRE.	his x mark
HOMBRO.	his x mark
NARBONO.	his x mark

NARBONO SEGUNDO.	his x mark
GAÑADO MUCHO.	his x mark

COUNCIL:

RIQUO.	his x mark
JUAN MARTIN.	his x mark
SERGINTO.	his x mark
GRANDE.	his x mark
INOETENITO.	his x mark
MUCHACHOS MUCHO.	his x mark
CHIQUETO SEGUNDO.	his x mark
CABELLO AMARILLO.	his x mark
FRANCISCO.	his x mark
TORIVIO.	his x mark
DESDENDADO.	his x mark
JUAN.	his x mark
GUERO.	his x mark
GUGADORE.	his x mark
CABASON.	his x mark
BARBON SEGUNDO.	his x mark
CABARES COLORADOS.	his x mark

Attest:

GEO. W. G. GETTY,
Col. 37th Inf'y, Bt. Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Bt. Brg. Gen'l U. S. A., Lt. Col. 3d Cav'y.

J. COOPER MCKEE,
Bt. Lt. Col. Surgeon U. S. A.

THEO. H. DODD,
U. S. Indian Ag't for Navajos.

CHAS. MCCLURE,
Bt. Maj. and C. S. U. S. A.

JAMES F. WEEDS,
Bt. Maj. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

J. C. SUTHERLAND,
Interpreter.

WILLIAM VAUX,
Chaplain, U. S. A.

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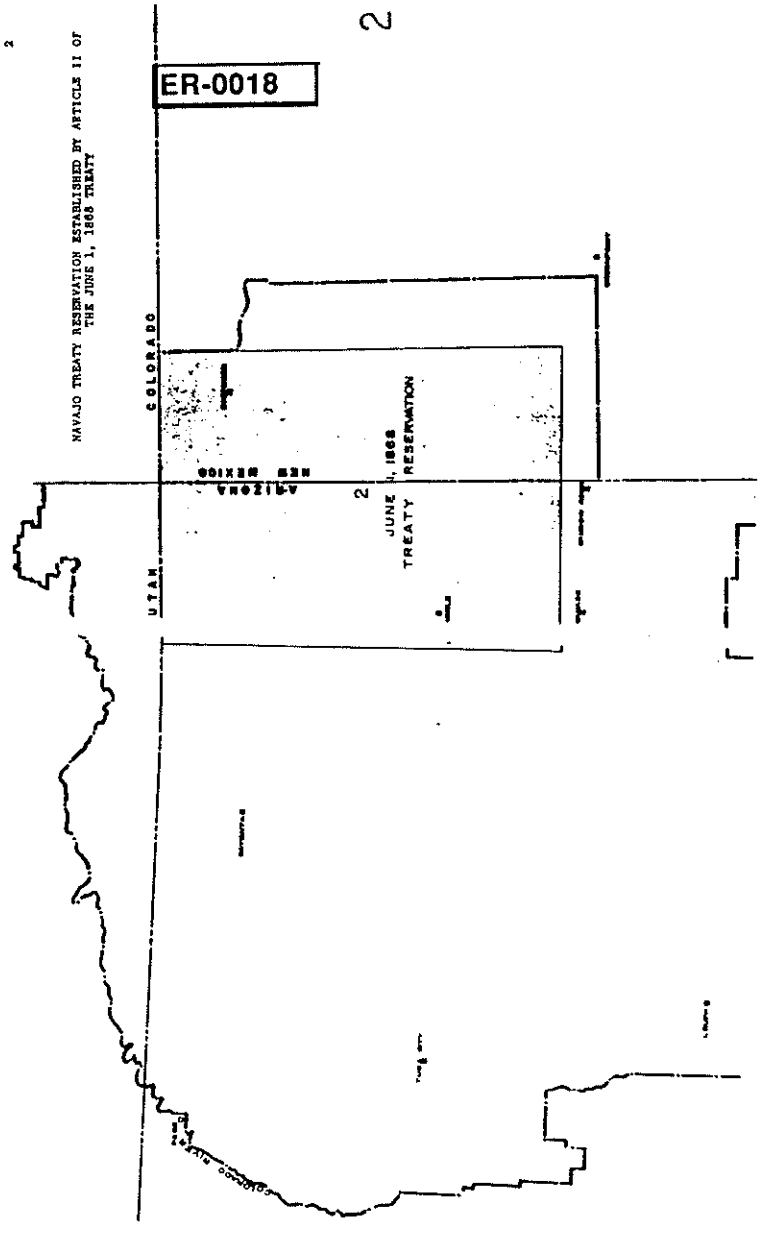

INSIDE: *Local News for Zuni, Ramah and Pine Hill* **FREE!**

THE HIGHWAY 53 EXPRESS

FEBRUARY/MARCH 1994, ISSUE #55 A FREE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMMUNITIES AROUND HIGHWAY 53 IN NEW MEXICO

ER-0018

Raise The Roof!

from Northwest New Mexico Fighting Back

INCREASE INTEREST RATES OR.... IS IT ANOTHER FIRE SPITTIN', HEAD MASHIN' MOVIE PRODUCED BY ARNOLD SCHWARZNEGER???

NO!! RAISE THE ROOF, is not actions related to increase of interest rates or another hit busting, face mashing movie produced by Arnold Schwarzneger. RAISE THE ROOF, in collaboration with Northwest New Mexico Fighting Back, Inc. (located in Gallup, New Mexico), is a Zuni Tribal effort to decreases the demand for substance abuse (i.e. alcohol, domestic violence, gang activities) in their community. The moving force behind this effort are Zuni Teens and the Zuni Fighting Back Association; with support from the Zuni Tribal Council, RMCH Behavior Health Service, Public Health Programs, NM Sate Historical Program and PRivate finding (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) whose common mission is to reduce the demand of Substance Abuse and related crimes in communities across the country.

Councilman, Edward Wato, Sr., of Zuni, NM, who also sits on Northwest New Mexico Fighting Back's Executive Board, is helping in leading the charge, to engage Zuni Tribal members, the Private Sector, and the State and Federal agencies whose goals, parallel Councilman Wato's: to reduce the demand for substance abuse and establish a continuum of effective aftercare treatment. Councilman Wato stated that he was intSome of Councilman Wato's allies, from within the Zuni Tribal community, are Martha Wato, (an activist against Substance Abuse, who has twenty years of experience working with others to bring about change to all Native people) and Cedric Lupee, (Community Service Director, working with Tribal Courts to get people to perform community work, rather than spending time in jail to pay off their court fine. The courts "Community Service Workers" will provide labor when the Zuni Teen Center is reconditioned this spring. Working closely with the Zuni Youth Programs, as Intervention Specialists, are Mark and Huberta Martinez, Delbert Quam and Laurie Billman. Activities will be youth focused and will be guided by the Youth themselves. Another Fighting Backer is Virginia Quam who will be providing Zuni community members awareness and educational efforts about substance abuse. These Zuni People believe in community involvement.

Funding from the federal Centers for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), provided an opportunity to develop a public awareness project whereby the youth and the Tribal leaders were able to collaborate and produce a video documentary, a poster (HELP RAISE THE ROOF), informational brochures, and printed T-Shirts, jackets, and caps to promote awareness outside Zuni community about "RAISE THE ROOF". An-

Residents say no to missle flights

Members of the Zuni Mountain Coalition (ZMC) met on Saturday, February 12, to discuss their concerns about the US Army's proposal to launch scud-like missiles form Fort Wingate near Gallup.

People were most alarmed by the prospect of booster rockets and aborted missiles dropping out of the sky onto the Zuni Mountains and the El Malpais National Monument. Those not directly in the booster drop zones were also worried given the scud's history of malfunctioning and inaccuracy.

One area resident, a retired military officer with missile test range background, pointed out to the group that booster recovery operations would entail closing off the entire surrounding area and involve thousands of soldiers with heavy equipment for as long as several days.

ZMC President Mary Lou Jones expressed outrage at being told the Army doesn't have time to hold public meetings in Ramah, closest town to the booster drop zones.

The group agreed to seek the advice of an attorney and to attend the public meeting in Gallup on Tuesday February 22nd, 7PM at the Holiday Inn, 2915 Highway 66 West.

The Army is also taking comments by calling 1-800-603-3030 or writing Commander - U.S. Army Base, David C. Hafley, P.O. Box 1500, Huntsville, Ala. 35807-3801. For more information, contact Mary Lou Jones, 285-5018 or Denis Dixon, 783-4271.

Missle Meeting at Ramah Navajo Chapter to be held March 16 at 6:30 p.m.

After receiving bitter criticism by area residents at the Gallup meeting, Army officials have planned a meeting at the Ramah Navajo Chapter on March 16 at 6:30 p.m. Area residents were upset at having to travel over 70 miles one way to the Gallup meeting on a snowy evening.

Army officials will be at the Chapter from 9:00 a.m. till noon, and from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. to answer questions before the meeting.

ER-0019

TO:

FROM: Ken & Pam Adams
Rt 2 Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321

SUBJECT: Proposed Theater Missile Defence Testing by the U.S. Army at Fort Wingate Army Depot, New Mexico (TMD)

At the Army's town meeting in Gallup, NM. on February 22, 1994, I had the opportunity to witness another of our military's fiascos. The Environmental Impact Study (EIS) that was presented did not address nor consider any of the important issues concerning ecosystem management. The environmental consequences have not been carefully considered. Indeed they have been ignored. Listed below are some of the environmental resources issues the Army has chosen to disregard.

1

Biological Resources:

In this high desert area, many species of plants and animals live and survive only because they are undisturbed by man and machine. The rugged terrain affords their ecosystem protection. The Army does not realize the strong ties that bind the ancient and more modern cultures to this land. The Army chooses to ignore the historic past that they were a part of and the distrust they created by the displacement of so many peoples and cultures. New and intriguing archeological sites are still being discovered but are left undisturbed so that future generations will be able to marvel at the rich heritage of the Southwest.

2

Cultural Resources:

Here again the Army EIS fails to understand the delicate nutrient-poor soils of the high desert and the plants that, with their root systems, protect it from erosion. One 1100 pound booster rocket could in all likelihood destroy Lava Tubes in El Malpais. These tubes are some of the longest in the world. The Army has long stated that all hazardous materials would be removed from El Malpais. The National Park Service is still finding unexploded bombs from World War II. The porous, sandy soils of the area would allow unspent fuels to penetrate deep into the ground water supply. Chemicals and pesticides used in farming during the 1940's and 50's are now reaching underground water supplies, thus threatening life itself

3

Geology/Soils:

4

Hazardous Material/ Waste:

5

6

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Return to Contents

ER-0019

Health & Safety: There are few, if any, persons willing to evacuate and leave their homes, farms, and ranches to the potentially disastrous results of a booster rocket or aborted launch crashing into their homes, livestock, or property. I do not believe that the Army realizes how large the number of people who live in this area is and the number of people who do not have ready access to telephones or electricity that would provide communications. 7

Noise: The intrusion of noise from fixed wing and rotary wing military aircraft would be disruptive to the ranchers' livestock, wildlife, and the natural beauty of this area. 8

Socioeconomics: There are many businesses in this area that are dependent on the constant flow of tourists and residents for their income. Many are self-employed or seasonally employed. They are marginally productive even in the best of economic times. There will not be very many tourists willing to spend their time waiting for the roads to open; they will seek another route. Residents in this area depend on the merchants and their goods. The failure of any business will not only force a hardship on the owners but it will also be a hardship to those of us who reside in the area. 9

Infrastructure/ Transportation: New Mexico State Highway 53 is the only paved road that accesses directly from the New Mexico/Arizona state line to Grants, NM. It allows tourists and residents alike to visit two National Monuments, the Cibola National Forest, and the state operated Ramah Lake. Vital supplies such as gasoline, heating fuel, and grocery and food supplies are trucked in from Grants and Albuquerque via this road. Services such as police, fire, and ambulance all use this road. Air traffic would be halted thus preventing emergency services to hospitals in Albuquerque. Traffic backups caused by the clogged highway would prevent the rapid response to forest fires created by booster rockets falling in remote or inaccessible areas. The loss of habitat from such fires could destroy an ecosystem for a generation or more 10 11 12

Water Resources: Water in this area is a precious and valuable resource. The sandy soil and porous lava rock beneath the surface can absorb liquids very rapidly and make chemical spills totally unrecoverable. The loss of just one aquifer due to these rocket fuel spills could and would affect the lives and livelihoods of New Mexicans for many generations to come. The damage to the ecosystem, sport fishing, cattle and sheep ranching, and the life style of those who have spent large amounts of money developing well-water systems would be adversely affected. 13 14

ER-0019

In closing, it must be brought out that the United States Army designed and executed this EIS. They are wholly responsible for, and they pay the wages of, those persons investigating and reporting the EIS. This alone should make the designs and findings of the EIS suspect and, in fact, fraudulent. Public hearings have not met the legal standards set for such events. Questions concerning the claims of property owners who may be vandalized or whose property may be damaged during evacuation have not been satisfactorially answered. This area is islolated and has many small forrestry roads by which vandals and theives can easily evade detection. Other concerns have not been clearly defined such as: the consequences of the destruction of in-flight missles and the area of their impact or the impact area of boosters; the loss of productivity of Federal, New Mexico, and County agencies (BIA, BLM, NPS, Forestry Service, NM Fish & Game, State Highway Dept., County Roads, etc.) and the cost of that unproductivity to taxpayers; the loss in tourist dollars to local businesses and the loss of good will and good public relations have not been addressed; and the long term effects on ecosystem management plans seem to be of little or no concern to the Army. 15 16 17 18

New Mexicans have had a long history of patriotic response to the needs of our Federal government, yet this trust has lead only to deceit. In the 1860's, the Navajo's were marched to Fort Sumner where they were ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed. It is fortunate that Colonel "Kit" Carson did not succeed in destroying these proud warriors. We are fortunate because the Navajo Code Talkers, all volunteers, helped defeat the Japanese war machine in the Pacific. These returning heros could not even qualify for Veterans Administration home loans; they could not even tell anyone what they had done during the war. In the Battle of Battaan, New Mexican units were the first to be sent and the first to be forced to march to their deaths. The farmers and ranchers of the White Sands area were asked, for patriotic reasons, to abandon their ancestral homes, for the duration of World War II. Few were properly compensated for their lands and homes.

The Federal government has long been deceitful when asked about the risks involving nuclear, biological, and chemical experimentation. In the 1950's military personnel and civilians were needlessly exposed to radiation; in the 1960's, unsuspecting civilians were exposed to the hallucinogenic drug LSD, which resulted in the death of at least one person, and civilians in metropolitan areas were exposed to air-borne biological agents; in the 1970's, the Mai-Lai massacre and the Agent Orange coverup were unmasked; and now in the 1990's, the military continues this tradition of deceit by trying to coverup radiological, chemical, and biological exposure of our troops during Desert Storm. 19

The military can not be permitted to destroy the tranquility, the socioeconomics, and the ecosystem. These are the entities that bring artists, photographers, and over 90,000 tourists each year to this part of New Mexico. Not one positive aspect of these TMD tests has been raised by any citizen. No longer can the military be permitted carte-blanche acceptance for any experiments. No longer can the military be held unaccountable for its actions. No longer can the military be permitted to hide behind the phrase, "National Security" 20

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JIM BACA
Governor

ER-0020

March 16, 1994

Ms. Mary Lou Jones
P.O. Box 30
San Rafael, New Mexico 87051

Dear Ms. Jones,

A previous commitment prevents me from attending the public hearing on missile testing proposed to be conducted over New Mexico.

Let me emphasize that I am highly skeptical of the need for more military missile testing over our state. We already have too much land locked up for military use. As Director of the United States Bureau of Land Management, I resisted creation of more military reservations on our public lands. In this case, I hope and recommend that the Department of Defense explore other ways of testing these missiles -- alternatives that will not endanger either the people or lands of New Mexico. 1

I applaud your commitment to your community and our state.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Baca

Jim Baca

2400 Rio Grande Blvd. NW, Suite 1-211, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104-3222

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EU-0001

16 March 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CCSD-EN-V, P O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Salt Lake City Hearing Participants

My name is Joseph Gelo and I now live in Sandy, Utah. I was a resident of Moab, Utah from 1963 to 1982, when the economic depression in Southeast Utah made it prudent for me to return to full-time work in the aerospace industry. My wife and I are property owners and business persons in Emery, Grand and San Juan counties and, with our children, operate three small business corporations in Moab, Utah. One business is tourist oriented and two receive benefit from the tourist industry. We have customers, relatives and friends in the Southeast Utah area. I first came to Utah in 1963 as the Chief of Launch Operations for Atlantic Research Corporation on the Air Force Athena Program. At that time, our contract called for installation of the Athena-peculiar assembly, test and launch equipment, and to build and launch 77 re-entry test vehicles over the flight path from the Green River Launch Complex to the target area on White Sands Missile Range. For various reasons, the program was extended and over 140 Athena missiles were launched over the inland range flight path, provided an inflow of many millions of dollars to the Southeast Utah economy at a time when it was badly needed. The first missile was launched in February, 1964 and the final Athena launch from Green River occurred in September, 1973. The program was completed with an excellent safety record. On many occasions, two or three missiles were launched during a single launch window in order to reduce mission support costs and to minimize inconvenience to citizens that had to be cleared from several areas along the flight path. 1

During my aerospace career, which began in 1952, I have been involved in a key technical and management position in over 500 missile launches at White Sands Missile Range, Green River Launch Complex, NASA Wallops Island Launch Facility, Wake Island Launch Facility, and the Kwajalein Missile Range Launch Facility on the island of Roi-Namur. In my years of experience I progressed from a military missile test technician to field engineer, to Chief of Launch Operations, to Base Manager, to Manager of Launch Services with launch operations at three launch facilities. During the last 10 years prior to retirement, I was the Product Line Director responsible for designing and building the nuclear event survivable mobile system for the satellite ground stations (18-wheelers) for the world-wide missile launch detection system.

EU-0001

From the knowledge and experience base described above, I am more qualified than most people to form an educated opinion on the technical suitability of the Green River and Ft. Wingate flight path to the White Sands Missile Range intercept testing area. I am very knowlegable in missile ground safety and flight safety implementation. I understand missile tracking systems and the real time displays, which show missile position and timing relative to the predicted flight path as well as the continuous instantaneous impact prediction data to the flight safety officer. I know how the missile structural integrity and missile failure detection systems are implemented, such that a missile flight can be terminated even before a deviation from the predicted flight path can be detected by external tracking systems.

In addition, I am well aware of the benefits of an over land range test area. The Green River to White Sands flight path was chosen for a number of reasons. Primary among those reasons were (1) to reduce program costs by using the technical assets already installed on the White Sands Missile Range, (2) to prevent the Russians from gaining knowledge of our re-entry systems technology development, and (3) to take advantage of the logistics advantages and reduced costs attendant to a Continental United States launch site. Relative to the security issue, I have witnessed the highly-instrumented Russian ships standing off our Pacific Ocean launch site, ready to intercept mission data and to compete with Navy payload recovery personnel for recovery of highly sensitive payloads. 2 3 4

With the knowledge and understanding of missile systems technology and launch operations presented herein, and with confidence that the program can be conducted in a way that reasonably addresses the effects on business and the public, I am pleased to speak in favor of conducting the Theater Missile Defense test program utilizing the Green River and Ft. Wingate launch sites. I have received a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). I have read a number of newspaper accounts of previous public hearings. It was evident in some of the articles that incorrect information was presented or there were errors in the articles. I am writing this letter without the benefit of hearing the Army's presentation which I presume will occur at the beginning of the Salt Lake City hearing. I hope that presentation will provide information and assurances regarding test program ground and flight safety, economic benefits to be experienced by the local areas, and compensation to those persons who will experience occasional inconvenience due to area evacuation requirements. I personally do not believe that there will be a significant effect on tourism as a result of this program. Some of the information referenced above is presented in the Draft EIS, but I would be surprised if even ten percent of the various hearing attendees have seriously reviewed the document. 5 6

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EU-0001

When, not if, the next Persian Gulf-type conflict occurs, we can expect that the enemy will not be limited to such an unsophisticated missile as the SCUD proved to be. It is quite likely that tactical nuclear or chemical warheads will be used against our forces or our allies. The United States must have a defensive weapon that will intercept and destroy an incoming missile at higher altitude and much greater range than was possible with the Patriot anti-aircraft system. 7

Should any person desire to discuss the content of this letter with me, my address and phone number is listed below, and I am listed in the Salt Lake City phone directory.

Yours Truly,

Joseph W. Gelb

Joseph W. Gelb
9302 So. Tortellini Dr.
Sandy, Utah 84093
801/576-0782

EU-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. March 17, 1994

As a frequent visitor to the Central and South Eastern Utah I am very worried about the impact of any Missle testing activity both on my own and others time spent in this area; and also the damage that will occur from boosters landing in this area. 1

Many of us visitors to this area work full time with only a couple of weeks of vacation each year. Consequently I have always tried to maximize my time on my trips to the National and State parks and other public lands in the area. Sometimes Maximizing my precious time on my trips means I have little time to spare either meeting others at the start or returning. Arrival time can be unforgiving when I am using a river or bicycling premise late returns could become dangerously late if a 10 minute delay and the resulting conjested traffic add much time to the return. 2

Many of us people who drive the engines of Utah's high technology industry are here because of the Natural Treasures convenient for limited recreation time, please do not disturb the missles in Utah. 3

Your Name Ronald P. KANNIKAR

Address 1060 4th Ave, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-4122
Street City / State / Zip Code 4

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EU-0003

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

3/17/94

ONE OF MY GREATEST PLEASURES IS SPENDING TIME HIKING, RAFTING AND BACKPACKING IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN UTAH. IN MY OPINION, THE PROPOSAL TO LAUNCH MISSILES AND CONDUCT SENSOR TESTING IN THE GREEN RIVER AREA WOULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT LAND QUALITY AS WELL AS CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES. I AM OPPOSED TO THIS ACTIVITY AND STRONGLY URGE YOU TO WITHDRAW SUCH ACTION. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF MY COMMENT.

SINCERELY

Vera A. Haput

1

2

3

Your Name VERA NAPUTI

Address 1060 4TH AVENUE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84103-4122

Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EU-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1

2

Your Name [illegible]

Address [illegible]

Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EU-0005

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Putting a missile launch complex in southeast Utah would be an environmental and economic disaster.

The desert ecosystem is teeming with life, but it is a fragile system that would be seriously impacted by the noise, pollution, debris, and booster retrieval activity.

Tourism is currently a $3 billion business in Utah, and may become even more prominent in our economic future. It would be a serious set-back to our efforts to promote tourism if it becomes known that our beautiful parks in the southeast part of the state are sometimes inaccessible because of missile target practice.

1

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4

Your Name Carol Withrow

Address 519 Northmont Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84103
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EU-0006

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Canyonlands is a beautiful area but so also is the proposed alternative drop site north and south of the Park. There are beautiful, natural and peaceful areas that I can go to whenever I can. I keep a calendar in my work area (a windowless cubicle) every year of scenes of Southern Utah. This gets me through every day; looking and remembering the absolute quiet and stillness and beauty. I have camped on these lands and heard nothing in the early morning but coyotes.

I'm regards to closing I-70. Have you ever sat in a car for four, one hour in either 20° or 90°?

1

2

Your Name BINNIE L. JOHNSON

Address 2452 W. 1800 N., CLINTON, UTAH 84015
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EU-0007

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Our national parks should remain accessable to the public and never be restricted due to testing in the vicinity. Furthermore, the environmental impact of debris, noise and general disturbance of a peaceful land set aside for the american people to enjoy would be surely encroached upon. Alot of the safety measures rely on contacting persons in the area and assuming compliance from them. These remote recreation areas afford a style of "back country" living / camping that makes it impossible to ensure that everyone has had sufficient notice and ample opportunity to "evacuate". What a nice way to plan a back country experience - around a bombing schedule. Look elsewhere.

1

2

3

4

Your Name Rhonda Devereaux

Address 380 N. center St (Street) SLC, UT 84103 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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EU-0008

3-14-94,

Gentlemen,

I just bhought I'd write and express my presant views regarding the proposal to fly missils over Canyonlands National Park, and say that I'm not at all in favor of it. 1

It simply doesn't make sence to do anything like dhis near any national treasure such as Canyonlands National Park or Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. 2

There are many other places where missils can be flown without hurtbig anything--the Bonneville Salt Flats for one example. 3

The Forest Service warns hikers constantly about avalanche explosives that have not gone off or "duds", and these missils would be far bigger than any avalanche explosive, and Canyonlands National Park is far more remote than Wasatch National Forest, as well as avalanche control work is needed--where as missils are not.

This is at least twice that Canyonlands National Park has been "in trouble". The first time was the nuclear dump. This is the second time, and this is just to much.

I am an avid hiker and camper, and a member of the Wasatch Mountain Club, and would like very much to see this area left as it is now forever.

There should also DEFINITELY be hearings here in Salt Lake City on this issue. 4

sincerly,
your friend,
Randy Long,

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EU-0009

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I strongly oppose the proposed Theater Defense Extended Test Range. I listened to the presentation & my conclusion is the Army doesn't have a clue as to the area they have "studied."

Again I oppose the proposed launches.

1

Your Name Susan Corth

Address 6000 N. East Capitol St SLC Ut 84103
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EU-0010

Environmental Impact Statement (TMD)

Utahns are here tonight for another Environmental Impact Statement gathering. This is getting to be a habit - meeting with the military about projects that are a detriment to our state. Over the years we have met to discuss the biological testing of pathogens and toxins at the Dugway Proving Grounds or the storage or destruction of weapons at the Tooele Army Depot also the nuclear waste storage plans for the INEL in Idaho, this nuclear spent fuel travels through Utah on its way to INEL.

1

Many of us are aware that the Cold War is over but the military seems to need more money each year. We are told the 1995 military budget is $264 billion which is a 2.8 billion increase from the 1994 budget. New weapons systems are being designed and built each day. In reality, the nebulas enemy, out there, appears to be local and regional wars based on long standing regional and ethnic hatreds (43 of them last year). This proposed missile won't solve any of these wars.

2

The missile-launch facility proposed near Green River, Utah is one more military detriment to the sate of Utah. When we hear most Green River residents support the army's plan to test there, I believe were talking about people who want jobs. Usually local support for these military projects is "bottom line" jobs, not patriotism, not fear of an enemy, but jobs for locals and to improve the local economy. Good reasons, wrong kind of jobs.

3

As you hold up traffic on Interstate 70 while this missile sails by, perhaps you could veer to the east by Arches National Park and zing the thing through Delicate Arch. We Utahns could note on our 1996 Centennial license plates UTAH, HOME OF THE DELICATE ARCH MISSILE TESTING GROUND. Good for tourism, an important part of our Utah's economy.

Of course, this is not what we want, we don't want this missile tested in our delicate, fragile desert eco-system in Southern Utah. Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park are two of the most exquisite landscapes in our national park systems. We are told Grand Canyon doesn't want helicopters flying over its space, I wonder how they would feel about accepting your military missile project.

Rosemary A. Holt
1589 Devonshire Drive
SLC, Utah 84108

Women Concerned/Utahns United

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EU-0011

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It truly boggles my mind that a proposal to increase our "Security" should sacrifice one of our countries last great places. The Canyonlands Country is Utahs fastest growing recreation destination. Hikers, mountain bikers, rafters, canoeists, ORV users, skiers, sightseers, photographers, and a myriad other visitors to the area would face unreasonable restrictions & delays that run counter to the freedom of open space that draws them there. In the first place A&E the risk to damaging archaeological and geological treasures, and the negative "impact" of this proposal makes the rejection of this proposal for non-[illegible] impractical. I suggest that the military look at the island range alternatives, and drop this proposal.

1

2

3

4

Your Name WILLIAM J. NICHOLS

Address 1149 S. DOUGLAS ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84109

Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
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EU-0012

3-17-94

I Strongly oppose the Theater Missile Defence extended Test Range Proposal.
Donna Yunse

1

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EU-0013

From: Cherry Wong
1509 E. Spring Leaf Dr
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

Re: TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS

Gentlemen:

Thankyou for holding this hearing in the major population center of Utah. Some of us who visit southern Utah and direct our guests there are concerned about the closure of highways and/or parks to facilitate test events.

This statement is opposed to off-range missle launches from Greenriver, Utah. The Draft EIS considers 3 other launch sites — all from sea-based platforms. All three have less potential of hazardous impacts on the flight corridor beneath the missile and the boosters that fall from them. Your plan for researching and analyzing impacts does suggest that there will be debris. This indicates that at least two of the alternative testing sites are more appropriate.

I am also concerned about having wide corridors of off-range land and air appropriated for military testing. I think the proposed plans for such overflights are not a good idea. C Wong

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

EU-0014

Please type or print your writing

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

A) re Pg 2-3 Please discuss (disclose) the mention of decapitation army TMD

B) Bush recreation for players

C) request final EIS

D) request background card test copy (on tracks) who are they?

E) suppose threat is a rogue asteroid. how would the system work against such a threat

F) suppose threat is an ICBM from Russia launched over land

G) Weight of interceptor could test be the project

H) where does the testing differ from Patriot control testing? Be specific

Your Name FNA NI-HS

Address Box 11999 S-C, UT 84147
Street City / State / Zip Code

COPY OF Request
Pg 0-2
13 RECEIVED
50 NOTED
WHY ILIAS FINAL SAY OUTSIDE THE PROJECT

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

THANK -YOU

1 2 3 4 5

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EU-0014

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

(E) INITIAL VIEW OF ALL LAUNCH & IMPACT RANGES (PRE SELECTED)

(J) BACKGROUND VANDAL - HERA B - THAAD - PATRIOT (PAC 2) ERINT - ARM / JAGUAR - HUMAN REQUIREMENTS = DEVELOP. CHRONOLOGY =

(K) DISCUSS SITUATIONS OF A BIO PAYLOAD
" " OF A CHEM PAYLOAD
WOULD A NUKE SITUATION HAVE A RADIOLOGICAL SIGNATURE ?

(L) WOULD (ORIGINAL CAPTURED) NK US ITEMS BE TESTED ?

(M) THE DAMAGE PATTERN OF A BOMB ON THE LAND - CRATERING ~~SEE~~ PATTERN VIA LAUNCH - OUTER ALTITUDE LIFT REQUIRED WHAT DOES THE BOOSTER / WEIGHT

Your Name FAA NCAS

Address Box 11999 Street

SLC, UT 84142 City / State / Zip Code

(N) A CHRONOLOGY OF THIS PROJECT WHERE DID INITIAL IDEA COME FROM OUT OF WHAT WORKING GROUP ?

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

THANK YOU

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9

(O) HARD COPY OF EIS FLOW SHEET & SCHEDULE

EU-0014

(P) IF A BOMBER FALLS IN A NAVY PARK OR TRAIN WAS THE DEPT OF INTERIOR NOTIFIED TO GIVE COMMENT RE POSSIBLE DAMAGE

10

(Q) DOES THE ARMY THINK A BOMB DROP ZONE NEAR OR ON THE LAND OF A NAVY PARK OR MUST WILL FLY WITH THE ARMY PUBLIC THE CONGRESS THE EXECUTIVE - INTERAGENCY IN THE THOUGH PROCESS OF DOD USA OFFICIAL OF THIS SUBJECT -

11

(R) WILL THE ARMY PAY ($) TO CIVILIANS FOR INCIDENTS ETC

12

(R1) IF $ WHY NOT -

(S) IF OR NOT/ WAS THE DECISION HOW WOULD SUCH A DECISION AFFECT NAVY SECURITY

13

(S1) — WHAT WOULD BE THE RESPONSE OF USARMY IF THIS OPTION WAS ~~BEE~~ IMPLEMENTED

(T) THANK YOU IN ADVANCE

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EU-0015

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

YOUR PROPOSED FLIGHT PATH & BOOSTER DROP ZONES FROM GREEN RIVER TO WHITE SANDS FOLLOWS ONE OF THE BUSIEST TOURIST CORRIDORS IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY. IT IS UNREASONABLE TO EXPECT THE MANY FOREIGN TOURISTS INTO U.S. CANYONLANDS & OTHER NATIONAL PARKS TO WORK AROUND YOUR PRIVATE USE OF PUBLIC LAND. LIKEWISE RIVER RUNNERS & BACKPACKERS, BY THE NATURE OF THEIR BACKCOUNTRY ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA, SHOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO LEAVE THEIR CITIZEN OWNED PUBLIC LANDS FOR MILITARY OBJECTIVES. I SUGGEST YOU WORK WITHIN THE MILITARY LANDS ALOTTED TO YOU.

I SUPPORT WHOLE HEARTEDLY THE STATEMENT ON BSP. KAREN SHEPARD READ AT THIS MEETING

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2

3

Your Name SUZANNE STORER

Address 1799 NAVAJO DR OGDEN, UT 84403
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

EU-0016

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1) The small but finite risk of malfunction represents an unacceptable risk to the people, wildlife, ancient artifacts, and the natural resources of this area.

2) How will non English speaking Navajos in remote areas be notified and their safety assured?

Please consider alternatives which might provide greater safety to the people & resources of the area. Let's avoid an American Chernobyl.

1

2

3

4

5

Your Name Mara Scott, MD

Address University of Utah Health Science Center
Street
SLC, UT 84132
City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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2.3
Written Comments

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MW-0001

DM001

Carson Forest Watch
Box 15 Llano, NM • 87543 • 505-587-28

Feb.4,1994

Commander - US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Al. 35807-3801

On behalf of our citizens group in New Mexico, the following are our comments regarding the Draft EIS for the Theater Missle Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range Proposal. (Jan.28,1994).

The Draft EIS for this proposed action fails to comply with NEPA and Federal environmental law and regulation because it segments the proposal, as described in the TMD Vo. II, Appendix C - Federal Laws and Regulations. 1

In this section, it is disclosed that several environmental studies for related actions have not been completed, as well as disclosing that the EIS for the TMD Programmatics Life-Cycle was only completed in Jan.1994. Under Appendix B - NEPA Compliance, it is disclosed that certain related TMD actions either do not have completed NEPA analysis, or will be analyzed at a future time. This fails to comply with the requirements for NEPA compliance, under the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. Past, present, and future actions MUST be addressed in the NEPA document, under cumulative effects. The failure to include ALL possible impacts and forseeable actions related to this program into this Draft EIS is a significant violation of NEPA. 2

MW-0001

In addition, since the EIS for the entire TMD Program was only recently completed in Jan. of 1994 - adequate time was not allowed to evaluate this EIS, nor allow appeal of this document by concerned parties. Thus - tiering this Draft EIS to such a recently completed document is unacceptable, and insufficient. 3

The entire tiering explanation in Appendix B of Vol. II for the Draft EIS for the TMD is inadequate, and points to the failure to fully comply with NEPA in this matter. It is clear from the discussion in this Appendix regarding the method used for tiering of documents and proposed actions, that the US Army is attempting to avoid full compliance with Federal law through segmenting and piecemealing of the various proposed actions that relate to this entire project. Such tiering and separations of release times for the various programs and their related environmental documentation is not acceptable. Under NEPA - even later, site-specific proposals MUST be addressed, analyzed, disclosed, and evaluated in the same document. This serious failure to include ALL possible future related actions, such as Decommissioning, Program Development Support Activities, and Installation Developments, etc. - as discussed in Vol II - Appendix B violates NEPA. 4

Thus - the entire Draft EIS for this proposal is unacceptable, incomplete, and a serious violation of NEPA. A new, complete document needs to be prepared, which fully complies with CEQ regulations for cumulative effects and disclosure. 5

Additionally, the Draft document is deficient in its analysis of the effects of the proposed action upon wildlife and T and E and Sensitive species and their habitats. In nearly every case - the Draft EIS fails to adequately address the impacts of the proposed action, dismissing possible accidents and hazardous materials waste releases as very unlikely. This is not acceptable, and not based upon any adequate documentation or data. 6 7 8

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MW-0001

The US Armys past track record of accidents, hazardous waste releases, safety violations, environmental non-compliance, etc. MUST all be addressed in this Draft EIS - and it was not. In nearly EVERY Army military test facility in the U.S., there have been releases of hazardous wastes, safety problems, serious accidents, and contamination of natural resources. The failure to identify these past problems, and to address what mitigation measures were taken, and to disclose how this project WOULD BE ANY DIFFERENT - all point to the serious deficiency of this Draft EIS. 9

In addition to the failure to disclose past environmental non-compliance and missle test problems to the public - the Draft EIS fails to address the issue of economic effects to local communities (including human, plant, animal, and soil, air, and water - the entire ecosystem) - of possible accidents, and hazardous materials release. Only the so-called positive economic benefits of the proposed action were discussed. Nowhere were the adverse effects of this entire proposed project discussed or disclosed. The adverse impacts of release of hazardous materials, missile accidents, sound impacts, and the entire associated problems of this program upon the ecosystem were not disclosed. 10 11 12 13

The adverse impacts of this proposed action upon a community are MANY - the disturbance to wildlife and human populations, the loss of recreational income and opportunities, the damage to quality of life, etc. etc. were not addressed. There is a SIGNIFICANT potential for adverse impacts to communities from this proposed program - which were NOT addressed in this Draft document. 14 15 16

Additionally, the economic costs of this proposed action were not adequately disclosed. This project will cost BILLIONS of dollars - PUBLIC dollars. This tremendous cost and expense will be paid for by the American public. The huge financial burden of this proposal needs to be fully addressed in this document - and it was not. The loss of money to other critical governmental programs, the high financial costs to the American public, the waste of public money to support a very questionable and un-necessary program with high environmental risks - all these issues must be fully disclosed and considered, under NEPA - and they were not. 17

MW-0001

The Draft document failed to disclose the economic AND environmental impacts of this prosed action - FOR EVERY ALTERNATIVE. This is a failure to comply with CEQ regulations and thus, renders this Draft EIS inadequate and incomplete. A new, comprehensive and adequate document MUST be completed - and submitted to the public for review. Anything less is a violation of NEPA, and cause for appeal and Federal court action. 18

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this proposal. We hope the US Army will prepare an adequate environmental document for this project - however, this is highly unlikey, given the past record of this agency, as well as the bias of the preparers of this document. This project was NEVER proposed by the American people, nor deemed necessary to our nations best interest. It is merely another of the militarys pork barrel projects - and a waste of both tax-payer money, and our national resources. 19

The American people have for years demanded a reduction in our defense spending and budget. This project fails to comply with the wishes of the American people - and, once again, shows the US Armys disregard for the political reality of the world situation.

The Cold War is over, there are significant global environmental problems facing our entire planet, and the U.S. defense spending is the cause of much of these problems. It is time for a change in direction - and the American people no longer support such wasteful and destructive military projects such as this one being proposed. 20

This Draft EIS - in addition to failing to comply with Federal law - is unacceptable as a proposal. It is un-necessary and un-needed and UN-WANTED!! We urge the US Army to withdraw this flawed proposal, and redirect its efforts to the immediate and necessary clean-up of contaminated miliary installations throughout the world. This was also not addressed in the Draft EIS - and should be. The existing military waste sites and associated missile programs need to be included and addressed in this environmental document and their impacts looked at comprehensively under one document. 21

Sincerely,
Joanie Berde for Carson Forest Watch

(hundreds of members throughout rural northern New Mexico)

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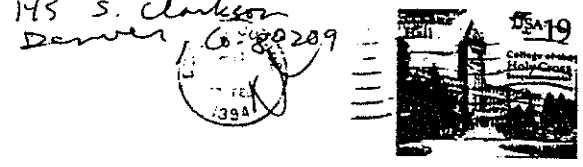
MW-0002



DM003

CSSD-EN-V
DAVID HASLEY
Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
35807

Dear Sir,
I've been looking through the Draft Envir. Impact Statement for theatre missile defense, and note on page 5-3 that you're going to decide between 4 sites for the testing. I think you should have considered another alternative – not testing at all. Why test 100 missiles when no enemy has capability to launch any at us now?
Sincerely, M. D. Rea

1

DM005

MW-0003

November 18, 1993

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I was very distressed to read that the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command wishes to launch missiles from Green River, Utah, to White Sands Missile Base in New Mexico.

The booster rockets from these missiles would apparently fall at Hatch Point, which includes proposed wilderness areas at Harts Draw and Hatch Wash. The military reportedly hopes to fire about 80 such missiles between 1994 and 1999.

I strongly feel that booster rockets should not be falling on proposed wilderness areas!

1

Please oppose and work to stop these missile launchings.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,
June Ringer
June Ringer

129 East Fairview Ave., Apt. 2
Glendale, CA 91207

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MW-0004

DMO11

William J Meikle
3301 Arvilla Ave NE
Albuquerque NM 87110

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I received the TMD documents, thank you. The enclosed article appeared in the morning paper on the indicated date.

I have only read a few pages of the EIS. These impressions are almost entirely derived from my newspaper & opinion journal reading since WW II.

1) The Patriot missile was not properly engineered & sensored.

2) What saved our face was the inferior quality of the Scud missile.

3) Bloviating about the Gulf War missile results at the time lowered Armed Forces credibility. Dribbling out the Patriot data! — the impression's there, whatever the facts — impacted adversely.

4) Solid rocket propulsion needs another belt of technical expertise. Get another Simon Ramo. Put another Rickover in charge. The overall package needs help. 100 shots is overly generous.

I worked as a chemist in the powder plants from 1942 off & on till 1956.

Sincerely,
Bill Meikle

1

MW-0004

Missile Tests May Dump Debris on N.M.

Rural Residents Voice Opposition

By John Fleck
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

Scud-like U.S. Army missiles could be launched later this year from Fort Wingate, near Gallup, to White Sands Missile Range, dropping spent rocket engines over the Zuni Mountains and El Malpais National Monument, according to an Army report released this week.

White Sands is one of four test ranges studied over the past year by the Army for a new missile defense program. It is the leading candidate because it is the only overland range of the four.

Beginning later this year, 12-foot-long, 1,100-pound rocket boosters could fall on National Forest, Ramah Navajo Reservation and El Malpais National Monument land in the sparsely populated area south of Grants, according to a draft environmental report on the proposed tests.

Hearing Planned

The Army plans eight public meetings on its draft environmental report on a proposal to launch missiles from Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range. Three of those hearings are planned for New Mexico — Feb. 22 in Gallup, Feb. 23 in Crownpoint and March 1 in Shiprock.

MORE: See RESIDENTS on PAGE A8

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MW-0004

Residents Oppose Tests

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

The report, published by the Army this week, is the military's first public acknowledgement that spent booster rockets would be dropped in New Mexico if the plan goes forward.

The Army is preparing an evacuation plan for the area during the tests, said spokesman Ed Vaughn, making the risk to the public zero.

That provides little consolation to area residents.

"This really upsets me terribly," said Mary Lou Jones, president of the Zuni Mountain Coalition, a group of residents who have fought to preserve the rural area.

Rolland Ellsworth, vice president of the Ramah Chapter of the Navajo Nation, said the chapter has not been approached by the Army about the inclusion of their land in the booster drop zone.

But it is likely that livestock owners among the Ramah Reservation's 3,000 residents would look askance at missile debris raining down on them while they are out tending their stock, Ellsworth said.

"I'm sure they would be opposed to something coming down out of the sky," Ellsworth said in a telephone interview.

In the tests, Army researchers would lob a target missile, similar to the Scuds used by Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, toward a military test range.

New high-tech defense systems similar to the Patriots used against the Scuds in Israel and Saudi Arabia will be used to try to shoot down the incoming missile.

The tests' purpose is to develop new battlefield weapons to protect U.S. troops in future wars.

If tested in New Mexico, the missiles would be fired from Fort Wingate, a recently closed Army depot southeast of Gallup. As the missiles arch toward White Sands, they would drop their spent booster rockets over one of two areas designated as "booster drop zones."

The first is located in the Zuni Mountains and includes National Forest lands, some private land and a small corner of the Ramah Navajo Reservation.

The second drop zone spans El Malpais National Monument, a valley covered with rugged lava flows.

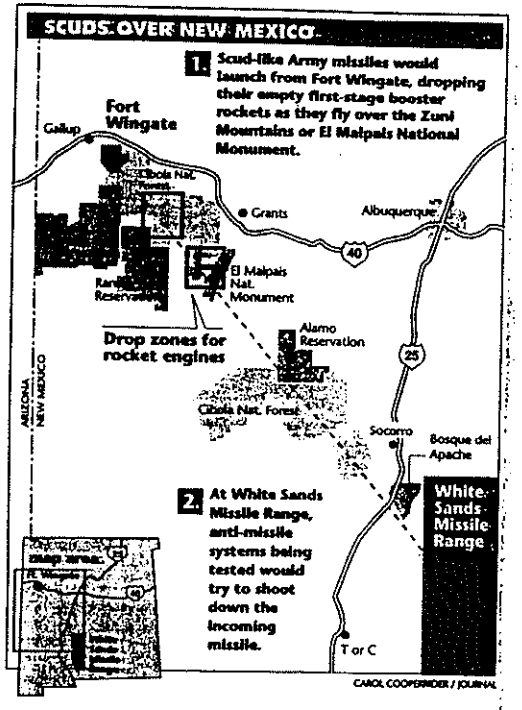
Opposition to similar missile debris in remote canyon country of Southeastern Utah led to congressional legislation outlawing missile tests there for at least the next year.

That leaves the New Mexico launch site as the Army's only current option for overland testing of its missile defense systems.

The other test ranges under consideration are over the ocean, and Army officials have said they prefer testing over land for at least some of the tests because it enables them to recover missile debris for analysis.

According to the draft Environmental Impact Statement released this week, the Army plans approximately 100 tests, beginning later this year and extending through the end of the decade.

More than one of the ranges being studied may be used for the tests, according to the report. The maximum test rate at any single test range is four tests per month.



MW-0005

DM 013

Paul Davis
Box 399
Ramah, NM 87321

Feb. 7, 1994

Mr. David C. Hasley
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Ark., 35807

Dear Sir:

We do not think that the missile firings will do any damage to our beautiful country here in western New Mexico, and in fact, may bring some much-needed funds into the community. 1 2

We do hate to see your misleading maps which have the Navajo Indian sections around Ramah included in a "reservation", which it is not. This land is checkerboard area, some being Navajo allotted land they are proud to control, some forest, some State, some belonging to anglo ranchers. 3

This is important to those of us who have struggled to put together ranches in the area over the last 45 years. Everytime anyone infers that this is a "reservation", it devalues all of this property.

Yours truly,

Paul Davis

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MW-0006

DM014

February 5 1994

Commander - U.S. Army Base

David a. Hafley

P.O. Box 1500

Huntsville Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Sir,

as a resident of Timberlake Road in Ronal, N.M. and apparently in the danger zone of your proposed missile launch from Fort Wingate, I am vehemently opposed to this action. 1

Although this area is not as populated as a town, homes of value have been built over the past fifteen years in the area surrounding Cibola National Forest. Damage to homes, wildlife, people and the environment (disasters), inflictable and probably unavoidable if this project goes through. 2

It is my understanding that this area was involved in a test site around fifteen years ago. Was the same type of missile used then? Were the residents given a notice? 3

I recently inquired why the residents did not oppose the project at that time, they stated that they did not know any better. I am pleased to inform you that our native americans, rural residents and professional people who reside here are knowledgable about their rights, the quality of the environment they chose to live in and will resist any effort to keep it that way.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Gallagher Box 64 Ronal N.M. 87321

MW-0007

Commander, U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command Feb 9, 94

Attn: CSSD-EN-V David Hasley

PO Box 1500

Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801 DM017

Dear Commander,

The proposal to drop missiles over the Canyon Rims/Canyonlands area in southeastern Utah must not become reality. Please do not allow the proposed TMD Extended Test Range flight tests in the Green River Launch Complex to take place. A No-action alternative for this possible project would be best. 1

The Canyonlands area is increasingly being visited by people from all over the world. Tourism to both the Federal and State Recreation areas is skyrocketing. Visitation to the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park went up 16% in one year, and continues to rise. In the EIS, there was mention that visitation to the area dropped off dramatically between Oct. and Feb. This is becoming no longer true; more and more use of the area extends on either side of the winter months. The busy months are not restricted to the warmer months, as in the past. In Dec. 94 during the latter part of the month, hundreds of visitors were using Canyonland Nat. Park every day. It would be unjust to have to close these recreational areas for the missile testing. Tourism would be greatly affected. 2

The environment in question contains many fragile and sensitive resources. The vegetation of the area requires many years of recovery once disturbed. Native stands of unique plant communities, such as the mat-saltbush community, should be left undisturbed. There grow in this vegetative zone plant species which are found no where else in the world but here, like the Cisco Woody aster, and others. 3

The last native herds of Bighorn Sheep should not be threatened any more than they already are (as well as a variety of other wildlife). There is no doubt that the missile flights 4

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MW-0007

would adversely impact the wildlife in the long run. Booster dropping would directly destroy plant and animal species. Moreover, entire sections of vital ecosystems could be highly disturbed. The retrieval of dropped gear with helicopters, (as stated in the EIS), would create even more noise pollution than the missiles themselves create, not to mention an overall disturbing effect. 5

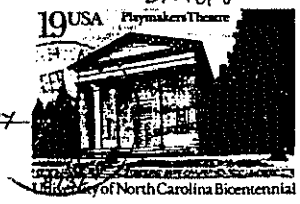
Southeastern Utah is one of the last remaining wild, remote areas of our nation. The red rock geologic wonders speak for themselves, and the natural and cultural resources abound. We cannot afford to disturb the last of our free and wild heritage with missile testing. Please let the canyon country be. Please do not pursue any missile testing over the Canyon Rims/Canyonlands areas.

Sincerely
Sonja Paspal
Sonja Paspal
31 La Sal Rd
Moab Ut 84532

MW-0008

Dm018

G. V. BAUMANN
783-4644
P. O. BOX 565
RAMAH NM 87321



Commander, U.S. Army Base
David C. Hadley
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala.
35807-3801

I oppose Missile Testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding Area" 1

= J. Fishman
Vera M. Baumann

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DM019

MW-0009

February 15, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
POB 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal

Dear Mr. Hasley:

In view of the negative impact missile testing will have on Southeast Utah per closing I-70 and dropping boosters on Canyonlands/Dead Horse Point Park areas, please consider eliminating Alternative 1 - WSMR from the list of prospective site candidates. 1

Booster retrieval and the resultant road construction, ecosystem interference and vehicular use will compromise the pristine, wilderness character of the affected areas. In addition, limiting access to these lands for extended periods during testing will dissuade recreationalists from wanting to visit. This will erode the growth of tourism on which much of the local economy is based. 2 3 4

Thank you.

John Savarese
74 Mobile Ave.
Staten Island, NY 10306

DM020

MW-0010

LOVELACE

2/15/94

To whom it may concern:

I am against missile launching across N. Mexico considering the environmental impact. We have enough other pollutants & environmental damage to the air we breathe as well as a problem with air emission in this state. The incidence of Respiratory Ailments is increasing here as well as nationwide — I know — I treat it. 1 2

Sincerely,

Jean Bellotti MD

Lovelace at Journal Center
5150 Journal Center Blvd., N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109
(505)262-3200

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MW-0011

DM022

ZUNI MOUNTAIN COALITION

DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

16 February 1994

US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V David C. Halsey
Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

Zuni Mountain Coalition is a grass-roots, non-profit organization dedicated to protecting the Zuni Mountains and surrounding areas. Our 806 local members are united in strongly objecting to the proposed missile testing over the Zuni Mountains. This is a totally inappropriate area for these tests; besides El Morro National Monument, El Malpais National Monument (including Wilderness Area) and Little Water Canyon RNA in Cibola National Forest, the area has a much larger population than the DEIS acknowledges. 1 2 3

Zuni Mountain Coalition requests, in the strongest terms, a public meeting in either Ramah or Mountain View on the Ramah Navajo Reservation. We consider this imperative.

Sincerely,

Amy Adshead, secretary
Zuni Mountain Coalition
Box 888
Ramah, New Mexico 87321

MW-0012

DM026

February 16, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Comment on DEIS for the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

I am Professor of Zoology at Brigham Young University. I am writing this letter as an individual, however, because my employer has taken no official position on this matter.

I collect insects from sites that are under or near the proposed flight path from the Green River Launch Complex. In addition, my family and I frequently use the recreational facilities which are under the proposed flight path.

I object to the proposal because the boosters will crash in areas which have great recreational, wilderness, and biological research value. The booster crash sites cannot be controlled and could potentially suffer a great deal of damage. I believe that the proposal is inconsistent with the use of the potential booster crash sites for recreation, wilderness, and biological research. Although I am not in a position to make a professional judgement on the matter, it is my understanding from my conversations with colleagues who are qualified to do so that booster crashes could create severe problems for nesting birds of some species, including the large raptors. 1 2

It is my understanding that some of the potential booster crash sites are within or very close to national parks. That is a completely inappropriate and unacceptable potential use of national parks. 3

The attempt to remove all people from under the flight path is doomed to failure. I know the country well and there is no possible way to ensure that all persons have been removed. In addition, there are cities, towns, ranches, and commercial operations in the potential booster crash sites. It will not be feasible to remove all persons from those areas. Thus public safety cannot be ensured. 4

Sincerely,

James L. Farmer

James L. Farmer, Ph.D.
222 East 4200 North
Provo, Utah 84604

(801) 225-4853 (home)
(801) 378-2153 (office)

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MW-0013

(801) 259-5693 BUSINESS
(800) 842-6622 BUSINESS
(801) 259-6105 RESIDENCE

COLDWELL BANKER

ADAIR WHITE
Associate Broker

COLDWELL BANKER
ARCHES REALTY
690 SOUTH MAIN
P.O. BOX 537
MOAB, UT 84532

DM029

Feb 18, 1994
706 Palisade Dr.
Moab, Ut.

re: missile
tested
Green River,
Ut.

Dear Mr Harley:

My husband & I have lived in Moab since 1965. We were here during the other missile launchings. I have been active as an owner of 3 Real Estate companies - including part owner of Century-21 here.

We are in favor of the launchings. We realize testing must be done & feel this is an ideal location. We feel you will take the necessary precautions.

1

Sincerely,
Don L. White
Mary Adair White

DM030

MW-0014

FORT WINGATE MRS, INC.

A Start-up Corporation Proposing to Store Used Nuclear Power Plant Fuel

February 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The following comments have reference to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (TMDETR) draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) dated January 1994. My comments are limited to the Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA) component of the study.

Fort Wingate MRS, Inc. will support the TMDETR program only if the proposed launch site is relocated to the former Pershing missile launch site near McFerren Lake. Otherwise, one of the other three test ranges would be more appropriate.

1

According to the 1990 census, more than half the children in McKinley County, New Mexico, live in households below the poverty level. The per capita income in McKinley County should be a national disgrace -- it is comparable to a third world country -- not the United States of America. The TMDETR program is estimated to infuse $2.1 million into the local economy from 1994 through 2000. Although this is a modest sum, compared to FWDA reuse options, every little bit helps.

2

Earlier in my career, I worked for an airport consulting firm in California. A significant portion of that firm's practice was (and continues to be) environmental impact studies. With some experience in the field, I was disappointed with the quality and depth of the subject dEIS. I believe the Land Use element of the FWDA component is so weak as to invalidate conclusions reached. The following are the main discrepancies noticed:

3

- **Launch Hazard Area Residences Ignored** -- Located within the designated Launch Hazard Area (LHA) are well over 25 families with homes accessed from Sundance Road and Shadow Farm Road. I found no mention of this fact in the dEIS. These families would be required to evacuate their homes, perhaps as often as four times per month, for the next six years. Yet the dEIS finds no significant land use impact?

4

PO Box 595 • Fort Wingate, New Mexico • 87316
712 South Second • Suite B • Gallup, NM • 87301
Phone 505-722-3905 • 24 hour FAX 505-722-9033

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MW-0014

- **Arbitrary Launch Hazard Area Boundaries** -- The HERA B rocket system calls for a nominal LHA with a 4.5 mile radius. Page 2-50 and 2-51 depict the Green River Launch Complex LHA and the FWDA LHA, respectively. The northeast corner of the FWDA LHA has an unexplained notch that excludes the town of Fort Wingate and the Fort Wingate High School. No-tice that the Green River LHA, if overlaid on the FWDA site, would encompass these populated sites. 5

- **Faulty Casualty Calculations** -- Page 1-4 in Volume II of the draft EIS states: *"Based on a maximum expected number of test flights per year of 48, the total expected casualty for one year of testing is predicted to be less than 6 x 10 -5."* The question becomes, however, what would the true fatality rate be if Fort Wingate High School and the town of Fort Wingate (both less than 4.5 miles from the proposed launch site) were included in the calculations for an errant missile launch? How about factoring in the families living on Sundance and Shadow Farm Roads? 6

- **Reuse Options Needlessly Impaired** -- Few prospective tenants for the developed area of FWDA will be able to withstand evacuation four times per month (up to twelve hours) for the next six years, if the proposed launch site remains as is -- reuse of FWDA will be severely hampered until the year 2000 (expiration of the TMDETR program). The economic, sociological and land use impacts of that decision were not addressed in the DEIS. 7

The objections noted above clearly justify a finding of "significant impact" relative to FWDA Land Use. The recommended mitigation measure is to simply move the proposed launch site to the former Pershing missile launch site near McFerren Lake in the extreme SE corner of the FWDA property. The revised LHA using the former Pershing missile launch site, would exclude: (1) Fort Wingate High School; (2) Town of Fort Wingate; (3) families living off Sundance and Shadow Farm Road; and (4) the developed area of FWDA. 8 9

With respect to siting a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) Facility at FWDA, I believe the TMDETR program will have minimal adverse impact. Spent fuel is now stored at 76 above ground sites throughout the United States that are routinely overflown by commercial airliners. The MRS facility calls for shielding spent fuel from the environment in virtually indestructible dry casks. Our preference is to acquire or lease a suitable site at FWDA and perhaps store these casks in the existing bunkers designed to warehouse hazardous materials. Debris from a faulty, unarmed, rocket would have far less destructive power than a commercial airliner crash into an existing spent fuel storage site -- a risk that has been routinely assumed by the people of the United States since the 1950's.

Our main competitor for the MRS industry is the Mescalero Apache Tribe located in south-central New Mexico. According to recent news reports, their private MRS Facility will not open be-

MW-0014

fore the year 2002. We believe the FWDA property offers a tremendous competitive edge and should allow McKinley County to defeat the Mescalero challenge for this multi-billion dollar industry that will employer 400 people. On the other hand, if we experience similar opening delays to those anticipated by the Mescalero's -- the TMDETR program will have expired and thus would not be a factor.

FWDA is not appreciated for its value as a national asset. The Army determined it was a surplus facility for storing high explosives and munitions. Here is a huge existing complex; located in the richest uranium mining region of the United States; the property is owned by the people of the United States; and it is sorely needed to help solve the nation's high level nuclear waste dilemma. Uranium is the fuel for nuclear power plants. Since McKinley County produced more Uranium ore than any State -- we have a special obligation to help solve this national problem. No region has profited more from mining Uranium; nuclear power plants were not designed, and never intended to be, permanent waste storage facilities; and FWDA is a natural site for the multi-billion dollar high level nuclear waste storage industry.

Rather than compromise the utility of this national asset -- the Army should transfer FWDA title to the United States Department of Energy.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Jeff Boundrey
Chief Executive Officer

cc: The Honorable Hazel O'Leary
Secretary
United States Department of Energy
Mr. Daniel A. Dreyfus
U.S. Department of Energy
Mr. Ronald Milner
U.S. Department of Energy
Mr. Richard H. Stallings
United States Nuclear Waste Negotiator
Mr. Robert Mussler
General Counsel
United States Nuclear Waste Negotiator's Office
Mr. Bob Jamison
U.S. Department of the Army
Ms. Joan Siegler
DOD Office of Economic Adjustment
Fort Wingate Reuse Planning Committee
Ms. Patricia Lundstrom
Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Mr. Tony Lincoln
City of Gallup

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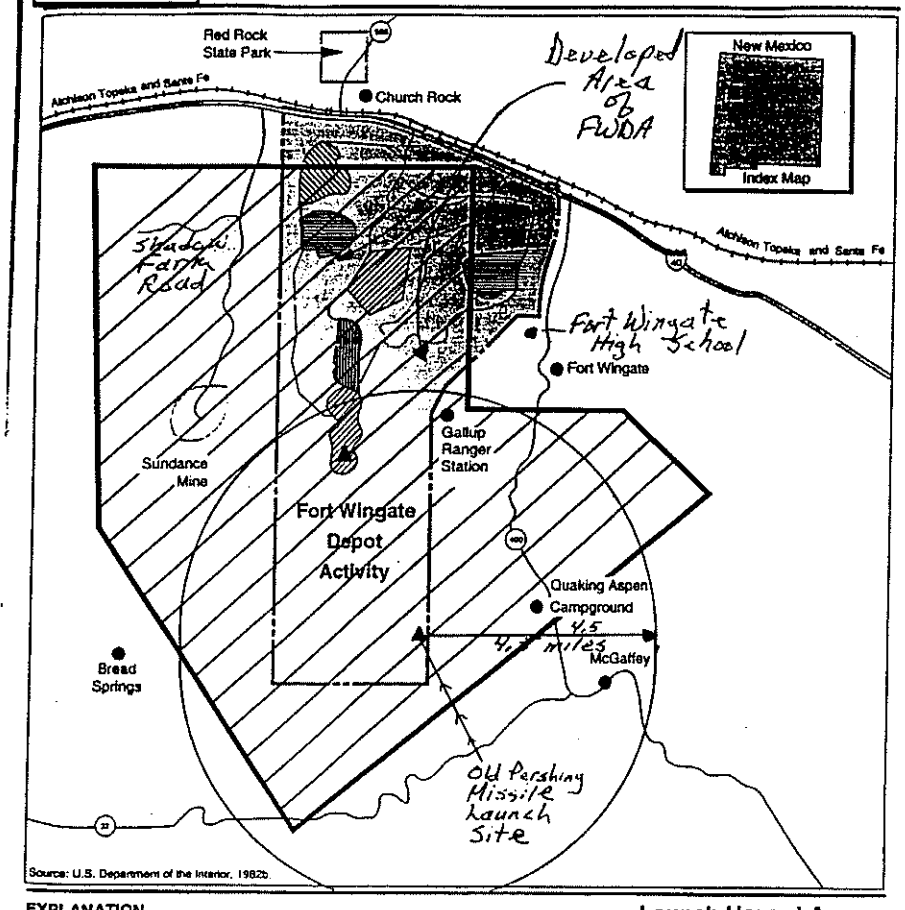
MW-0014



EXPLANATION

Launch Hazard Area (Target Missile)

Candidate Launch Site

0 1.6 3.2 Kilometers
0 1 2 Miles

Launch Hazard Area, Fort Wingate Depot Activity

White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area

Figure 2.2-12

DM031

MW-0015

February 15, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic
Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Please accept my following comments on the DEIS for the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range:

I can find NO problems with the proposed alternatives of launching missiles from either Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico or the Green River Launch Complex, Utah into the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Both of these proposed flight paths lie over very sparcely-populated areas of land and cannot possibly pose a threat to human or other-animal life below the path. I have witnessed these target intercepts from locations in south central New Mexico and have seen nothing but small puffs of smoke at very safe altitudes. 1

I am NOT opposed to any smoke or explosions in the skies over the range of flight paths proposed above Utah and New Mexico, at any time of day or night; nor am I opposed to any sonic booms that might result from tests being conducted. 2

Please continue to use the airways above these states in the very important tests the Army wants to conduct to insure a ready defense of our country in the event of war. I am proud to live in a state that can contribute to this critical mission. Thank you for your time in reading my comments and for your part in our nation's defense. 3

Sincerely,

Richard W. Wilson

Richard W. Wilson
324 Homesite Lane, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87114
Ph. 505-898-1605

Return to Contents

MW-0016

DM032

2-15-94

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO ANY PLANS TO LAUNCH MISSLES FROM THE GREEN RIVER LAUNCH COMPLEX, UTAH INTO THE WHITE SANDS MISSLE RANGE IN SOUTH CENTRAL NEW MEXICO. 1

I FEEL THAT THIS WILL SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT WILDLIFE, TOURISM AND RECREATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED IMPACTED AREAS... 2 3

JOSEPH SHAFFER
POB 953
VERNAL, UTAH 84078

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE E.I.S. DM033

MW-0017

I AM REALLY PISTOFF THAT THEY ARE GOING TO BLAST THOSE MISSILES. I WANT TO PROTEST ABOUT IT. I WANT TO FIGHT. WE HAVE RIGHT TO STAND UP TO PROTEST ABOUT IT 1

IT IS OVER MY ACOMA LAND THAT WHY I WANT TO PROTEST. BESIDES ARE VILLAGE IS SACRED. AND WE DON'T LIKE IT. THEY SAY THEY WON'T PUT THE PLUTONIUM IN THE MISSILES BUT I THINK THEY ARE LINING. BESIDES IT RELESSES RADIOACTIVE. I LOVE THIS LAND SO I AM GOING TO PROTEST SO THEY WON'T BLAST THE MISSILES. IT COULD HARM MANY INNOCENT PEOPLE THATS WHY I WANT TO PROTEST. 2

SO I CAN SAVE MANY PEOPLE LIVES. THATS WHY I DON'T LIKE THERE PLAN. I THINK IT IS WRONG TO TEST MISSILES IN THE US WHERE PEOPLE LIVE OR ANY COUNTRY SO I AM GOING TO PROTEST ABOUT IT OR ALSE I WILL RELY GET MAD. 3

THATS WHY I WISH THEY WHOLD HAVE NEVER INVENTED MISSILES. THATS WHY I HATE MISSILES. SO THATS WHY WE ARE GOING TO THE HEARING TO PROTEST. I THINK IT IS A BAD IDEA TO TEST MISSILE IN MIDDLE OF NEW MEXICO WHERE I LIVE

AND THAT IS CLOSE WHERE I WENT SKIING IN RUIDOSO AND SKIING IS FUN THAT WHY I DON'T WONT LET THEM BLAST THOSE MISSILES TO WHITE SANDS. ALL THORE UTAH. THEY WILL POLLUTE THE EARTH THAT WHAY I DON'T LIKE IT SO THATS WHY WE ARE GOING ALL THE WAY TO GALLUP TO PROTEST ABOUT IT.

SUBMITTED BY: CARLOS FINO, Age 7 DATE: 4-18-93
ACOMA, NEW MEXICO
P.O. Box 210
Acoma, NM 87034

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MW-0018

Dmc38

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CALLUP ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP, I SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS THAT CAN COME FROM THE TEST PROGRAM, AND THE POSSIBLE USE OF FORT WINGATE. AS A FORMER MEMBER (EMPLOYER) OF THE HIGH TECH INDUSTRY, I AM CONVINCED THE RELIABILITY LEVEL OF THE MISSILE PROGRAM COULD JUSTIFY SINGLE STAGE ROCKETS BEING USED. HOWEVER, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR ME TO AGREE WITH YOUR PROGRAM WHERE THE DEBRIS FROM MULTI-STAGE ROCKETS WOULD ACTUALLY PRESENT A THREAT TO PEOPLE, IMPROVEMENTS, LIVESTOCK, ETC IN THE DOWNRANGE AREA, EVEN IN A SPARSELY POPULATED AREA. OVERFLIGHT IS ONE THING, DANGER FROM DEBRIS IS QUITE ANOTHER. SUCH TESTING SHOULD BE OVER WATER.

SINCE THE MULTI-STAGE IS THE TARGET MISSILE, WHY CAN'T YOU CHANGE YOUR PROGRAM ?

1

2

3

Your Name JIM HURLBUT

Address 805 COUNTRY CLUB CALLUP, NM 87301

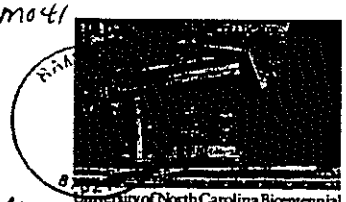
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0019

EVAN H. BOWMAN
HC-61 BOX 5015
RAMAH N.M. 87321

Dmc41



University of North Carolina Bicentennial

COMMANDER U.S. ARMY BASE
DAVID C. HAFLEY
P.O. BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
35807-3801

I oppose missile Testing over the Zuni mountains and surrounding area.

Evan H. Bowman
HC-61- Box 5015
RAMAH N.M. 87321

1

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MW-0020

DM045

CITY OF GALLUP

MAYOR: GEORGE GALANIS
COUNCILORS: LOUIS ROMAGUERA
CHARLIE R. CHAVEZ
PAT BUTLER
ROSE MARIE SARMIENTO
CITY MANAGER: DAVID A. RUIZ

February 25, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Strategic
Command Defense
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Attn: CSSD-EN-V
Mr. David C. Hasley

Re: Environmental Impact Statement for the
Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot
Gallup, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The City of Gallup is and has been attempting to recruit and develop potential users of the land at Ft. Wingate Army Depot that will benefit this area. The City is presently working with other governmental agencies to establish a Re-use Planning Committee for this former facility.

1

The City is extremely concerned that the buffer zones and the impact zones do not, for the above project, undermine or in any way impair our ability to attract potential users of this facility. We are especially concerned about this project as it relates to the developable areas of Ft. Wingate.

Your written comments and your cooperation on this issue are appreciated.

Sincerely,

George Galanis

George Galanis
Mayor

P. O. BOX 1270 GALLUP, NEW MEXICO 87305 PHONE (505) 863-1255

MW-0021

DM048

Paul R. Gooris
Box 307
Pine Hill, N.M.
87357

David C. Hafley
Army Space & Strategic Command
Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala. 35807-3801

Sir:

I am writing you concerning the proposed testing of missiles from Fort Wingate, N.M. As a resident of Pine Hill, N.M., located near the probable booster rocket drop zone, I do not feel that adequate attention has been given to the impact, both direct and indirect, that the missile tests will have on my local community and environment.

I am disturbed that hearings to comment on the DEIS have not been scheduled at the Mountainview Chapter House nor are copies of the DEIS available there, even though this community (i.e. - the Ramah Navajo Agency) is the most directly impacted by the proposed missile testing. A copy of the DEIS should be made available and a hearing scheduled at the Mountainview Chapter House immediately.

1

The cavalier manner in which repeated evacuations of residents and closure of the area's only highway are planned; the dismissal of any risk of environmental damage (e.g. - fire) in a ranching community as temporary and insignificant; the omission of the Ramah Navajo people from the DEIS comment process: these aspects of the Army's proposed missile tests reveal the underlying racist attitude of the U.S. military. In view of President Clinton's recently issued executive order against "environmental racism", the U.S. Army's decision to consider the Fort Wingate/White Sands test range is arrogant and even insubordinate.

2

3

I, therefore, wish to register my opposition to the proposed Fort Wingate missile tests, and demand more involvement of local communities (namely, Ramah Navajo Agency) in the DEIS review process.

4

Yours Sincerely,

Paul R. Gooris
2-22-94

xc: Sen. Pete Domenici
Sen. Jeff Bingaman
Rep. Bill Richardson
President Peterson Zah

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MW-0022

DM049

MW-0022

Commander US Army Base
David C. Hasley
CSSD - EN - V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville Alabama 35807 3801

Feb. 25. 1994

Dear Commander Hasley:

We are writing this letter in response to the proposed missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. We are opposed to this type of testing for a number of reasons. 1

This type of testing has been done in the past however it was done under much different circumstances. The question of national security was a much different matter then than it is today: as we find ourselves unopposed by any nation around the world. The population in the area under consideration was much smaller then than it is now. The population in the test area has grown considerably .How did the military determine the population and exactly how many people would be effected? There is now a school and health clinic at Pine Hill which are in operation all year.These could be effected by closure of Highway 53. Tourism along Highway 53 (including Zuni. El Morro and El Malpais) would be greatly effected. The possible loss of the face of El Morro and other landmarks due to a malfunctioning missile would be totally unforgiveable and a great loss to future generations. 2 3 4 5 6

We are also quite interested why public hearings on the draft environmental statement for the missile launch plans are bing held in Gallup. Crownpoint and Shiprock. These area are not in the launch zone and are quite a distance of travel for those people who are effected. These meetings are also being held on week days which together with the one and a half to three hour drive make it impossible for those in the launch area to attend. 7

One other item which needs to be mentioned is the great insult upon the local Ramah Navajo Tribe by our Government. This is the tribe which will be affected yet the Government has totally ignored them. This kind of behavior is one reason we are trusting our government and military less and less. 8

We hope you will do everything you can to insure that these issues and many more will be addressed and that no missles will be launched across this unique area.

Sincerely,

Kenneth and Doreen Forlow
PO Box 884
Ramah, New Mexico 87321

Return to Contents

MW-0023

2/22/94

AWARD WINNING IMPACT • PHOTOGRAPHY

ALBUQUERQUE NM 871 PM 1994

DM050

Dear Commander,
I live in New Mexico where we live & breath the defense of the U.S. I support our defense programs. However I don't support missle testing which debris falls outside the missle range. I deserve. We would like to live in [illegible] State in Harmony [illegible]

Commander
Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
(David Haslag)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL
35807-3801

IMPACT • LIFE LIKE PHOTO ART
PUBLISHED BY: IMPACT
326 Laguna Blvd
Albuquerque, NM 87108

1

MW-0024

DM051

Steve Keller
Box 310004
Mexican Hat UT
84531

Do not send missiles over southern Utah

Stephen A Keller

1

Return to Contents

MW-0025

DM053

DOWNWINDERS, INC.

966 East Wilson Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Commander, U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V David C. Hasley
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Mr. Hasley:

Downwinders, Inc. is neither surprised nor amused that the Army has failed to schedule a DEIS hearing in Salt Lake City for the proposed TMD Extended Test Range. It appears to us that the Army simply doesn't want to take the heat or face the opposition to the proposal that it encountered here in the scoping process. 1

Regardless of the Army's reasons or motives for ignoring Utah's capital city in the public hearings process, however, we believe that the Army has an obligation to the dozens of people who assisted the Army in preparing the DEIS by attending and commenting at the Salt Lake City scoping meeting. Refusal to hold a DEIS hearing in Salt Lake, as Downwinders and others request, will undermine the NEPA process for this proposed action, and will further erode the Army's credibility on this issue.

As Always,

Steve Erickson
for Downwinders, Inc.

cc: Major General Malcolm R. O'Neill

MW-0026

DM054

MARGARET A. GROSS
RT. 2, BOX 44
RAMAH, NM 87321

Commander David Hafley
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
February 13, 1994

Dear Commander;

This letter is to inform you that I live very near the area where you propose to test missiles and proposed missile drop sites and am categorically opposed to the testing of missiles from Ft. Wingate, NM to White Sands Missle Range, NM. 1

I will be directly affected by the missile testing: Highway 53 will be closed four times a month starting the summer of 1994 to the year 2000, I reside less than one mile from the proposed drop zone, I travel to and from work near to the proposed drop zone and both Gallup and Grants will be inaccessible to me during the proposed testing. 2

I am opposed to the proposed testing as it could endanger life, property, wild life, livestock, land and the fragile local economy. I understand that you have already published an impact study and I think that the US Army is acting in a way that violates tenants of the US Constitution. 3 4 5

The US Army should look to the established missile sites to do such testing. I wonder why the proposed testing is not slated for White Sands Missle Range? Why could not the Army send missles from Ft. Bliss, Texas up into White Sands Missle Range? Are there other such sites that would not close public highways, isolate individuals from groceries, gas, medical care and the right to move about freely? 6

I ask for a LOCAL hearing. Gallup is 62 miles from my residence, Crownpoint and Shiprock are much further. I suggest you have hearings in Grants, NM; or Ramah Navajo Chapter House; or Ramah Village, NM. 7

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely;

Margaret A. Gross

xc: File

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MW-0027

DM058

Robert L. Anderson
115-32 Columbia SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
505-255-5462 band@polaris.unm.edu

2-19-94

Mr. David Hasley,

It seems you should schedule a comment hearing site for Albuquerque because 1) this is a large populated area where Public comments may be gathered 2) the potential impact of a wayward missile into one of the numerous nuclear weapons facilities needs to be addressed.

As a statement, I oppose your testing of these missiles in New Mexico, and other places, also.

Sincerely,
Robert Anderson

1

2

3

MW-0028

DM059

March 1, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

To whom it may concern:

I would like to add another voice of opposition to the proposed missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and El Malpais in western New Mexico. 1

I see that you plan to give area residents 12 hours' warning, but apparently you don't account for recreationists.

I'm the author of an outdoor guide to this area, to be published in September by UNM Press. It may not be as heavily traveled as, say, the Pecos Wilderness, but I assure you this area is a popular spot for hikers, mountain bikers, hunters and fishermen. In addition, El Malpais is getting increasing attention and publicity. How do you plan to comb the mountains and canyons to find these people before you allow your debris to rain down? 2 3

(over)

Return to Contents

MW-0028

It's apparent that there are too many variables for tests to occur over this area. Please reconsider.

Sincerely,

Sherry Robinson

Sherry Robinson

217 Maple N E

Albuquerque, NM 87106

cc: Zuni Mountain Coalition

DM160

MW-0029

AERODYNE RESEARCH, Inc.

45 Manning Road
Billerica, Massachusetts 01821-3976
(508) 663-9500 Fax (508) 663-4918
(Ext. 222)

March 10, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

1

I would like to draw your attention to some environmental effects of solid propellant rocket motor (SRM) exhaust that are not addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal.

Over the past several months we have conducted research sponsored by the Air Force Space and Missiles Systems Center on the effects of aluminum oxide particles in SRM exhaust on the chemistry of the stratosphere. We have found that halocarbons (chlorofluoroalkanes and bromofluoroalkanes) dissociatively chemisorb on aluminum oxide surfaces at stratospheric temperatures (~210 K). In other words, after impinging on the alumina surface, these molecules will stick and fall apart with their constituent atoms binding directly to the surface ions (aluminum oxide consists of Al^{3+} and O^{2-} ions). Analysis of the chemical composition of the surface after exposure to the halocarbons indicates that some of the constituent halogen atoms are released into the gas phase after this decomposition occurs.

This heretofore unexpected process is likely to have an impact on stratospheric halocarbon and ozone concentrations. It should be noted that the primary mechanism for halocarbon decomposition in the stratosphere is photolysis by ultraviolet light. This reaction releases halogen atoms into the gas phase and initiates the ozone depletion process. Any other reactions that generate gas phase halogen atoms, such as those that occur on SRM alumina surfaces, must be carefully evaluated in order to be able to accurately predict trends in stratospheric ozone concentrations.

I have enclosed a preprint of a paper describing our preliminary results that has been accepted for publication by Geophysical Research Letters. If you would like to discuss these issues further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Gary N. Robinson, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scientist

Encl.: RR-1023

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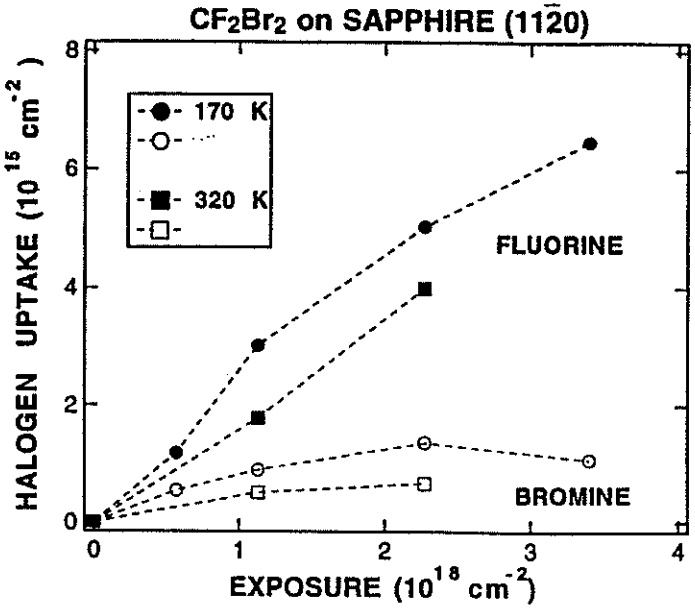
MW-0029



MW-0030

DM065

March 1, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am writing to you to comment on the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range plan.

Although the geographical location of the test range suits many defense-oriented needs, the many negative aspects of the plan far outweigh the positive aspects.

To many people, some of the area within the flightpaths of missiles and interceptor missiles is considered barren wasteland, devoid of any worth whatsoever. 1

A considerable amount of land within the flightpath is national park land, and land being considered for wilderness protection. 2

The desert, while being a hostile and unforgiving place for humans at times, is also a fragile and vulnerable ecosystem that is most sensitive to the high impact use (and abuse) thrust upon it.

It is almost unbelievable that someone would even propose dropping spent fuel casings in and around a national park, exposing people, animals, and a very unique area of topography (found nowhere else in the world!) to great harm and destruction for any purpose. 3

It would be impossible for you to "close off" roads, parks, visitation, recreational use, commerce, etc. during launches. 4

You would not be able to guarantee, to any degree of satisfaction, public safety while the flights and tests were in progress. 5

You seem to operate under the mistaken impressions that; not much activity is present at any give time inside the flightpath, and that you would somehow be able to keep people out of the flightpath zone during launches. 6

Having spent the last twenty years driving, hiking, camping, river-running, and exploring most of the area within the flightpath, I can assure you that both the heavy use and sheer remoteness of the area involved make your attempts to maintain public safety within the flightzone dangerously inadequate...at best. 7

The inaccessibility of this area of the Colorado Plateau insures that the only thing that could find you while you're out there would be a vulture, or (as you are proposing) falling debris from a missile.

Can you adequately protect all the people who live scattered throughout the flightzone and adjacent areas? 8

Can you guarantee the safety of archeological sites scattered throughout B.L.M. and national park lands within the flightzone? 9

If not, your program could be violating federal law concerning protection of such archeological sites. 10

Due to the unacceptable risk regarding public safety, and the certain damage that would be sustained in national park and other (heavily used) public lands, I cannot support such an ill-conceived and poorly researched proposal. 11

The risks far outweigh any potential benefits.

Sincerely,

William E. Hottis

Return to Contents

MW-0031

DM066

March 3,1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am very concerned about the proposed "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range" over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. Iown a home in Timberlake Ranch, and I am concerned about the potential risk to people, property and domestic and wild animals. I strongly urge you to discontinue any plans touse this area as a "drop zone."

1
2
3

Sincerely,

Brenda Shears

Brenda Shears
2014 E. Alameda Drive
Tempe, AZ 85282
and
P.O. 786
Ramah, NM 87321

MW-0032

DM068

2-26-94

OASIS MOTEL
1701 N. Miracle Mile Strip
Tucson, Arizona 85705 (602) 623-2000

Pool — Color T.V. Direct Dial Phones. Kitchenettes. Queen Beds. Single Rooms and Family Units. Individually Controlled Electric Heat and Refrigeration.

Roby

I oppose missile testing in the Zuni Mountains + surrounding area - Lorraine Horton Mitchell
Property Owner

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defe
Commander - U.S. Army Base

David C. Hasley CSSD - EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville ALA - 35807 - 3801

1

MW-0033

Dmoni

Commander - US Army Base
ATT. David C. Hafley

Why do you want to launch missles over the area where I live? I am only 13 years old. I read a community alert, and it said that 12 foot long, 4100 pound boosters would be flying over my head, and all the other families that live in the zuni mountains. Lots of people live here, and have been living here for 10, 20, even 30 years!

There are billions of trees in the zuni mountains, and if that missle fails in one of the beautiful forests full of animals that are on the endangered species list it could start a fire, and it only takes one of them!

I live in the woods and enjoy it very much. I study the plants and am very interested in botany, →

1

MW-0033

that probably doesn't matter to the commander of the United States Army, but it matters to me, and I live in the zuni mountains, and I love it. I want to live here for the rest of my life, and I don't want to have to evacuate my home and every thing I treasure, every time you feel like launching a missle! This letter probably won't do any good, but I still feel its wrong to throw missles at us, and I will write to the President of the United States of America if I have to.

Brandy R.

Return to Contents

MW-0034

DM072

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

March 2, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I read recently about the proposed Fort Wingate to White Sands missile flight path and drop-zones proposed for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (Albuquerque Journal, February 3, 1994). There are several reasons I believe this missile flight path should be abandoned:

–By using a map, and the proposed flight path reported in the Albuquerque Journal, (February 3), it appears that approximately 40% of the missile flight paths will be over Pueblo and Navajo Reservations, Cibola National Forest, and the El Malpais National Monument. I understand an evacuation plan is being prepared by the Army. However, in remote areas, such as the Zuni and Magdalena Mountains, I am concerned that notification will not reach recreational users of such areas, and could pose a hazard to human safety. 1

–I am concerned that the two proposed drop zones for rocket boosters are in remote areas, or where access is highly difficult, especially in the large system of lava flows in the El Malpais National Monument. The inaccessibility of these potential drop zones will mean that wilderness areas may be damaged by attempts to recover dropped booster rockets. 2

–Further, I am concerned that regions of the Cibola National Forest and El Malpais National Monument will be closed to the public, as is now the case with White Sands National Monument. I believe this would be a detriment to tourism and would infringe on the rights of the public to access of these areas. 3

For these reasons, I believe the proposed Fort Wingate to White Sands flight path should be rejected for an alternative which poses less impact on the public and wilderness areas. Please consider these objections on your Final Environmental Inpact Statement. Thank you.

Gregory Scheib

3504 Campus NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 268-6242

MW-0035

DM073

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

March 4, 1994
Post Office Box 758
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-5440

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Overview

Dear David:

Please accept the following comments of Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, a 10,000 member organization concerned with Utah's public lands. These comments are in addition to those we presented in correspondence dated May 2, 1993, May 11, 1993, and March 2, 1994, at the public hearings in Salt Lake City and the two hearings in Moab, Utah, and at the "citizen review" meeting in Green River.

Our comments are primarily directed towards the Green River launch site and drop zones in southeastern Utah.

The Draft EIS is woefully deficient. The document ignores public concerns raised by SUWA and other citizens. The analysis is shallow, the document is padded with irrelevant information, and much of the discussion appears to be cut and paste from past military documents. 1

We suggest the Army re-issue a new draft EIS once it has done more background work. It is unreasonable to expect the public to respond to a document which includes so little information. 2

Rather than reiterate the issues we have already addressed in past correspondence and at the public hearings, we note that these issues have been already raised by the public and the military has chosen to ignore those concerns.

In addition to failing to adequately address concerns we have already raised, the EIS fails to address following: 3

The need and purpose for this project is unexplained. P. S-2. It is unclear why the Army must fire missiles and drop booster rockets over civilian land, especially when the Army promises that debris from shooting practice will land on the WSMR.

The document fails to consider a range of reasonable alternatives, including: 4

-firing missiles from Green River without dropping booster rockets in Utah.

Metro office: 1471 South 1100 East • Salt Lake City, Utah 84105-2423 • (801) 486-3161
Moab office: Box 758 • Moab Utah 84532-0758 • (801) 259-5440
Washington, D.C. office: 404 C Street, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 546-2215

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-firing missiles from Green River without dropping booster rockets in Utah.

-using an alternative land based launch location for long range land based firing. 5

-firing missiles from off shore, dropping booster rockets in the ocean, and then shooting the target missiles down over land. 6

The scope of the EIS is unstated. The document must express:

-the maximum number of missile flights which would be permitted pursuant to this EIS 7

-the seasons to which the flights would be limited

-the times of day to which the flights would be limited.

-the limits to the amount of helicopter use which would be allowed to recover boosters.

-limits to the amount of time launch areas and drop zones would be closed for flights, including roads.

-limits to the amount of vehicle use off of constructed roads for retrieval of booster rockets.

P. 2-12 Meteorologic rocket. The EIS states the engine would fly to 30,000 feet land within 1 mile of launch site. The payload would land "downrange within LHA." What are the impacts of this portion of the project? Would the Town of Green River be evacuated? Which highways would be closed? 8 9

P. 2-13. The EIS states ground based sensors may be positioned to cover anticipated impact areas to assist in locating boosters. Where would the sensors be located, and what would be the environmental consequences of this action? 10 11

The description of the affected environment fails to adequately describe wildlife, plant, soil crust and archeological values within the booster drop zones. 12 13

There is no adequate explanation of impacts of sonic booms on National Park values as well as on archeological sites. The information at p. 4-96-4-97 is apparently not based on actual data regarding existing archeological sites, especially towers, located under the flight path. 14 15

The analysis of impacts from both searching for and recovering missile debris is completely lacking, especially for desert bighorn 16

sheep, and threatened and sensitive plant and animal species. 17

The document fails to describe what specific actions would be taken to evacuate booster drop zones and to retrieve missile debris. It is even unclear how much of this action would be performed by ground vehicles and how much by helicopters. Absent this information, the Army cannot determine the environmental impacts. 18

As with other categories, the document states there are no expected cumulative impacts for wildlife. P. 4-96. This is ludicrous, especially given the heavy helicopter and recreational use the northern most drop zone already receives. The southern most drop zone also receives recreational use, has seen oil and gas activity in the past and heavy grazing. How much helicopter use would be necessary for evacuation of the drop zones? For clearing the area of debris? 19

The document lacks a cumulative impact analysis for other values. From our discussions with military staff at the Moab March 2 hearing, we understand the Army acknowledges that it just did not have time to perform a cumulative impact analysis before releasing this draft EIS. 20

As you know, the drop zones overlap with areas which have been proposed for wilderness designation in legislation pending before congress. The document fails to address these potential designated wilderness areas within the drop zones, and the impact of this project both physically and politically on the suitability of these areas for wilderness designation. 21

The document fails to address noise impacts caused by helicopter use. P. 4-118. 22

The analysis of impacts on archeological sites, especially impacts caused by removal of booster debris, is completely inadequate. 23

The economic analysis fails to describe the adverse economic impacts on tourism from closing roads, and for creating the reputation that this area is a missile dump site. 24

The analysis fails to consider the civil disobedience which has been discussed at public hearings, and how the Army will evacuate those who refuse to leave drop zones. 25

The economic analysis fails to consider the adverse economic impacts on Moab, as motel room are used for military personnel, rather than tourists, during those seasons when all motel space is filled. 26

This proposal violates the land use plan for BLM lands within the drop zones. P. 4-278 says that all TMD activities will comply with land use plans. 27

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MW-0035

The document fails to explain how road closures would proceed for the drop zones, or how evacuations would be conducted. 28

Information in the document is internally inconsistent. For example, at Appendix I, health and safety, the document states there would be a maximum of 48 flights per year. Then at Appendix J, socioeconomics, the document states there would be a maximum of 15 launches per year at Green River. 29

Please include us on the mailing list for all updates and documents produced as part of this study. Please call us if you have any questions about our comments or any need for clarifications. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Scott Groene
Staff Attorney

4

DM120

MW-0036

P.O. Box 887
Ramah, NM 87321

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command.
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hasley,

We are writing to notify you of our feelings about the proposed "THEATRE MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE" over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding areas of New Mexico.

We bought our twelve acres in the Zuni Mountains because the beauty and solace of the place. Then came the specter of an ugly power line violating the mountains. Just when we thought the power line project was defeated the Hantavirus hit. We will never be able to look at a chipmunk the same way again. And now this! One hundred times in the next six years we may have to leave our home because a thousand pound rocket motor might come through our roof! We find it difficult to fully convey our outrage at this prospect! We do not have television and do not listen to the radio much. We sometimes don't pick up our mail for several weeks. What if we don't hear about a missile launch in time? Would we be arrested because we were inside the "drop zone"? Do we have to live in fear because we, along with our animals and property, could be annihilated at any time from now to the year 2000? 1

What about the value of our property? We bought half of our land as an investment. Who in their right mind would buy property under these conditions? Is this how we reap the "peace dividend"? 2

We demand that this outrageous project be stopped and we will work tirelessly to that end. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Johnson
Paul and Kathy Johnson

Paul E. Johnson

Please send us an EIS as soon a possible.

Return to Contents

MW-0037

DM 121

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

March 2, 1994
Post Office Box 758
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-5440

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Overview

Dear David:

The Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance has been participating as a "citizen reviewer" in the Army's planning process for the proposal to fire test missiles from Green River, to White Sands Missile Range. We are ending our participation now. 1

From our review of the Draft EIS, which ignores public concerns raised by SUWA and by other citizens attending past public hearings, it is obvious the military has no intention of studying this issue, rather it intends to ram missile debris down the throats of southern Utah residents if at all possible. The EIS analysis is shallow, the document is padded with irrelevant information, and much of the discussion appears to be cut and paste from past documents. Given the deficiencies within this EIS, we believe it is no longer in our best interest to participate in this planning process as a "citizen reviewer," and hereby withdraw from this position. The final EIS should reflect that we refused to continue as part of the "citizen review team." 2 3

Nor do we intend to encourage our membership to submit any further comments to the Army. It is obvious that those efforts will be futile, as the military has made clear that it intends to ignore public opposition and proceed with this project. We will not ask people to speak to an agency that is not listening. 4

You have already received wide spread criticism for this project at all public hearings except for that held in Green River. No doubt the outcome of the Green River hearing would be much different if held today, as the military has since announced that both Highway 6 and I-70 would be closed for firings and no jobs will be created in Green River (citizens there had believed 50 jobs would be created). At the Moab hearing not only were residents opposed to the project, but some threatened civil disobedience should the military persist.

Our action, in discouraging further public involvement, will of course result in fewer negative comments on the final EIS. This should not be misconstrued as a lack of opposition, rather that the public has chosen to direct its efforts to stopping this miserable 5

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MW-0037

project through more efficient channels.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Scott Groene
Staff Attorney

c: Representative Karen Shepherd

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MW-0038

Dm127

P.O. Box 977
Jamestown, NM 87347
February 25, 1994

Commander, US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807 - 3801

Dear Sir,

I am writing to voice my sincere and very strong opposition to the proposed testing of missiles over the area stretching from Fort Wingate to White Sands, New Mexico. 1

I live in the Jamestown (Whispering Cedars) subdivision just east of Fort Wingate. I often walk in the Zuni Mountains south of my house. I find it disturbing to think that the people who claim to be devoted to preserving our way of life and safety would fly missiles so close to where American citizens (not to mention wildlife) live and go to enjoy the peace and quiet of the forest. I am concerned with the disruptive and dangerous impacts the firing, flight, and dropping of booster pieces on public and/or private lands will have on the people and wildlife that live and recreate in these areas. 2 3

I also strongly question the need to conduct these tests in new areas, especially when existing test ranges can handle this. I would go so far as to question whether, in the present world climate, there is any need for new testing of such missiles. (While I can see the value of maintaining a strong defensive capability as a nation, I do not believe these tests will contribute anything significant to this.) 4 5

Thank you for your consideration of my views. (I speak for my wife and two daughters on this issue as well.) 6

Sincerely,
Karl Herr

MW-0039

Dm128

Lee A. Bennett
3114 Northeast 117th
Seattle, WA 98125
206-362-7791

February 27, 1994

Commander
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Commander:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal is a disappointment. Its biggest shortcoming is its failure to provide a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action. The EIS presents all the alternatives as proposed actions: 1

> "...approximately 100 missile flight tests would be conducted...from more than one off-range location *and potentially at more than one test range*" (S-1) [emphasis supplied].
>
> "...four location alternatives for the proposed action...aside from the no-action alternative...are considered...No single range can truly satisfy all test objectives, in which case *some combination of test range areas would likely be required...*" (2-32) [emphasis supplied].

Therefore, neither the decision maker nor the public has a reasoned foundation for comparing the alternatives, and hence lacks a clear basis for making a choice between alternatives, as required in 40 CFR 1502.14.

The discussion of alternatives also fails to identify which missile test objectives are not met if any one alternative were to be selected. In the absence of this comparative data, neither the decision maker nor the public can make an informed choice among the alternatives. The EIS appears to be justifying a decision the US Army has already made, and is therefore not in compliance with 40 CFR 1500.1(b) and (c). 2

There is also a lack of clarity on what is being proposed. The executive summary states there will be up to 100 launches between 1994-2000. In Alternative 1, for example, it states on page 2-52 that the number of evacuations required for public safety will not be more than 4 per month; that translates to a potential of 288 launches. Elsewhere in the analysis of this same alternative, the figure of 48 launches per year is used, which calculates to 288 launches. How many flights is the Army proposing? What will be their frequency? 3

The analysis of environmental consequences glosses over some points critical to understanding the effects of implementing Alternative 1 (White Sands Missile Range Candidate Area). Implementation of this alternative would reopen the Green River Launch Complex, impact two Booster Drop Zones, and potentially impact lands under the Flight Corridor. The launch complex has been in caretaker status for at least 20 years and vegetation has gradually spread, reducing erosion potentials; opening the facility would create a need to spend tax-payer dollars to do again what is happening naturally. In addition, the impacts to the drop zones and flight corridor are new and would be cumulative with impacts already occurring from other sources at these locations. The EIS fails to explain how implementation of this alternative would meet the intent of our basic national charter to protect, restore, and enhance the environment, as cited at 40 CFR 1500.1(a) and (c). 4 5

Closure and evacuation of the Booster Drop Zones as proposed for Alternative 1 appears unrealistic. The

size, ruggedness, and number of access routes would make such action difficult under the best of circumstances, but the EIS implies that only 70 persons will be involved with any one launch. How can those individuals both ready the missile and clear the drop zone? Or are other military personnel going to be brought in for this action? If so, then why was that not addressed in the EIS? Will local law enforcement agencies be expected to erect the road blocks at the many access points? The EIS fails to disclose whether their staffing is adequate for the task. 6

Closure of one Booster Drop Zone identified in Alternative 1 may affect off-site areas, as recreational users seek out other locations for their adventures (see paragraph below). When Zone B is closed, for example, users could move further south into the Indian Creek canyon. This area is already over-used and may be subject to camping and off-road vehicle closures in the near future. The EIS fails to adequately consider the off-site impacts of closing Booster Drop Zones. 7

Furthermore, the Army offers in Alternative 1 as mitigation of conflicts over motel space the statement that 8

> "...the many available camping areas should help to offset any major drain on motel/hotel resources and thus minimize competition between launch- and tourism-related demands..." (4-67).

This statement implies that either launch personnel or tourists who cannot obtain a motel or hotel room, will be just a happy in a campground. That is misleading, if not inaccurate. People who plan to stay in motels may not have camping gear and would be forced to leave the area for lodging elsewhere. In the case of launch personnel being forced to leave the area, their longer commute to launch activities could affect scheduling and safety. And where will the persons displaced from the Launch Hazard Areas and Booster Drop Zones go for the 12 hours they cannot enjoy these areas? Perhaps they would be inclined to go to a campground and compete with the people who could not get motel/hotel rooms. Or leave the area and take their money with them. That translates into lost revenue for the motel/hotel operators, and probably for other businesses in Green River and Moab that depend on tourist trade. The EIS fails to adequately disclose the economic impacts of these conflicts. It also presents as mitigation actions which are not appropriate to the issue identified and which fail to meet the definitions of mitigation provided in 40 CFR 1508.20. 9 10

In several locations in the document, mitigation measures are suggested but not affirmed. For example on 4-69 the mitigation statement reads 11

> "...Launching in the early morning hours when traffic is lighter would help mitigate the traffic impacts, both on Interstate 70 and through Green River".

Does this mean the Army agrees to launch in the early morning? Mitigation measures need to be treated as contractual agreements, not suggestions or wishes. Otherwise the consequences of implementing an alternative, which must be considered with its mitigation measures in place, cannot be disclosed. 12

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this draft EIS and look forward to the improvements in the final document. Please note this is a new address for me.

Sincerely,

Lee A. Bennett

MW-0040

DM131

Be Allen P.O. Box 761, Ramah, NM 87321 (505) 775-3320

Feb 15 94

Dear Commander Hefley,

I oppose the risky missile testing over the Zuni Mts. and surrounding area. Please don't do it. 1

Be Allen

Return to Contents

MW-0041

DM132

MARCH 1, 1994

MR. DAVID HASLEY
U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801

DEAR MR. HASLEY:

I SPEAK ON BEHALF OF MY FAMILY WHEN I SAY THAT WE ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE "THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE" PROPOSAL BY THE U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND. 1

AS A RESIDENT OF THE FOUR-CORNERS AREA I AM OPPOSED TO ANY MISSILE TEST FLIGHTS OVER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LAND IN COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, OR ARIZONA.

I WILL INFORM MY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE AND CONGRESSMAN OF MY OPPOSITION TO THIS PROPOSAL ALSO. I WILL URGE THEM TO VOTE AGAINST IT AND VETO ANY FUNDING FOR THIS PROPOSAL FOR WHICH THEY HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE — NOW, OR IN THE FUTURE.

SINCERELY,

MR. WAYNE RICE
P.O. BOX 746
DOLORES, CO 81323

MW-0042

DM133

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As a citizen and recreational business owner in Grand County Utah I feel that the proposed test range from Green River Utah to White Sands N.M. has enough significant impacts to outweigh it's value as a possible test site. This area is a recreational based economy and use such as this proposed would not only be contradictory to this type of economy it would be detrimental. People do not want to take their vacations in a missile range. I-70 is the major (and only) East to West route in this area. Closure of this would significantly impact Businesses, travelers and residents. In your draft EIS, 2 sites were found to have no significant impacts w/ regards to this use. It is hard for me to believe that you can fire off missiles anywhere without a significant impact to that area. Nonetheless these 2 sites (Eglin and Western Range) would be the obvious choice for this type of totally unnecessary activity. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Lu Warner

Address P.O.B 411 (Street) Moab UT 84532 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0043

DIN126

IS THERE ANY FREEDOM OF SPEACH IN THIS COUNTRY?
THEN LISTEN TO THIS :

DEAR SIR,

I AM A RESIDENT – PRIVATE OWNER OF A PROPERTY OF 320 ACRES IN ZUNI MOUNTAINS ([redacted]), BEAUTIFUL AND PEACEFUL PLACE OF MILLIONS OF TREES OF VARIOUS SPECIES AND WILDLIFE, SOME OF IT ALREADY ENDANGERED AND PROTECTED BY LAW.–

MOROVER I OWN A BREEDING OF EXPENSIVE EGYPTIAN AND POLISH PUREBRED ARABIANS (HORSES), DALMATIAN, ROTTWEILER AND DOBERMANN (DOGS).– 1

BESIDES THE FACT THAT I DO BELIEVE THAT THE MISSILE TESTING PROJECT RAPPRESENTS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE WHOLE ENVIRONMENT OF THE ENTIRE AREA INTERESTED BY THE LAUNCHES, ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, I DO ALSO BELIEVE THAT THERE IS NO WAY TO COMPENSATE US FOR THE LOSSES PROVOKED BY THE EFFECTS OF SUCH LOUNCHES.– ONE OF MY HORSES ONLY IS WORTH $ 25,000 AND HOW ABOUT THE TREES AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF ANIMALS LIVING ON OUR PROPERTIES? NOT TO MENTION OUR HOMES AND THE WATERTABLE THREATENED BY DISTRUCTION, FIRES AND CONTAMINATION.– AND WHAT ABOUT OUR PEACE? 2 3 4 5

WE LIVE HERE BECAUSE WE DO NOT WANT TO PUT UP WITH ALL THE SIDEFFECTS AND EFFECTS OF "CIVILIZATION" AND "PROGRESS" WE CHOSE TO LIVE HERE TO AGE IN PEACE AND HEALTH, MENTALLY AND PHISICALLY.– NOW THEY TRY TO BRING THOSE MONSTERS TO US DEPRIVE US OF EVERYTHING WE OWN, INCLUDING FREEDOM AND LIFE, BESIDES OUR OWN MATERIAL BELONGINGS AND BELOVED PE

IF WE WOULD LOVE TO LIVE IN PREDICAMENT OF NATURAL DISASTE

MW-0043

WE WOULD HAVE CHOSEN CALIFORNIA, MISSISSIPPI, TEXAS, FLORIDA OR THE ISLANDS.–

IF WE WOULD LOVE TO LIVE IN CHAOS AND SURVIVAL-EDGE, WE WOULD HAVE CHOSEN N.Y. OR L.A.–

WHO ARE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ACT GOD AND DECIDE WHEN OTHERS SHOULD GET DESTROIED IN THE WINK OF A SECOND, JUST PUSHING SOME BOTTONS? HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI TEACH US ALL A LESSON : GENOCIDE IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE NOT IN THE NAME OF PROTECTION.– MONEY NOT PATRIOTISM.– POWER NOT CONCERNE!–

AND WHAT ABOUT THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE, LAND AND CULTURE SO MUCH PUT AT TEST AND STAKE TO THIS VERY DAY! ARE THESE PEOPLE GOING TO SEE, ONE MORE TIME, RELOCATIONS, REPOSSESSIONS, DESSACRATIONS, LEGALIZED ROBBERY OF THEIR BELONGINGS? ARE THEY GOING TO DIE IN THEIR HOGANS, HATS IN THOSE REMOTE AREAS WHERE THERE'S NOT EVEN A RADIO AND SOME WOULD NOT EVEN UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON? 6

!! LEAVE US ALONE !!

!! YANKEE GO HOME !!
LEAVE NEW MEXICO ALONE

THIS IS MY ANSWER, MY SHOUT TO THOSE "GOODFELLAS" ACTUALLY "GOOD-FELLAS".–

AND DON'T YOU KNOW WHAT THEY DO WITH THOSE MISSILES? THEY USEM TO IMPERIALIZE AND KILL THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES, PEOPLE JUST LIKE YOU AND ME, WHO WANT TO LIVE THEIR LIVES AND BE LEFT ALONE.–

GEN. DELIVERY
RAMAH, N.M. 87321

Return to Contents

MW-0044

DM138

Feb 18, 1994

Dear Commander Hatley—

This is just to let you know that I oppose the Army's plan to test scud-like missiles over the Zuni Mountains, El Malpais, Ramah Navajo Reservation and surrounding area.

Sincerely,

(Mrs) Yvonne Maylee
Box 454
Ramah, NM 87321

Hallmark
BM 699-7

David C. Hatley
USArmy
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, ALABAMA
35807-3801

1

MW-0045

DM139

502 Oakdale
Glencoe, IL 60022
Mar 4, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
USArmy Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley;

This letter is written to object to the Army's plan to launch missiles from the Green River (Utah) Launch Complex. We spend a great deal of time camping & jeeping in Southeastern Utah, and would be directly in the path of the target intercepts. We urge You to find an alternative flight path (over water, perhaps?).

Southeastern Utah may look somewhat uninhabited when studying a map, but one has to remember the great number of recreationists who use the area. Furthermore, these recreationists are jeeping or hiking on their own; it would be impossible to locate them or notify them should the need arise.

Therefore, we urge you NOT to reactivate the Green River Launch Complex, and to conduct your tests elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Kate & Bill Stivers

1

2

3

Return to Contents

MW-0046

Dm140

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

There are thousands of miles of backroads, + thousands of miles of trails, it is impossible to control access. Some people back back for days/weeks. Notification by helicopter would be inadequate. They'll need days to get out. 1

The Missile Flight line conflicts directly with aviation activities in the area. The Canyonlands airport approaches are would cross the missile flight lines causing serious safety issues for the seven aviation companies in Canyonlands area. Scenic flights would be endangered. 2

Your Name Sheri Griffith

Address Box 1324 Moab UT 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0047

Dm142

Dear Mr. Hasley,

As a resident of Utah I want you to know that I strongly oppose the Army's proposal to launch missiles from Green River UT, to White Sands in New Mexico. The land south of Green River is some of the most valuable wilderness in the country. Dropping boosters there would be unacceptably disruptive. Let's save some of the country — otherwise, what is there for the Army to defend? 1

Respectfully yours, 2

Daniel V. Schroeder

D. Schroeder
4380 Harrison, #13
Ogden, UT 84403

15 USA

Stanford Centennial 1891-1991
Memorial Court
The Quadrangle

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space + Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

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MW-0048

Dm143

SANDRA W. GOMEZ
C/O P.O.BOX 27377
TEMPE ARIZONA 85285
1-602-831-6125
FEBRUARY 18, 1994

MR. DAVID HASLEY
U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTENTION: CSSD-EN-V
P.O.BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801

REF: THEATRE MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DEAR SIR:

I AM A PROPERTY OWNER AT TIMBERLAKE RANCH IN MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, NEAR ZUNI.

I HAVE RECENTLY LEARNED OF THE ARMY'S PROPOSED "DESIGNATED DROP ZONES" FOR THE PROJECT, WHICH HAPPENS TO INCLUDE THE AREA IN WHICH MY PROPERTY LIES. 1

I PROTEST THIS PLAN BECAUSE OF THE DANGER IT POSES TO TIMBERLAKE RANCH AND TO THE HUMAN AND WILD LIFE THEREIN RESIDENT. ADDITIONALLY, IT CONSTITUTES A "TAKING" WITHOUT COMPENSATION, THREATENS THE HABITAT IN THE "DROP ZONE" AND CHANGES THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE WHOLE AREA. 2 3

IT IS UNACCEPTABLE TO ME AS A RESIDENT OF TIMBERLAKE RANCH.

PLEASE RECONSIDER AND DUMP THIS PLAN.

RESPECTFULLY,
SANDRA W. GOMEZ

CC: SENATOR JEFF BINGMAN
SENATOR PETE DOMENICI
REPRESENTATIVE BILL RICHARDSON

MW-0049

Dm153

7 MAR 1994

I AM OPPOSED TO YOUR OVERLAND MISSILE TEST FLIGHTS THROUGH UTAH AND NEW MEXICO — SEEMS UNNECESSARY AND IMPROPER TO ME. PERHAPS FLORIDA TO LOUISIANA WOULD BE A GOOD TEST PATH.

Gomez
PO Box 1038
Boulder CO
80306-1038

1

Return to Contents

MW-0050

Dr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Huntsville Al.

DM155

JOEL R. KANTOR, D.D.S.
First State Plaza - Suite 3A
1785 West Highway 89A
Sedona, Arizona 86336
(602) 282-5964

3/4/94

Dear Mr. Hasley

It has come to my attention that the U.S. Army is proposing the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Range" project. As I understand it, these tests will endanger an area of New Mexico that I both love and own property in. The Zuni Mountains are a place of tranquility and beauty and any disruption or damage to this area is insensitive and unthinkable.

I served as a dentist with the U.S. Army during the Vietnam Conflict and am no stranger to the necessity to maintain a powerful and ready military. However in view of the current easing of our former confrontive "Super Power" status, and the emergence of the United States as the only "Super Power", how can this justify the testing of these weapons, especially in a populated area of such pristine beauty?

It is preposterous to ask American citizens to leave their homes and accept this type of testing in the most trying of times.

It is even more so to ask them to accept this in times of lessened international tension.

I urge you — NO I plead with you- as both an Army veteran and an American of conscience to cancel this unnecessary and dangerous program.

I am also sending copies of this letter to: Vice-President Al Gore, Interior Sec. Bruce Babbitt, Gen. Colin Powell, Sen. Jeff Bingaman, Sen. Pete Domenici and Rep. Bill Richardson.

1

2

3

MW-0050

JOEL R. KANTOR, D.D.S.
First State Plaza - Suite 3A
1785 West Highway 89A
Sedona, Arizona 86336
(602) 282-5964

The original copy of this letter was sent to President Bill Clinton.

Thank You

Sincerely

Joel Kantor

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MW-0051

DM156

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Leslie Sherlock, County Commissioner

March 2, 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that your agency is considering a proposal to extend the missile range from Green River, Utah to White Sands, New Mexico. 1

I am very opposed to this plan. Our National Parks are treasures where people go to get away from the noise and disruptions of their lives. We all need to feel the peace and beauty of our country without looking up and hearing the U.S. Army practicing in case of war, etc. 2

San Miguel County's main industry is tourism. Although your plan does not currently come into our county the potential for overflights is a real concern of mine. Please do not extend your flight pattern from what it currently is and I thank you for your consideration. 3

Truly,

Leslie Sherlock

P.O.BOX 1170 · Telluride, Colorado 81435 · (303) 728-3844 · FAX (303) 728-3718

MW-0052

DM157

2-23-94

To Whom it May Concern, 1

We would like to express our extreme opposition to the proposed launching of missiles from Fort Wingate. We live about 2 miles west of El Morro National Monument and although it appears that we are just outside of Booster Drop Zone A, it is hard to tell as there are no mile indicators on the map published in the Feb.5, 1994 issue of The Gallup Independent. Regardless of whether we are just inside or outside of the drop zone, we wouldn't feel safe in our own home with the threat of 1,100 pounds falling on us. 2 We have children and animals that roam the surrounding country-side. Can we safely let them leave our house, or for that matter stay in it, during the testing? 3 As for evacuation, if we are those to be removed from the area, is the government ready to reimburse those of us who are self-employed and work out of our homes? What about the inconvenience to those of us who rely on Highway 53 to commute to our places of work? 4 Are our employers expected to be tolerant of our possibly being delayed 70 minutes in getting to work? Apart from our personal concerns, the idea of launching missiles in our area is appalling:

- The natural beauty of the area is in danger. 5
- Hydrogen chloride cannot possibly be considered a non-existent threat. 6
- The impact on wildlife isn't temporary when a 12 foot long missile happens to land on it. 7
- The minimal noise level that is compared to a gas-powered lawn mower at 3 feet sounds like more than a minor inconvenience to us. 8

We also believe that this entire project could be detrimental to the tourism that is being cultivated in our area. Tourists are not going to visit an unsafe area or a place that is too inconvenient to reach because the access roads are closed. 9 This area already has a fragile economy. It can't afford the loss of income that is generated by tourism.

We urge you to do whatever it takes to halt any plans for testing missiles in our area, or for that matter at all. 10 We believe it is time our government looked for more productive ways to spend our tax dollars than on weapons.

In closing, we would like to express our disappointment that the meetings being held about this are being held over 50 miles away from the people being affected. 11 We would like a meeting to be held in Ramah or Mountain View so that area people can express their opinions on this matter.

Sincerely,

John P. and Katherine Allen

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MW-0053

DM158

3-6-94

Please do not let the army shoot missiles from Fort Wingate to White Sands! We live in the Zuni Mountains and are horified that the army is even proposing such a thing

1

Diana Morrow

Diana E. Morrow
Artistic Oils
P.O. Box 486
Ramah, New Mexico 87321

MW-0054

DM159

March 10, 1994

Daniel C. & Harriett M Jackson
5350 E. Ford Circle
Mesa, AZ 85215

Commander, US Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V David C. Hasley
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

1

We are writing to state our opposition to the missile testing that is proposed to range over the Zuni Mountain area of New Mexico.

2

We have our vacation home there and are there from March thru October. Our families (children & grand children) also vacation there frequently.
We do not feel our children or property should be at risk from this unnecessary testing.

Thank you very much for any thing you can do to help this situation.

Sincerely,
Harriett Jackson
Dan Jackson
Dan & Harriett Jackson

Return to Contents

MW-0055

Dm383

Albuquerque Wildlife Federation

1914-1952 GAME PROTECTIVE ASSN. / 1952-1973 ALBUQUERQUE WILDLIFE & CONSERVATION ASSN. / 1973 ALBUQUERQUE WILDLIFE FEDERATION
ORGANIZED BY SPORTSMEN IN 1914 TO PROTECT AND PERPETUATE
OUR WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. Box 1234
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

March 24, 1994

Commander, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Comments to the Draft EIS for TMD Extended Test Range

Dear Sir:

We think that the TMD EIS does not adequately address the potential impacts to Otero Mesa and the multiple use lands north of SR 506, nor does it thoroughly explore alternative sites. We think that the military should minimize the use of those lands, and until the military conducts a more thorough examination of alternatives and accomplishes a complete baseline, that there should be no increase in military activity. 1

The area in question is currently not heavily impacted. The activities planned for this area, when viewed in combination with Roving Sands and the numerous training exercises planned, increase the military's exclusive use of that area dramatically and risks severe impact to the environment. That significant increase in activity over a much longer time makes an environmental baseline of the area essential to assess the true impact.

Further, we feel that certain times should be excluded from all but minimal activity. In June and July, fawning and early rearing of the mule deer and pronghorn occur. In July and August, most of the rainfall for the year occurs. Those are crucial times for that fragile environment. 2

Sincerely,

Richard W. Becker
President, Albuquerque Wildlife Federation

cy to:

Senator Dominici	Senator Bingaman
Congressman Schiff	Congressman Richardson
EPA	Lincoln National Forest Supervisor
BLM	Commander, Ft Bliss
Commander, WSMR	Dept of Interior
NM Dept of G&F, Santa Fe	NM Dept of G&F Roswell
Manager, Timberon	NWF

Affiliated With The National Wildlife Federation

MW-0056

Dm165

CERTIFIED MAIL

March 6, 1994

Mr. David C. Hasley
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am a civil engineer working for Glen Canyon Environmental Studies who, like the Army, has a Draft EIS currently under public review. I have spent the last 2.5 years working on studies that support our DEIS alternatives, and consequently have an understanding of what it takes to assemble a credible EIS. After devoting many hours to a thorough review of the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS, it is quite clear that it is anything BUT credible. 1

Listed below are my comments on the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS. While the comments below are focused on the technical deficiencies of the proposed Green River and Fort Wingate Launch Sites, the primary and most obvious deficiency is the Army's callous disregard for 1)the health and safety of people living, working, and recreating in southeast Utah and Northwest New Mexico, and 2)the thoughtless and unnecessary destruction of pristine areas both within and adjacent to several of America's National Parks and Monuments. A review of the DEIS clearly shows that overland testing is unsafe for people and the environment, and should not be considered as a viable alternative in the DEIS. 2 3

The February 22, 1994 DEIS public hearing in Gallup was the Army's first mention that the proposed booster drop zones may be different from the locations set forth in the DEIS. I stated then, and now reiterate that changing the drop zone locations significantly alters the scope of the DEIS, and hence requires the issuance of an amended DEIS with its requisite comment period. You response, Mr. Hasley, was to tell the Gallup group that the Army only needed to notify those with an affected interest, and that you did not need to issue an amended DEIS. It is important that I clearly state this for the record. 4

Another interesting issue that surfaced at the Gallup hearing was the proposed evacuation of citizens who dwell within the proposed booster drop zones. Mr. Michael Caplan asked you to cite the U.S. law that gave you the authority to forcibly extricate a U.S. citizen from his own property,\and he also wanted to know what the consequences would be if he didn't evacuate. Major John Adams 5

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MW-0056

responded that forced evacuations would be determined on an individual basis, taking into account the proposed trajectory of a specific launch and the weather on the day of the launch. If the objecting citizen(s) were deemed to be in danger after careful consideration of these factors, then a decision would be made to either scuttle the launch or forcibly evacuate the citizen(s).

This response implies that the Army can determine, with apparently significant precision, where a booster will land. Since the point of the test program is for air-to-air intercept of missiles, the point of intercept must also be known, and with significant precision. The Army is thus able to pinpoint a relatively tight ellipsoid of the two locations that will result in debris falling out of the sky. With this knowledge, it shouldn't be too difficult to stage debris recovery from ships with helicopters, hence the three offshore location alternatives set forth in the DEIS could serve as well as the one overland alternative. 6

If the Army is NOT able to pinpoint these debris zones with the accuracy implied in Major Adams' response, then why should residents near (let alone within) the proposed booster drop zones trust your assurances of safety? 7

<u>Technical Deficiencies:</u>
Some of the comments below have relatively simple solutions, but most do not, and hence further underscore the lack of thought that went into this DEIS.

1) The DEIS economic analysis concludes that there will be a positive economic benefit from the cleanup crew's use of local motel rooms and restaurants. The analysis did not look at the economic impacts of closing I-70 for two hours and closing one of the main roads into Canyonlands National Park for up to twelve hours FOR EACH LAUNCH. Additionally, the press has presented conflicting statements about the proposed closure of the old state highway (that runs directly through Green River) concurrent with the closure of I-70. Concurrent closure would completely shut off access to Green River, which could have significant negative economic impact on the at community. 8

2) The DEIS economic analysis did not consider the potential revenue loss to area ranchers from grazing allotments that get burned from crashing fuel boosters. Local communities would also be affected by losses from groundfires, as much of the area subject to potential fires is frequented by hikers and other tourists. Burning these areas reduces the length of time that tourists will stay in the area, if they come at all. 9

What happens if ground fires damage private land? This is not addressed in the DEIS. The missile trajectory from Green River to White Sands Missile Range traverses a large quantity of private 10

MW-0056

land.

The DEIS says that "other agencies would provide the primary fire-fighting force." Do "other agencies" have the capability of containing the ground fires that WOULD happen? This is not addressed in the DEIS. 11

3) The pristine areas adjacent to and within Canyonlands National Park currently enjoy a level of tranquility shared by few other places. The noise of missile launches would have a significant impact on this quiet, again with the potential of reducing tourism revenues in Southern Utah. 12 13

4) The DEIS states that bighorn sheep are more than 8km from the launch site, but it never shows the actual area of bighorn sheep habitat. Were Utah Department of Wildlife Resources or USFWS cooperating agencies on the DEIS? If not, why? 14 15

5) P. 4-57 says that booster fragments may not be recovered if they fall in bighorn sheep habitats, because the noise of the choppers may have adverse affects on the sheep. Leaving the debris on the ground is hardly an adequate solution to this problem. 16

6) P. 4-57 also states that "Impacts caused by low-level helicopter flights to sensitive species is anticipated to be not significant," since they won't go where bighorns exist. Does this mean that bighorns don't enter into any of the booster drop zones (ever)? The Army proposes to do low-level helicopter sweeps of the drop zones prior to EACH launch to notify hikers and campers to evacuate. How will THESE low-level chopper flights affect the bighorn sheep? 17 18

6) P. 3-100, Fig. 3.1-14: The Green River (and its commensurate level of recreational use) is not included in the booster drop zone, yet p.4-107 says that variances in booster drop accuracy is "on the order of a kilometer". It is obvious that the Army has placed the western edge of the proposed booster drop zone almost exactly a kilometer away from the Green River to conveniently avoid addressing the adverse impacts to the commercial boating community. 19

7) P. 3-87, Fig. 3.1-10: Affected towns are not shown on the map of Low Altitude Airways, Restricted Areas, and Military Operations Areas. This does not give local residents a clear picture of the effects of this proposed operation on local air traffic. 20

P. 4-55 states "All missile launches...would take place in either existing restricted area airspace or NEWLY-DESIGNATED restricted area airspace that would be cleared of non-participating aircraft." The people of Colorado's San Luis Valley are painfully aware of the noise pollution and fears associated with low-level flights in restricted airspace. I own pristine wilderness land that is 21

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located directly under the proposed Green River-to-WSMR Debris Containment Corridor. I ALREADY suffer from VERY LOW-LEVEL F16 and B52 Flights...so low that they rattle the dishes in my cupboards. We cannot agree to more overland restricted airspace! 22

8) P. 4-61 says that "off-road travel would be minimal and would not involve multiple traverses along a single track." Does this mean that multiple-tracking to a single recovery point is supposed to be preferable? Exactly how much tracking up of the wilderness do you propose? It is not clear enough in the DEIS. 23

9) P. 4-92 shows the proposed fuel booster drop zones, but the Debris Containment Corridors are buried on page I-2 of the Appendix. These flight termination Debris Containment Corridors mean that hazardous debris could fall out of the sky anywhere inside a 20-mile wide corridor that stretches from Green River, Utah to the center of New Mexico. 24

10) Page 4-100 states "The likelihood of an in-flight failure requiring debris recovery outside of the designated booster drop zones is considered low." This is a subjective statement that needs to be documented with hard numbers. Throughout the DEIS, risks associated with early terminated flights are determined through ambiguous statistical analyses that don't state their governing assumptions. It is fairly common knowledge that the various military agencies have had to perform early terminations on a number of similar missiles. USE YOUR ACTUAL TERMINATION STATISTICS TO DETERMINE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY TERMINATION, instead of basing termination on statistically-assumed levels of risk. 25

11) P. 4-99 states "Impact areas will be restored to the extent necessary to prevent undue erosion." What about revegetation and restoring the area to its pre-impact condition? The DEIS must be much more specific on this issue. 26

12) P. 4-100 states "Flight termination could result in impacts to unique geologic features similar to the arches and other forms found in southeast Utah. However, the potential for impacting any of these types of geologic features is extremely small due to the small probability of an impact within any given square mile of the flight corridor and the limited number of such features within the corridor." What does a "square mile" unit of area have to do with anything? This statement is another blatant attempt at distorting the actual probability of irreparable environmental damage. 27

13) P. 4-100 states "...because of the small volume of triethyl phosphate that may be used and its chemical characteristics, any impact from the accidental release of this compound into the soils 28

MW-0056

would be transient and is considered to be a Not Significant Impact." How much is a "small amount" of tri-ethyl phosphate? Please quantify.

14) P. 4-103 states "All resulting missile debris will follow a ballistic trajectory and impact downrange in an area determined by the missile's flight parameters at the time of its termination." If the missile (for whatever reason) deviates a mere 10 degrees off course, it will be 3.5 miles off of its trajectory after covering only 20 miles. It is easy to see how unsafe these tests can be when conducted over land. 29

15) P. 4-103 states "White Sands Missile Range policy dictates that with the exception of any Launch Hazard Areas and predetermined first-stage booster drop zones, areas beneath flight corridors are NOT EVACUATED." My health & safety is determined by U.S. Law, not by military policy. Wasn't it military policy that determined it was "safe" for thousands of dedicated soldiers to rush in to ground zero immediately after a nuclear test blast, only to ALL die of cancer shortly thereafter? There have been a number of recent revelations that cause mistrust of "military policy." 30

<u>Comments mentioned in Scoping but not included in the DEIS</u>:
Listed below are concerns that were sent to you during the scoping process to help define the scope of the DEIS. These concerns were either completely ignored or inadequately addressed in the DEIS.

1) The DEIS did not include an analysis of the probable areal extent of ground damage to be expected from the falling booster rockets for different types of earth strata. 31
2) The DEIS reaches a "No Significant Impact" conclusion in its analysis of surface water contamination from unused booster fuel, but the analysis does not analyze the possible health hazards to stock and wildlife if this fuel gets into watering tanks. 32
3) The DEIS did not adequately address the issue of ground fire containment, saying only that "other agencies would provide the primary fire-fighting force". 33
4) The DEIS did not adequately address the issue of establishing restricted airspace for two reasons. A) It made no mention of the fact that the FAA will <u>only</u> grant Restricted Airspace when the requesting entity owns, leases, or otherwise controls the land under the Restricted Airspace, and B) The temporal aspects of the proposal are not clearly set forth in that a definitive end date for the project is never mentioned or alluded to. This lack of an ending test date gives rise to the potential of a perpetual test zone, which is entirely inappropriate for the overland alternative set forth in the DEIS. 34 35

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Page 6
\deis1.com

In summary, this DEIS is a farce, and is thus cause to question the Army's similar endeavors in other locations. It is difficult to support our armed forces' current funding levels when I see how money is squandered on ideas like the White Sands Missile Range TMD proposal.

Sincerely,

Frank Protiva, P.E.
310 N. Mogollon, #1
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

MW-0057

DM168

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

SEE ATTACHED LETTER

Your Name KAREN ROBINSON

Address 2781 E. BENCH RD (Street) MOAB UTAH 84532 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0057

8 March 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Reference: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS

Dear Sir:

Although I can't tell the exact boundaries of the debris corridor from the bare-bones maps provided by the Draft EIS, the corridor seems to me to encompass Hovenweep National Monument, and proceeds either over or dangerously close to Chaco National Historical Park. The village of Acoma also appears to be in the corridor. It also includes highways 70, 313, 211, 191, 160, 166, 64, 371, 40, 38, 60, 25 380, 82 and 54. 1 2

Forgetting for the moment any danger to humans, any damage to the structures at Hovenweep, Chaco or Acoma would be a tragedy. I recognize that the Army forecasts a minuscule chance of any damage to humans or important sites. However, I don't believe in gambling over things this important. 3 4

Booster Zone A is a well-used area for 4-wheel drive vehicles, bicyclists, backpackers and hikers. It is also geologically spectacular and an area of some archeological importance. There is at least one extraordinary pictograph panel. It is also an access area for river runners. You people need to come out here and look at this area before you propose dumping debris on it. 5 6

Booster Zone B encompasses Canyonlands Rim Recreation Area, another area used by vehicles, bicycles and hikers. There are also two Wilderness Study Areas (Bridger Jack Mesa and Indian Creek) in this area. I can't tell from your maps whether they are in the booster zone. 7

Noise levels associated with the launch itself will undoubtedly be unacceptably high, but of short duration. Noise levels of helicopters searching for people to evacuate, searching for debris and collecting debris will be unacceptable to both wildlife and humans for long periods of time. 8 9 10

Fire from early flight termination could impact animals and plantlife and would be impossible to control in these remote areas. Simply reseeding native vegetation would not mitigate the impact. You'd have, instead, a cheatgrass monoculture (with perhaps some Russian thistle). This land is sensitive, fragile and does not easily recuperate from man-made disasters. 11

MW-0057

Although bighorn sheep do not appear in the Draft EIS appendix as a "sensitive species," they are sensitive enough to disturbance that Canyonlands National Park is closing some areas to any use to try to alleviate stress on the sheep from human interference.

Sonic booms, helicopters and recovery vehicles running about the countryside will not create a favorable impact on bighorn sheep (nor on any other species, wild or domestic). 12

The traffic halt at I-70 will cause a large inconvenience, possibly anger, for many. If the clump of delayed traffic heading for Moab reaches Highway 191 at pretty much the same time, it may also cause accidents, as the frustrated and impatient drivers on this two-lane highway pass on unsafe stretches of road. 13

The plan appears to try as much as possible to evacuate people from the impact area. In an area like this, you'll never find them all, or they won't have time to get out. Publishing the launch schedule in the local paper probably won't accomplish much as our local paper comes out weekly, and I doubt many tourists read it. There's only one local radio station, and one local TV station. Anyway, people may have backpacked in several days before. Even if you find them, they may not be able to hike out in 12 hours or less. 14

How will you know where the bighorn sheet are, so you can avoid buzzing them when sweeping with helicopters? Or where the peregrine falcons are? I recognize the chances of being hit by the debris is statistically pretty small, though it might frighten the wits out of unsuspecting folks. 15

As for socioeconomic impact, I personally feel this is the least important aspect of the program. However, whatever its importance to the report, the figure of estimated growth of 0.8% for Grand County from 1990 to 2000 is substantially low. Your own figures show a 34% increase from 1990 to 1992 in Moab alone (1992 - 5,333 page 4-69: 1990 - 3,971 page J-33). 16

The biggest negative impact (barring a catastrophic termination, or a hit on a geologically significant formation) is going to be the damage you do to the soil. Ours is a very fragile environment. We do not have precipitation to grow lush plants with total ground cover and binding root systems. Our native grasses are mainly bunchgrasses, and in many cases are already under stress due to overgrazing. 17 18

You cannot have people driving cross country to recover debris without causing significant impact to the highly erosion-prone soil. You will create a new road. These tracks do not heal for a very long period of time, and they create new accesses. Even considerate off-road drivers, who would not scar the country with new tracks, will follow on the road you have already created. The vegetation will be gone, the soil cover will be gone, and there will be another ugly scar and more erosion. 19

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Even entry by helicopter will have people trampling the soil, breaking the crust and squashing the vegetation. 20

These are impacts that cannot be mitigated.

This is not the appropriate place to drop booster rockets and debris. You can try to evacuate all the people, but people are not the only valuable things here. Our land is very special.

Sincerely,

Karen Robinson

Karen Robinson
2871 East Bench Road
Moab, Utah 84532

MW-0058

DM275

Period-8.2

Dear, David Hasley

I want the missle test 1
to stop right away. Because the missle test may or might destroy and killed alot people + livestocks plants. And that happens the Navajo Rez can sue you.

If that missle misses its 2
main target it can hit part of the Navajo Rez and that's when the Rez will sue you. So I'm telling you stop that missle test before you put yourself in deep trouble.

Sincere,

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MW-0059

Dm075

5021 GUADALUPE TRAIL NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107-3843

Feb 22, 1994

David Harley
US Army Space & Strategic
Defense Command
CSSD -EN - V
P O. Box 1500
Huntsville
AL 35801

Dear Mr. Harley,

I am writing to express my complete and profound opposition to the proposed missile firings between White Sands and Idaho.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Bunting

1

MW-0060

Dm175

MEXICAN HAT
AM
MAR
11
1994
84531

USA 19

David Hasley
US Army Space + Strategic
Defence Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Steve Keller
Box 310004
Mexican Hat, Utah 84531

1

Do not send missiles over Southern Utah.

Steve
Stephen A Keller

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MW-0061

DM176

Man--The only species capable of predicting extinction, including his own.

P.O. Box 113
Crestone, CO 81131
March 11, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please accept this protest to the plan to launch missiles as outlined in *Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range* draft. We know that during the decades that the U.S. Army and other branches of the military have been engaged in missile launchings, more than one test rocket has dropped some place it wasn't supposed to be. Just recently something landed in the hills along the western side of the San Luis Valley of Colorado. The military denied that anything had gone awry, but army helicopters were observed searching the area for whatever it was that "didn't exist." 1 2

Not only has the U.S. Army no way of knowing exactly where a booster will fall, but what gives the military the right to trash our national commons? These lands, as desolate as they many seem to Pentagon bureaucrats, are being held in trust for all our citizens and for our progeny. It is a federal offense for someone to drop a cigarette butt or a pop can within these national lands, but the U.S. Army declares the right to litter the West with rocket boosters! Rubbish! 3

How does one evacuate expanses like the Canyonlands? Where do these people go when evacuated--to a neighboring town? Why would they be any safer there? For many western communities, tourists vacationing within state and federal parks are their economic life. Can you imagine the family that has traveled for a week to visit some place the children learned about in school only to be told that they cannot enter or that they have to leave for 12 hours because the U.S. Army is using the area as a booster dumping ground? 4

MW-0061

We know that the defense industry suffers in times of peace because armaments aren't being consumed. We can only sell so much to our friends and enemies, so the various branches of the military conceive plans to use up the surplus with tests--missile tests, war games, flight time. It's a terrible waste of precious tax dollars at a time when there is no money for the homeless, the helpless, the elderly, or the sick. 5

Sure, in this world, we need to be prepared; but I really doubt that dropping tons of rocket boosters around the homes of the Navajo or in our national lands is as essential to our defense as Pentagon planners and defense industry contractors would like for us to believe.

This proposal is an insult to the people who live in the West and the people who dream of visiting the West. The West has a heritage of beauty in its vast spaces. Leave it alone, please!

Very truly yours,

Patricia Joy Richmond
Citizen and Taxpayer

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MW-0062

DM177

Pat + Shannon Bullock
13000 Oso Ridge
Grants, N.M 87020

To Whom this Concerns;

We Live in Booster Drop Zone B
according to TMD Extended Test Range
Draft EIS or Map Figure 3.1-16 1

We oppose the proposed Fort
Wingate action that would result
in our home being in a drop zone.

We oppose any testing in the
Zuni Mountains!

We would not be warned ahead of 2
a scheduled drop - We have no
phone - live miles from neighbors and
roads are too terrible for any
body to drive + warn us much
of the year.

LEAVE US ALONE!

Pat + Shannon Bullock

MW-0063

DM178

National Radio Astronomy Observatory
P.O. Box O, Socorro, New Mexico 87801-0387 USA
Telephone: (505) 835-7000 Fax: (505) 835-7027

March 10, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Ref: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range proposal, January, 1994.

Letter from NRAO (W. Brundage) to CSSD-EN-V reference DEIS, 3 May 1993.

Dear Sir:

The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) appreciates the response of the DEIS to our concerns about potentially harmful electromagnetic interference (EMI) to our radio telescopes in New Mexico, i.e. the Very Large Array (VLA) and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) antennas at Pie Town (PT) and Los Alamos (LA). 1

The harmful levels of interference listed in the DEIS Table 4.1 - 10 were based on the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) CCIR Report 224-7 (1990). More recently, the radio observatories of the world consider the more appropriate harmful levels to be those of ITU/CCIR Recommendation 769 (1992), Recommendation 611-2 (1992),and Recommendation 517-2 (1992).

Therefore, we request that the final EIS revise Table 4.1 - 10: "Harmful Thresholds of Interference..." be revised to conform to the enclosed tables: 2

"Harmful Interference Levels..." dated 94 Feb 23,
"Harmful Adjacent-Band Interference Levels..." dated 94 Feb 28.

Our concern with electromagnetic interference (EMI) extending beyond the borders of White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) and its two launch sites likely are shared by other users of the electromagnetic spectrum. Certainly it applies to other activities/users within WSMR, where the WSMR Office of the Area Frequency Coordinator minimizes EMI. So it may be an oversight that the DEIS references EMI only once (p. 2-30), makes no reference to the Office of the Area Frequency Coordinator, and the Appendix A Glossary of Terms does not include electromagnetic radiation nor electromagnetic interference. 3

Thank you for your continued consideration of our scientific interests.

Operated by Associated Universities, Inc.
Under Cooperative Agreement with the National Science Foundation.

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MW-0063

Sincerely,

William D. Brundage

William D. Brundage
Frequency Coordinator
NRAO - VLA/VLBA

Attachments: Harmful Interferenoe Levels... 94 Feb 23
Harmful Adjacent-Band Interference Levels... 94 Feb 28

WB/snl
cc: (with attachments)
M. Goss, NRAO
R. Sramek, NRAO
A. Thompson, NRAO
T. Gergely, NSF
M. Davis, Arecibo, CORF
S. Greene, WSMR

94 FEB 23

MW-0063

HARMFUL INTERFERENCE LEVELS~ at VLA and VLBA RADIO TELESCOPES

From ITU/CCIR Recommendation 769 (1992). Tables 2 & 3

RADIO ASTRONOMY BAND	HARMFUL POWER DENSITY --------AVERAGE-------- VLA	VLBA
(MHz)	(dBW/m^2)	(dBW/m^2)
73.0 - 74.6	-210	(-182)
322.0 - 328.6	-204	-175
608.0 - 614.0	(-200)	-171
1330 - 1427	-196	-166
1610.6-1613.8	-194	-165
1660.0-1670.0	-194	-165
1718.8-1722.2	-194	-165
2290 - 2300	(-189)	-159
2655 - 2700	(-189)	-159
4825 - 4835	-183	-151
4950 - 5000	-183	-151
8400 - 8450	-176	-145
10600 - 10700	(-173)	-142
14470 - 14500	-169	-135
15350 - 15400	-169	-135
22010 - 22500	-162	-129
22810 - 22860	-162	-129
23070 - 23120	-161	-128
23600 - 24000	-161	-128
42500 - 43500	-153	-116
48940 - 49040	-152	-115
86000 - 92000	----	-106

( ) Band not used now

~ LEVELS for TERRESTRIAL SOURCES ENTERING 0 dBi SIDELOBES
of RADIO TELESCOPE (> 19 degrees off telescope axis)

National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, NM 87801

HARM769.FW3/WDB

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94 FEB 28

MW-0063

HARMFUL ADJACENT-BAND INTERFERENCE LEVELS~
at VLA and VLBA RADIO TELESCOPES

From ITU/CCIR Recommendation 517-2 (1992)

VLA ADJACENT+ FREQUENCY BANDS (MHz)	VLA HARMFUL PEAK POWER DENSITY (dBW/m^2)	VLBA ADJACENT+ FREQUENCY BANDS (MHz)	VLBA HARMFUL PEAK POWER DENSITY (dBW/m^2)
72.9 - 74.7	(-93)		
300 - 345	(-82)	300 - 345	-72
		609 - 613	-67
1200 - 1740	(-69)	1260 - 1840	-59
		2000 - 2800	-55
4300 - 5100	(-59)	4500 - 5200	-49
7600 - 9000	(-54)	7900 - 8900	-44
		10100-11300	-42
14200-15700	(-49)	11820-15630	-39
21700-24500	(-45)	21300-24700	-35
40000-50000	(-40)	40000-45000	-30
		86000-92000	(-24)

~ LEVELS for TERRESTRIAL TRANSMITTERS ENTERING 0 dBi SIDELOBES
of RADIO TELESCOPE (> 19 degrees off telescope axis)
and CAUSING 1% GAIN COMPRESSION

+ FREQUENCIES ADJACENT TO RADIO ASTRONOMY BANDS and WITHIN
RADIO TELESCOPE TUNING RANGE

( ) Estimated level

National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, NM 87801

HARM517_.FW3/WDB

DM179

MW-0064

March 9, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Sefense Command
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I live in Cortez, Colorado, and travel to work five days a week at Shiprock, New Mexico. My round trip commute is approximately 85 miles a day. I cannot own property and live in Shiprock because I am not a Navajo and Shiprock is on the Navajo Reservation. 1

I object to having missiles launched over the four corners region. People live and work here and we do not need the added aggravation of having to live in fear of missiles over our heads. 2

Can't you find an unpopulated areas for the missile testing. Can you do it in the Pacific Ocean? Or how about in the Artic?

I am opposed to the missiles being launched and tested over New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado. Some people once tried to declare the four-corners area as the "national sacrifice area" because of all the environmental damage that has already occured. Please don't add to the problem.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Eleanor Guenther

Mrs. Eleanor Guenther
21862 County Road G
Cortez, CO 81321

Business address: Navajo Community College
P. O. Box 580
Shiprock, NM 87520

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MW-0065

DM181

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Leslie Sherlock, County Commissioner

March 2. 1994

David Haslev
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville. AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that your agency is considering a proposal to extend the missile range from Green River. Utah to White Sands. New Mexico.

I am very opposed to this plan. Our National Parks are treasures where people go to get away from the noise and disruptions of their lives. We all need to feel the peace and beauty of our country without looking up and hearing the U.S. Army practicing in case of war. etc. 1 2

San Miguel County's main industry is tourism. Although your plan does not currently come into our county the potential for overflights is a real concern of mine. Please do not extend your flight pattern from what it currently is and I thank you for your consideration. 3

Truly.

Leslie Sherlock

P.O.BOX 1170 · Telluride, Colorado 81435 (303) 728-3844 · FAX (303) 728-3718

Voegelin
306 Calle Oso
Santa Fe, NM 8758

MW-0066

DM182

Commander U.S. Army Space and Strategic Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V David O. Haeley
P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Commander Haleey:

Thank you for your thorough and careful impact studies of the Army's projected missile flights; your office is to be complimented for handling a difficult task so competently. 1

But after studying the text, my husband and I are still opposed to the flights for many, many reasons. So often in assessing possible damage the report honestly states that damage cannot be known or quantified. 2

The damages concern (1) forests; (2) cultural remains; (3) infrastructure; and possibly people or homes. While the mitigation notes are designed to allay fears, the writing is pocked with 'may's' and 'could's' - in other words. your agencies find it impossible to give complete assurance of safety, safety to people, land, roads and the total environment. 3 4

Considering that the missiles weigh 25,000 pounds (almost 2 tons) and will fly some 100 or so miles (over culturally important sites and forests) and will require 100 or so flights — well, the grand total is a great smattering of debris which then must be sought out,whether or not roads are available. And if not available, may be created when necessary. 5 6

In our opposition, must also be noted the unfortunate history to which New Mexico, as a poor, backward and badly governed state, has been subjected over the years by the Army and various defense industries or agencies. Randomly, there's Los Alamos National Laboratories with its record of contamination in the atmosphere and the canyones now coming to light; the multi-billion dollar hole in the ground called WIPP which noted scientists deem either unsafe or unknowable; the nuclear explosions; and not dangerous perhaps but intrusive, the daily jet overflights from military bases chalking up our clear blue skies .

Therefore, our continuing opposition from now through the year 2000 and after.

Sincerely

Mimi Voegelin

Philip Voegelin

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MW-0067

DM183

MARCH 6, 1994

DAVID HASLEY
USA SSDC
ATT: C55D-EN-V
PO BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL.
35807-3801

Mr. Hasley,

Having attended the U.S. Army's presentation on missile testing in MOAB, Utah on Wed. March 2 1994 I feel compelled to write this letter. 1

Firstly, I fail to see the need to test these short range missiles. We certainly already have the best + most of these type missiles in the world and wh are we going to use them against anyway? Cana Mexico? Maybe we can go back to Iraq - remem Saddam? - He's still there..... Too bad for the former Yugoslavia; if they had OIL we'd probal be testing our missiles there! However, ethnic extermination is certainly not as compelling a rea to fight as oil. Right? Anyway back to Moab. 2

Secondly, safety is a concern. Why does a peace time nation need to test missiles over its own peoples heads? Why not over the ocean? After witnessing the Tragedy of NASA's Space shuttle

MW-0067

Challenger - a manned flight - Do you really expect me to have confidence in the Army's ability to keep an unmanned missile from accidently falling on MOAB, Monticello, or anywhere else? I think NOT! Perhaps we should test them over Huntsville - what do you think?

Thirdly, you say that the roughly 100 tests between 1994 and 2000 will only have minor impac on the area. People will be evacuated from the 3
National Parks, put under what essentially amou 4
to martial law. I-70, THE major East→West route in America will be closed for periods of time. And all the while the people will have to wonder if an accident may bring a missile down on their heads. Doing a little quick mati one realizes this will all happen roughly every 3 weeks for 6 years - Sorry boys this is NOT a minor impact! And what of the "stages" tha 5
will be crashing to earth perhaps in our national Parks? This is low impact? Who will clean it up How will you get to these crash sites? Will we have hundreds of these sites littering the very 6
FRAGILE desert? Scars in the desert, be they tire tracks, footprints, or missile crash sites, heal very slowly and this testing would certainly damage th ecosystem for ~~long~~ many years to come.

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MW-0067

I certainly hope the Army will take all these things into account and FORGET about any Missile testing in Utah - N.Mex You've failed to show a need for testing at all, much less testing over American heads!

I do hope the Army drops the idea Completely!

SINCERELY, John McIntosh

JOHN McINTOSH
PO BOX 8040
ALTA, UTAH 84092

DM 188

MW-0068

PINEDALE CHAPTER
EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY
PHONE 505 / 786-5357

March 02, 1994

Dear Gentlemen:

I am Raphael Martin, Pine Dale Chapter and Eastern Navajo Agency Council (ENC) President. The ENC represent Navajo Communities in Eastern Navajo Agency, that is going to be most affected by the proposed missile path from Utah State to Southern New Mexico, (via Ft. Wingate). 1

I wish to state for the record on behalf of many communities that did not have the opportunity to speak up on the issue that this "unknown plans" by the Dept of Defense (DOD), is unacceptable. Mainly, because the health affects and possible damages it can produce through the dangerous chemical it possesses, when the plan is launch whether the local people voiced its opposition. 2

We certainly question with the McKinley County's large population that only two (2) Public Hearings,are held in our County and we would think that less than 2% of the total population have become aware of the Hearings, and perhaps even less that spoke against the military plans, whether the few that spoke are to received the opposition status and the United States Military Command and its strategic defense people would give the attention to the few. I certainly doubt that, because when the sponsors of the hearing submit the report to their superiors, what kind of reports will be given. I would bet that in a few months or years, there could be missiles flying over us and not know about it until something drastically occurs, like one of the mistargeted missiles. 3

The Eastern Navajo Agency Communities have openly expressed concerns of the nightly Military Aircraft flying too low, the Air Force Military Command will not listen to our concerns, what makes the local people believe that the DOD will take NO for an answer and go else where to play with their mean toys. 4

I would strongly inform the public hearing producers, slower and detailed plannings of the public hearings would have been better, I know written comments can be forwarded, yet the public hearings breezed through our area, just like the weather, winter storms would come and go, in other words, it snows one day, the sunshines the next day, that makes you wonder what happens next.

In conclusion, I recommend spending money on our community needs, like improving more roads, so our childrens safety can assured and provides funds for transfer stations, instead of shooting over our communities. 5

P. O. BOX #3 • CHURCH ROCK, NEW MEXICO 87311

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MW-0068

Page 2
Con't

Thank you for the time for me to provide these comments.

I remain,

Raphael Martin,
President
Eastern Navajo Agency Council

MW-0069

3-11-94 DM191

Dear Sir

NO to missiles being launched from Green River, Utah! Go close another road for 70 min. Evacuate the national parks and monuments for 12 hours — are you nuts or what... Go find another spot/area to test your missiles!

Quentin Baker
1549 CAMBRIDGE DR.
Longmont, Colo. 80503

1
2
3

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MW-0070

DM192

HARRY H. MENDOZA
CHAIRPERSON

EARNEST BECENTI, SR.
COMMISSIONER

KEITH L. ELKINS
COMMISSIONER

TEODOLO F. ARELLANO
C.P.P.O., C.P.M., C.P.P.M.
COUNTY MANAGER

County of McKinley

P.O. Box 70 · 201 W. Hill Ave.
Gallup, New Mexico 87305-0070
505 - 722-3868
505 - 863-6362 (FAX)

March 14, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN.: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Written Comment on DEIS--Ft. Wingate Depot
Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Enclosed is a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners on March 9, 1994, opposing the use of the former Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot property for the over-flight and testing of missiles.

If you require additional information, please contact our office.

Sincerely yours,

Irvin Harrison
County Manager

Enclosure

MW-0070

STATE OF NEW MEXICO COUNTY OF MC KINLEY
RESOLUTION NO. MAR-94-023

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE USE OF THE FORMER
FT. WINGATE ARMY ORDINANCE DEPOT PROPERTY
FOR THE OVER-FLIGHT AND TESTING OF MISSILES

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Mc Kinley County, New Mexico meeting in Regular Session on March 9, 1994; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Defense has proposed the over-flight and possible impact of land based missiles and components over and on the former Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot; and

WHEREAS, numerous public hearing have been held concerning this proposal and there exists universal opposition to said plan; and

WHEREAS, significant danger would result to the land of the Depot property, private property in the vicinity, and the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Mc Kinley County would be adversely effected by said testing; and 1

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense is unable to give reasonable assurances that harm can be prevented or avoided; and 2

WHEREAS, the draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the Department of Defense appears to be incomplete, inaccurate, and deeply flawed by failing to take into account the potential harms listed herein to the citizens of Mc Kinley County; and 3

WHEREAS, Mc Kinley County is a party to the Memorandum of Understanding executed by the Navajo Nation, Zuni Pueblo, and City of Gallup, New Mexico, regarding the Re-use of Ft. Wingate and the proposed testing would greatly inhibit the possible development and re-use of the former Depot property for non-military uses. 4

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MC KINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

That Mc Kinley County strenuously opposes and objects to the proposed use of the former Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot property for the over-flight or testing of land based missiles by the U.S. Department of Defense. 5

Done at Gallup, Mc Kinley County, New Mexico, March 9, 1994.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MC KINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Earnest Becenti, Sr.-Chairman

Harry Mendoza-Commissioner

Keith Elkins--Commissioner

ATTEST:

Milton Gabaldon--County Clerk

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MW-0071

DM193

Native Ecosystems Council

and Friends of the Bow

P.O Box 6032, Laramie, WY 82070

March 11, 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
attn: CSSD-EN-V
POB 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear David:

Recently we read about the land use impacts which will be caused by the US Army's missile test flights to the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. We regularly hike and sightsee in southern New Mexico, in Utah, and throughout the whole Four Corners area, and we are concerned about the negative effects of these testing flights and the difficulty of protecting human safety. When we backpack into areas like the interior of Canyonlands, we are out of contact for days or sometimes weeks at a time. We think it is unrealistic for Army or Park Service officials to think that they would be able to warn all hikers ahead of time or be able to evacuate visitors from the "drop zones." It is unlikely that backcountry recreationists in and around the parks would receive notification of the drop schedule in time. We do not believe the evacuation plan can work, and we think it would be very disruptive to ordinary transportation flows on the interstate and other local roads. 1 2 3

In addition to safety, we are also opposed to these test flights on the grounds that they cause noise pollution We are asking that the Army discontinue any flights over Canyonlands National Park, Dead Horse Point State Park, New Mexico's El Malpais National Monument, or any other national parks. We appreciate these lands in their natural state for the solitude, beauty, and spiritual resource which they provide to human beings and other species. Since we routinely recreate in and around these public lands, we are requesting that the Army take whatever steps are needed to insure that these lands are not further disturbed by missiles launched to or from either White Sands NM, Green River, UT, or Wingate, NM. 4 5

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We appreciate the analysis you have done to assess the impacts of this project, and we are hoping that you will decide against further use of these airspaces for missile testing. We would appreciate being kept informed on your decision.

Sincerely,

Leila Stanfield

Leila Stanfield

MW-0072

DM194

Springville, Utah
13 March 1994

Mr. David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

I read in this mornings edition of The Salt Lake Tribune of the proposed missile launches from Green River, Utah to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico; and of the desire of comments on this endeavor.

I am fully in support of these missile firings to test our weapons that will be so necessary in the event of future warfare, which will surely come at some later date. Our failure to up-date and keep our arsenal ready would certainly cause the country great mis-givings and possibly out loss of freedom at some future time. 1 2

As an invited observer, I attended an Artillery unit firing missiles from Green River in the early 1960's if memory serves me right. There was one missile that went astray that day, but no damage was done. However: that is precisely why we do this; to insure that our weaponry is capable of meeting our requirements when needed. The flight space is unpopulated, and as for tourists in the area- they could check with posted bulletin boards if it was of concern to them. 3

Very few of the citizens of this area are concerned (none that I know of) about these firings, but only the few noisy activists.

Sincerely yours,

Alan R. Stewart

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MW-0073

VM173

San Juan County

Inviting . . . . . Unforgettable

March 16, 1994

Mr. David Hasley,
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command,
Attn: C.S.S.D.-EV-V.
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al. 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

Are you people out of your cotton-pickin minds? What do you think you are doing with the upcoming missile testing?

Dont you know there are real American Native Citizens along with migrating parents and children living but here in God's Country? Some still on their homesteads and others in their beautiful homes.

Why would you want to destroy all this?

It is bad enough pollution has reached our larger cities, let alone add to it, destroying life and wild life and for what?

1

San Juan County Development Board . . . Travel Council . . . Business Council
Box 490 Monticello, Utah 84535 Phone (801) 587-2231

over —

MW-0073

Please Consider Cancelling The Green River & Sands Missile Range Test Area.

2

A transplanted citizen from the East Coast.

Alice E. Taylor
P.O. Box 395
Monticello, Utah 84535

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MW-0074

DM196

Comments in regards to The TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS

Why does New Mexico have to be dumped on all the time? As newsprint article #1 tells us, we were exposed to radioactive fallout for seventeen years, 1944 to 1961. "...radioactivity not dangerous." WHO SAYS!!! 1

Dumped on again! A few weeks ago on the local TV news, a "bite" indicating LANL testing high explosives out of doors on a track.. "radiation from the test, low level-no danger." WHO SAYS!!!

And now newsprint article #2 tells us the Army wants to dump on us again with scud-like debris..."risk..zero", just "evacuate" says the Army spokesman!

Newsprint article #3 invites comment and shows a map with proposed flight paths of proposed missiles. 2 What the Army does not show on the map is the more than half dozen sovereign Indian nations air space and reservation lands which will be violated; 3 Indians be dammed, we took their lands before over the centuries so we'll just take their air space!

Fly over Indian Reservations: 4
Ute Mountain, Navajo, Laguna, Acoma, Ramah, Alamo Navajo
Near by Indian Reservations:
Zuni, Mescalero, Canoncito

And the more than dozens of national parks, forests, monuments, 5 bird sanctuaries and archaeological sites which can be affected by spent booster rockets and other debris, partial listing: 6

Canyonland Nat. Park, Arches Nat. Park, Manti La Sal Nat. Forest, Hovenweep Nat. Monument, Dead Horse State Park, Yucca House Nat. Monument, Chaco Canyon Nat. Monument, El Malpsis Nat. Monument, Morrow Nat. Monument; Cibola Nat. Forest, Bosque Del Apache Sanctuary

The proposed flight paths would cross over vast areas of populated lands and towns:

Populated towns, partial listing: 7
Towaac, Shiprock, Farmington, Crownpoint, San Rafael, Grants, Magdalena, San Antonio, Socorro

And the Army says "risk to the public is zero". WHO SAYS!!!

I say...spend the money on the homeless, the hungry, on educating our children, fighting crime, rehabing the addict, NOT on "new high-tech defense systems...to develop new battlefield weapons to protect U.S. troops in future wars". Spend your energies on preventing war rather than anticipating future conflicts! 8

Peter A. Meyer
6500 Tsetyat
Cochiti Lake
NM 87083-6021
(505)465-2913

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#1 MW-0074

Lab tests sent fallout over houses

A housing project and a road were exposed to radioactive fallout from two Los Alamos laboratory blasts 40 years ago, memos show.

BY REX GRAHAM
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

The distant rumble of 254 high-explosives tests rattled cupboards in Los Alamos from 1944 to 1961, and memos show that radioactive fallout actually hit a road and a housing project in at least two of the tests.

The explosives tests in a canyon two miles north of the original Los Alamos National Laboratory included half dollar-sized packets of radioactive lanthanum. The lanthanum was vaporized in the blasts and carried in dust clouds.

Weapons testers in the RaLa program, short for radioactive lanthanum, were under constant pressure to hurry. Memos released this week indicated weapons testers set off explosives even as unpredictable winds swirled around Bayo Canyon where the explosives were detonated.

"There was some pressure to fire those things and there was pressure in the opposite direction not to fire them from the health division unless the wind direction was toward an uninhabited area," John Taschner, a Los Alamos health physicist, said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

None of the memos released so far indicate the levels of radioactivity that fell on populated areas were dangerous, lab officials said.

The documents were made available by Los Alamos National Laboratory after Department of Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary directed it and other national laboratories to release information on human testing and other exposures to radioactivity.

The lab's Human Studies Project Team has analyzed reports on 100 of the 254 test blasts and uncovered the following potential human exposures so far:

- Radiation at 100 times the permissible level showered a road now called NM 502 north of town after a May 20, 1949, blast.
- On March 29, 1950, twice the level of radioactivity considered safe by the Atomic Energy Commission fell in a housing area then known as the Denver steel area and in a lab technical area.

See LAB ▸ PAGE 3

Lab tests sent fallout over houses

From PAGE 1

The radioactive lanthanum used in the explosives test has a half-life of about 40 hours, which means that half of the radioactivity dissipates in 40 hours. Virtually all the radioactivity dies away in 17 days.

The lanthanum was contaminated with small amounts of radioactive strontium-90, which is considered dangerous because it has a half-life of 28 years.

Since lanthanum's radioactivity died away quickly, Los Alamos officials said it is doubtful that any people were exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

Lanthanum played a key role in the testing of high-explosive triggers used in nuclear weapons.

It was made in reactors at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and shipped to Los Alamos. The lanthanum had to be used in the explosives tests within a few days while it was still highly radioactive.

The lanthanum itself was not needed in bombs. Weapons developers used it in tests to get images of the bomb in the instant after the explosion begins.

The memos released by the lab describe a "casual" approach leading up to at least one test and miscalculations and confusion after test explosions in 1949 and 1950 led to radioactivity wafting down to populated areas.

In the May 20, 1949, explosion, a memo dated four days later by Los Alamos health division leader Dr. T.L. Shipman to lab director Norris Bradbury said, "Unfortunately, there was a last minute (wind) shift which brought the cloud directly over the lower portion of the road (NM 502)."

That road first was found to be "cool" and vehicles were allowed to pass. However, the same road later was "hot" with radioactivity, a memo said. The memo said radioactivity levels of up to 10 milliroentgens per hour, or 100 times the level considered safe at the time, were detected on the road.

But by the time that measurement was made, vehicles had passed that stretch of road.

"It was not known, however, how much active material might have gotten into the cars or been breathed by the occupants on account of dust stirred up by traffic on the road," said a memo written by Shipman dated May 23, 1949.

The memo said the radioactivity monitoring by Los Alamos w... probably had been done "too c... ly."

But Shipman himself wrote in a memo that he approved the detonation on Wednesday, March 29, 1950, even though winds had been shifting direction.

"Had there been reason to believe that conditions later in the day or on Thursday or Friday would have been better, I would probably have decided" not to set off the explosion, Shipman wrote.

His memo said the resulting dust cloud split apart. "A small portion of the cloud, apparently acting independently, took a southerly course and left detectable contamination in parts of the housing area (particularly in the Denver steel area) and also in the Tech Area," Shipman's memo said.

He said the level of radioactivity detected — 0.2 milliroentgens per hour, or twice the level considered safe — was not harmful. "There certainly is no reason to feel that the situation produced any health hazard whatsoever," Shipman wrote in his memo to the lab director.

#2 MW-0074

Missile Tests May Dump Debris on N.M.

Rural Residents Voice Opposition

By John Flock
JOURNAL STAFF WRITER

Hearing Planned

The Army plans eight public hearings on its draft environmental report on a proposal to launch missiles from Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range. Three of those hearings are planned for New Mexico — Feb. 22 in Gallup, Feb. 23 in Grants and March 1 in Shiprock.

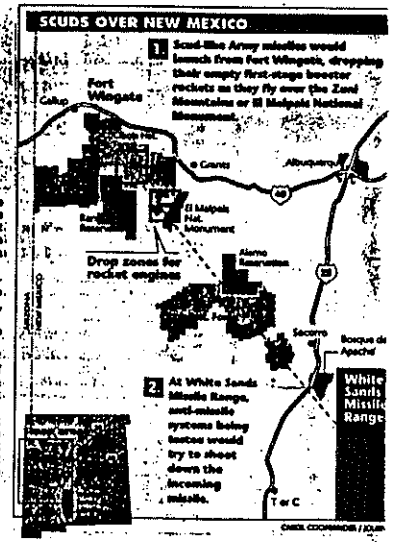
Scud-like U.S. Army missiles could be launched later this year from Fort Wingate, near Gallup, to White Sands Missile Range, dropping spent rocket engines over the Zuni Mountains and El Malpais National Monument, according to an Army report released this week.

White Sands is one of four test ranges studied over the past year by the Army for a new missile defense program. It is the leading candidate because it is the only overland range of the four.

Beginning later this year, 12-foot-long, 1,100-pound rocket booster could fall on National Forest, Ramah Navajo Reservation and El Malpais National Monument land in the sparsely populated area south of Grants, according to a draft environmental report on the proposed tests.

MORE: See RESIDENTS on PAGE A8

JOURNAL Thursday, February 3, 1994



The report, published by the Army this week, is the military's first public acknowledgement that spent booster rockets would be dropped in New Mexico if the plan goes forward.

The Army is preparing an evacuation plan for the area during the tests, said spokesman Ed Vaughn, making the risk to the public zero.

That provides little consolation to area residents.

"This really upsets me terribly," said Mary Lou Jones, president of the Zuni Mountain Coalition, a group of residents who have fought to preserve the rural area.

Rolland Ellsworth, vice president of the Ramah Chapter of the Navajo Nation, said the chapter has not been approached by the Army about the inclusion of their land in the booster drop zone.

But it is likely that livestock owners among the Ramah Reservation's 3,000 residents would look askance at missile debris raining down on them while they are out tending their stock, Ellsworth said.

"I'm sure they would be opposed to something coming down out of the sky," Ellsworth said in a telephone interview.

In the tests, Army researchers would lob a target missile, similar to the Scuds used by Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, toward a military test range.

New high-tech defense systems similar to the Patriots used against the Scuds in Israel and Saudi Arabia will be used to try to shoot down the incoming missile.

The tests' purpose is to develop new battlefield weapons to protect U.S. troops in future wars.

If tested in New Mexico, the missiles would be fired from Fort Wingate, a recently closed Army depot southeast of Gallup. As the missiles arch toward White Sands, they would drop their spent booster rockets over one of two areas designated as "booster drop zones."

The first is located in the Zuni Mountains and includes National Forest lands, some private land and a small corner of the Ramah Navajo Reservation.

The second drop zone spans El Malpais National Monument, a valley covered with rugged lava flows.

Opposition to similar missile debris in remote canyon country of Southeastern Utah led to congressional legislation outlawing missile tests there for at least the next year.

That leaves the New Mexico launch site as the Army's only current option for overland testing of its missile defense systems.

The other test ranges under consideration are over the ocean, or Army officials have said they are for testing over land for at least some of the tests because it enables them to recover missile debris for analysis.

According to the draft Environmental Impact Statement released this week, the Army plans approximately 100 tests, beginning late this year and extending through the end of the decade.

More than one of the ranges being studied may be used for the tests according to the report. The maximum test rate at any single test range is four tests per month.

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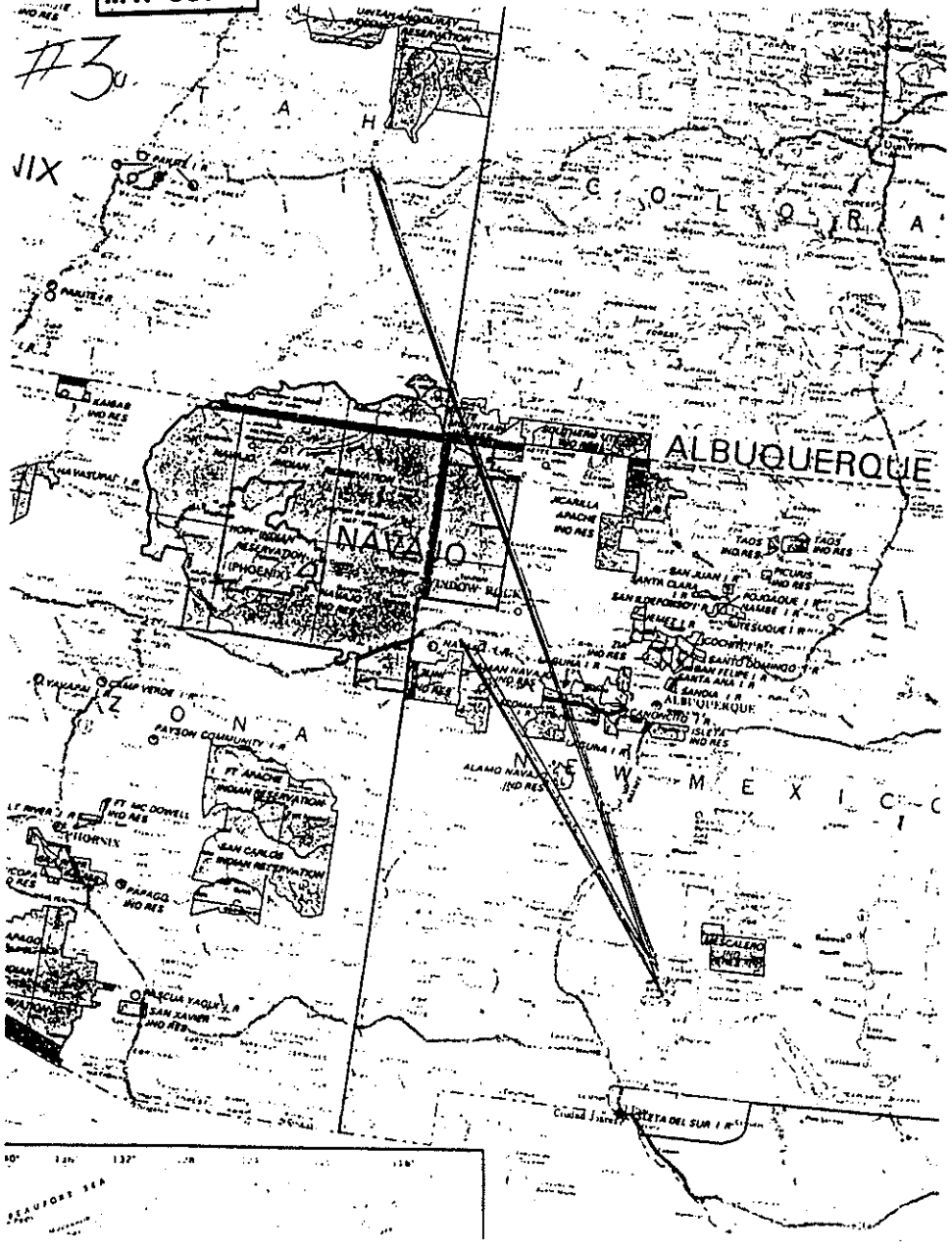
MW-0074



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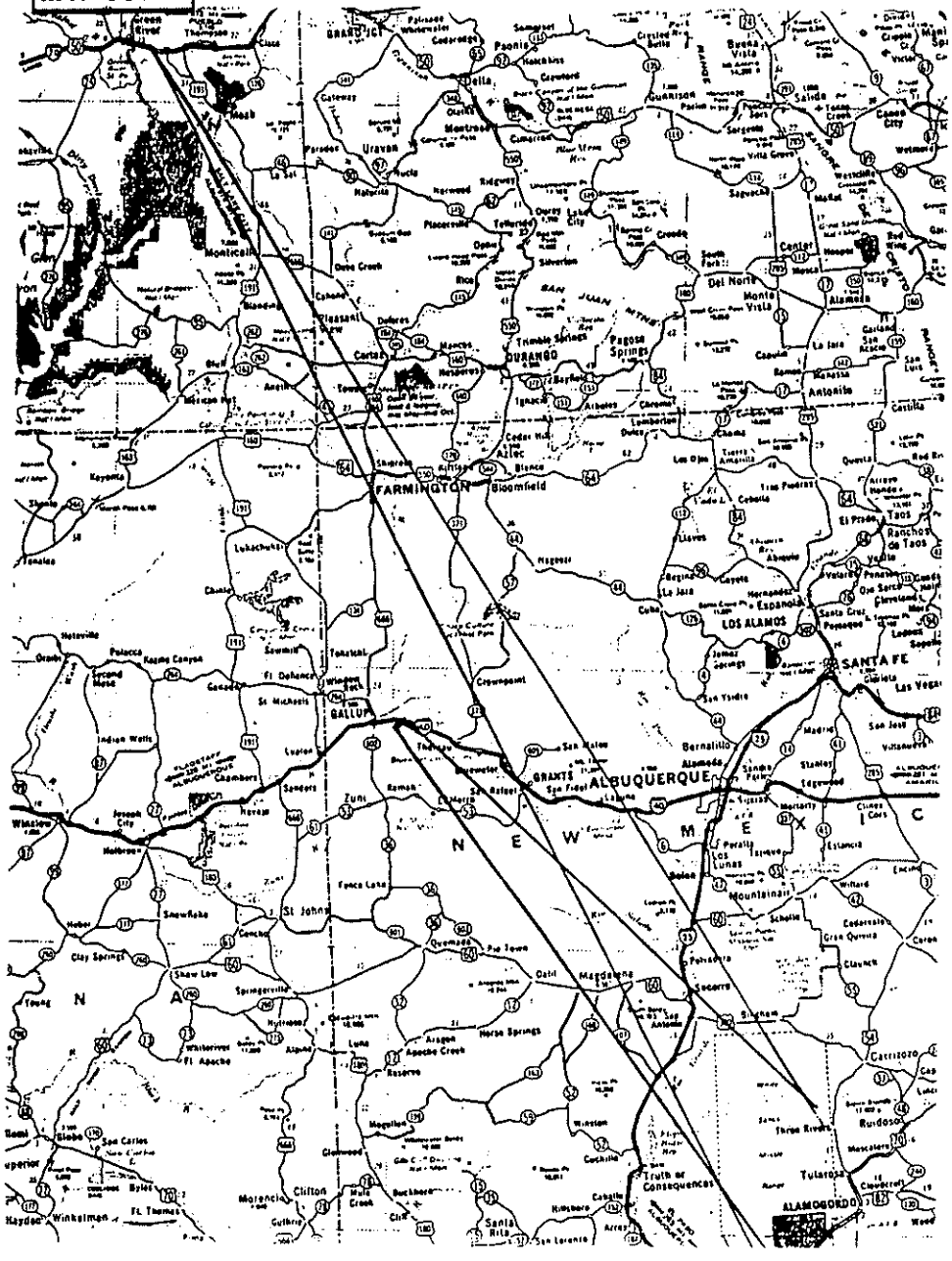

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MW-0075

DM 197

15124 E. 2nd
Spokane WA 99216
March 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATT: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35809-3811

RE: "Missile Chaos"
High Country News, March 7, 1994

1 Please DO NOT litter Canyonlands, Deadhorse State Park, and El Malpais with your junk! When we go to these places we expect to see it in its natural state. Would you want someone to dump their garbage in your yard?

2 This land belongs to all the people. Just because there are no towns there doesn't mean it should be your "playground."

3 It would be arrogant of your division to decide to close the parks and highways for your use. A family that had driven a long distance to be there that day and on a tight schedule may be denied a visit to this beautiful and unique area.

4 And what of the effect on the Navajo population. Have we not done enough damage to the native peoples without causing them additional stress.

5 By the way - The Cold War is Over!!

Sincerely,

How accurate would these drops be? Can we be sure they won't land where you say they will land?

MW-0076

DM 199

16 March 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

1 I am writing to protest the Army's proposed plan to launch missles from Green River, Utah over the Four Corners area of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Utah. I am adamantly opposed to the plan for the reasons detailed below.

2 First, the overland launch plan will endanger the lives of people in the area of the flight path. There will be a danger of falling debris from the discarded booster stage of the missles as well as from the apprehended missles themselves. It is unrealistic to believe that appropriate notification and evacuation measures can succeed in the far-flung habitations on the Navajo reservation or in the isolated canyon country of southern Utah. Everyone who happens to be in the back country during a launch will run the risk of being hit by falling debris. Even if all citizens can be successfully evacuated from the flight path, there are no provisions to protect human lives in the event of a wayward or lost missle. It is unfair to risk the lives of U.S. citizens when such testing can take place over truly uninhabited areas, such as over the ocean.

3 Secondly, it is irresponsible, to say the least, to rain tons of debris over the stunning country of southern Utah. Dozens of launches are planned, each jettisoning a massive booster stage that will fall on some of the most dazzling scenic country in the continental U.S., including a portion of Canyonlands National Park. It is an outrage that the Army would think of defacing our beautiful public lands with their missle debris. Southern Utah is not a waste dump; please don't treat it like one. Even if alternative flight plans over the area are considered, the envirnomental impacts will be substantial.

4 Thirdly, even if everything goes according to plan, it is a gross inconvenience to the citizens of this region to suspend their activities in southern Utah during the proposed missle launches. Aside from interstate traffic on I-70, which will have to wait until the launch is over, large numbers of people will 5 have to be evacuated from their homes, recreational use of the canyons will be suspended, and basically all commerce will stop until the military exercise is over. Given the fact that the 6

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MW-0076

Four Corners region is not a military base, it seems extremely arrogant to force citizens to modify their activities to suit the whims of the Army.

It is beyond my understanding why this plan was conceived in the first place. It has many obvious faults and no advantages. If the Army considers such missle launches to be absolutely necessary, they should be conducted over water where there is minimal danger to human lives and much less environmental impact. 7

Thank you for seriously considering my input.

Sincerely,

Lynn Bohs

Lynn Bohs
1627 E 900 S
Salt Lake City, UT 84105

MW-0077

DM200

Susan Gronwall

126 Donaldson Road | Grand Junction, CO 81503 | (303)241-4166

10 March, 1994

David Hasley,
U.S. Army and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to protest the missile test flights to the White Sands Missile Range from either Green River, Utah or Fort Wingate, N.M. These missiles supposedly would fly over Canyonlands National Park, Dead Horse Point State Park and New Mexico's El Malpais National Monument with drop zones just northeast of Canyonlands, one over the Ramah Navajo Reservation and one over El Malpais National Monument. In my opinion, this is a most absurd proposal! National parks and monuments are set aside to preserve natural beauty as well as provide peace and solitude for people visiting there. Certainly shooting missiles over these special and very precious few areas of the country is not conducive to preserving beauty or providing peace and solitude, not to mention the Indians who have very little of anything left anymore anyway. 1 2

Supposedly also the Army will be closing off portions of major interstates as well as the above-mentioned parks for periods of 70 minutes up to 12 hours or more to make this missile firing "safe". How do you plan to be absolutely sure that there are no back-country hikers in this area, whether they've been issued permits or not? There is no way. 3 4

Your plan to fire missiles in the above-mentioned areas will intrude upon and absolutely destroy the peace, solitude, beauty and wildlife of this gorgeous part of our country. I think it is high time such actions cease and I implore you to stop this operation before it even begins!

Sincerely,

Susan Hart Gronwall

Susan Hart Gronwall

cc: President Clinton

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MW-0078

Dm201

March 16, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am writing with regards to the Army plan to launch missiles from Green River, Utah. I agree completely with the need to test anti-missile defense systems. It is common sense that a strong defense is essential to the safety and economic strength of our country. 1

It is also common sense to test these systems over the ocean where there is minimal threat to human lives and minimal disturbance of human activities. This is not to mention the influence of falling missile debris on appearance and health of the landscape. 2

In fact, I find it incredible that in view of the ready option to test these systems over water, there is any consideration at all of an overland operation. Why inconvenience and endanger US citizens when such attractive and efficient alternatives exist? 3

I have no sympathy with the possible interest of Green River citizens in the undoubted boost to local economy or greater convenience for Army personnel. If the citizens of Green River want jobs in the missile testing industry, they can move to where these missiles are most appropriately tested; i.e., island or coastal bases. I have moved several times in pursuit of employment and see no inherent right of anyone to assume that jobs should come to them. This is especially true when the employment has significant negative impacts on a vastly greater portion of the population. 4

So, in opposing the over-land missile testing system, I appeal to a virtue we supposedly all possess: common sense. It's simple: **do it over the ocean!**

Sincerely,

John Sperry

MW-0079

Dm202

March 15, 1994

To someone involved with the plan to launch, fly and shoot down missiles in the southwestern U.S.,

I request that you slow down in your busy life enough to take a deep breath. Gaze at the sky, or a leaf, even your own skin for a moment. Think about the many generations of ancestors which led up to your life. Consider the natural cycles of land, water, air, love and inspiration which enable us all to be here, alive.

Please recognize the enormous beauty and the value of these gifts. (For instance, I feel enormously thankful for the break I took from writing this letter to step out on the porch and watch a bald eagle soar up and down the creek.) Please respect my ability to continue to value and enjoy this gift of life. 1

I live in the four corners area. I spend a lot of time in the canyons, rivers, towns, forests and mountains of this area. The land, the people here are already suffering plenty. We're working to remedy mistakes and improve our quality of life. Please help us.

Please look for ways to avoid launching or shooting down missiles. Here or anywhere. 2

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Beth Richman

Beth Richman
670 CR 207 #5C
Durango, CO 81301

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DM203

MW-0080

March 15, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defence Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing concerning the Army's proposal to launch missiles from Green River, Utah to the White Sands Missile Range. As I understand from the news coverage, these proposed launches would require that a booster be dropped somewhere in the vicinity of Canyonlands National Park. During the time of the launches, some areas and roads would be closed to the public for obvious safety reasons.

I oppose such a plan for several reasons. The first is purely selfish. Southeastern Utah is a favorite vacation spot for my family. We head there often when we have a few days and enjoy the solitude that can still be found in some areas. A three-day trip is short enough without the inconvenience of waiting several hours for a Missile launch. 1

My second reason involves the increasing use of this area by tourists from all over the country and the world. The economy of Moab and other communities is flourishing because of tourism. I fear that delays and publicity from Missile launches will have a negative impact. How do you protect backpackers or ORVers who are in the backcountry for several days? 2 3

My third reason involves the purpose of national parks. They are intended to be islands of natural wonder, largely undisturbed by things like falling boosters. A national park is absolutely the last place for this kind of activity to happen. Surely there must be a better site available! 4

Sincerely,

William J. Brown

DM204

MW-0081

1057 South Windsor Street
Salt Lake City UT 84105

March 16, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the Theatre Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I am unable to attend the public meeting in Salt Lake City on March 17, 1994. Please consider these written comments during your review of the Draft EIS.

Apparently the Green River, Utah site is favored because it is an overland site that will allow the Army to locate and analyze the debris from the rocket launch. The drop zone would have to be evacuated to avoid injury to humans. My objections to the extended range missile testing are as follows:

1) Loss of Freedom. The area which will be evacuated during the test is a favorite recreation spot for Salt Lakers. It is a short 4 hour drive which places us in a different climate, usually clear skies and warm weather even in the winter. I enjoy exploring by bike and on foot the canyons of Canyonlands National Park. I enjoy the solitude, the clean air and open country. To be deprived of this escape from the toil of city living, even for a moment, will be a loss of freedom. 1

2) Helicopter disturbance. Helicopters would be used to scan the area and clear it. This is not satisfactory to me. When I want to go into the back country for a vacation, I do not want to have to check with the U.S. Army first. I especially do not want low flying helicopters scanning over my camp while I am seeking solitude. An article in the Salt Lake Tribune, titled "*FAA, Park Service to Draw Up Rules to Limit Scenic Flights In Dogfight for Park Airspace,*" (Friday, March 11, 1994, page B3) discusses the impact of local helicopter businesses and how the National Park Service is trying to initiate a permit system (similar to river running) to control the activity of these businesses and limit access to Park airspace. Army helicopters would compound the problem. 2

3) Loss of Mobility and Tourism. Interstate 70 is a major east/west artery into Utah from Colorado. To close this interstate down for an hour and 3

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MW-0081

10 minutes will severely affect truck traffic and tourist activity. Southern Utah relies heavily on tourism for economic vitality. When word of the sporadic highway closures reaches the rest of the United States and the world, this portion of Utah will suffer economically. Personally, my mobility will be affected, as I travel I70 several times a year for work and pleasure. I also foresee public pressure to create a roadway into the Book Cliffs (a proposed wilderness area) to skirt the I70 closure and launch area. 4

4) Disturbance Related to Finding the Booster Debris. Looking for the booster rocket debris will entail helicopter flights and landings, jeep travel or a search party on foot. Finding the booster fragments in Canyonlands will be like finding a needle in a haystack. The gorges are formed of sheer cliffs. In many places a helicopter could not land to pick up the debris. This would necessitate sending in a search party on foot, and perhaps rapelling to the site of the debris. This would probably delay the opening of the area to recreation until the booster fragments are found. Additional disturbance to the land can be expected if the Army finds it necessary to land a helicopter in Canyonlands National Park or build roads to access the debris sites. This unnecessary disturbance to the Park is not acceptable to me. 5

5) Another U.S. Army Vagary". This is a most ubsurd idea. How can you even suggest sending missiles overland from Green River, Utah to White Sands, New Mexico? People live here. People recreate here. People don't want booster rockets falling on their heads. People don't want booster rockets forming craters in the soil of canyonlands. People don't want to stumble on the debris of the booster rockets. People don't want to be evacuated so that the Army can proceed. People don't want the Army intruding into this space! 6

I recently heard an interview with Mr. Edward Vaughn of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command on K.C.P.W. radio, f.m. 88.3 (March 15, 1994). He had ready responses to all the concerns frequently voiced by Utahns. First he said that notification of the public could be improved. Motel and hotels in the Moab area would receive a 30 day advance notification of launch times. He said that helicopters used to scour the backcountry for backpackers and other adventurers would not pose any further impact than the helicopter tour businesses now in operation. He said that the launch hazard area could be scaled back to avoid impacting I70. 7

It sounds to me that the U.S. Army has already prepared responses to address the public's concerns for the final E.I.S. document. But the Army can not alter the fact that launching missiles over a National Park and clearing 8

MW-0081

out the Park will result in a loss of freedom for U.S. citizens and visitors to this country. Removing our freedom, can not be tolerated by the citizenry, even for a cause which the Strategic Defense Command thinks is noble.

Sincerely,

Priscilla W. Burton

" Vagary is a wild fancy or extravagant notion.

p.s. I have asked my husband and neighbors to sign this letter if they are in agreement with me. Their signatures are below.

Name	Address
Susanne Lindberg	1050 S. Windsor St., SLC UT 84105
Kent R Jones	1050 S. Windsor St, SLC, UT 84105
Deborah M. Burnie	1053 S. Windsor St. SLC 8410
Boyd Sampson	1053 WINDSOR ST, SLC UT,
William White	1047 S. Windsor St.
Craig Jorgen	1061 S. Windsor ST.
Cindy Fred Jensen	1061 S Windsor St SLC Ut 84105
Marcia Bippinger	1064 S Windsor SLC Ut 84105
[illegible]	1064 Windsor SLC Ut 84105
Frank M Burton	1057 Windsor SLC Ut. 84105

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MW-0082

Dm205

3/10/94

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I find it rather alarming that the Air Force chooses to encroach on pristine public lands (Owyhee High Desert Region, Canyonlands N.P., etc.) when alternatives are fully available. Canyonlands, Dead Horse Point S.P. and New Mexico's El Malpais Nat'l Monument should not be subject to the disruptive effects of missile test flights. 1 2

The closure of I-70 and evacuation of flight paths for 12 hours is unacceptable when the U.S. govt. already owns Nevada

Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Mark Endrizzi

MW-0083

Dm206

David Hasley
U.S. Army space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
Po Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I appreciated the opportunity to meet and speak with you the other day at the Ramah Navajo Chapter house.. I would like to submit the following recap of my arguments.

My first matter of economic impact concerns myself and the unknown number of other residents of the 15 by 12 mile booster drop zone A.

Due to the simple fact of the proposal of the missile firings, all of our property in the drop zone has become **unsellable until after the year 2000.**. No one in their right mind would pay anything near the going rate for property with such a threat hanging over it. Since the definition of price is what a thing can be sold for in an arms-length transaction, something that cannot be sold has no value. 1

The economic impact of the above is that we have been deprived of the value of our largest asset in that we have lost the liquidity therein and the options that such liquidity brings us. In other words, we can't even move out! 2

Not only have we lost our options, but it is at least possible that we have lost the use of our asset as collateral... worst of all, it is entirely conceivable that a bank might call a loan secured by such real estate or certainly not lend on it in the future. 3

All this has been done to us **without due process. The total assets affected total in the tens of millions.** My property alone is worth between $400,000 and $500,000. 4

My next objection is that all the owners in the drop zone are being forced to take a gamble every time there is a test shot. Anyone with experience in insurance settlements knows full well that a claim of substance can take three to seven years to litigate and that the burden always falls on the individual who has been wronged... in that he sees no money at all until the end and must carry all costs throughout the litigation. It is totally naive to suggest that a claims adjuster who is paid by the Army to save them money is going to settle anywhere near the true value of the claim. 5

Again, we are being forced **against our will** to step up to the crap table as many as 100 times and bet that no severe damage will be done to our homes, livestock and other assets. **We didn't ask for this.** 6

Lastly, I suggest that the drop zone be re-positioned one mile to the north-east. This will remove Highway 53 from the drop zone and **totally** eliminate the need to close the road. 7

If you close Highway 53, the merchants from Grants to Zuni and Gallup will have their livelihood removed. If there is any doubt, just examine the effects of the Hanta virus last summer. The communities along 53 rely on the existence of these businesses for the basics of life. The businesses are able to stay in operation during the winter only by living off the fat of the summer. Take away the summer from now till 2000 and you take away the businesses, dealing a great blow to the communities. 8

Thanks for your concern.

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MW-0083

Sincerely,

Dave Mallery
POB 520
Ramah 87321

MW-0084

Dm 207

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I feel this project will be of great economic benefit to Green River and SE Utah. Green River is in desperate need of employment of this quality.

The concerns voiced regarding the dropping of boosters in the desert is of no or small consequence in my mind.

I think a few laborers w/ a shovel and rake could mitigate any damage done to mother Earth in a matter of a few hours.

The chance of a human or animal being @ ground zero (landing zone) for the booster is nil. I believe someone would have to try hard to get hit, and then probably not be successful

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Your Name Tim Keogh

Address Box 396 Moab, Utah 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0085

Dm 208

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I SUPPORT THE EXTENDED TEST RANGE. I DO NOT FEEL THAT IT WILL HARM THE ENVIRONMENT OR BE A HAZARD TO ANYONE IN THIS AREA. I ALSO FEEL THAT IT WILL HELP THE ECONOMY IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. 1 2

Your Name KARRY ROWLEY

Address 1251 S. MURPHY LANE MOAB, UT. 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0086

Dm 209

To: Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army SSDC
CSSD-EN-V, PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

We, the undersigned, would like to go on record as being opposed to the plan to launch missles over our homes and families. Surely a safer alternative can be found. 1

NAME	ADDRESS
1. [illegible]	CR 6875 #26 WATERFLOW NM
2. [illegible]	CR [illegible] 6193 NO. IC [illegible], VA
3. [illegible]	610 E 30th FARMINGTON, NM
4. N. Joe	P.O. Box 2438 Shiprock NM 87420
5. J. Nelson	PO Box 2503, Shiprock, NM 87420
6. M. HANLEY	2013 N. TUCKER, FARMINGTON, NM
7. J. Baldwin	[illegible]
8. L Becenti	Box #943 Shiprock, NM 87420
9. Orson Hanson	Box #2652 SR NM 87420
10. Lee R. Sanchez	P.O. Box 2989 Shiprock, NM 87420
11. Chester Lahaine	P.C. Box # 273, WATERFLOW, N.M. 87421
12. J. Begay	P.O. Box #1472 Shiprock. N.M. 87420
13. L. Hanaka	Po Box # 2444 SHIPROCK, NM 87420
14. LARRY EMERSON	Box 3541 SHIPROCK NM 87420
15. [illegible]	[illegible]
16. EMILY KAUL	PO BOX 498 WATERFLOW 87421
17.	
18.	
19.	

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MW-0086

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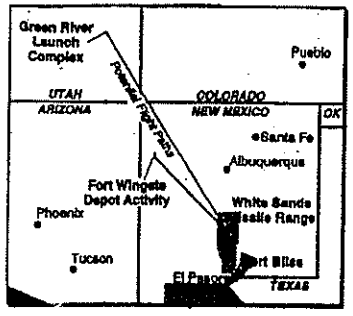
MW-0086

Invitation to Comment on Proposed Missile Launches

The U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command will hold hearings to solicit comments from the public on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range. The DEIS analyzes the potential environmental consequences of conducting missile program demonstration and operational test flights and target intercepts along proposed off-range missile flight path extensions at four alternative test range areas located within and outside the U.S. These tests would allow ground-based missiles and sensors being developed by the Department of Defense to be evaluated for their ability to detect and destroy hostile theater missiles. One of the alternatives under consideration is to launch missiles from Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico, and the Green River Launch Complex, Utah, into the White Sands Missile Range in south central New Mexico, with target intercepts occurring over the existing range, as shown on the map. Public hearings to receive comments on the DEIS are scheduled to be held in this region at the following locations and times:



Location	Date	Time	Meeting Facility
Gallup, New Mexico	February 22	7:00 p.m.	Holiday Inn 2915 Highway 66 West
Crownpoint, New Mexico	February 23	7:00 p.m.	Crownpoint Chapter House
Shiprock, New Mexico	March 1	7:00 p.m.	Shiprock Chapter House
Moab, Utah	March 2	7:00 p.m.	Moab Civic Center 450 East 1st North

Individuals wanting to comment orally may sign up at the hearing. Written comments may be brought to the hearing or sent to Mr. David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, CSSD-EN-V, P.O. Box 1500, Huntsville, AL 35807-3801, by March 28, 1994. To record requests for further information, call toll free 1-800-603-3030. Written and oral comments will be given the same consideration in preparing the Final EIS.

MW-0087

DM210 March 19, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Sir:

We are writing to voice our objection to sending test missiles over our area. 1

The article and maps in our local newspaper showed that we are in the First State Debris Containment Corridor.

We live five miles north and east of the town of Monticello. Because of the dry grass and strong winds here, any fires started by burning solid propellant could be disasterous! 2 3

Does the Army guarantee there will be no danger of injury, loss of life or property from these missiles?

We might expect an enemy to put us in this kind of danger, but not our own Army! 4

MW-0087

The town of Monticello is small but it does have schools and a hospital. Will these places be evacuated? 5

Highway 191 goes right through the town and has just about as much traffic on it as I-70. 6

We value our property and lives here just as much as any one and would like to keep our nice peaceful part of the world that way.

Please reconsider using this area for a test range.

Sincerely,

Robert Purcell
Nila Purcell
David Purcell

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MW-0088

Dm211

Michele Martinez
P.O Box 688
Zuni, New Mexico
-87327-

David Hasley
U.S Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am a high school student here on the Zuni reservation. I am against the testing of missiles over the Zuni Mountains.I don't want the missiles to interrupt up our religious activities, they might also destory people's crops that are near the mountains. Some Zuni people have their sheep near the Zuni Mountains and I know that they don't want the missiles frightening their sheep away. Why did you pick the Zuni Mountains? Can't you pick a different location to test those missiles. Why does it have to be here in the Zuni Mountains?

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Well thank you for your time and I hope you think about this situation.

Sincerely,
Michele Martinez
Michele Martinez

MW-0089

Dm212

P.O Box #991
Zuni, N.M 87327
March 17,1994

David Hasley
U.S Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

I am a student at Twin Buttes High School In Zuni. I'm opposed to missile testing over the Zuni Mountains. I sure don't like the idea because there are alot of disavantages. Zuni is a sacred place. The mountains are sacred. There is an alternative, which would be to launch missiles somewhere else rather than Zuni. It will also damage our environment. Our land, the mountains, and other natural resources will be harmed by this testing. It may also harm the people that live near the mountains or somewhere else near where they are launching the missiles. What will happen if a missile goes the wrong way? Who gets hurt? Zuni is not a deserted area. Humans live there. I am not for this missle launching idea. I care about my community and it's surroundings. It is not a good idea. Think Twice!!

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Sincerely Yours,
Elvira Humeke

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MW-0090

Dm213

P.O. Box #884
Zuni N.Mex. 87327
March 17, 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space and Stateaic Defense Command
Att: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

I am writing to protest the use of the Zuni Mountains as a booster drop zone for missile launching. The missile or the booster is launched i would land on sacred ground. We Zuni's oppose that . We want to live in peace. Peace is what everybody wants, not to be frightened when we are warned about a missile launch. Many Indian tribes have scared grounds. These sacred grounds are where we performe religious ceremonies. If the missile lands on the tribes sacred ground it will leave a 4 foot creater. The tribe will not be able to perform religious ceremony there anymore. This will bring them years of bad luck. Besides the tribe would probably forget it's religious ceremonies because of the 4 foot deep creater. We can't forget our religious ceremonies. They've been in our culture for many years and it should stay like that.

As for the Environment once that missile is launched, as I said it will leave a very huge crater. It could harm the wildlife. You don't know what this might cause. The missile might even land on someone house or maybe in there backyard. You never know what might happen. So please stop the missile launches.

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Sincerely,

Antoinette Escobar

Antoinette Escobar

MW-0091

Dm214

JOLENE QUALO
P.O.BOX 1038
ZUNI, N.M 87327
3-17-94

DAVID HASLEY
U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801

Hello my name is Jolene Qualo. I am from Zuni New Mexico. I am writing this letter saying I don't support missile testing over Zuni lands. One reason I don't want missiles flying over the Zuni Mountains is because these are sacred lands. The land is part of our culture because our mountains have prayer sticks in sacred areas. Droping the missiles on the mountain is disrepectful to our people and our religion.

Why did Zuni get picked to test these missiles? The Zuni mountains are a beautiful place to live. When the missiles drop they will damage and harm the lands and disturb wildlife and our people. I am concerned about missiles flying over the Zuni Mountains and the effect it will have on the environment. Thank You for taking the time to read my letter.

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Sincerely,
Jolene Qualo

Jolene Qualo

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MW-0092

DM215

P.O Box 1162
Zuni,New Mexico 87327
March 17,1994

David Hasley
U.S Army Space ans Strategic Defense Command
Attn: C35D-EN-V
P.O.Box 1500
Hantsville, AZ 35807-3801

Dear Davis Hasley,

I am writing to protest against the use of of the Zuni area for a missle range. Zuni is a very sacred place and we do not want anybody coming into our community and throwing us out of it just so you could test the missles and harm our land. We as Zuni's have been here for a long time and our sacred land was given to us by our ancestor's. Any kind of missle testing would distruct our land and religion. Our religion is very important to us because it helps us through hard times. There are many sacred sites around the Zuni area and in the mountains of Zuni area. We hope that you can test the missles somewhere else. There are alot of people living here today. We want peace for our community like it was long ago and still is today. Our land hasn't had earthquakes or anykind of distruction, so we don't want anything to happen to us or our land.

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Sincerely,

Melyssa Ohmeattie

MW-0093

DM216

Alicia Hannaweeke
P.O. Box 207
Zuni, N.M. 87327
March 18,1994

David Hasley
US. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn. CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear David Hasley,

I am writing to you to tell you my concern about these missiles that are going to go over the El Malpais conservation area and Zuni Mountains.

My concerns are that the boosters that will drop in the forest will destroy vegetation, wildlife, and destroy ruins that were made by our ancestors. You say that you're going to get those boosters from the forest but there are no roads going anywhere in the forest. If you take tanks into those forests you'll destroy different kinds of vegetation and wildlife. If you use helicopters that will produce noise that will disturb the wildlife. Also, the people that live in the El Malpais and the Zuni Mountains have livestock that graze on the land. It will not be good for the sheep because they'll be moving every time the Army wants to launch the missiles.

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We have our own lives to live and we do not need the Army to tell us what to do and tell us to leave everytime a missile is launched. The U.S. Government has done that in the past. Our people were forced to move to another place and now it seems that you guys are doing it again. Our families will have a hard time adjusting to that. What happens if there is a malfunction? Are the people going to die because of a stupid missile that shouldn't have been launched in the first place. I'm hoping that you our leaders will see that we the younger generation are concerned with our people and our environment. Please don't destroy our beautiful land and our ancient ruins. My people are very strict with our religion and if there is any disturbance to our sacred land our religious leaders say we will slowly lose our power and all because of stupid missiles that will destroy millions of people and land if they are to be used. In our religion violence is not the way of life. I hope you will really look at what you guys are going to do to us and our lands. Please help to keep our environment in great shape not to destroy it. I hope you really read my letter and please understand our concerns.

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Sincerely,

Alicia Hannaweeke

Return to Contents

MW-0094

Dm217

Alton Malani
P.o. Box 623
Zuni N.M 87327
3-17-94

David Hasley
U.S Army Space Strategic Defense Command
ATTN:C35D-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

To: Missile Launchers

I am against the missile launching over Zuni because it is a threat to the village and the environment.Why do you choose this place to launch the missiles? I am worried that it might endanger sacred sites when the boosters fall. 1

Why can't you launch missiles somewhere else? You may think that Zuni is less populated but we have every right to live in a safe environment and not be in harms way. Why can't you launch the missiles over the oceans instead of launching them over land, so people wont be in danger.The sacred forests are part of the Zuni religion. It may not mean that much to you but it means alot to the people of Zuni. 2 3

Sincerely,

Alton Malani

MW-0095

Dm218

Jessica Banteah
P.O Box 1331
Zuni,NM 87327
March 18,1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn:CSSD-EN-V
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear David Hasley,

This is a letter of protest. I am a senior at Twin Buttes High School, which is located in Zuni, New Mexico. I don't want any missiles falling around Zuni. The Zuni mountains and the area around it are valuable for everyone. There may be sacred places where the missiles might drop and that just isn't right. The environment will surly be affected. Also, why are we testing over the Indian reservations? There are other areas around the country that are less populated. Please come up with an alternative. Great damage will be done to the earth around Zuni if you let the missiles come down. The students of my school are deeply concerned. Thank you for taking the time to read my letter. I hope you reconsider the testing of the missiles around the Zuni area. 1 2

Sincerely,

Jessica Banteah

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MW-0096

DM219

Twin Buttes High School
P.O. Box 688
Zuni N.M. 87327

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL. 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am against the testing of missiles over the Zuni Mountains because I don't want the missiles to hurt our homland. Perhaps it would be more considerate if they did it on other lands where people don't live. The missiles might hurt or kill a person because those missiles weigh about 1,000 pounds. Also it might hurt our sacred mountains and livestock. When the missiles land on the houses it will damage the houses. The people who are living there won't have a home to live in and they will lose all their stuff. 1

Missile testing will disrupt our religion and religious activites. Also the missiles might expose burials which is against the religion. Also we might have religious activites going on. It might leave too much damage and all that damage will cost alot of money to fix. The people might need the money for somthing else like to get food for the religious activites that are going on. The houses and the ground and some parts of the village may be damaged. Why did you pick Zuni anyway?! 2 3 4 5

Sincerely,
Kimberly Edaakie

MW-0097

DM220

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

March 19, 1994

The information presented at the public hearing in Salt Lake City on Thursday, March 17, 1994, did not persuade me that there is a compelling need for the U. S. Army to launch missiles from Green River and then drop rocket boosters somewhere in Southern Utah. 1

I am fully in accord with the statement from Congresswoman Karen Shepherd which her assistant read at the beginning of the public comment segment of the March 17th hearing.

Your Name Boyer Jarvis

Address 2357 Blaine Avenue (Street) Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0098

Dm221

5746 Aylesboro Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15217
March 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing about the proposal to conduct missile test flights from Green River, Utah to the White Sands Missile Range. I want to object to this proposal in the strongest possible terms. 1

The idea that the Army would propose to fire missiles, and drop booster units, over areas that are heavily used for commercial and recreational purposes, including national parks and monuments, national recreational areas, and an interstate highway, is so preposterous that it's hard to believe it is meant to be taken seriously. But apparently the Army is serious. 2

This outrageous proposal reflects a "public be damned" attitude that the Army cannot afford, in an era where public support for massive defense spending is rapidly eroding. Apart from the very substantial danger to human life embodied in this proposal, the Army simply cannot afford the tremendously negative public relations impact of this proposal. Kill it while there's still time! 3 4

Yours sincerely,

Hugh D. Young

Hugh D. Young

MW-0099

Dm222

March 15, 1994

Mr. David C. Hasley
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing to provide you my comments on the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS. The DEIS raises many concerns as it does not adequately address several issues and shows disregard for the land, people, and wildlife which will be affected by the proposed activities. My primary concern is that proposed testing area is entirely inappropriate, as it is adjacent to several National Parks, National Monuments, and private land, and it will cause noise disruption and damage to the last large pristine area of land in the lower 48 states. 1 2

My concerns are as follows:

Closure of interstate freeways and highways for hours at a time and evacuations of people within the proposed booster drop zones, even those on their own land, are unacceptable to those who live in these areas and to tourists who are attempting to visit these areas. How do these closures affect these areas economically? 3 4 5

Are other agencies capable of putting out the fires that will occur to land from the proposed launches? Who compensates for the fire and physical damage from falling debris that will occur on private and public land? Will you restore this land to its pre-impacted status? 6 7

You do not and need to give clear statistics on the probability of debris falling outside designated booster drop zones as well as the probability of flight termination resulting in the damage to geologic features. The probability of an impact within any given square mile means nothing, since there are thousands of "any given square miles" out there. What is the probability of damage to geologic features? Give us actual numbers based on previous flight terminations, rather than saying that probabilities are low, which is a subjective statement. 8 9 10

The impacts shattering the natural quiet with low level helicopter flights to people and to wildlife is substantial. Don't pretend it isn't. 11 12

I am sure I cannot convince you that these tests do not need to be done (they do not), but please consider doing them over the 13

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MW-0099

proposed offshore locations, as much less harm would be done to people, wildlife, and pristine, unique land.

Sincerely,

lisa Kearsley

Lisa Kearsley
5557 White Horse Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

MW-0100

DM223

Ramah, N. M.
22 March 1994

Re: (DEIS)

Dear Sirs:

First let me say that I am sorry I missed the meeting on march 16th I was busy working my cattle that day and just could not make it on time.

I attended the meeting in Ramah held approximately eighteen years ago. I did not object then and definitely do not object now. One of my neighbors then and did so again according to the article in the Gallup Independent newspaper, but you know some people are always first in line for government assistance and since there is no financial aid in this program they don't want any part of it. As for me and my family we're all for it and hope it goes through.

Thank you
Respectfully yours,
J. K. Tsosie

1

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MW-0101

Dm224

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I AM AN ARMY VETERAN OPPOSED TO WAR AND WEAPONRY, THEREFORE I PREFER NO TESTING AT ALL. HOWEVER, THE WORLD IS A DANGEROUS PLACE AND THE TESTING WILL GO ON ANYWAY. BECAUSE OF THIS, I URGE YOU TO SELECT THE TWO OVER-WATER ALTERNATIVES THAT HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL OR HUMAN IMPACT (CELTIN AFB AND THE WESTERN RANGE). MY COMPLAINTS WITH THE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE ALTERNATIVE ARE THE POTENTIAL DANGERS TO PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS THE MISSILES WILL FLY OVER. THE WELL-KNOWN UNRELIABILITY OF HIGH-TECH WEAPONS (E.G., PATRIOT MISSILE AND AEGIS SYSTEM) GREATLY INCREASE THE LIKELYHOOD OF DISASTER DURING TESTING. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT BOOSTER IMPACT CAN BE CONTROLLED WITH ENOUGH ACCURACY. ALSO, THE PROBLEMS WITH ROAD-CLOSINGS AND EVACUATIONS COULD BE A LOGISTIC NIGHTMARE. ANOTHER OVER-LAND ALTERNATIVE SHOULD HAVE BEEN PRESENTED FOR COMPARISON. I URGE YOU TO REJECT WSMR AND USAKA AS TEST SITES. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THIS MATTER.

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Your Name ED GUNDERSON

Address 1221 E. WATERSIDE CIRC #43 MIDVALE, UT 84047
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0102

Dm225

March 19, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

As a resident of Bluff, in San Juan County, Utah, I demand you and the U.S. Army abandon plans to launch missiles from Green River, Utah to White Sands, New Mexico, flying over and dropping spent rocket boosters on to the lands of San Juan County, Utah, as you do so.

San Juan County has for too long been abused by the U.S. Government and private organizations as well. It must stop.

Abandon your project now. Its impact will be far too great.

1

Sincerely,

John P. Rice

John P. Rice
P.O. Box 160
Bluff, Utah 84512

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MW-0103

DM226

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Jeffrey A. Alford
Manager, IceCaves Bandera Crater
12000 IceCaves Rd.
Grants, NM 87020
(505) 783-4303

March 16, 1994

Prepared for consideration in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range.

To Those Concerned:

As the manager of the IceCaves and Bandera Crater, I have considered the proposed missile testing program. As I understand the proposed plan, one of the two missiles that will launch in a given test will fly within close proximity of the IceCaves. I also believe that the IceCaves property owned by David and Cora Candelaria is located within a booster rocket drop area. For each of these tests, I understand that New Mexico Highway 53 will be closed and all nearby residents will be forced to evacuate. There are many concerns that I would like to share with you. 1

The decision to choose this site, rather than an oceanic site, appears to hinge upon the opportunity to recover the booster rockets. The benefit that this represents seems questionable when weighed against the high costs involved with road closure, evacuation, potential property damage and potential human loss. 2

Besides the local population in this area you must consider the estimated 90,000 tourists and visitors that travel Highway 53 each year to see the El Malpais National Monument, the IceCaves and Bandera Crater and El Morro National Monument. During the Summer there will be numerous families camping in the area that will be difficult if not impossible to locate and evacuate. As for the local residents it will be supremely inconvenient and costly if not outright impossible to evacuate. For those who are overlooked or refuse to be evacuated, there lies potential loss of life. The necessity of booster rocket retrieval cannot outweigh the possibility of even a single death due to some unforeseen accident. 3 4 5 6 7

Yet another problem with evacuation is property security. The unscrupulous will see this as an opportunity to loot area households and businesses. As for the IceCaves business, there is a serious question of property security. 8

MW-0103

Consider also that each time you close Highway 53, we will loose business income. For these days we will be forced to lay off our employees. There is also long term damage to our business and local tourism that will come as word spreads of these tests. Our business operates on a very narrow margin and even minor disruptions threaten our continuing operation. Given the frequency of highway closure, this plan could ultimately destroy our business and the jobs of our employees. 9

The potential for property damage is also alarming. The Zuni Mountains, the IceCaves and the El Malpais National Monument areas are beautiful lands. There is serious potential for environmental destruction due to these tests. There is potential for missiles to go out of control. A missile crash would surely involve unspent rocket fuel and the potential for forest fires is prominent. While this may be unintended it is indeed a possibility that must be considered. 10 11

What is certain, are the booster rocket drops. As I understand it, these booster rockets weigh 1100 pounds. As the IceCaves property is within a drop off area I have to consider the possibility of one of these boosters crashing into one of the 5 volcanos on our property. More alarming is the thought of a booster falling nearby one of our lava tubes or ice caves, of which have very fragile ceilings that would surely collapse given a nearby booster collision. Either scenario would mean the total destruction of the scenic beauty upon which our business is based. In addition, the IceCaves Trading Post contains a large collection of irreplaceable ancient Indian Pottery facing similar potential damage. The lava flows of the area possess thousands of unique natural formations that will be endangered as well as the undiscovered ancient Indian artifacts that are believed to be within the flows. All of this is at risk under your plan. 12 13 14 15

Also damaging to the scenic beauty, upon which our business is dependent, is the peace and quiet. Given the nature of the lava flows, it will be almost impossible to retrieve your booster rockets when they crash down into the lava. The only conceivable way to retrieve these boosters would be to utilize helicopters. These tests and the retrieval process is certain to entail increased air traffic noise in the area. This is both upsetting to the local residents as well as distracting to the tourists. Yet another concern is how all of this activity will affect the area wildlife. 16 17

All of this adds up to certain damage and destruction to our lands and our livelihoods. What bothers me the most is that as a patriotic citizen I support our armed forces in their efforts to provide national security. Yet while your mission is for the security of our lives, our livelihoods and our ways of life, we face a threat not from foreign invaders or terrorists but from you, the U.S. Army, the ones charged with our protection. We will face you the Army when 18

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MW-0103

you come into our lives and FORCE us to leave our homes, property and businesses. The U.S. Army seeks to unleash its force upon our lives as sacrifice for the questionable necessity of booster rocket retrieval.

This brings me to the questions. Please send me information that will answer the following questions.

* How often and how many tests will be conducted?
* Will these tests involve road closures and evacuation?
* Will residents have the choice not to evacuate?
* How will you enforce evacuation?
* How long will each evacuation and road closure last?
* Will you be compensating residents for the costs that they will bear for evacuation?
* Will you be compensating businesses for income loss that are attributed to road closures and evacuation?
* What security will you provide for households and businesses during an evacuation?
* What are the statistics concerning missile failure and loss of control?
* Why is booster rocket retrieval so important?
* What cost/benefits analysis have you performed in your evaluation of each site?
* Is booster rocket retrieval the only reason why you must use this test site?
* When will you decide which site that you will be using?

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Based on the information that I do have, I am strongly opposed to any missile testing over this area. I implore you to listen carefully to the citizens of this area who feel as I do. 32

Please send me a copy of your completed DEIS along with the answers to the above questions. This may be mailed to the address at the top of this letter. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey A. Alford,
Manager, IceCaves/
Bandera Crater.

UM227

MW-0104

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO YOUR FT WINDGATE TO WHITE SANDS MISSILE TESTING PROGRAM. 1

I AM A LAND OWNER IN THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS, RIGHT UNDER YOUR PROPOSED MISSILE FLIGHT PATH. 2

YOU SAID YOU WILL NOT CONDEMN LAND. THE MINUTE, HOWEVER, THAT YOU START THE TESTING, YOU HAVE CONDEMNED ALL THE LAND IN THIS AREA BY DEVALUATING IT. 3

YOU TALKED ABOUT WHAT YOU CALL "COMPENSATION". MY SAFETY AND FREEDOM OF MOOVEMENT, THE SAFETY OF MY HOME, OF MY PETS AND LIVESTOCK, EVERYTING THAT COMPRISES MY LIFE, IS NOT NEGOTIABLE !! 4

YOU ARE COMMITTING AN ACT OF TERRORISM AGAINST ME !

I WILL NOT COOPERATE IN ANY MANNER WITH YOUR MILITARY TAKE OVER OF MY HOME AND LIFE, AND WILL OPPOSE YOU IN EVERY WAY I CAN. 5

Your Name PASCALIDIS, CRISTINA

Address PINE HILL P.O. BOX 58, PINE HILL, N.M. 87357
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

March 21/1994.

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0105

DM228

David M. Bresnahan
P.O. Box 269
West Jordan, UT 84084-0269
(801) 562-5362

March 21, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500 Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: DEIS, Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please add my name to those who are opposed to the proposal to testing missiles between Green River and White Sands. 1

The potential danger to the environment and to people is too great. Please give strong consideration to one of your other alternative locations.

Sincerely,

David M. Bresnahan

DM229

MW-0106

Jason Justice
583 E Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Commander, US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

March 18, 1994

SUBJECT: Comments on the DEIS for the TMD Extended Test Range Proposal

Sir:

The following comments relate to the Green River Launch Complex (GRLC) portion of the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area.

General Comments

After careful review of the DEIS, I have concluded that the potential negative impacts of using the Green River site outweigh the possible benefits because of the following proposed actions.

Recreational Area Use Restrictions 1

The planned land use restrictions in Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park, as well as other scenic areas in the launch hazard and booster drop zone is unacceptable. Such closure would cause a great inconvenience to multi-day and backcountry users of these recreation areas.

Booster Drop Zone

The DEIS fails to adequately address the impacts on the booster drop zone in Southeastern Utah. Booster recovery, remaining debris, and possible wildfires, are just some potential impacts that have not been fully addressed. 2

Component and Simulant Recovery

Actions related to the recovery and study of simulant and destroyed missile components would have a greater impact than that indicated in the DEIS. Damage to the cryptobiotic crust is very likely when the desert surface is crossed by either personnel or vehicles. Even a single pass over these sensitive soils would cause a lasting disturbance and soil erosion. Use of helicopters in these wilderness areas for recovery would displace wildlife and shatter the solitude of recreational users. 3 4 5

Positioning of Ground Based Sensors

As described in section 2, page 13, the positioning of ground based sensors would cause impacts similar to those listed above under "Component and Simulant Recovery." Additionally, the presence of artificial devices would disrupt the aesthetic experience sought by recreational users in the impacted areas. 6

Influx of Launch Site Personnel

The presence of additional humans, even if temporary, will create an additional burden on natural resources in

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MW-0106

the launch area. In spite of proposed mitigation, launch personnel would burden water resource in Green River and Moab, generate additional sewage waste, and cause air pollution. The stated impacts in the DEIS fail to adequately address these "in city" problems. 7 8

Comments on the Proposed Modifications to the Launch Plan 9

Several modifications to the DEIS plan have been proposed at public meetings and reported in the press. These include:

1. Relocation of the launch site
2. Relocation of the booster drop zone
3. Changes to the launch hazard area/Closure of Interstate 70

These changes are significant enough to require an addendum to the DEIS for the following reasons. 10

Relocation of the Launch Site 11

This change would involve the construction of new facilities, and would change both the nature and the area of environmental impact. This option would not address the objections stated above to the original DEIS.

Relocation of the Booster Drop Zone 12

This change would also change the environmental impact of the proposed action and merits additional study. On the surface, this change would still have a profoundly negative impact on sensitive desert wilderness areas.

Changes to the Launch Hazard Area/Closure of Interstate 70 13

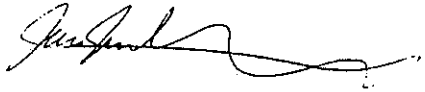
The proposed modifications to make the closure of I-70 unnecessary would significantly lessen the economic impact on the town of Green River, and may erode local support for the plan. Additionally, change to the launch hazard area would probably cause additional use restrictions in Canyonlands and/or other scenic recreation areas.

Conclusion 14

Because of the issues above, I am opposed to the use of Utah lands for the Army's proposed activities. It is time to recognize the value and rarity of the nations remaining natural areas. Accordingly, missile launches and booster drops are inappropriate activities for these scenic wilderness and recreation lands. 15

Thank you for considering my comments. I was included in the initial distribution group (see attached), but please remove my name from the final distribution list. I will review additional documents in a library.

Sincerely,



MW-0106

Mr. Robert Coulter
715 East 3rd Avenue #3
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Mr. Noel Denevers
1416 East Butler Avenue
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

Mr. Brian Ellison
Box 2497
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Mr. John R. Gooding
250 South 800 East, Apt. L
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

Ms. Lisa Harrison
2282 East 3205 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84109-2615

Ms. Jodie Hunt
1065 2nd Avenue
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Mr. Michael Johnson
130 South 1300 East #804
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

~~Mr. Jason Justice~~
~~1338 East 900 South~~
~~Salt Lake City, UT 84105~~

Mr. James Kay
45 North Silver Oak Road
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

REMOVE FROM LIST

Anthony & Teresa Musci
625 East 9th Avenue
Salt Lake City, UT 84103-3130

Brigadier General Dave Nydam
U.S. Army (Retired)
8439 South Dynasty Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

Mr. Justin James Quigley
1062 Yale Avenue
Salt Lake City, UT 84105

Mr. Richard Rogers
P.O. Box 58564
Salt Lake City, UT 84158

Mr. Julian Salas
5463 Hunt Road
Salt Lake City, UT 84117

Mr. Joseph T. Sargent
1792 Emigration Canyon
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

Mr. Jerry Schmidt
2603 Elizabeth Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84106

Stephen & Jo Smith
2280 Preston Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84106

Mr. Bruce Turner
255 K Street, #2
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Ms. Barbara White
P.O. Box 58564
Salt Lake City, UT 84158

Mr. Bradley N. Yates
208 Canyon Road #2
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

Toni Wall
2105 East Powerhouse Road
Spanish Fork, UT 84660

Phidias Cinaglia
700 Aspen Drive
Summit Park, UT 84060

Ms. Margaret Patterson
P.O. Box 40031
Thompson Springs, UT 84540

Mr. Rick Stednitz
P.O. Box 16721
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

H.R. Hughes
P.O. Box 348
Wood Cross, UT 84087

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MW-0106

Virginia

Dr. Richard Harris
Labat-Anderson, Inc.
2200 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 900
Arlington, VA 22201

Mr. Thomas J. Messenger
2900 South Glebe Road, #508
Arlington, VA 22206-2742

Wisconsin

Mr. Craig Jackson
24 North Webster Street, #7B
Madison, WI 53703

Ms. Hilari A. Hinnant
783 Saddle Ridge
Portage, WI 53901

DM230

MW-0107

To: U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
From: John Van Sickle
RE: DEIS Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range as it pertains to Zuñi Mountains of McKinley and Cibola Counties of New Mexico.
Date: March 23, 1994
Attention: CSSD-EN-V, Mr. David Hawley

Thank you for the opportunity to share and express my observations, questions, and concerns on this dEIS. I am a retired history and science teacher who decided to live in the Zuñi Mountains. These mountains are a resource for secrets, mystery, serendipity, and are very little known. The potential is not Coronado's gold and glory. It is understanding of our planet. All around is beauty.

One of most pleasant changes in this area have been the plans and programs that will make a better future. I can't find in the dEIS that the BLM, USFS, the State of New Mexico, or NPS were contacted to find out what they are doing and have

1

done in the Zuñi Mountains

I have no first hand knowledge of the area of White Sands, Fort Wingate, or missiles. These areas I have to accept the DIES data and conclusions that are made.

at Ramah, when I finally saw a map of Drop Zone A and the extensions of FWDA Hazard Zone into the Zuñi Mountains I shared five immediate concerns.

1. The area west to FWDA of the Forest is marked with a green R. This is a wildlife habitat program area of the BLM, NFS, and New Mexico Game and Fish Division. All New Mexico Fish and Game License pay an assessment under New Mexico Sikes Act for this. With the prospect of missiles from HCL by rocket, what will be impact on consumers by this damage to producers in this area? This will impact on an ongoing project. 2

2. The area in Northeast corner of Drop Zone A is a combined NFS and Ducks Unlimited nesting habitat project. 3

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

What will be the impact on this joint government-private initiative? 4

3. The green area to the South is probably the closest one can get to an old growth forest or a virgin growth there is in the Zuñi Mountains. Little Water Canyon is a rare high altitude bog. If it is damaged, it cannot be replaced like a golf divot. 5

4. I pointed out the location of a partial but undug archeological site known as Lookout Ruin. The last archeological dig was done by New Mexico State University at Las Cruces. If the archeologist in charge of the salvage dig at Timberlake development is still there, there is still how the Chaco Outlier "Village of Great Kivas" at Zuñi Pueblo had contact with the Outliers at Mt. Taylor and Wingate Valley is unsolved. 6 7

5. The last concern is remains of the uncontrolled lumbering of the Zuñi Mountains. There are lumbering thom sites (Kettner, Sawyer), unknown lumbering camps, and logging roads in Drop Zone A. (see Glover, Vernon J and Joseph P. Hereford Jr, Zuni Mountain Railroads Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, Cultural 8

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

MW-0107

Resources Management, USDA-FS SW, Report No 6, September 1986. This area offers several PhD's for young and future scholars to pursue. How do you remediate this future glory?

My initial reaction to dEIS was what is the use of doing any thing. The Summary basically says the deck is stacked for White Sands and FWDA and then are to launch the missile to the test area at White Sands. As I read through it, this dEIS is skewed to army. The use of terms significant and not significant are from the army's and the criteria is not precisely defined. I have lived too long to say "not significant."

9

The dEIS resources do not go beyond contact with governmental agencies at state and tribal level. Cibola, McKinley Counties, the Ramah Navajo Chapter, and neighboring pueblos will be impacted - financially and otherwise unconvinced.

10

11

When I first went through the dEIS, I was concerned about being in Drops Zone A and the process of evacuation. Although I live Drops Zone A by a mile, there still has

12

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

MW-0107

been no explanation of how notification is going to be successful in a 131 square mile area. I assume you have contacted local authorities that this will be their problem to successfully evacuate, close roads, and maintain security. This will definitely impact their budgets, personal resources, and plans. Will local people be responsible for these expenses?

13

In this dEIS there is no data on how it will effect (impact) the environment physically in the Zuni Mountains. Information on the booster should include the crater and it various sizes. Only in the public hearing did a little come out - 4½ ft. depth. How you determined the Booster Zone size would be interesting? What does your Monte Carlo program say when you put a stubborn citizen in to it?

14

15

16

At this point I am going to give you a short list of "significant" questions that have arisen concerning the Zuni Mountains.

1. Why the "notch" at FWDA hazard zone? Your answers at Public Hearing are not sufficient and raise

17

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

more scary scenarios.

2. Why were U.S. Geology Survey maps 1:24,000 or 7½" used only for FWDA immediate area and not in Drop Zone A and B? They are available. 18

3. Why was there no mention or concern that Mesozoic Triassic Rock is exposed in FWDA Hazard Zone A area and scattered through Drop Zone A? The Chinle Formation is correlated with Petrified Forest of Arizona. One mile from the Fort Wingate Centennial Monument on N.M. 400 megaflora fossils can be found. They are not abundant, but they are there. There are imprints and other plant parts not found in the Petrified Forest and there could be dinosaurs and primitive mammal teeth. (see New Mexico Geological Society, Guide Book - Eighteenth Field Conference 1967) Look over pp 125-131. 19 20

4. Why was Cibola County ignored except for AAA motels and RV sites? 21

5. How come there is little information on negative economic impact in Socio-Eco-? 22

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

6. Who is the Earth Technology Corporation that received so many oral communications in this paper? 23

7. Did a biologist really look at the diversity of plant and animal life in Zuni Mountains? There are plants one would have to go 50 to 300 miles to see. 24

This dropping a 1½ ton bomb in to the very heart of the Zuñi Mountains is not waste from an experiment. The environment is sensitive in the short time and precarious in the long run. On the this incomplete d EIS, I must oppose the project as presented. 25

John Van Sickle

John Van Sickle
Cottonwood Gulch
P.O. Box 969
Thoreau, NM 87323-0969

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MW-0108

Dm 231

LOS AMIGOS
DEL MALPAIS

March 21, 1994

Commander U.S. Army Base and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

The Los Amigos del Malpais which is the volunteer group for the El Malpais National Monument, Conservation Area, and Wilderness Area would like to list some of our concerns about the proposed booster drops over our area (Booster Drop Zone "B").

We are concerned about the safety of the visitors to our area. Some of them stay in the back country and are therefore out of contact with the media so they would not receive notification of when the boosters would be dropped. Our monument and conservation area should be safe at all times for our visitors. The idea of boosters dropping into our area will not make the visitors feel secure when visiting or exploring our area. 1

Furthermore, we believe that there will be some chance of fires being started by the boosters after they hit the ground. Our fire fighters will tell you haw hard it is to access most of the monument in order to fight fires. There are not many roads or trails into most of the back country. If you plan to find the boosters after impact, you will have a very difficult time getting to them and removing any part of them. 2 3

It has been 50 years since they used McCartys crater for a bombing target and they are now just getting around to clean up the area. Will this also happen with the booster parts? 4

We do not believe that dropping boosters onto the El Malpais area is consistent with the guidelines for running a National Monument, Conservation Area, or a Wilderness Area. We would like you to try some of the other options which would not impact so much on people and the environment. 5 6

Yours truly,
Sheila K. Brewer
Sheila K. Brewer
President Los Amigos del Malpais
P.O. Box 2336
Milan, New Mexico 87021

MW-0109

Dm 235

NEW MEXICO NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE
A Nonprofit Corporation
St. John's College Campus
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

23 March 1994

Commander
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

comments on Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range DEIS

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Accustomed to reviewing NEPA documents prepared by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, I find the few military documents that I've seen to be of a wholly different stripe. They seem to exist in a different world, ignoring this one's realities. And so with this DEIS: wholly incommensurable values are weighed against one another; destruction of irreplaceable natural resources is treated as trivial. 1

Booster-drop zones proposed for missiles fired from the Green River site and from Fort Wingate are wholly unacceptable because the damage caused by retrievals (and perhaps even damage by impacts) is just not on the same scale as the advantages that your overland-firing might have for you in terms of convenience, cost, or data-gathering. These canyons and cliffs of Utah and the Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico have values that cannot be priced. They have gained protection through the long, hard work of a great many people who love these areas and who have overcome bureaucratic lethargy and (in Utah) the use-it-up philosophy of some local residents. These areas represent compromise: they are not as big (nor is protection as complete) as we think should be the case. But they are something. They are permanent. If they are hurt, they can't be fixed. They must not be sacrificed to temporary military needs. Be assured that tens of thousands of people will fight you as far as we can to keep missiles (or boosters) out of these areas. 2 3 4

It *appears* that Otero Mesa (= northern part) of the McGregor Range is excluded from the proposal. If included we would argue strongly for protection of Otero Mesa, too. 5

Other aspects of the overland proposal also seem to have costs disproportionate to their benefits in terms of risk to and disturbance of humans, but we have no expert knowledge in this area.

Sincerely,
Roger S. Peterson
Secretary

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DM 236

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I have lived and worked in this area for the last ten years. One reason for moving to Pine Hill and the Tinaja area was to escape the congestion in the city setting. I enjoy the serene peace and quiet to recuperate from the hectic pace of work at a school. If my evenings, weekends, and work days are interrupted by the sounds and imposition of missle testing, then I will make a decision to move from this area to a different state or country where I don't have to worry about metal falling from the sky which would potentially land on my head, or the head of someone I love like my six year old daughter. Our school community needs committed personnel to live and work here, and may not be able to function if a mass exodus occurs due to the proposed missle testing.

One final question: Would the Dept. of Defense Personnel be willing to live out here and subject their family to the possible hazards of such testing? If the answer is yes, then I think they will have many fine homes to choose from once the people flee to a quieter and more peaceful setting.

1

2

3

4

Your Name Nancy D. Mulvihill

Address P.O. Box 811, Ramah, NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0111

DM 237

The *Carefree*
ENTERPRISE
"...an *ARIZONA* lifestyle" **Magazine**

602/ 488-3098

published & edited by
Duane & Fran Barbano

March 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Recently, it has been brought to my attention that the Army plans a "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range" over the Zuni Mountains in New Mexico.

The notice I received states that testing will originate from Fort Wingate Army Depot and Green River Launch Complex in Utah, then fly over the Zuni Mountains, terminating at White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico.

I also understand that "booster engine drop zones" have been designated: The Zuni Mountains and El Malpais National Monument. It is further understood that these 1,100 pound booster engines are capable of creating craters four feet deep. And, since some things are uncontrollable, they may fall out of the designated range.

1

Therefore, homeowners will be "requested" (ordered?) out of their homes and off their property at pre-designated times for twelve-hour periods and that Highway 53 will be CLOSED. I also understand that the Army and local law enforcement personnel will be present. Am I to assume that's so we will obey these "requests"?

At this time, "fallout zones" have not been determined; nor has the extent of fallout. I was born during WWII. I remember well the bomb shelters, air raid warnings, and hours of practice at school that we endured should we be bombed and switched to the emergency broadcasting network, *if* a network still existed after the bombing.

2

Why is it that the Army deems these tests necessary? What concerns does the Army have for the safety and well-being of the citizens of this country, and in particular, the specific area(s) where these "tests" will be conducted? Why do I feel that we - the people - have no say in this matter? Or worse still, that what we do say won't be heeded?

3

Government "for the people and by the people" has been lost during the past decades of beauracracy. Certainly, the form of government we see today is nothing like our forefathers visualized. What do "the people" have to do to ***stop*** this testing? I STRONGLY OPPOSE THIS TESTING AND THE UNCERTAINTY THAT ACCOMPANIES IT. Please send me an EIS statement; and PLEASE make a record that I - and my family, strongly oppose the Army's plans for this "Missile Defense Extended Test Range." (Even if we didn't own property in the area where the tests are scheduled to be conducted, I would strongly oppose this action because of the detrimental effects involved in this type of "test" overall.)

4

5

6

Sincerely,

Fran Barbano

Fran Barbano

cc:
Sen. Jeff Bingman, N.M.
Sen. Pete Domenici, N.M.
Rep. Bill Richardson, N.M.
Sen. John McCain, AZ
Sen. Dennis DeConcini, AZ

P.O. Box 1145 • Carefree, Arizona 85377

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MW-0112

DM241

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Regardless of your rationale for this Theater Missile Defense Extended test range I am passionately OPPOSED TO IT OR ANY other MISSILE TESTING ON PUBLIC LANDS. AS EXTREME as this may sound, I Believe we do not need to continue to play War like little Boys. this is Bigger than our Back yard & in fact as long as we continue to Prepare for War we cannot have Peace as albert Einstein once said. But beyond that, to have missiles in Canyonlands, Moab or in Colorado in the Hurricane Valley in Colorado and Utah wilderness. It's beyond my human understanding. I am including a letter which will state my

Your Name Susan H Stewart

Address 1343 ROOSEVELT AVE SLC UT 84105
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0112

views as it regards the economic impact of the area. the people who live there & are so short sighted and oblivious to the longer human issues - who only see their economic gains, continue to foster such "development" at the expense of the greater good of all life and all Space on this planet. It is a Vision of Sacredness that is lacking when we go ahead and use these lands for such use. Noise, fatality during possible deaths, wildlife stress cannot be overlooked in any EIS. But are blatantly ignored or Rationalized away, as result of support our myopic view of what life is all about! How you obsessed family what is this that You are here for? is this "God's" plan or yours?

4

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7

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MW-0112

February 5, 1994

Congressman David Skaggs
1124 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Skaggs;

Thank you for the good works you have done on behalf of the citizens of Colorado.

I am writing you in regards to the Colorado Air National Guard's proposed Colorado Airspace Initiative. Words cannot convey how critical this issue is for myself and all of Colorado. We urgently need your help in preventing the Colorado Airspace Initiative and any future use of the Huerfano Valley and the surrounding mountains as a military operations area.

The use of this area by the military is a direct violation of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 and will have a devastating impact on this unspoiled wilderness and the wildlife that lives there. The destruction of the Huerfano Valley's pristine quality will also, undoubtedly have detrimental impact on the region's economy and land values.

Both myself, and every member of the Boulder Friends of the Huerfano Valley, ask you to assist in preventing the military from plundering Colorado's remaining wild, scenic and open areas. Please do anything you can to help stop the Colorado Airspace Initiative.

We cannot allow our beautiful state to be handed over to the military for their operations; operations which are, at best, of doubtful utility and benefit to the citizens of the State of Colorado.

Sincerely,

Member, Boulder Friends
of the Huerfano Valley

MW-0113

DM242

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I do not want any missiles fired over the Zuni Mountain area. This area is sacred to many Native Americans and used for religious purposes which cannot be regulated by a firing schedule! This area is home to hundreds of families who would have their lives and livelihoods frequently disrupted. Many residents are on extremely limited incomes and work schedules and cannot afford to leave their work during the proposed evacuation periods. The missile testing will destroy the efforts so many of us have put forth promoting tourism in this area. The New Mexico Highway Department is in the process of reconstructing Highway 53 with the addition of bicycle lanes. National bicycle tour operators are planning bicycle tours which will include El Malpais National Monument, Cibola National Forest, Bandera Crater and Ice Caves, The Continental Divide, El Morro National Monument, and Zuni Pueblo. Reservations for these tours would be scheduled months in advance. With the possibility of road closures, the touring companies would not schedule tours in this area. We need the economic benefits these tours will bring our area. I oppose any firing option which includes the Ft. Wingate/Zuni Mountains area. Please move this project to one of the ocean sites.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Charles M. Bullock

Charles M. Bullock
338 Oso Ridge #8
Grants, New Mexico 87020

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MW-0114

Dm 244

MARLEE GARZA
P.O. Box 3420
Milan, NM 87021

March 21, 1994

In response to your request for comments on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I would like you to consider the following points.

1

1. Drop Zone A and the abandoned Drop Zone B, in New Mexico, are in Cibola County. Environmental and economic impacts were analyzed for McKinley County, New Mexico because Fort Wingate is in McKinley County. I could find no reference to an analysis of the environmental and economic impact on Cibola County. The EIS is deficient without it.

2

2. It is not possible to mitigate the economic impact on motels, tours, local businesses, etc. by giving those business owners advance warning of missile shoots or by posting signs. Lost business is lost business. Advance warning does not reduce the income loss.

3

3. The immediate economic deprivation to local business will be enhanced by rumor and the possible growth of the reputation of the area as an unreliable destination. Tourists will go home and tell co-workers and neighbors that 'they are dropping bombs in New Mexico'. As inaccurate as that statement is, it will spread like wildfire and impact future business opportunity in the area. The proposed shutdown of the area will have an economic affect that goes far beyond the proposed 17 launches a year. Not only does the detrimental impact go on for six years, it will take time for the reputation of the area to recover after the missile testing has been completed.

4

This area, in particular, and the entire state of New Mexico suffered serious economic damage in 1993 from the media attention surrounding the haantavirus. This area cannot recover from more negative publicity. Tourism is the mainstay of the economy of this area and a thorough analysis of the economic

MW-0114

impact on this area must include more than the superficial mitigation of posting notices and notifying local businesses.

Sincerely,

Marlee Garza

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MW-0115

DM245

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the TMD Test Range Ysleta WSMR, for the following Reasons: It may cause Problems with the water supply. It may cause a Contamination. It may cause Damage to religious sites It may disturb some of the animals and wild life.

1

2

3

4

5

Your Name Irene Mose

Address PO Box 596 Zuni, NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0116

DM246

THE COTTONWOOD GULCH FOUNDATION
Sponsoring Since 1926
THE for boys
THE for girls
And for adults and families

SUMMER ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 969
THOREAU, NEW MEXICO 87323-0969
PHONE FAX 505-862-7503
TOLL FREE 1-800-246-8735

March 24, 1994

David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801
(Certified Mail; Return Receipt)

RE: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range DEIS, January, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Verbally on April 27, 1993 in Albuquerque, and in writing by my letter to you dated April 28, 1993, I personally informed you of the location and nature of operation of the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation. Briefly, the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation operates a private non-profit educational program for junior and senior high school youth, as well as adults, from property located in Section 34, T13N R13W, about 20 miles downrange of the proposed Fort Wingate, New Mexico, launch site. Additionally, our program participants regularly and frequently camp and travel in New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah throughout the Flight Corridors for both the proposed Fort Wingate and Green River, Utah, target missile launch sites. I am directly and ultimately responsible for the lives and well-being of the children and adults in our charge. This responsibility cannot and will not be abdicated to any other organization.

1

Despite my having informed you of our existence, I find no mention of the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation within the appropriate figures and tables contained within the DEIS while other organizations even situated outside the two Regions of Influence, which have significant daily populations, are indeed mentioned.

2

I am greatly concerned for the safety of people in our charge on two general counts: (1) an event requiring in-flight destruction of an malfunctioning target missile since our base location is within the intended Fort Wingate flight corridor; and (2) our very close proximity to Booster Drop Zone A in the Fort Wingate launch scenario.

THOMAS "Monte" BILLINGS, JR., DIRECTOR
Winter Address
Post Office Box 2455
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87125

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MW-0116

(1) Though there are inherent risks even to what we presently do with our adults and children on a daily basis, the addition of such a catastrophic risk as a missile destruction overhead, and the massive consequence on the ground by such a destruction, is unacceptable to personnel and/or property. 3

(2) Booster Drop Zone A of the Fort Wingate launch scenario is nearly contiguous (less than 1.1 miles) to the southern property line of the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation property described above. Considering the many variables described for a missile launch in the DEIS, the potential for impact of booster material just outside the drop zone appears entirely possible. 4

Therefore, it appears prudent, and in fact I am certain it would be demanded especially by parents of our children, that our property be evacuated for each and every launch. Such a series of evacuations would be extremely disruptive to our program as well as costly. 5

I am also concerned by the frequent need to recover booster material from Drop Zone A considering the fact that Cottonwood Gulch is one of two major entry points for the northeast quarter of the drop zone. Additionally, nearly the entire northeast quarter of Drop Zone A constitutes watershed for the ground and surface water resources (essentially the Rice Park reservoir of which Cottonwood Gulch is one-quarter owner) providing our only source of drinking water. 6

Who, exactly, will be responsible for the possible need for immediate emergency services (fire fighting and/or medical) and how will such services be coordinated? Cottonwood Gulch property is located approximately seven miles from the nearest fire fighting/medical services and the event would be over by the time those services arrived on our scene from their permanent location. 7

Though outside our geographic area of most concern, I am intrigued and concerned by the fact that a notch has been cut out of the Launch Hazard Area at Fort Wingate to accommodate the population of the village of Fort Wingate, and thus preclude the required 12 hour evacuations. This appears to contradict your own criteria for establishing Launch Hazard Areas and thus increases the probability of impact in our own area by a necessary delay by the Range Safety Officer in a malfunctioning missile destruction scenario. 8

MW-0116

I must state that it has been difficult to properly define the risks to which the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation may be subjected by the very general and vague location maps provided in the DEIS. It seems that more forthright, meaningful, and complete information could have been provided on the same number of pages in the DEIS. It even appears to me that the human impact potential was derived by those preparing the DEIS through only a cursory look at the Gallup/Grants phone book! 9

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Billings, Jr.,
Director

cc: Senator Pete Domenici

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MW-0117

DM247

The Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club
945 Camino de Chelly • Santa Fe, New Mexico • 87501

March 19, 1994

Commander, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Comments Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal, Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Commander:

Thank you for the opportunity to Comment on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Range (TMD) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Please put us on your Distribution List for the Final EIS when it is available and for any Decisions that may be made associated with it or this DEIS.

It appears that all government agencies with management authority for lands considered for use by this proposal, and potential air and water impacts, were not included in the planning process or contacted. These agencies include, but are not limited to, Bureau of Land Management, Caballo Resource Area, which manages the grazing programs, issues Public Access Permits, and conducts tours of McGregor Range and also manages the water system dedicated for cattle and wildlife on McGregor Range; the US Forest Service which manages lands in the proposed Drop Zones; the US Department of Agriculture Jornada Experimental Ranch which manages portions of WSMR; the State of New Mexico Department of Game and Fish which regulates the hunting seasons on McGregor Range and White Sands Missile Range and owns the wildlife, the State of New Mexico Department of the Environment responsible for air, water, solid waste, toxics and hazardous, and health and safety; and responsible agencies in Texas which is adjacent too, down wind and "down stream". (See Appendix K and L) 1

Co-operative Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, any necessary Permits, and Comprehensive Mitigation Plans must be executed by both WSMR and Fort Bliss with the above mentioned agencies, and any other agencies which may be effected by this proposal (example: National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro). These agreements and Plans must be included in the Final EIS. 2

The basis of an EIS is the inclusion of base-line biologic data and evaluations. Because of the unique ecosystems on McGregor 3

MW-0117

Range, this base-line data is especially important. It has been promised to the public since 1984, and should be included in this document now. Likewise, the biologic base-line data and evaluations for WSMR should be included. The same is true for area considered as Drop Zones.

Public acceptance of this proposal will depend on full disclosure. This is particularly true since Public Access Areas are to be used for missile launches for the first time in recent history, McGregor Range, FWDA, etc. A map is needed that shows the flight corridors for defensive missiles. These maps are noticeably missing. 4

Full disclosure is needed of the cumulative effects of existing WSMR facilities such as the Large Blast Thermal Simulator which consumes very large quantities of diesel fuel and generates large quantities of alumina. Full disclosure is needed of the cumulative effects of all existing Programs at Ft. Bliss which presently involve McGregor Range, or may involve McGregor Range, since "McGregor Range area in New Mexico would be the primary area of use" 2-33, para 4, line 2. 5

New Mexicans consider the grassland areas south of St. Road 506, and the mountain transition area north of St. Road 506 to be of ecologic, historic and economic importance. Our members frequent these areas often. 6

The El Malpais National Monument and Wilderness Area are an important natural, cultural, historic, and economic resource to New Mexico. Our members frequent these areas often. 7

Thank you for the opportunity to present these Comments to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Gwen Wardwell

Gwen Wardwell, Chair
Rio Grande Chapter
Sierra Club
945 Camino de Chelly
Santa Fe
New Mexico 87501

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MW-0118

DM248

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against development at the TMD test range using USMA, for the following reasons: upset the tourist's traveling here and hurt business dependent on tourism. Plus it would damage the religious sites. I hope you'll understand these letters were writing to you

1
2
3

Your Name Becca Wecaode

Address Po Box 64 Zuni NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0119

DM249

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the TMD test range using USMA, for the following Reasons. Most of the things that I'm worried about are the people of Ramah and the sacred Mountains and Reservations around there! People around there have lived there! People around there have lived there for many years before the rockets were made. Indians who died on our land long time ago. Have there bodies buried in are sacred ground That's all I have to say, Thank you.

1
2
3

Your Name Jarvis Bellson

Address P.O. Box 916 Zuni NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0120

DM251

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

First I want to thank you for this opportunity for you on our information. We don't think any one wants to be in the drop zones, but for the safety of our country we will abide. We went to the meeting with an open mind and were enlightened. I'm sorry to say that many alone with this subject ended up with a lot of untrue tales. The worst untruth said by some of the things that were said about the way they were dealt. There were a lot of things there that we think for themselves. The people that got up and spoke did not represent many of us that live at the Camp Pendleton Ranch. (Just the radicals) We are sorry that your proposal was subjected to the verbal abuse they gave.

1

2

3

Your Name Jack & Deanna Jackson

Address RR 2 Box 29 Edgewood, New Mexico 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0121

DM252

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range ~~Draft~~. I am against this for a number of reasons. It appears as if the government feels that the area of the 4-Corners is "uninhabited". In fact the opposite is true. The Zuni area in which I live is very alive with culture, people, and resources that might be destroyed by the busters. The below the Zuni (and other Indian groups) culture is so tied to the land and history, destruction of religious sites could be irreparable. As well this area is very lacking adequate water sources to extinguish fires that could occur.

1

2

3

4

Your Name Jakob T. Lucio

Address P.O. # 382 Zuni, NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0122

DM 253

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Using the White Sands Missile Range area for your TMD testing would be a disaster for the Zuni Mountains and surrounding communities. Realistically, it would be impossible to evacuate the area, given the population of isolated ranches and farmers. (To say nothing of numerous protesters who would go into the area). There is a serious possibility of damage to the land, water supply, livestock, wildlife, homes and people from falling boosters and resultant fires. Can you guarantee this things never go offcourse? Who is going to reimburse farmers and ranchers who get evacuated and lose a day's work? Who is going to be there to protect livestock if they become frightened and stampede? How will emergency vehicles get through? How can the native Americans ever be compensated in the event of damage to their Sacred sites? Any realistic look at these problem would have to tell you that using this area is not feasible - it, in fact, downright stupid.

Your Name Emily Gracsor

Address P.O. Box 1427 Zuni, NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MW-0123

DM 254

ROBERT E. LEWIS
Governor
PESANCIO LASILOO
Lt. Governor
JOSEPH DISHTA
Hd. Councilman
VAL R. PANTEAH, SR.
Councilman

PUEBLO OF ZUNI
P. O. BOX 339
ZUNI, NEW MEXICO 87327
505-782-4481

EDISON R. WATO, SR.
Councilman
AUGUSTINE A. PANTEAH
Councilman
CHARLOTTE T. BRADLEY
Councilwoman
OWEN R. BOBELU
Councilman

In reply refer to:

March 23, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic
Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

In response to your letter of February 8, 1994, the following is submitted from the Pueblo of Zuni.

The Pueblo of Zuni is strongly opposed to the proposal action considered in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), to conduct approximately 100 missile flight tests between 1994 and 2000, the reasons for the pueblos opposition are: 1

a. Vehicle malfunction during the boost portion of the flight could cause the vehicle to exceed its flight safety parameters and debris could fall into areas inhabited by human beings and livestock also the debris could cause forest fires in the Cibola National Forest. 2

b. The first booster zone is just north of El Morro National Monument and New Mexico Highway 53, including the northwestern corner of the Ramah Navajo Reservation and the central portion of the Cibola National Forest. 3

c. The second drop zone encompasses the western and central section of El Malpais, including a portion of New Mexico Highway 53. Both zones would be evacuated during test launches and all roads in the area would be closed for a maximum of 70 minutes up to two times per launch day. 4

printed on recycled paper

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MW-0123

Evacuation of residents from the both of these booster drop zones is not feasible and will be resisted by all residents living in these areas. 5

d. The DEIS did not make mention of the fact that there is a high school located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed launch area and also there is a town located in this same area. A malfunction of the missile in this area would greatly endanger lives and property in this area. 6

e. On Page 2, Section 53 of the DEIS in the next to last paragraph it states, In order to mitigate potential harm to populated or other sensitive areas, the range officer would continiously monitor the flight of any launch vehicle to ensure it does not exceed its flight safety parameters. If the vehicle exceeds the limits of its flight safety parameters, then the range officer would terminate the vehicle's flight. The question is: "What would happen to the wayward vehicle?" 7

The debris from the failed vehicle could cause damage to the forest areas and pose a great threat to the lives of human beings and livestock. 8

f. The closing of the highways during the day of the launches, especially the closing of New Mexico Highway 53, which traverses the Zuni Reservation from east to west and west to east would greatly curtail the tourist business, which the Pueblo of Zuni craftsmen depend on for their livelihood. 9

g. Above all, the DEIS appears to be incomplete, inaccurate, and deeply flawed by failing to take into account the potential harms listed herein to the citizen of the Zuni 10

cc: Honorable Pete V. Domenici
Honorable Jeff Bingaman
Honorable Bill Richardson

MW-0123

Reservation, therefore the Pueblo of Zuni strenuously opposes and objects to the proposed use of the former Fort Wingate Army Ordinance Depot property for the over-flight or testing of land based missiles by the United States Department of Defense. 11

Sincerely,

ZUNI TRIBAL COUNCIL

Robert E. Lewis, Governor

Pesancio Lasiloo, Lt. Governor

Joseph Dishta, Head Teniente

Val R. Panteah, Sr., Teniente

Edison R. Nato, Sr., Teniente

Augustine A. Panteah, Teniente

Charlotte T. Bradley, Teniente

Owen R. Bobelu, Teniente

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MW-0124

DM255

David C Hasley CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville Alabama 35807-3801

JMS

U.S. Army Proposed
Re: Theater Missile Defense
Extended Test Range

Ramah NM
23 March 1994

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to missile testing over the Zuni Mountains & surrounding areas. 1

Thank you

Robert Hymer
Box 447
Ramah, NM 87321

DM257

MW-0125

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the T.M.D. test range using W.S.M.R. Because the missle testing can disrupt tourist's travel and hurt business dependent on tourism. Also it can damage our Sacred Mountains and damage our religious sites. Another thing that can be damaged is our Water Supply. If the booster rocket land on the water ways we couldn't have enough water to water our crops and livestock. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Allison Wallace

Address P.O Box 1364 (Street) Zuni New Mexico 87327 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0126

Dm 258

3-24-94

Dear David Hasley,

I'm writing on behalf of my own personal views and also for my social studies class. I am strongly opposed to any missle testing, especially any interceptor missle tests. The dangers to people and the environment are too great, and I see no logical benefits to missles. War is hell, senseless and cruel. Your in an evil business. 1 2

Dick Clovesko Wharton
Social Studies Teacher
Gamado Middle School

R.S.V.P.

Gamado Middle School : % David Clovesko - Wharton
P.O. Box 1757 Highway 264
Gamado AZ 86505

MW-0127

Dm 259

March 24, 1994

Mr. Whatever your name is.

I'll I have to say is that I have no complaints. So just do what you guys. All ya guys want is war. 1

Everybody wants war, no friends but just want enemies. That all ya guys want.

Sincerly
XXX

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MW-0128

Dm260

P.O Box 677
Ganado Az 86505

March 22, 1994

Mr David Hasley
U.S Army space and strategic Defence.
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Mr. David Hasley:

I'm writing because I read about the missile. You are going to send it to Wingate to Utah. The reason why is because it might destroy peoples land. I think it is not safe. 1
Because it might blow up sure important places. It might just destroy salt lake city. I think you people 2
just should for get about sending the missile to wingate to Utah.

This is what I think about you army people should just forget about the missiles.

Sincerly,
Lisa Wauneka
Lisa Wauneka

MW-0128

Return to Contents

Dm 261

MW-0129

Dear Mr. David Hasley

Why are you going to test the missile you can test when theirs a war. But theire well be no war because we are the best peace marker. How about the missile go off the missile path and hit some place that the missile was not going to hit. 1 2

Sam Jessie

Dm 262

MW-0130

March 22, 1999

Dear David Hasley

I don't want to let the missles to be lanch from Green River to White Sands. They are saying that they are going to intercept it at Fort Wingate. What if they miss it and the missile might not intercept it and blow up an airplane or spread radiation and gallup and the fort Wingate surrounding area. It also might kill people and animals. So I don't want the missle to be launch 1 2 3 4

Sincely,
Travis Tabbitha

Return to Contents

Dm263

MW-0131

Stacey Bia

P.O. Box
Ganado, Az.

Mar. 22, 1994

Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Dear, Mr. David Hagley

What I would like to say first of all is 1
that I want the U.S. Army space cluster not to
launch missles anywhere around the reservation,
cause they might cause some damages if
they go wrong. And it would be wrong cause 2
we're endangering the lifes of some people, and
you never know what might happen. And that is
all I have to say and please do not practice
launching missles cause of some people that
live toward where you are shooting the missles.

Sincerly,
Stacey Bia

Dm264

MW-0132

BOX 805
GANADO AZ. 86505
MAR. 21, 1994

U.S ARMY SPACE STRATEGIC DEFENCE COMMAND
CSSD-EN-V
BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3807

DEAR DAVID HASLEY

I DO NOT LIKE THE IDEA 1
OF THE TESTING. THERE ARE
MANY REASONS. IT'S GOING
TO DESTROY MANY THINGS
SUCH AS: CITIES, NATIONAL PARKS,
NATIONAL FORESTS, HOMES, AND
RIVERS. SO PLEASE DONUT DO
THE TESTING. THANK YOU.

SINCERLY

SHAWNA NEZ

MW-0133

Dm 265

Po Box 944
Ganado Arizona
86505

March-17-94

Mr. David Hasley
U.S Army Space and strategic Defense
Po Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr David:

Well Im writing because I don't like the Idea of sending the missle off from wirgate to Utah Well you never know something might go wrong and it would cause alot of damage And plus that some of the people in wingate don't like the Idea. Also the people in wingate have to probably leave and find another home because of all the noise and it would'nt be good for their health And it would also hurt Mother Earth. 1 2 3

MW-0133

So I hope the people who are behind this should think twice about what they are doing to the earth and to people who are against this.

Sincerly
Melissa Reid

Return to Contents

MW-0134

Dm 266

P.O. Box 662
Ganado, Arizona 86505

March 22, 1994

Dear David H.

Hello, I am a student from Ganado Middle School in Ganado, Arizona. I am concerned about the missle testing at Fort Wingate and in Utah because people travle close to those place and people have homes there. If one doesn't drop in the write place it might land on someones land and hurt their "livestock. It might also harm other wildlife animals and also harm people who are traveling on the road. Well I have to go now but thank you for your time. 1 2 3

Sincerely yours,
Tamara Wilcox
from Ganado
Middle School

MW-0135

Dm 267

P.O. Box 385
St. Michaels, Arizona 86511

March 17, 1994

Dear David H.,

Hello How are you today? I'm very concerned about the missile testing thing. I don't really like the fact that missiles will be flying over quiet and peaceful areas and being destroyed while in the air. The noise would be very uncomfortable for people who have livestock and houses where the missiles well be passing over. Who knows what will happen while they are away from home. If one was to be missed, the missile may kill animals and hurt the environment. I am totally against the missile testings in Utah and Ft Wingate for these reasons. 1 2 3

Sincerly,
Tishannon Curtis

MW-0136

Dm 268

P.O. Box 404
Gamado Arizona 86505

March 22, 1994

Dear David H.,

Hi! I don't think you should use Ft. Wingate as a missile range. Because the missiles might hurt or even kill people who live around that area and it might also hurt the environment and animals. The missiles could go off corse and bomb other places. Like Hovenweep National Monument, Grants, Gallup, or it could even hit where my family, friends, and I live. So that some reason I think it not a good Idea. You can even not do the test on the missiles. 1 2 3 4

Sincerly,
Sharry Shondlee

MW-0136

Return to Contents

MW-0137

DM 269

P.O. Box 932
Ganado, AZ, 86505

March, 22, 94

Dear, David H.

Hi, I am a very concerned student from Ganado Middle School. I think
THAT THE Missile testing is not a 1
very good idea to do that at Fort Wingate
and Utah because people have homes, livestock, crops
and alot of things they paied for. There are
many beautiful things on the reservation. 2
Like canyon de chelly, arches and many other places
Also other beautyful places like really green
places might get caught on fire I 3
I would realy hate to see that Thats why
I disagree with that.

Sincerely,
Bryan Yazzie

MW-0138

DM 270

Dear David Hadley

People on the resvation don't want 1
any missile flying from White Sands Missile
Range to Green River Utah. The missile
won't being flying straight towards Green
River sometimes it might go off the 2
missile path It could destroy lots of
places. Like Gallup, Grant, and lots of reservation. 3
It would be loud to. New Mexico, Arizona,
and Utah would be in great danger. Most 4
of the places will not be safe.

Bryan Baldwin

Return to Contents

MW-0139

Dm 271

PO Box 1072
Gallup, NM 87305

March 20, 1994

Dear Mr. David Hasley:

Hello!

I think you should not put a missile range at Ft. Wingate because it might hurt lots of people and hurt the environment plus the animals. It also might kill other people who live at other places like White Sands, Gallup, Grants, Tularosa, National Monuments, Highways, lake, rivers, stores or even where we live at Grands or you could not do the test at all

Sincerly,
Rochelle Lopez

MW-0140

Dm 272

3/22/94

Dear: David

I don't want the missile to be launch from green River to white sands because something might go wrong and kill people. if that happas the Navajo Rez might sue you.

They are saying that they are going to intercept it and if they missed and the might blow up the navajo reservation and cause radiation to spread and kill

Sincerly
Marco Jones

MW-0141

DM 273

Box 712
St. Michaels Az 86511
March 22, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
US army Space and Strategic Defens Command
CSSD-EN-V P/O box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr David Hasley;

Hello. I'm an eighth grade in Ganado Mid Sch. I'm writing because I heard that they were going to shot a missile from Ft. Wingate to Green River Utah. I dis agree with it. Because it can be dangerous. If they want to test why don't they do it else where. Where their are not to many people. What if the missile accidentally falls in between. Or if it kills or injurys some people. I mean seriously anything can happen. I don't think they should be testing missiles over from town to town. This is all I'm gonna write about what I feel.

Sincerely
Rolanda Begay

MW-0141

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Return to Contents

MW-0142

Dm 274

Dear David,

I want the missle
test to stop immediately. Because
mostly all of the Navajo
people live some the lands.
Some of the places are
where we set all of our
thing.

Our lands is all
we have so please don't
destroy our land. We might
sue you or the missile
plant.

Sincerly,
[illegible]

1

2

MW-0143

Dm 276

P.O. Box 825
Ganado, Arizona 86505

March 22, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space + Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-E[illegible]-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL. 35807-3807

Dear David Hasley:

Hello!

I am seriously against the military testing missles around places like the Navajo Reservation, where I live in Ganado, Fort Wingate and Albuquerque, because when the missles are launch into the air, it may not go where its suppose to go and do what its suppose to do. It may land on a city or town, where there are lots of people and ruin their homes.

So I do hope that the military forgets about [illegible] testing?

Sincerely,
Autumn Bitsz

1

2

Return to Contents

MW-0144

Dm 277

PO Box 7128
Nazlini AZ 86540

Mar. 22-1994

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

Dear Hasley you should not [1] Shoot missile to white sands because the boosters might hort people and live stock. They might destroy the nat'l [2] Monument from Ft. windgate to white Sands.

The boosters can fall on the [3] horses livestocks, and make big holes [4] in the grounds. The gas in the [5] boosters may start free and the fuel may sink in to the ground [6] and go in to the water and we will drink it. Please don't shoot missile.

Sincerely your,
Mike Morgan

MW-0145

Dm 278

P.O. Box 213
Granado, Arizona 86505

Mar 22, 1994

Dear Mr. David Hasley

I don't think it a good thing to [1] fire missiles.

Because you might hit some places. Like [2] one of the monument or you might hit some [3] peoples.

To make it worse you might start a [4] fire with the booster that stay have gas. Or the [5] gas in the booster might go in the water.

Just make a good choose.

Sincerely,
Lennie Peshlakai

Return to Contents

DM 279

MW-0146

[redacted]
P.O. Box 1001
Ganado Arizona
86505

March 22, 1994

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

I want to say why do you have to let the missile go. you people should think about us people or the animals, plants, homes and other things. This is not important for us people. If you let the missile go you well have to test it some where from us. but we don't want to do these things around here because if you let them go they might not make it there and what is it going to happen then? the missile well bow up and whats be on the ground people, animals, homes, and eat. So please don't let them go. because I care over people

1

2

Sincerly
Keith
Hunter

DM 280

MW-0147

P.O. Box 813
Window Rock, Az. 2
86515

March 22, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space + Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3807

Dear David Hasley:

I seriously would not like the military to launch and test the missiles. The missile boosters will drop and make big holes in the ground. We don't want our land to be ruin. The launched missiles might not go where they were supposed to go, and it might fall in a city or a town and hurt alot of people. I really would not like the military to test the missiles at all. I'll enclose now.

1

2

3

Sincerely,
Natasha Shirley

Return to Contents

MW-0148

Dm 281

P.O. Box 1196

Ganado Az, 86505

March 27, 1994

Dear David Hasley,

I don't think shooting missile from Utah to [illegible] White Sands and the path is over the Navajo Reservation. What if a missile fails and might fall [illegible] on the Res. I feel very [illegible] I [illegible] the missle might blow up. And what if it blows up [illegible] Hazardous, and there will some toxic [illegible] people might die, sicken, and. And their [illegible] will cry for a long time. And the missle drops on the res, the old people die and their family can't afford the insurance.

Sincerely,

Derek Echohawk

MW-0149

Dm 282

PO Box 1303

Ganado Az.

86505

Mr. David Hasley

US Army space and strategic Defense

P.O. Box 1500

Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dr. David Hasley,

Hi how are you doing for me fine. I JUST want to tell you that I'm against the missile test because it might destoryed the the national Mountment and I don't want to see the land's and place's distory because they are beatuiful places in the world. The people don't want it destoryed.

Sincerely

Ray Jamy

Return to Contents

MW-0150

Dm 283

Dear David Hasley

I Think thats Its ok for you to [1]
Use the missle from Green River
the White Sands New Mexico Because
the We need the missle to protect
ourselfs and the country for more
safety, And at the same time Iam [2]
going against it because we have
Nest and Homes that belong to the
people around the Area. But make
the missle up in the air. Iam Concern [3]
about it also It may blow up the
the air and the pieaces will fall
on the ground and heart people
that are on the Ground

Frank Hasley

MW-0151

Dm 284

PO Box 622
Ganado, Arizona 86505

March 18, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command,
CSSD-CV-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Mr. David Hasley
Hello? Just thought I'd write [1]
and explain (complain) about the dangerous
hazereds that the missiles will
possibly land on one of those towns,
National Monuements, and other places
where people live or travel through. I
was also forced to write this letter,
our stupid teacher told us to.
Well, I hope you got the
message. Laterz

Sincerly,
Rhonda
Hubbard

Return to Contents

MW-0152

Dm 285

P.O. Box 808
Window Rock Az 86515

March 23, 1994

CSSD-EN-V
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. David Hasley:

I am writing to tell you that I disagree with the missile begin shot out from Utah to White Sands and from Fort Wingate to White Sands. Because it can hit another place instead of White Sands. 1 2

Alot of people who live within the path of the missile is scared because it can hit their country, city, town, or their home. Also their is alot of National Monument, Parks, Forests, towns, and cities that is within the path of the missile.

Their is alot of People and students that disagree with this idea so I think that it should be stoped right this minute.

Sincerely,
Shannon Begaye.

MW-0153

Dm 286

P.O. Box 446
Ganado, Az
86505
March 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space
and Strategic
Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V, P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL
35807-3801

Dear Mr David
I'm writing about 1
the missles being going to
bomb at White Sands. All the 2
people will died and never
see their home again. I don't
want texas to bomb up half
of Albuquerque. I will
never see chaco Culture National
Park if it is bombed up.
We should stop the missles
shoot it down. Or have a count
with the people who are doing
that. I will save the missle from
going to White Sands.

Sincerely,
Shannon Yazzie

Return to Contents

MW-0154

Dm 287

PO Box 710
Canada, Az 81505

March 22, 1993

PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. David Hasley:

I'm very concern about launching 1
the missiles to White Sands. It could really
damage people's lives & could hurt their
family. Could't you find another place to
test your missiles. I mean somewhere in 2
the desert, where nobody lives. Plus the
land belongs to us Native Americans. And
nobody I mean nobody could tell us how
the government can use & damage our
land. We already have enough problems
w/ our land and we really don't need
more. Launching the missiles could cause 3
a great deal of problems. It could lead
to deaths, hurting the environment, &
touristes not wanting them to visit. So 4

MW-0154

it would really help to find another
location to test your missiles.

Thanks,
Rochelle S. Brown

Return to Contents

MW-0155

Dm 288

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

I am writing this letter about the missles going from White Sands Missle Range to Green River Launch Complex. I am concerned about what it will do to the people as well as the enviroment. 1

My whole point is why launch the missles at White Sands than another? There are many small towns and houses. There's alot of livestock. So when the missles are launched the bottom of the missle may fall on houses and livestocks. 2

Another thing is tourist may not want to come where the missles are being launched. Plus our crafts men an woman may not make as much money. From there arts & crafts. The tourist help put money in our Econmy. 3

Finally the enviroment the bottom of the missles may fall off an make big holes in the ground, when it falls on the ground the gas from it may leak and get into our water supply. 4 5

I hope this letter brings good hope for our beautiful land.

With Concerns,
Shannon Cowboy

Return to Contents

MW-0156

Dm 289

3/29/94

David Hasley

THE MISSLE RANGE IN FORT WINGATE IS A BIG PROBLEM WITH ME. THE MISSLE MIGHT HIT ONE ANOTHER AND IT WILL FALL STRIGHT DOWN IN SOME PEOPLE'S [illegible] DEAD PEOPLE IF THIS HAPPENS. 1

WHAT I AM TRYING TO SAY IS THAT I DON'T WANT TO SEE PEOPLE DEAD OVER [illegible] IT WOULD BE A LOT OF HELP IF YOU [illegible] HELP THE WHOLE THING [illegible] 2

ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT I AM AGAINST WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DO. BUT IT'S JUST A JOKE TO ME. [illegible]

Sincerly
Calandra Shay

Dm 290

3/17/94
8-4

MW-0157

Dear: Mr. David Hasley

I would like the missles go throw our nation but it's not really safe for the missles flying over the Navajo Nation but I think it should be stoped. And you should move your station of missles to a small Island so you won't have to bomb anybody and any place and that you won't even have to worry about destroying the United States but your missles could maybe fly or fall into the water. 1

If by accident you and your men might bomb a missle in our town or maybe bomb Albuquerque Santa Fe, Farmington, Gallup but I think that it would be best for you and your men to move and go to a different place other than near us in Arizona or New Mexico but if you go to a small Island like New Zeland or maybe Jimaicia but I think it aint really safe for one of the missles to fly over us. 2 3

You might even blow up white sands to or other places around their but it aint safe I say. Or maybe you might kill some animals where ever you blow or send your missles too. Even if you send your missles to an open land or space still you will hit some animals in maybe a large amount or a small amount but still you destroy the animals like horses, cows, coyotes, squirrles, prariedogs or maybe sheeps. But most of all I am against it because it's not safe and if you don't wan't to move and if your sure it is safe you can stay and not even move 4 5

Sincerly
Vernon [illegible]

MW-0158

March 17, 1994

Dear David Hadley,

I am writing to you because I don't like the idea of you testing the missles. I did a research on where the missles will be taking off and where it might be landing. I am concerned about the missles running over some of the towns, citys, mountains, national mounuments, and ruins. It might launch off and take off a different way and land where it might not be expected. People might get injured and may be killed. I don't want it to land on my community Granado. 1 2

Sincerely,
Tyrone Etsitty

MW-0159

Dear David Hesley,

I think that the U.S. Army should not put a flight path from the White Sands Missle Range to Green River Launch Complex. The missles that they launch off might not go directly towards the place that it's suppose to go, it might go east or west and hit something else that the missle should not hit, so I'm totally against it. I agree with some other people that they should have it somewhere else. Why the White Sands? It's just going to destroy everything, homes might get destroyed. 1 2 3

Sincerely,
Benjamin Shirley

Return to Contents

Dm 293

MW-0160

March 17, 1994

Dear David Hasley,

I don't agree with people back from Green River to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. People are saying that a state that it might not rule out but a nuclear bomb 1
bomb on Albuquerque. Those places are 2
going to blow up. Some people might
land and people are going to get
mad. At the land Empire in
Utah. I don't want Fruit Valley Mountain,
town, blow up.
I say you can do the
job somewhere else where people
won't living. people won't
get scared at the movie
look from your place.

Sincerely,

Shawn Cook

Dm 294

MW-0161

3-17-9

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

Hello! How are you doing? I am doing fine. I would like to tell you something about the missles. Please! Please! Do not throw bombs to green river. Because 1
you might hurt the countries, and
Towns. You might hurt the people. They 2
might think that who throw the
bomb. Please! Don't Do that. You might
hurt us real bad. I you might
burn the country, or towns.

Thank-you!
Sincerely,
Fleurette
Roanhorse

Return to Contents

MW-0162

Dm 295

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

I'm writing to you because [1] it is not a good idea to let the missles go because the missles may fall down between the states. The missles might not go that far. It would be something wrong with the missles. If you let the missles go through the New Mexico, Green River launch Complex, Utah, and into the White Sands. It could be a problem if it could not go all the way [2] or it can blow up between Green River and White Sands. If you let the missles go your have to check the missles that would go all the way over here.

Sincerely,

Valentino Wadreka

MW-0163

Dm 296

Dear David Hasley

Why I'm writing to you is that I'm against your missle test, your gonna to white sands missle range. I'm against it because we on the reservation have lot of sacred place, On the worse [1] [2] stem. Your missle might go out of control and land in the wrong places. It might in our sacred mountain, we don't want any of our place we live on and we don't want that messed up you know what I'm saying. I know you [3] to test them for war. But you don't do it here. Why don't you to [4] somewhere United States in any other place you could your missles. You are a stupid man so take my word and test your missles somewhere. All you guys do is care about yourselves, never care what your doing.

Return to Contents

Dm 297

MW-0164

Dear, David Hasley

Why I'm writing is I'm against missle testing, because it is against the law. And you do not want that because people will die. And some of the missle will dropped on the people, ase me. And that is stupid to do to the people. And the people say that is a stupid idea to do. And that is what my people say to you. If I were you I would do that because it is so stupid and people will die from it. And David Hasley you are very, very, very Stupid to do that. And my mom say that how about the people that live there, the missle might attack the ward. And that is all.

1

2

By: Garrett Travis

Dm 298

MW-0165

DAVID HASLEY, 3-24-

HELLO! I'M WRITING THIS LETTER TO YOU BECAUSE OF THE MISSLE RANGE IN FORT WINGATE. I THINK IT'S NOT A GOOD IDEA TO LET MISSLES IN WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO. WHAT IF IT DOESN'T LAND WHERE IT SHOULD HAVE LANDED. I THINK IT SHOULD BE IN A DIFFERENT LAND BUT ITS A GREAT PLACE, BUT AT THE WRONG TIME. I KNOW ITS GOING TO BLOW UP SOME HOUSES OR LIVES. I KNOW THAT YOU DONT REALLY KNOW IF THERE IS TOO MUCH POPULATION TO DO THAT. BUT I GUESS THIS IS ALL I GOT TO SAY ABOUT THE MISSLE RANGE IN FORT WINGATE.

1

2

Sincerly,
Emmanuel Thompson

Return to Contents

Dm 299

MW-0166

David Hasley, 3/24/94

I am writing a letter to tell you about the missle range in Fort Wingate. I think the missle being tested in White Sands, New Mexico. I say that they shouldn't do that. What if it doesn't really land in the area it should land at will the missle be land or not? See there is a lot of questions to ask. I think it'll effect our environment in that area. I say the reason why you are doing this is because of the tourist attraction. The only way you get money that way is of the tourists. I know white sands is dead place. That is the right place but the wrong time! I say you should do it where there is few population. And about the missle test in the air with the other missle it soco scary that one. What could happen. This is it.

Sincerly
Arminta Lee

Dm 300

MW-0167

3/24/94

Dear Hasley,
Hello!

I'm writing a letter to you about the missle range in Fort Wingate. I don't feel right at all whats you going to do. You can try to stop them but it will anyway only if you don't let them bump each other. Will if your going to let them bump each other there going to kill more or destroy cities. It's ok if you test them out missles especially in white sands I'm not trying to hearten you but I just hope you don't kill people.

Sincerely,
Lisa

MW-0168

DEAR DAVID HASLEY, 3-24-94

HELLO!

I'M JUST WRITING TO TELL YOU THAT I'M AGAINST 1
THE MISSLE RANGE IN FORT WINGATE. WHY? BECAUSE 2
IT MIGHT JUST FALL SOMEWHERE ON THE RESERVATION
AND IT'S VERY SACRED BECAUSE THE MISSLES ARE GONNA
GO RIGHT OVER THE RESERVATION AND WE WOULDN'T
WANT ANYTHING LIKE THAT TO HAPPEN. SO PLEASE TRY
NOT TO LET THAT TO HAPPEN.

SINCERELY,

MONICA BROWN

MW-0169

3-17-93

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

I'm against this missile test 1
because theres towns and cities that
could be damaged Also, Forest and
national parks I'm from the Indain
reservation and I dont want the
reservation to be destroyed. There
might be a mistake along the 2
way and explode some where
along the way 3
There are also towns that
can be damaged and cost alot
of money to be rebuilt. It can 4
be dangerous for them to do
this test. People or animals
might get hurt. I'm against
this missile test.

Thank-you

Sincerely,

Adrianne Cook

DM 303

MW-0170

03-17-94

Dear Mr Davis Hasley,

Hello, I am writting because I wanted to tell you the important forests, Parks, towns, and mountains that the missiles are going over. Its important because It may blow over or crash. The important forests in Utah are Manti-la Sal National Forests, and San Juan National Forest. The important parks are Canyonland Park, and Abajo Park. The important towns are Thompson, Summit Point, and Egnar. The Important mountains are Ute Mountains, and Blue Mountains. 1

Another important state is New Mexico where the missiles go over. Important towns are Bingham, Burnham, San Antonio, Magdalena, and Los Chavez. The important Parks are the Headquarters Park, Ladron Park, and Cabezon Park. The important Forests are Ciblola National Forest, and Mesa Verde National Forest. The important lakes are seven lakes, 2

MW-0170

star Lake, Nutria Lake, Marlano Lake, and Bluewater Lake. The important monument is Hoven-weep.

These are all the forest, parks, lakes, monuments, towns, and mountains in New Mexico, and Utah.

Sincerly,
Ernestine Woody

MW-0171

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Hi. How's business? For me I hate school. This thing about setting [1] off missiles. I'm kinda against it and kinda of for it.

I'm against it because it can [2] really miss-up our country. Like our cities, towns, National Parks, and forests where animals are and you are going to kill them.

So, I hope you change your mind about setting missiles off by or [3] on our land. The Nevada land is very important to us. So, please try to change your mind.

Sincerely your,
Julie Tsinajinnie

MW-0172

3-17-94

Dear Mr. David Hasley:

I think you are making [1] a big mistake testing missiles near the four corners area. Well, infact you shouldn't be testing missiles [2] anywhere. You are testing the missiles to see if they are flawless. What would happen if one of them aren't flawless. You could end up [3] destroying monuments, lakes, and forests. [4] You might even kill people. You will destroy people's homes and businesses.

War is not a big factor any- [5] more. There is no one left to fight. So there should be no reason to test missiles.

Sincerely
Sam Lyda

Return to Contents

Dm 306

MW-0173

3-17-74

Dear Mr. David Healey,

I don't like the plan about making a missile range around our place because it might blow up a lot of National Parks, forests, blow up our homes, our grazing place, and there is people that live there. They will have to [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] leave their homes. Our animals might die by getting hit, or the explosive chemical will get in the air and polluted it, and we will breathe it in. It could harm places like Horsemeep National Monument, Canyonland National Park, Green River, and Ute Mountain Indian Reservation. We won't go to places like Farmington, Grants, Cibola National Forest, and our grandmothers house.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Wilson

Dm 307

MW-0174

Dear Mr. Driver Healey,

I don't agree with the missile testing because it cause damage to farm communities and other places. Plus the south of the missile there are National parks, farms, reservations Hunting site and other place that are important, like the Navajo reservation, Ute, and the Ranch. Plus it would ruin or hurt my horse when it spins it off and hit plus it will pollut the environment plus it might hurt many towns like farmington, Shiprock, Alburquque, Cortez and other small towns and may go off track and hit these places in the state the missile it flying through. And I hope you don't build the missile range that site.

Sincerely

Return to Contents

DM 308

MW-0175

Lorrie James
March 18, 1994
8-6

The Missle test

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

I don't want the missle test because 1
all the people will be scard because
of missle test, what might happen is 2
when they set it from Fort Wi:: to
the Down River launch complex what might
happins is the missle test might hit
on of these places like Utah Arizona,
or Pueblo, or Colorado New Mexico, or Santa Fe,
or Albuquerque, or Fort Wingate depot
Activity, or Phonix, or White Sands Missile
Range, or Tucson and mobe Elparo Mexico
and Texas and also these places like
Montezuma, or Wild horse, or Big Rock, or
Thin Rock, or Black Rock, or Mc Coffey, or
San Catrico Lumes, or Rueidoso Downs Race, or
mescalero apache ind. Res, or white Sands mi-
sile range, or Reupture pocket, or Mountain Indian
Reservation, or Hovenweep National Monument, or
Montezuma Creek, or Moab, or Devils Garden, or
Delicate arch, or Canyonlands Nat'l Park, or
Crescent Jct. and Fisher Towers. So please
don't shoot those Missle test or
if you let all these places and the
people will be scard because the Missle might hit on

DM 309

MW-0176

Dear Mr. David Hansley

1

I would like to make a complaint to you. I am against the missle launches. I think your army groups shouldn't launch missles because what if the missles don't meet each other, then what would happen? I read an article that was copied from a newspaper by my teacher and as soon as I read it, I disagreed with it. I hope this plan will be denied. Well, let's get back to the question. If 2
the missles don't meet, they might not explode in the air, when the 3
missle touch the ground, they will explode, and they will destroy something that is on the surface at the scene. The people that live at Fort Wingate might not want to move away from their land. Many people also disagree besides me. I'm trying not to sound rude, but what I disagree on is not for my own good, it is for the people that disagree, too.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Laffina Spencer

Laffina Spencer

Return to Contents

MW-0177

Dm 310

DEAR MR. HASLEY:

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A COMPLINT TO YOU ABOUT THE MISSLE LAUCHES GOING TO WHITE SANDS FROM FORT WINGATE. IAM AGINST THE MISSLE LAUCHES. IT WOULD BE REALLY SAD TO SEE THE PEOPLE MOVE OFF THERE HOME LANDS.WHY CAN'T THEY DO IT SOME WERE ELSE ON THE UNITED STATES OR ON A DIFFERENT CONTINENT. THEY SHOULD DO IT IN SOUTH AFRICA. BECAUSE THERE ARE NOT MANY PEOPLE IN THAT AREA.I ALSO WANT TO HELP MY PEOPLE KEEP THERE LAND. THAT WAS WHY I COMPLAINED ABOUT THE MISSLE LAUCHES.

SINCERELY,
GLORINDA YAZZIE

MW-0178

Dm 311

Dear David Healey

I think it not ok because what if the missle ran off the track and hit the good city albuquerque or santa fe or las vegas one of them just as might happen So to me it is dangerous to that what if the missle did not go all the way possibly it will hit the city if that happens there will be a million if people dead. So I don't think it is a good idea but it may be intrest to watch but I don't think that ok to me if that happens it will be dangerous people will be afraid if it they don know that when will the missle come on it may blow our scool but I don't think that going to happend but it might.

MW-0179

Dear David Hasley

I think it's not ok to send missile's. 1
Becauies you may never Know it might miss track and hit Albuquerque or Santa fe, Las Vegas, Farmington, Shiprock, parks. I'am sure if you miss track and hit one of these you sure don't and can't repair it. I live right by Famington and if you 2
hit one it's going to be a sad thing. What are you going to do close parks 3
that is going to be a lot of trouble. So I just think you could not send missile's.

by Johnathan Lee

MW-0180

Dear: Mr Hasley

Hello!

Well I'm against it cause we 1
have [illegible]es, townies, forests, tribes, and a lot other things. They are important to us.

If you did what will happen if 2
it misses each other and hit a town. What do you have to now. And how would you explain it to them.

All I am sayin is that you shouldn't do it. And it might be something wrong.

Sincerely,
Twyla

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MW-0181

Dm 314

Dear [illegible]

I [illegible] 1

idea because [illegible] 2

Kill [illegible] 3

The lava [illegible] 4

might drink the water and die from the [illegible]

that was from the lava. The missel might

miss the [illegible] and explode at some

[illegible] That why I think it is not a

[illegible] for the plan.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dm 315

MW-0182

Dear Mr. Good Hart,

I think it is a Good 1

Idea to use the missles. It will not 2

waste and Kill some people. I think

the missles good to be [illegible]. And

even there is [illegible] the missles will

be risk to be used. and I also

is a [illegible] them to do it don't blow up

the some places like River, over, valley, hill

and people if is not a good thing to

do in this.

Thank you.

Nicole Lee T.

Return to Contents

MW-0183

Dm 316

3-24-

Dear David Hasley,

Hello. My name is Thomasina Slivers from Ganado Middle School. 1

I am against the missle range because it ruins mountains, parks, towns, and a lot more.

What if the missles go the wrong directions and hits a town or anything else in the way. It crashes, fall, or go off track. 2

A lot of people are [illegible] because they [illegible] relatives around the place.

We have a lot of beautiful [illegible], mountains, towns, and cities. We have a beautiful place to be proud of, and if it gets hit it will be all ruined because of the missle range I hope this is convincing enough.

Thank-you

Thomasina Slivers

MW-0184

Dm 317

Dear David Hasley

Hello, my name is Gwen Waunetka, I'm from Ganado, Arizona. I'm writing this letter because I'm concern of the 1
Missle Range. I think that people shouldn't put the missles at White Sands. Because it's going to ruin many things like homes, towns, and cities. And one day it might go off track and crash + it might blow up over 2
houses where people live and Kill lots of people. People are very angry with what they are going to do with that place. So am I. I really feel sorry for the people that live in that area. I hate for that to happen to those people in New Mexico. They probably have to 3
move out of there. There is things that are in the way on the path to Green River. Maybe one day the Missle is going to crash and blow many places Such as Mounuments, Stores, homes, livestock and things like that. Many things are going to be ruined and its going to look ugly So I wish for you not to put the missle range at White Sands. Thank-you very much for all your time.

Gwen Waunetka

Gwen Waunetka

Return to Contents

MW-0185

DM 318

Dear David Hasley

I think it's not ok to [1] shoot the missile because something might happen to the missile. It might hit the city, like Albuquerque, Shiprock, Farmington and the national parks. There [2] are a lot of people in the city. The missile might kill a lot of people around us. Some of the people might lose all thier lands

Friend
Danny Shirley
Danny Shirley

DM 319

MW-0186

DEAR DAVID HASLEY:

I'M WRITING TO YOU BECAUSE [1] OF THE MISSILE RACES FROM SALT LAKE TO WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE AND WOULDN'T TO WANTS SOMEONE LIKE RAINES TO DIE ALL THE WAY AND ABOUT ARE IN BETWEEN THEM JUST LIKE NATL. PARKS AND CITYS AND NATL FOREST COUNTRY AND OTHER, LAKES, NAT'L MONU-MENTS.

SINCERELY,
ROBERT R.

Return to Contents

MW-0187

Dm 320

March 29 1994

Dear David Hasley:

I am writing to you because I think you should hear a second [1]
right in Red Mesa and its expansion and excavation. It would
also put heavy traffic to the Uncompahgre Plateau [2]
be dangerous if the missile were to blow up over someone's house.
That would be a messed up and people would die for.
The whole path would run through Second Dolores Alternative Corridor and
Dunes and Colorado National Forest. It would also go through some
sheep and cattle ranches that are not on National Forest. All these places I
would not want to be a part of by having F-16's don't think it's
right building these right up on the mountains.

Sincerely,
Shiloh Longbow

MW-0188

Dm 321

Attention! David C. Hasley

I, as a citizen of the United States, am opposed to the test bombings proposed on March 28, 1994, over the Slickrock country. What if one of the missiles [1] [2]
were to misfire, hitting a town, hitting someone out hiking? I personally enjoy hiking and camping in this area, and don't want to see it littered with [3]
military debris, especially missile debris. Do you guys really need to do this? It seems like [4]
a waste of taxpayers money to me. Don't you know that they'll blow up for what?

Anyhow,

NO THANKS. No missiles over Slickrock!!!!!

Sincerely,

Joey Brugh, U.S. taxpayer and voter
Telluride, Colorado

Return to Contents

MW-0189

DM 323

John R. Swanson
3400 Edmund Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55406

March 23, 1994.

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
POB 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801.

attention: CSSD-EN-V

Please accept my following comments concerning
Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range; Draft EIS. 1

I wish to advise that I oppose the missile test flights, as proposed.
Launch flights will cause a high impact ascent of a significant portion of the
Continent.
With threat to human life a significant possibility 2
and damage to land and water areas assured.

Please, then, Do not launch missile test flights, and at this time.

Sincerely,
John R. Swanson.

MW-0190

DM 326

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

After attending the Public Hearing and reading the material provided I am impressed with the safety measures considered in the missile program planned for Green River launch to White Sands N. Mexico and approve. I can also see the need for your experimental shots in planning for the defense of our country. I will be interested in seeing your final EIS to see what you come up with in your final plan. I have been a resident of Grand County for 40 years so I lived here when you last launched missiles from Green River. I do not see why this program can't be conducted as safely as that one was some years ago in spite of the increase in visitors to our country. I support the plan all the way. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Mary Keogh

Address P.O. Box 274, Moab, Utah 84532
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0191

DM 327

March 24, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

RE: EIS *for* Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Dear Mr. Hasley:

This letter constitutes my comments on the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range and the Army's environmental impact statement thereto. Please include these comments in the administrative record.

1

This proposal must be abandoned. It is difficult to understand how this plan ever progressed to the EIS stage. The Cold War is over, the Soviet menace turns out to be a myth, and the excuse for missiles at all costs is no longer extant. While I understand that a necessity for maintaining a defensive capability still exists, the risks that the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range pose cannot be excused. These genuine risks are ignored in the Army's whitewash of an EIS. The current practice of test firing missiles over the oceans should be sufficient for testing purposes.

2

3

4

I am incensed that the Army can state that the only real impacts of this proposal are to land use and transportation. What ever gave the Army the idea that its "needs" (which are not, in fact, needs at all, but a short-sighted and egotistical desire to play with dangerous toys) outweigh the harm it intends to inflict on treasures such as Shiprock and Canyonlands National Park? Even one booster crashing to earth in these unique, fragile, irreplaceable areas is not to be condoned. Furthermore, given the Army's track record in such matters, it is doubtful that predictions of areas of impact, either for the boosters or any other part of the missile in flight, can be given credence. Unhappily for the country, the Army's predictions and its actions--in any course of action--almost never bear any resemblance to one another. I refer to the Vietnam War; the use and demilitarization of Army chemical warfare agents, such as Agent Orange or nerve agent Sarin (GB); the testing of nuclear weapons with soldiers and civilians in intentionally close proximity; the performance of missiles and other weapons during the Gulf War; and the lack of timely, adequate response to cleaning up Army hazardous waste sites across the country--among too many other disasters.

5

6

7

Furthermore, this plan puts at risk hundreds of miles of populated countryside, and risks spewing highly toxic wastes, such as triethyl phosphate, perchlorate, and ammoniated polybutadienes over a huge area. All of the materials, if released to the environment, pose risks to wildlife, surface water, and groundwater. Here in the West, water is too rare and precious to be put at risk so frivolously. The desert southwest is entirely too fragile to bear the risks posed by this ludicrous plan.

8

MW-0191

9

The potential for disaster, loss of human life, and irreparable harm to the environment, not to mention the three *billion* dollar price tag, make this proposal unconscionable. I urge the Army to abandon this plan at once. Please understand that I am also writing my congressional delegation to demand that Congress stop this plan, should the Army be callous enough to ignore the public welfare in this matter.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Susan Mackay Smith

Susan Mackay Smith
1662 Colorado Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80220
(303) 355-5755

cc: The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Senator from Colorado
The Honorable Hank Brown
Senator from Colorado
The Honorable Patricia Schroeder
Congresswoman from Colorado

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MW-0192

Dm 328

Sylvester Noche
P.O Box 680
Zuni , NM
87327

David Hasley
U.S Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn.: cssd-en-v
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

Dear Army,

1

I am writing to you because I am against the missile launching from Green River Launch Complex in Utah to White Sands Missile Range. The missiles are a big threat to the Zuni Mountians. We Zunis believe that the earth is our mother and that she protects our people from danger . If you do intercept your toys where will the parts go? Do you know where they will fall on the Zuni Mountians or even on us. You never know. The environment is all we have . We have our livestock living on the environment. You say that 100 missiles will be tested between 1994 and 2000. That many missiles will damage our environment and the Zuni Mountians. Why don't you play with your toys somewhere else where you will not harm people?

2

SINCERELY,

Sylvester Noche

SYLVESTER NOCHE

MW-0193

Dm 329

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1

I AM AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TMD TEST RANGE USING WSMR FOR FOLLOWING REASONS. IT MIGHT DISRUPT TOURISTS TRAVEL AND HURT BUSINESS DEPENDENT ON TOURISM. THEY WOULD ALSO LOWER VALUES OF HOME. IT MIGHT ALSO DISTURB DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND WILDLIFE

2

3

4

Your Name ABIGAIL AMESOLI

Address PO BOX #13360 ZUNI NEW MEXICO 87371
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0194

DM 330

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the T.M.D test range using WSMR, for the following reasons: it may damage some homes and businesses. it could also disturb domestic animals and wild life. when the rocket booster drops to the ground and cause fire, it will hurt people, if around that area. Other than that, the rocket booster may damage water supply, and maybe some planting fields. I hope you could understand and do it somewhere else. where it can't hurt anybody or anything. 1 2 3 4 5

Your Name Cynthia Reynolds

Address P.O. Box 1468 Zuni New Mexico 87327
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0195

DM 331

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am a student from Twin Butte High School in Zuni. Our class read the article on TMD test range. I am against the development of the TMD test range using WSMR. I am against this because I am afraid that one of your boosters might damage our sacred mountains when it falls on top of it. Our sacred mountain means every thing to us. If the booster falls and create a big crater it might damage the water supply under ground. Then it will not have water to water our crops. It might also distruct domestic animals and wild life. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Angus Albert

Address P.O. Box 305 Zuni NM 87327
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0196

DM 332

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the TMD test range using WSMR for the many reasons. The rocket boosters would damage agricultural land. Rocket booster also would cause fire. I hope they don't fire the missiles here. 1 2 3

Sincerely
Kenny Quala

Your Name Kenny Quala

Address PO Box 1012 (Street) Zuni NM (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0197

DM 333

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I AM AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TMD TEST RANGE USING WSMR FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: BECAUSE YOU MIGHT DAMAGE OUR RELIGIOUS SITES THOSE RELIGIOUS SITES MEAN A LOT TO OUR PEOPLE. IT WILL DISRUPT TOURISTS TRADE AND HURT BUSINESS DEPENDENT ON TOURISM. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SELL THE JEWELRY AND POTTERY THAT WE MAKE. I HOPE THAT THEY WILL NOT USE THIS AREA FOR A TEST RANGE FOR MISSLE. 1 2 3

Your Name BRANDON ARCHAMBEAU

Address PO BOX 157 (Street) ZUNI NM 87327 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0198

Dm 334

March 23, 1994

David C. Halsey, USASSDC
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
Po Box 1500
Huntsville, AL. 35807-3801

Dear Sir –

1

I must protest and ask you to cease and desist on planning to use the Four Corners and Canyonlands as a fly over area for missle testing.

The areas that these missles will be passing over are sacred, extraordinarily special areas both wide open and lived in. Missle debris and possible missle misfire in this area is absolutely unacceptable to me and to the citizens of this county. Our parks and towns are not available as a sacrifice area. This proposed missle path makes as much sense as doing the same testing from New York City to Huntsville, Alabama.

2

Thank you – Wendy H. Smith
Po Box 722
Telluride, Co 81435

MW-0199

Dm 336

March 23, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have just recently been informed of the proposed "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range" over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding areas in New Mexico. As a land owner over the proposed area, I am very concerned with this proposal!

1

Although I do not reside on this property, I am concerned for the safety of everyone in the proposed designated areas. I do not feel comfortable with the proposed "drop zones" over the Zuni Mountains and El Malpais National Monument, and I am very concerned with the "fall out zones".

2

I am strongly opposed to extending the Theater Missile Defense Test Range over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding areas !!

Sincerely,

Pascale O. Maish
301 Royal Oaks Blvd. #3606
Franklin, TN 37064

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MW-0200

DM 332

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Defense of its citizens is the principal responsibility of the U.S. Govt. Missile [illegible] accessingly common in the future. It follows that our government must have anti-missile capabilities to fulfill its obligations. The White Sands Missile Range, utilizing their Test Launch Complex is the most accommodating of the suggested ranges in that over-land firing will permit recovery of debris for analysis. 1

If inconveniences such as temporary highway closings and restrictions of recreational land uses were the gross impositions, it is only because we have been spared really serious tragedies of repression experienced by much of the rest of the world. 2

Alleged devastating results from falling missile parts on people and on pasture environment are exaggerated. No visitor to Canyonland County has been struck by debris from the 60's firings. Should minor damage result, it would be a small price for the eventual saving of possibly many, many civilian lives. We have lost our ability to keep things in proper perspective. Proceed with White Sands Missile Project, making a diligent commitment to bring forthright to the citizenry. 3

Your Name JOHN E. KEOGH

Address Box 274 MOAB UT 84532
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

4

5

MW-0201

DM 338

21 March 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Stragetic Defense Command
CCSD-EN-V, P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

My name is Colin Gardner and I now live in Bountiful, Utah. I formerly lived in Santa Maria, California, working as a Range Safety Analyst for 12 years. I am a (retired) Physicist. My work involved working with other Physicists and Engineers insurring that valid Missile contractor data was used for preparing real-time safety displays, coordinating with County Parks for clearing, prior to (my assigned) missile launches from Vandenberg, seeing that valid stage impact areas were correctly determined, that appropriate NOTAM were issued, determining closure area(s) and times for re-entry vehicle, determining down-range and uprange island evacuation requirements, as well as determining Countdown HOLD times for Space Shuttle overflight conditions, and monitoring ship and aircraft traffic, recommending missile launch HOLD times to be passed on to aircraft or ships to evacuate, depending upon their course, heading and speed. This was in addition to determining safe areas for OFFICIAL personnel and where PUBLIC could safely be (or view) prior to, during and after (until it was safe to re-enter the launch/stage impact, and re-entree areas) missile launch, etc.

My experience, cited above as well as previous experience and knowledge, in missile tracking, data reduction and analysis, has brought me to the conclusion that the following would be beneficial to be considered as part of the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range, wherein a Public Meeting was held in Salt Lake City on Thursday, March 17, 1994 to receive public inputs. I did attend this meeting, and made a verbal statement. This letter covers those points given there, as well as provide additional information that appears to be warranted after hearing all of the comments given by others as well as by those attending as OFFICIAL Staff members from your office and the like:

1. Will actual debris impacts be published following each launch be published to inform the PUBLIC that ACUTAL debris impacts stay withiin their approved/intended drop zones, which drops zones include all debris. 1

2. Will specific (missile debris) ballistic coefficients be identified which will stay within the designated drop zones? 2

3. Will (applicable) FLight Plan Approval be withdrawn if missile debris does not land as intended and will Missile Flight Plan disapproval criteria be published? 3

4. Will available Infra-red tracking decives, which identifies warm blooded targets, be used to identify where people are within or adjacent to hazardous areas, including the stage impact area(s)? 4

5. How close to the missile launch site will multiple tracking radars be to insure or guarantee positive missile tracking and stage impact determination? NOTE: In the event that this distance is about 100 miles, my experience and knowledge, is that in the event that if as C-Band beacon is "locked-on" while the missile is on it's launch pad, then it is possible that as the missile increases its altitude (above the launch pad) that the elevation angle of the radar actually can move in the negative direction due to the affects of atmospheric refraction due to an INVERSION CONDITION of the atmosphere. Under such conditions the "locked-on" radar will loose track, and will need to make a re-acquisition during actual flight. 5

6. Will airline corridors be affected? If they are, then airlines will need additonal fuel to by-pass the Launch Site and drop-zone areas. This fuel useage impact deserves your attention. 6

7. Will Government Missile Flight Safety software, (using applicable ballistic coeffients, winds, nominal trajectory, etc) be used to validate missile contractor drop zones. [The Range Safety Directorate at Vandenberg AFB does have an excellent capability for doing this.] 7

8. What is the smallest ballistic coefficent which will be used to determine PARK closure time, following actual missile launch? NOTE: It would be very instructional for the PUBLIC to know the physical make-up or nature of Ballistic Coefficients, and what damage or injury to a person the various sizes of ballistic coefficients may produce. For instance, what size/weight of missile debris, and its associated ballistic coefficient, when returning to earth would, when striking a person on his head, would not injure him or her, etc A table of this type of information would, in my opinion be very beneficial for the PUBLIC to know and understand. 8

9. It is recommended that up-to-date (modern) instrumentation be used locating missile debris that falls to the earth from intended missile launches. Years ago data from geophones were recorded from which latitudes and longitudes were obtained. Geometry of instrumentation sites were given, similar to attachment 1 (taken from a White Sands report). A typical geophone recording is also given, along with a small extract concerning instrumentation.) A mathematical solution, which I developed, for missile debris impact(s), using SOUND ARRIVAL TIMES (for each separate piece of debris) is given by attachment 2. An array of 4 9

MW-0201

microphones/geophones, deployed in a square, can be used in either or both of two ways; namely, (1) location within or near the square, or (2) determination of an AZIMUTH or direction from the center of the square to the impacting sound souce (missile debris). Therefore, at least 3 such ARRAYS would be needed to accurately locate, and confirm debris impact locations. Since there will be multiple impacts, therefore a means should be provided for determining which SOUND ARRIVAL TIMES match which piece of debris. It would be WISE to make AUDIO recordings also at each array, identifying a specific recording channel which belongs to each microphone, plus TIMING from an IRIG or WWV source. This will provide one means of determining which sound ARRIVAL time goes with which missile debris piece, by noting the difference in sound characteristics. Example: Years ago, I was involved with using sound ARRIVAL times for missile re-entry events. Sometimes whale talk was also recorded on these same underwater microphones. THe sound characteristics of the whales was very much different than that of an income missile re-entry event. It would there be prudent to have reliable audio recordings of any geopphone or like microphone which is used to determine stage impact positioning. Accurate, first order, geodetic surveys of geophone/microphones can be easily accomplished by using RELATIVE GEODETIC locations using satellites technology, where one FIRST ORDER Geodetic benchmark is used as the same reference for all geophone/microphone location determinations.

10. It might be adviseable for pass along the last above described technique/procedure/equations to the nearest HIGH SCHOOL, for the intent of allowing students participate in locating the STAGE IMPACT LOCATION(S). Meeting with the students before and after each launch, to review their instrumentation and impact location determinations would serve to bring the PUBLIC into the Goverment's confidence in just where missile debris locations are how they might be determined. 10

11. A photo documentation situation could also be used, to illustrate that actual MISSILE STAGE IMPACTS are indeed within their intended boundaries. This method would be to locate, for instance, a sufficient object [like a tethered weather dirigible(much larger than a weather balloon)] at four cornes of the rectangle that describes the intended missile stage impact area. Then by using one or more photo optical sites that have these four stationary airborne objects in view while, at the same time, recording re-entering missile (stage) debris. 11

12. I desire to give some additional ideas on determining actual stage impacts using C-Band radar data. Since the tracking radars may be some considerable distance from the actual drop zone, it would be become necessary to remove the

refractive affects of the actual atmosphere that the radar looked though at the time of the stage impact. It can not be assumed that such will be used, unless requested and required for such determinations. I Know, for I developed the required mathematics for doing this, which has been employed at Vandenberg AFB for many years. I, as a CIVIL SERVANT not only developed the mathematics, but also did the required computer programing that was used there for many years. I also compared all of the refraction correction methods for ALL of the National Ranges against each other as part of my assignment as a member of EPWG-IRIG some years ago. The actual refractive profile that is needed comes form a radiosone/rawinsone representing that portion of the radar path that is used to determine actual stage impact. Failure to do this could result in an error of hundred to thousands of feet in actual latitude and longitude determinations, which I feel that you do not need nor want. Such errors can be reduced or eliminated with pre-planning as outlined above. I'll be happy to participate with this effort/planning if requested to do so.

12

CLOSING STATEMENT: I support the effort to establish a Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range, as described in your Draft Environmental Impact Statement and request that the above be considered, and implemented, as needed. I would be pleased to participate further in this effort, if asked to do so, as I do have expertise and experience that would be of considerable value to both the GOVERNMENT as well as PUBLIC interest.

Respectively,

Colin Gardner

Colin Gardner
1677 South 75 East
Bountiful, UT 84010
801-299-0233

ATTACH (1): Sound Ranging Report (EXTRACT)

ATTACH (2): AN/GRB DATA Reduction EQUATIONS

Return to Contents

EXTRACT
Sound RANGING Report

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3. Instrumentation:

Four microphone arrays are being used for the sound ranging of Aerobee Rockets. Each array contains four microphones placed at the corners of a 1000 foot square. A first order survey has been made of the respective positions of microphones within an array, and though the microphones are not in the same horizontal plane, their elevation differences are accurately known.

All microphones are Signal Corps T-23 hot wire element type tuned to twenty-five cycles per second. They are mounted in metal cylinders which bring them two feet above the surface of the ground. Mounds of dirt are built up around the cylinders to obtain a flat surface for the reduction of eddy wind effects.

The microphones are transformer coupled to galvanometers, and the signals are recorded on oscillograph equipment. The following page shows the recording of ballistic waves on a Consolidated recorder. This recording was made on Aerobee NRL 27 fired 13 July 1955.

Figures 2 through 5 are data sheets for the arrays giving the coordinates and nomenclature of the array and its microphones as well as the time corrections for microphone elevation differences. Figure 6 shows the relative positions of the arrays and Aerobee launchers.

ATTACH (1)

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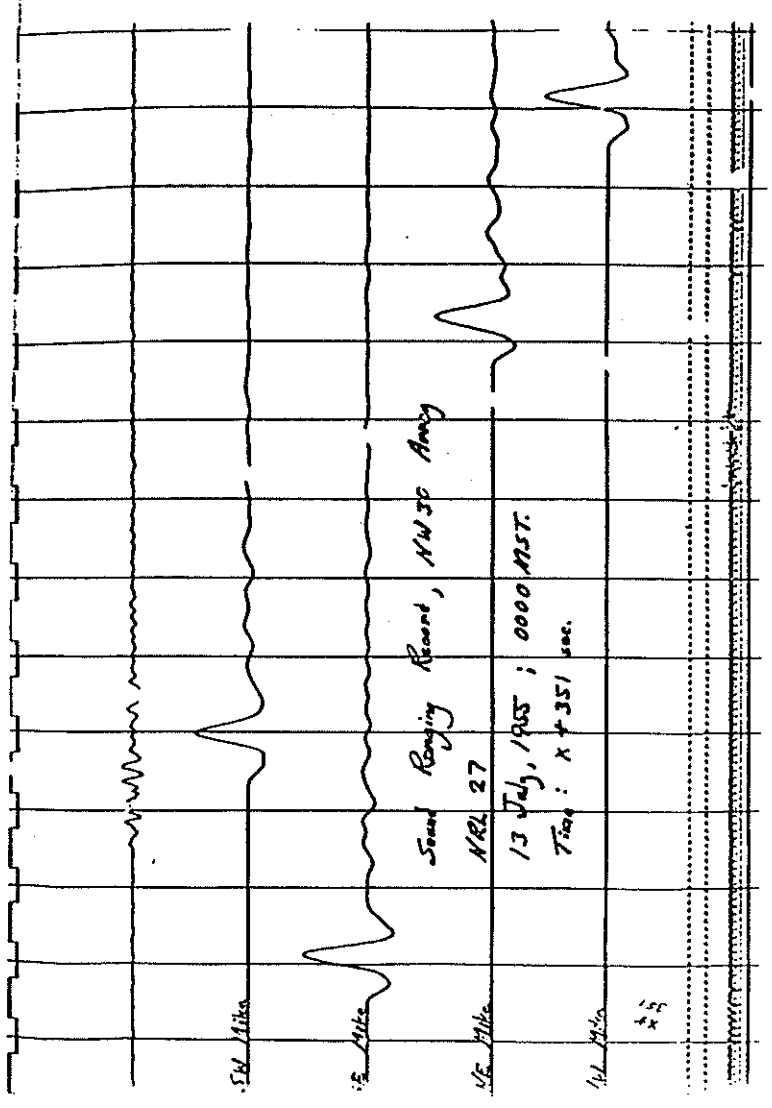
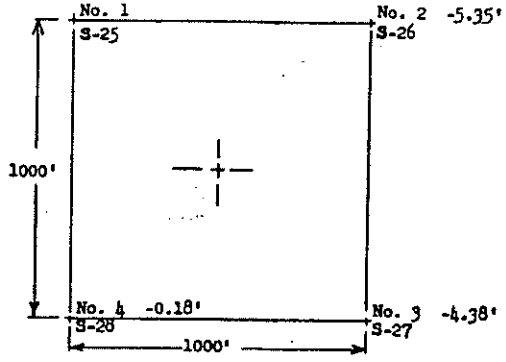


MW-0201

VAN SOUND RANGING ARRAY



WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND COORDINATES ARE USED THROUGHOUT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
X 480,908.46	X 481,908.46	X 481,908.46	X 480,908.46
Y 268,270.90	Y 268,270.90	Y 267,270.90	Y 267,270.90
H 3,953.68	H 3,948.33	H 3,949.30	H 3,953.50

ARRAY

X 481,408.46

Y 267,770.90 (Midpoint of Array)

H 3,953.68 (Same as No. 1 Microphone)

Time corrections for microphone elevation differences.

$t_1 = 0$

$t_2 = -5.35$ k

$t_3 = -4.38$ k

$t_4 = -0.18$ k

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DATA REDUCTION EQUATIONS

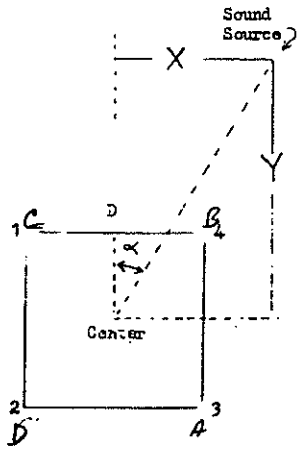
FOR

AN/GR-3 Sound Ranging Equipment

By: Colin Gardner

SPECIAL GEOMETRY CONDITIONS:

A sound source is generated at a point $x_s y_s z$ and is received at four sensor locations 1,2,3 and 4 located at the corners of a square. Providing the altitude of each sensor is the same the time of sound generation (T_0) is given by:



$$T_0 = \frac{T_1 + T_4}{2} + \frac{(T_2 - T_3)}{2}\left[\frac{(T_1 - T_2) + (T_4 - T_3)}{(T_1 - T_2) - (T_4 - T_3)}\right] \quad \text{or}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} + \frac{(T_4 - T_3)}{2}\left[\frac{(T_1 - T_4) + (T_2 - T_3)}{(T_1 - T_4) - (T_2 - T_3)}\right] = T_1 - \left[\frac{(T_2-T_1)^2 - (T_3-T_1)^2 + (\lambda$$

$$2(T_1-T_2) - 2(T_4-T_3)$$

The coordinates of the sound source is given by:

$$X = \frac{V^2}{2D}(T_1 - T_4)(T_3 - T_2)\left[\frac{(T_1 - T_2) + (T_4 - T_3)}{(T_1 - T_2) - (T_4 - T_3)}\right]$$

$$Y = \frac{V^2}{2D}(T_2 - T_1)(T_3 - T_4)\left[\frac{(T_1 - T_4) + (T_2 - T_3)}{(T_1 - T_4) + (T_2 - T_3)}\right]$$

$$\text{Tan}\alpha = \frac{(T_1 - T_4)(T_2 - T_3)}{(T_2 - T_1)(T_4 - T_3)}\left[\frac{(T_1 - T_2) + (T_4 - T_3)}{(T_1 - T_4) + (T_2 - T_3)}\right] \quad \text{or}$$

$$\text{Tan}\alpha = \frac{T_2 - T_4}{T_2 - T_1}\left[\frac{1 + \dfrac{T_1 - T_4}{T_4 - T_3}}{1 + \dfrac{T_1 - T_2}{T_2 - T_3}}\right]$$

ATTach(2)

MW-0202

DM 339

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I strongly oppose the launching of the theater missiles over New Mexico. I find it inconceivable that our own Army would consider sending these missiles over United States citizens. The Army is jeopardizing the lives of the people it is supposed to defend. 1

At all public hearings in New Mexico all speakers have been opposed to the missle launch action over our state. Not a single person has spoken in favor. In addition the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service have expressed opposition. The Navajo Nation, Zuni Pueblo, Acoma Pueblo, Laguna Pueblo, and Cibola County Commission (all representing affected areas) have delivered resolutions opposing the missle launches over NM. Over 500 signatures on a petition have been gathered opposing the action. 2

Our area is drastically affected economically by the closing of the uranium mines. It now relies on tourism for its survival. Closing Highway 53 during the perpetuate launches will devastation the economic tourist All major attractions are located along this highway. I hope you are truly listening to the people of this area and move your launches over the sea or discontinue them completely. 4

Your Name Catherine Bullock 3

Address 338 Ose Ridge Box 8 Grants, NM 87020
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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MW-0203

Dm 340

5.22.94

Dear Mr. Hasley

Thank you for the invitation to comment on the proposed missile launches in the Four Corners area (as per ad published in the Salt Lake Tribune 3/13). 1

I am opposed to such testing. This region is experiencing a rapid growth in tourism & the testing would surely negatively impact my own use of the area. My belief is that it would also present risk to the people (mainly Navaho/Dine') who live in the area in the event of accidents (which do happen). I am certain the testing would negatively impact the land & its non-human inhabitants whose wellbeing is important to our own. 2 3 4

These concerns are shared even by many of those who believe that there can be a legitimate use for the technology that this testing is designed to develop. 5

Please hear & help others to hear the idea that we will all benefit from a reconsideration of our military needs.

Love & Peace
Kathy VanDame

Van Dame
1148 E. 6600 S. # E-7
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

Dm 341

MW-0204

March 25, 1994

Robert Pine
P.O. Box 614
Sandia Park, NM 87047

Commander
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V (David Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

The following are my comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the EIS process for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range issued in January, 1994. 1

The public hearings held for Draft EIS were held only in rural locations far from the main cities of the concerned states. There must be hearings for the Final EIS held in both Salt Lake City and Albuquerque or Santa Fe. 2

Considering the size of the Draft EIS, the length of the comment period was insufficient. Three months should be allowed for review of the Final EIS. Due to my limited time, I have only been able to review those portions of the Draft EIS pertaining to the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) Candidate Test Area. Furthermore, there is a great deal of very relevant information contained in other documents listed in Appendix D of the Draft EIS. There is no way I could acquire these documents and review them in even 6 months. Information that is central to evaluating this proposal should be incorporated into the Final EIS. For example, information on the properties of triethyl phosphate is crucial information in evaluating the potential hazards of this program. 3 4

One of the biggest flaws in the Draft EIS is the lack of justification for the need for target missile flights outside the boundaries of WSMR. I realize that medium range missile defenses are being tested. However, I am not in the least convinced that the only way to test these defensive systems is to launch target missiles from hundreds of miles away. It seems that target vehicles could be launched from within WSMR at a steeper angle so that they never leave the boundaries of WSMR. 5

As the defense systems being tested are medium range, they are clearly intended to be used overseas in defense of other countries. In this case, I would ask why aren't these missiles being tested in some of these countries (such as Saudi Arabia)? 6

It states on page 2-1 that "*approximately* 100 flight test events would be conducted...". What is the maximum possible number of tests?

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7

It also states on page 2-1 of the Draft EIS that "the intensity of testing is *not expected* to exceed four tests per month *at any single location*". This implies that there may be more than four tests per month at any single location. What are the chances of more than four such tests? What is the absolute maximum number of launches from any single location? The above statement also implies that there could be 8 or more tests per month within the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area (WSMRCTA) as this includes two launch areas. So how many tests are really possible per month within WSMRCTA?

8

It also states on page 2-1 that "some test events...may require multiple target...missile flights...". What is the maximum potential number of target missile launches within WSMRCTA?

9

It also states on page 2-1 that "if multiple flights require additional analyses, due to additional or different hazard areas, booster drop zones, access to public lands, etc., those analyses will be performed at a later date". This is totally unacceptable! The public has a right to know the full extent of the public lands that may be impacted by this program prior to its implementation. All potential hazard zones and booster drop zones should be described in the Final EIS.

10

Exactly what will be the effects of the surface impact of a dropped booster? The boosters weigh several tons and when dropped from thousands of feet, the resulting damage upon impact will no doubt be severe. This damage must be described. It is stated on page 4-99 of the Draft EIS that "impact areas will be restored to the extent necessary to prevent undue erosion". This is an inadequate statement. How is "undue erosion" being defined? El Malpais National Monument is one of the drop zones. What will be the permanent visual effect in this National Monument and all other drop zones? What hazardous materials would be scattered upon impact, if any? A large portion of the Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor is forested. Page 4-100 states that "an early flight termination could also result in burning solid propellant...reaching the ground". Thus, a forest fire is a very likely result of a flight termination. I consider this to be a very significant impact and it must be considered in the Final EIS.

11

12

13

On page 2-16 of the Draft EIS it states that "termination of a flight shortly after liftoff would result in all hazardous debris being contained within the LHA". What about termination of a flight after the missile is beyond the LHA? What will be the size of the area in which hazardous materials will be scattered? All hazardous materials should be described in the Final EIS, not in some other report.

14

In Appendix I of the Draft EIS, it is stated that the probability of malfunction resulting in flight termination for the HERA B booster stack is 1.4×10^{-4}. This means we can expect on average 1.4 terminations in 100 flights, i.e. we can expect 1 or 2 terminations over the duration of this program. A questionable risk assessment was done to conclude that the maximum annual risk is 6×10^{-7}. One can just as well argue that all locations along a Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor are equally likely to be impacted be a flight termination. This includes the populated areas of Socorro, Magdelena, Grants, Milan, Acoma Pueblo, Laguna Pueblo, a large portion of the Navajo Reservation, Shiprock and Monticello. On page 4-104 of the Draft

15

MW-0204

16

EIS it concludes that "the impact of flight termination debris upon public safety is considered to be not significant". That is YOUR conclusion. I consider the potential impact to be very significant and unacceptable.

17

The discussion on noise beginning on page 3-40 of the Draft EIS is unintelligible. I have two Masters degrees, one in mathematics and one in hydrology, and I have worked for two years as a recording engineer, and I still don't understand this discussion. It must be rewritten so that a person with no more than a high school education can understand it!

18

The Draft EIS concludes on page 4-119 that the impact of sonic booms is not significant. Those of you that concluded this, in all likelihood, don't live in a sonic boom zone. I lived in Socorro for four years, an area in the sonic boom zone for this project. Socorro already is the victim of explosives testing and,as a result, multiple explosions per day; a large portion of this testing is directly attributable to military programs. More noise is not needed or wanted in Socorro. I would then conclude that the impact is in fact significant in Socorro and to any person living under the flight path.

19

The draft EIS generally concludes that missile overpasses and evacuating large areas in Utah and New Mexico will not have a significant impact. I completely disagree. People out west don't want to live in a war zone, they don't want to be delayed for 70 minutes when going about their lives so missiles can be sent over their homes and over the public lands that they love. They don't want to be startled by sonic booms and wonder if one of the likely flight terminations will impact their lives. They don't want large divots in the earth as a result of several ton boosters falling from the sky. The people of the west have given far more of their lands and patience then they should ever have been called upon to give. The west is not the military's playground! This proposed project is completely unacceptable!

20

21

22

23

Sincerely,

Robert Pine

cc: Senator Jeff Bingamon
Senator Pete Dominici
Congressman Bill Richardson
Congressman Steve Schiff
Congressman Joe Skeen
Governor Bruce King

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MW-0205

Dm344

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development 1
of the TMD test range using
WSMR, For the following reasons; 2
You will damage our religious sites
and you might damage our agricul- 3
ture land. The Missles would disturb
domestic animals and wildlife by 4
getting them hurt. We don't want this
thing to happen to our community
so why can't you find another place
out of New Mexico to do it.

Your Name Martha Weeka

Address Po Box #898 Zuni, NM 87327
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
/ David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0206

Dm345

4255 Rim Crest Drive
Norco, CA 91760
March 25, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Comments on DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Range proposal

Dear Sir:

Thank you for giving the public and me a chance to provide our comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I found out about the existence of this Statement just recently so my comments are brief. I will identify the section of the report that is the subject of my comment or question and then make my comment or question.

Vol. 1, Page S-1, **Purpose and Need** 1
The purpose of the conducting the TMD extended-range tests is no longer necessary since the "Gulf War" because the weaponry that is the subject of this test was used in that Theater of Operations successfully and therefore no such tests are necessary at this time and in this country.

I believe that the environmental impacts because of the actions proposed in this DEIS which consists of all the alternatives is unacceptable. I feel that no tests should be conducted at any site but especially not at the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area (WSMR) and the Green River Launch Complex. My concerns for the use of WSMR Candidate Test Area stem from the Significant Impacts as identified in the DEIS. 2

The significant land use impacts occurring at Canyonlands National Park and El Malpais National Monument are too great. Additionally, the activities described in the DEIS are, I believe, prohibited by the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. §1 et seq.) specifically Section 1 of Title 16 of the United Stated Code which establishes the purpose of the National Parks and Monuments as "...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future 3

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MW-0206

generations." The thought of missiles flying over such a unique and beautiful land and the thought of the possibility of a discarded booster or the discards of a terminated test raining down upon this land is an outrage. Canyonlands National Park has been described many times by many people but the most concise description is that it is "an area in the State of Utah possessing superlative scenic, scientific, and archeologic features for the inspiration, benefit, and use of the public..." (16 U.S.C. §271 - Subchapter XXIX - Canyonlands National Park - Establishment). The chances may be small, but the loss would be too great; this area cannot be used. The closing of the parks and the expulsion of the public in the park for the period of the tests is prohibited by the aforementioned law. 4

The closing of I-70 in Utah for the period of the test in the ROI has a major effect on interstate commerce and therefore the use of WSMR should not be considered in the alternatives.

I have a concern on the use of stimulants. I have no timely access to the TMD Lethality Program EA so my concerns of the use of 35 gallons of triethyl phosphate are not researched, however, I believe that most phosphates are non-beneficial to the environment, especially the environments discussed above and I believe, if used at sea, would be in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §1361 et seq.). 5

The repeated displacement of people from their homes (Vol. 1, Page 3-37, 4-41) could be considered a Fifth Amendment "Taking". However, the DEIS says that agreements are in place. Are there agreements on the possibility of the damage to the property of the displaced residents? Does the government have strict liability for any damage because of the nature of the tests being performed? If so, what is the potential liability for such an accident? 6 7

I have the same questions as in the above paragraph on the use of the Solid Fuel Propellants, the Hypergolic Propellants, and the Working Fluids. 8

I hope that even if full compliance with NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is obtained, that you do not forget the spirit of the law. 9

My concerns are many, the main ones are described above. I only regret not having additional time to research this DEIS and respond and question more fully. I believe that this is an important issue. I cannot accept the use of the WSMR area as an alternative. This area is too important to this country. This area is too important to me. We have a unique area and a showpiece for visitors from the rest of the world. We must preserve our wilderness areas. Using this area would be a tragedy. Using this area and having an accident would be criminal. Please consider the need for testing at all and consider not using the WSMR area at all. 10

MW-0206

I look forward to the Final Environmental Impact Statement. I would appreciate being put on the mailing list for it and the rest of this process. I am very interested in doing what is right, I hope that you are too.

Sincerely,

John C. Stager

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MW-0207

Dm 346

1792 Emigration Canyon
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
March 26, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Subject: A personal response opposing the U.S. Army's proposal for Theater Missile Flight Testing in southeastern Utah (response to Draft Environmental Impact Statement)

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The U. S. Congress mandated in the Missile Defense Act of 1991 that the Department of Defense develop theater-type missile defense systems. In response, the U.S. Army is proposing that Theater Missile Defense flight testing be done at one or more of four alternative sites. These sites include three sea-based and one overland alternatives. The one overland alternative is known as White Sand Missile Range (WSMR) and stretches about 500 miles from near Green River, Utah over the Four Corners area to southern New Mexico (see attached "Candidate Test Area Map").

The Army released its Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) regarding the test range alternatives in January, 1994. The final EIS will be published in spring 1994 with testing to be implemented by summer 1994.

After reading the DEIS, I remain strongly opposed to the White Sands Missile Range alternative. The environmental consequences discussed in the DEIS (Section 3.0) describe potentially destructive scenarios regarding health and safety, economic development (tourism), civil rights, and equity in national security sacrifice. 1

I am disturbed and suspicious that even though the Army contends that an "overland test range is desirable" to "fully validate system effectiveness," there is no overland alternative to WSMR. This makes WSMR seem like more than just a "candidate." 2

You don't have to be a rocket scientist to know that even reliable missiles do not always follow their predicted trajectories. Certainly developmental missiles occasionally might go off course and crash or be explosively terminated. These facts are probably the criteria for anticipated security and safety operations at WSMR. In other words, any missile flight test affects a corridor of land, not just a line as the crow flies. The maps which illustrate the potentially effected land areas are the "Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor" maps (attached). The "Candidate Test Area Activities" map seems nominal and schematic in describing the test areas. The "Debris Containment Corridor" maps show that about 15,000 square miles(!) would be subject to the U.S. Army's jurisdiction for security, evacuation, detainment and debris recovery activities. I believe that over years of flight testing missiles, the entire corridor will be disturbed via land and air, and by noise. This fact cannot be mitigated away. 3

The types of target missiles being proposed for launch from near Green River, Utah could routinely exceed 13 tons of launch weight. Flight termination would have many tons of perhaps burning debris falling to the ground. Now, Minuteman missiles are being proposed as target vehicles; these are intercontinental ballistic missiles not theater missiles. This situation seems like hardware overkill with a serious consequent safety risk. 4

MW-0207

Utahns have invested millions of tax dollars promoting tourism and recreation in southeastern Utah. Full page color magazine ads are purchased to entice the world to come to this special country to "re-create" themselves. The wilderness attributes, the solitude, the beauty, and the atmosphere for spiritual growth have drawn millions of backpackers, campers, bikers, river-runners and others to the point of exceeding the land's carrying capacity. 5

All of this success in economic development could be laid to waste if the WSMR alternative is implemented. The psychological impact of restricted access, trip disruption, evacuation, detainment and the remote possibility of injury will repulse would-be tourists from visiting the area. Imagine yourself looking at a map and seeing outlined "Military Restricted Access" areas; would you risk inadvertent problems by going there? 6

The kind of detainment and evacuation proposed by the Army presents the specter of martial law. Certainly being detained on Interstate 70 for more than an hour is an infringement on civil rights. So is compulsory 12-hour evacuation and refusal of access to public land. This specter of martial law is incompatible with recreation and tourist values and an insult to the rights of corridor residents. 7

Utahns are, again, being asked to sacrifice for national security. Giving to the Department of Defense has been a major Utah occupation and Utahns have been well compensated. But, many Utahns have sacrificed their health and lives already for Cold War weapons development. Radiation injuries and pollution originating in the development of atomic weapons still linger in southern Utah. 8

The southeastern Utah economy will depend on tourist and recreation dollars more, not less, in the future. Those tourists are attracted to the land and wilderness. Top-secret, supersonic, interceptor missile testing is not compatible with maintaining a wilderness atmosphere and a peaceful quality of life.

Please reject the White Sands Missile Range alternative.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. Sargent

Attachments

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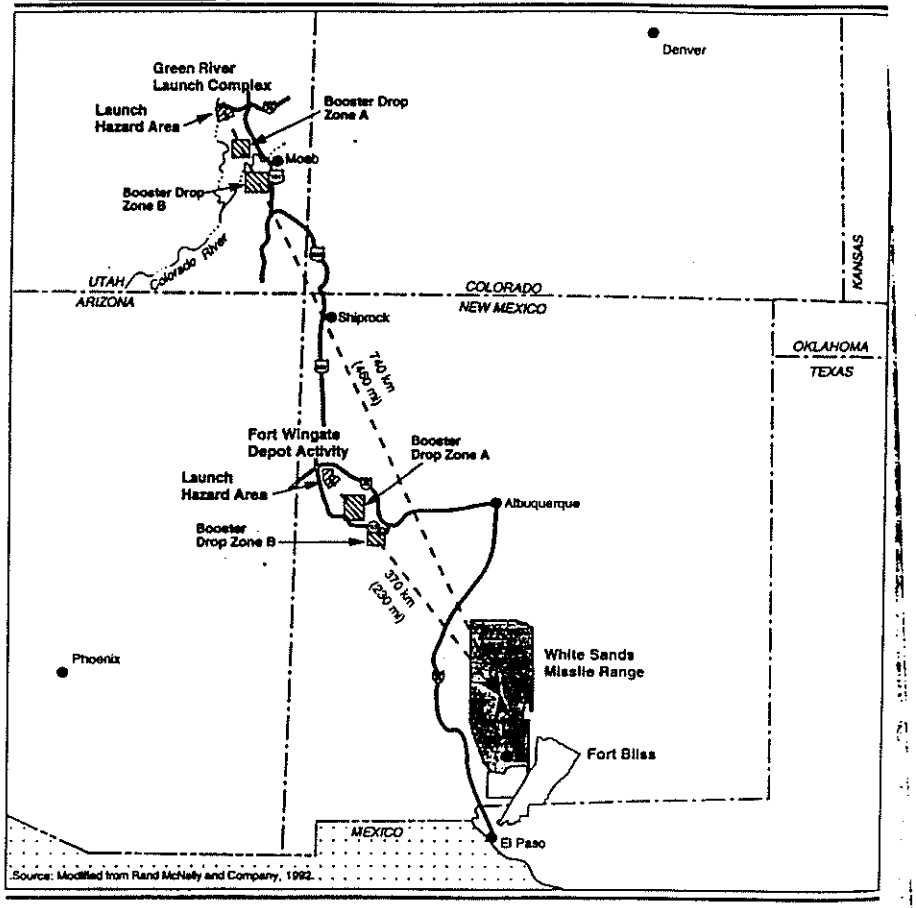


EXPLANATION

- Alternative First Stage Booster Drop Zone
- Launch Hazard Area
- Potential Missile Flight Paths

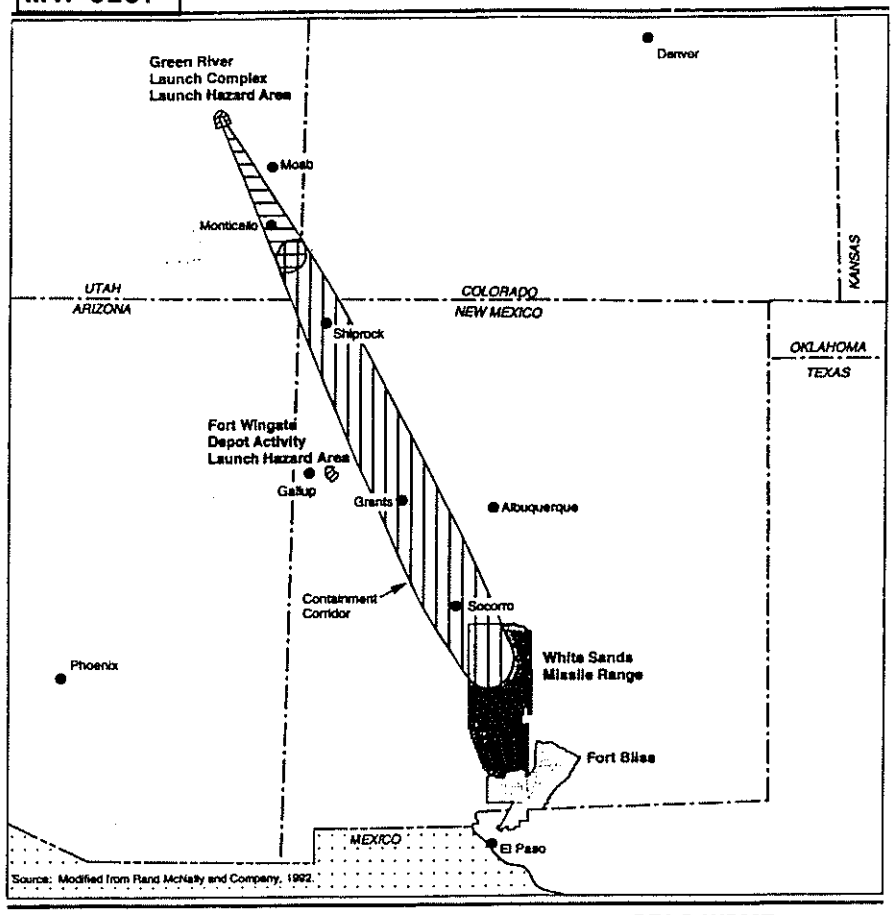
0 75 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles

Candidate Test Area Activities

White Sands Missile Range
Candidate Test Area

Figure 2.2-1

MW-0207



EXPLANATION

- First Stage Debris Containment Corridor
- Second Stage Debris Containment Corridor

0 75 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles

GRLC-WSMR Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor

White Sands Missile Range
Candidate Test Area

Figure I-1

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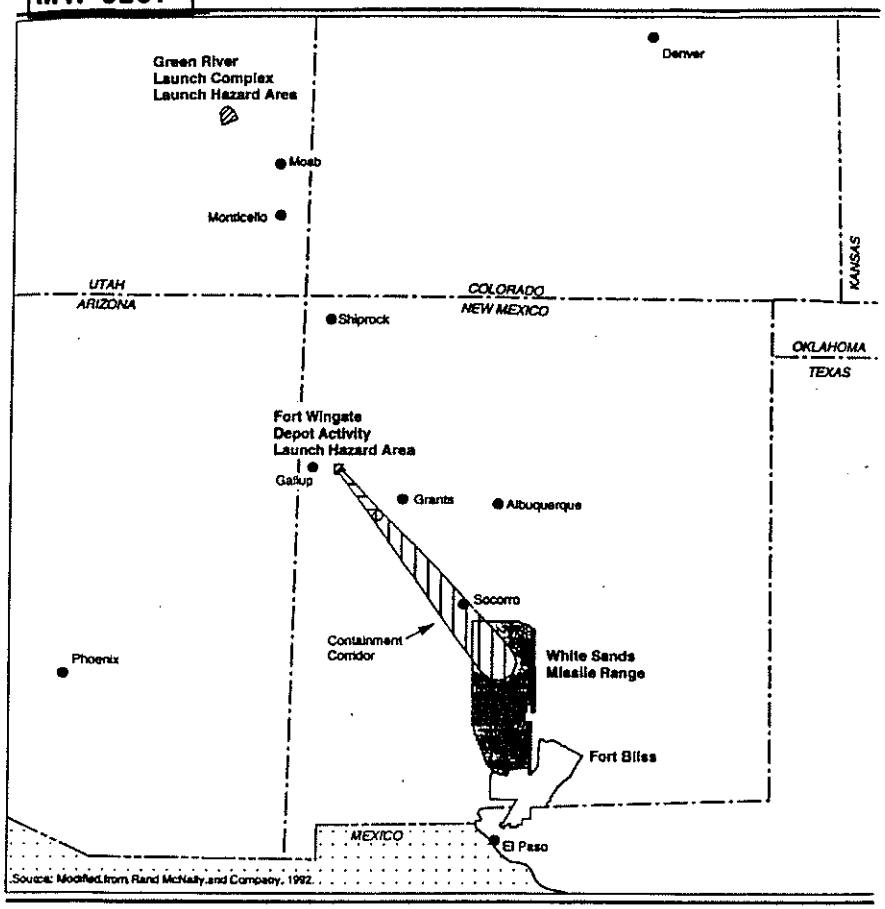

EXPLANATION

First Stage Debris Containment Corridor

Second Stage Debris Containment Corridor

FWDA-WSMR Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor

White Sands Missile Range
Candidate Test Area

0 75 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles

Figure I-2

MW-0208

Dm 348

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am against the development of the TMD test range using WSMR, for following reasons. The rocket boosters will damage the Zuni agricultural lands. They could also cause fire on the lands. This would then damage the Zuni religious sites. I hope you guys don't put the test sites in the Zuni lands. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Armando Espino

Address P.O. Box 833 (Street) Zuni, NM. -87327- (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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Dm 349

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Dear Sirs,

How will you know for sure the flight path of the missile if one is Ramah, the small town. We are not in your evacuation zone but very close. What would you do if a missile went off course and we weren't evaluated. Missile over land are just too risky. I am definitely against such action. 1 2 3

Your Name Barbara Wilson

Address P.O. Box 772 Ramah NM 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0210

Dm 351

GEORGE W. KOZELISKI
ATTORNEY AT LAW

March 25, 1994

DAVID HASLEY
ARMY SPACE & STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTN CSSD-EN-V
BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL 3507-3801

Re: Comment on Missile Launches from Ft Wingate Army Depot, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I have read much over the past months about the proposed launching of missiles from Ft. Wingate east of Gallup. About 30 years ago, when I was in grade school here in Gallup, the Army launched Pershing Missiles from Ft. Wingate to White Sands. I am not sure what grade I was in, but as a part of the missile launches our class studied rockets, radar, etc. and we even had an Army officer come to give a talk and movie about it. In addition, the local radio stations broadcast the launches, so everyone could watch, and so the schools could let their students outside to watch. I personally thought it was a very good educational experience for everyone.

I realize that everyone is against everything in this day and age, and I seriously doubt that you get many "comments" in favor of the launches. However, I would hope you go through with the launches, and as a part of the test firings, have a program for the local schools to help educate students on exactly what you are doing, how it all works, and why it is necessary. 1

Thank you for your time in reviewing this letter.

Very truly yours,

George W. Kozeliski

GWK:jt

102 WEST HILL • GALLUP, NEW MEXICO 87301 • TELEPHONE (505) 863-9339 • FACSIMILE (505) 863-9330

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MW-0211

Dear Sir;

DM352

I oppose the missiles Dropping their 1100 lbs. Booster in our area. I live [redacted] the drop area. I dont want our sight seeing area ruined. And, I certainly don't want to be put in this dangerous situation! Please stop these missiles

Ernest R. Davis
33600 Ridge Rt.
Grants, N.M. 87020

1

2

POST CARD

David C Hasley
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville,
Al. 35807-3801

MW-0212

Dear Sir;

DM353

We strongly oppose the missiles dropping their 1,100 booster in our [redacted] line very close to drop area. We do not want our sight seeing area ruined and we certainly don't want to be put in this dangerous situation. Stop the missiles!

Concerned resident.

Norma Davis
33600 Ridge Rt. Grants, N.M. 87020

1

2

POST CARD

DAVID C HASLEY
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville,
AL 35807-3801

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MW-0213

Dm 354

22 March, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Dear Mr. Hasley;

I wish to comment on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. Since I was unable to attend any of the meetings, I am commenting by letter. Also, I am operating from the draft EIS dated January 1994, and I understand that some changes may have been made to the plan. My wife and I are both opposed to the launches from GRLC to WSMR, and some of the reasons follow. 1

Pages 4-109 through 4-115 discuss the low impact on recreational uses of the Green River, areas of Canyonlands National Park, and Dead Horse State Park. June 6 through June 12, 1993, I was a member of a group of 7 canoeists using the Green River between Green River and Mineral Bottom. Each day we saw a minimum of 19 other canoeists, and one day encountered 2 troops of Boy Scouts. It appears that your 12.3 river runners (table 4.1-11) is suspect. I planned our trip, and to insure that we would have the canoes during the time that we had available, made the reservations in February, 1993. Page 2-52 indicates that notice of launch would not be until 30 days prior to launch. With the large number of recreational users in the area, plans must be made well in advance of the time that the trip takes place. Also, you mention that activation of the LHA would be for less than 12 hours and canoeing would be curtailed for at least half of the day. It appears that you are using a 24 hour day, and if the LHA was activated at 0600, the canoeist would in effect lose an entire day, since it is not very bright to start at 1800 and hope to find a suitable camp - particularly if there are also several Boy Scout troops and 15 or 20 others all leaving at the same time. I also set up an automobile trip with some friends from out of state to visit Moab and Dead Horse State Park in September, 1993. Since we were on a tour of 5 National Parks and 2 State Parks, reservations had to be made 7 months in advance. This would not be feasible with an unknown launch date in the distant future, because we did want to visit Dead Horse State Park. It appears that the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS is biased or based on outdated information, and not very realistic. 2 3

Another area that appears suspect is the flight path over a land mass that is populated. Possibly the Army can justify this by the light population density, but there are still people living there. Page 4-104 indicates that for each GRLC launch, the overall flight hazard is predicted to be less than 2x10 to the -8th power. As I recall, the NTSB in the review of the United Airlines DC-10 accident at Sioux City, Iowa, quoted the FAAs view of the possibility of losing all hydraulic control power as even less than that, and the FAA therefore did not require a redundant flight control system. The same rational was present in the earlier Japan Airlines Boeing 747 accident where the aft pressure bulkhead ruptured and all hydraulic pressure was lost, as was all control of the flight controls, and all aboard were lost in the ensuing crash. As I look at Page 4-105, figure 4.1-5, it is apparent that the Flight Termination Debris Containment Corridor goes directly over the towns of Monticello, Shiprock, Grants, and Socorro, plus many other isolated individuals. The over water flight path alternatives, while not offering the chance to examine the debris, would be much safer. 4 5

It appears that while this is the option that the Army wants, it will be a hardship on many people, and possibly the ultimate hardship on a few, if we are lucky, or maybe more than a few.

Again, we, Jean and Roger Lahn, would hope that you would give up this over land launch plan, and use one of the over water alternatives.

Sincerely,

Jean Lahn . Roger Lahn

Jean and Roger Lahn
2129 Three Kings Court
Park City
UT 84060 801 649 5343

MW-0214

Dm 355

SIERRA CLUB

SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO GROUP

P.O. Box 3705 DPS Las Cruces, NM 88003

March 16, 1994

Commander, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Comments to Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (DEIS)

Dear Commander:

Herein please find our Comments to the DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Range (TMD). Please place us on your Distribution Lists for the Final EIS when it is available.

As a consequence of the Gulf War, scuds, scud-like, and Patriot missile shots evokes harmful visions and fear in the minds of some individuals and the public. This fear of harm and environmental impacts is exacerbated by the proposed use of Off-Range sites, Green River, Fort Wingate, and the new site north of Stallion. The fact that these are perceived by the public to be mobile missiles (again Gulf War), and therefore, considered not necessarily accurate, also concerns the public; statements in the DEIS of stationary sites gives the impression of misleading the public. One of our members reported seeing mobile missile launchers parked on WSMR lands adjacent to Hwy 70 around February 14, 1994. Statements that "multiple flights require additional analyses...will be performed at a later date" (Executive Summary S-1 para 3 line 7) does not garner confidence now. All studies of potential impacts and cummulative effects should be done BEFORE any Program is initiated. We are aware that Roving Sands Joint Training Exercises at Fort Bliss have been held for 2 years and have not yet completed the NEPA process for these exercises. 1 2 3

At pg. 2-55 the schematic diagram shows missiles aimed directly at the City of Alamogordo. At the onset of missile testing at WSMR a "stray" missile landed in a school room in Alamogordo, others landed in Juarez, Mexico. This DEIS gives the impression of insensitivity to local history. 4

There are not enough details and specifics in this DEIS to adaquately evaluate potential environmental, and ecologic harms that may be caused by this program. Agreements to comply with NEPA provisions some time in the future should not be tolerated 5

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any more. (Ft. Bliss, McGregor Range has promised to collect base line data for over 10 years and has yet to do so.) 6

New Mexico, White Sands Missile Range and Ft. Bliss in NEW MEXICO are no longer remote locations. Housing developments exist were none did before. Roads and Highways are more heavily used than ever before.

There are some glaring ommissions of fact in this DEIS:

Otero Mesa, McGregor Range is a unique mesa grassland (south of NM State Road 506), and a unique mountain transition area (north of NM State Road 506). These areas of McGregor Range are managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Caballo Resource Area, under P.L. 99-606 and the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This area has 14 grazing units, 4 officially designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, a Wilderness Study Area, and are Public Access areas for hunting, hiking, camping and wildlife watching. McGregor Range has a DOD PERSONELL ONLY hunting reserve below the Otero Mesa rim. Because of the outstanding and unique ecosystems including endangered and threatened plants and animals, abundant deer and the most prolific population of trophy pronghorns in the State of New Mexico, an accurate description of the McGregor Range is needed in the DEIS. Pg. 4-40 last full sentence is not entirely accurate. 7 8

The specific sites to be used on McGregor Range should be listed and described. "Candidate sites" on McGregor Range is not adaquate for this document. Alternative 1, pg. 2-32 defines Whites Sands Missile Range to include Fort Bliss, McGregor Range. It states 2-33, para 4, line 2, "McGregor Range area is located in New Mexico and would be the primary area of use." Since there is no Congressional authorization for this use, this statement is inflammatory, and should be deleted. The lands of McGregor Range withdrawn by P.L 99-606 should NOT be used by this TMD. 9

The BLM and the NM State Department of Game and Fish will suffer significant economic impacts if this Program continues as described. These economic losses should be included in any analysis of TMD. 10

FLPMA is not listed at Section 1.6 or at 4-278. P.L. 99-606 is not listed either. Both should be. McGregor Range should not be considered as part of TMD. Ground activities and facilities are not compatible with present uses, and would have significant environmental effects. The area was a scatter area for Hercules missiles of yore. It has not been contaminated. It should not be impacted now. 11 12

NM State Road 506 which crosses McGregor Range is not mentioned. The fact that Highway 70 and Highway 54 are now major transportation corridors for commerce and commuters is not mentioned. Highway 70 has been rebuilt to Interstate standards to carry the heavy traffic, as if it were an Interstate. It connects 13

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the second most populated County in the State, Dona Ana, with the recreation areas and markets to the east.

No comprehensive mitigation plan has been developed for this Program with Federal and State natural resource agencies. 14
Ft. Bliss does not have a comprehensive mitigation plans with Federal and State natural resource agencies for its activities and it is required. Statement at 4-41 - Mitigation Measures is not accurate as mitigation measures are required to protect the natural resources and water distribution system on McGregor Range. 15
Pgs. 4-51 & 52 do not recognize the water distribution system for grazing operations and wildlife on McGregor Range that may be impacted. 16

State of New Mexico Agencies with jurisdiction were not contacted as part of the planning for the TMD and should have been. These agencies include New Mexico Department of Environment, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the New Mexico Highway Department, State Historic Preservavtion Office, ACHP, etc. 17

The BLM, Caballo Resource Area, which has management authority on McGregor Range was not part of this DEIS process or the TMP planning process. It should have been. 18
An Agreement does not exist between the State Historic Preservation Office and ACHP.

Agreements with the National Parks Service, we believe are not current. 19

The Cibola National Forest Plan does not envision this type use of Forest Service lands. This fact should be included in the DEIS. 20

Maps of Flight Corridors for DEFENSIVE missiles should be included and clearly labeled. Since "miss es" were witnessed on TV by the public, this seems to be a resonable request. These maps should include the corridors for defensive missiles from FWDA (2-43 para 4 line 5), McGregor Range and near WSMR headquarters (2.2-8). 21

Other Comments: 22

Test Mishaps as stated at pg. 2-15 & 16 are a real or percieved possibility. The use of OFF-Range locations and corridors, and the use of target missiles and live defensive war heads with "lethality enhancers" (2-23 para 1, line 4) are real and perceived threats to public safety. The use of populated areas and corridors, or the use of areas adjacent to populated areas is not acceptable.

Cost of recovering hazardous debris should be included in the overall Program Costs. "Any hazardous debris would be recovered as soon as practicable" (pg. 2-13 last para line 2) is not adaquate. Hazardous debris recovery should be part of this Program. There are many examples in New Mexico where hazardous 23

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debris has NEVER been recovered, to date. Cost of clean up should be considered from the on-set of any program. If OFF-Site locations, and corridors are used ALL DEBRIS SHOULD BE RECOVERED. Also, boosters and payloads should be equipped with locator beacons. "may be equipped" is not adaquate. 24

Figure 2.2-8 pg. 2-46, shows only one "candidate site" on Fort Bliss. McGregor Range. There appears to be an error in light of the text at 2-33, para 4, line 2. "McGregor Range area is located in New Mexico and wuld bethe primary use area." This error should be corrected. 25

Are the missile sites in TMD the same sites as the sites in Roving Sands Programmatic EIS (Army Corp of Engineers, prepared by Geo Marine of Baton Rouge, Louisinana, Feb. 1994)? If so, the Roving Sands FEIS is lacking in candor as to the use of sites, and its evaluation of cummulative effects, or this DEIS is in error. Any errors must be corrected. The exact location of all missile sites is needed. 26 27

Where are launch pads and blockhouses to be built (pg. 2-25 para. 2), and additional infrastructure to be located? Only at FWDA? The location of all construction sites should be clear. This information should be included in this DEIS. 28

The statement at 3-25 para 8 is in error. McGregor Range HAS NOT been routinely used for vehiclar maneuvers for many years, and most of the range is NOT regularly disturbed. This error should be corrected. This can be testified to by our members who have Access Permits, those who have taken BLM tours of the area, by ranchers who use the area, and the hunters who visit the area during the Hunting Seasons. 29

Air Quality: The El Paso/Juarez metroplex is down wind from Ft.Bliss and WSMR. It is not in compliance with National Air Quality Standards for particulate matter. Ft. Bliss/WSMR Roving Sands, and the new Roving Sands Joint Training Exercises alone have involved 10,000 troops, 3,000 off-road vehicles, and 60 tanks for at least 3 months each year. A reasonable person will conclude that significant Air Quality degradation occurs. These cumulative impacts should be included in this DEIS, especially if Ft. Bliss sites are to be used. A description of Fort Bliss lands in the Tularosa Basin should then also be described - desert plants stand on pedistals or columns of bare roots, some 5 to 10 feet high, the surrounding soil have been disturbed and blown away. 30 31

The cumulative environmental effects including air quality of WSMR on-going Programs and facilities should be included in this document, for example Large Blast Thermal Simulator at Stallion. 32

Tables 3.1-3, -4, -5, -6, -7 present information not relevant to this Program and should not be included. The areas addressed are west of the Organ Mountains and outside the scope of influence of this DEIS. What SHOULD be included is air quality data from the

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Tularosa Basin, the location of WSMR and Ft. Bliss, and adjacent areas down wind El Paso, Texas/Juarez, Mexico. If none exists this program should not go forward until it does. 33

Health and Safety: Mathematical assessments of public risk does not assuage fears. 3-34, 3-78. 34

FWDA is to be used for both offensive target launches and defensive missile launches (2-43, para 4 line 5). There are no locally available resources to handle emergencies or "Mishaps": these should be provided as part of the Program and their cost included in the Program. Fort Wingate Depot should not be disturbed if it is to be returned to the public domain. If it is to be used, a long term plan for its use should be included in this document, including a funded continuing Clean Up Program for hazardous waste, 3-79 para 3. 35 36

Newly created restricted air space should be more clearly shown 4-21. 37

Launch Activities described at 4-23 para 1, may take place in previously UNDISTURBED AREAS. This error should be corrected.

The cumulative impacts of this program, the implementation of the Fort Bliss Master Plan, and Roving Sands Joint Training Exercises are SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND WILL SIGNIFICANTLY EFFECT wildlife. 4-24 This should be clearly stated. There may be other programs of which we are yet unaware. 38

Impact zones should NOT include extension areas or McGregor Range which is not now contaminated 4-40, for reasons stated herein. 39

The statement made at 4.1.1.8 pg. 4-41, para 1 is misleading. Otero Mesa, McGregor Range was used as a scatter zone for Hercules Missiles long ago. It is not contaminated and has not been used for defensive missile launches. This paragraph should accurately reflect the facts. 40

At pg. 4-42 first full para, this statement is misleading. No specific references are made to the Jornada Experimental Range and the San Andres Wildlife Refuge at 4.1.1.3 as stated. Neither of these facilities should become new impact areas. These areas are not needed for the TMD. A change the status of these areas is not responsible without Congressional Authorization. 41

At pg. 4-47, Socioeconomic impacts to southern New Mexico may be severe from the implementation of this program. The cumulative effects of Roving Sands mock wars in conjunction with offensive and defensive missile firings leaves the impression people would be living in a war zone. 42

The Impacts of NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE described at 4-53 this document are not accurate. WSMR is defined in this document to include Ft. Bliss. Therefore a recognition of Public Access areas which have not previously been impacted and contaminated, such as 43

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areas north and south of State Road 506 McGregor Range at Fort Bliss, USDA Jornada Experimental Ranch, and WSMR Headquarters need to be mentioned as not to be impacted. Otero Mesa grasslands and mountain transition area should not be used for any ground disturbing activities of any kind, or as impact areas. The same should be true of the USDA Jornada Experimental Range. 44

Pg. 4-278, 4.5 is reassuring but not totally accurate. All Federal and State agencies with management authority have not been part of this process. Example: Bureau of Land Management, Caballo Resource Area. 45

Pg. 4-278, 4.6. Not enough data is provided to be able to assess the veracity of this statement.

Pg. 4-278, 4.7. There is great potential for conservation of natural resources if Range expansions and off-range sites are not used. 46

Pg. 4-278, 4.8. Statements of "no significant impacts" made in this section should not be made. The unavoidable adverse effects listed is not complete. 47

Pg. 4-282, 4.9. Same as above at 4.8 and need to be modified. 48

Pg. 4-282, 4.10. No base line data exists for McGregor Range, and may not exist for other areas. Thus this statement cannot be made. Areas Impacted are off-limits to Public Access and this is unacceptable. 49

All activities off the existing established Ranges should not proceed. Those portions of the Ranges, such as Otero Mesa grasslands and mountain transition area which are presently Public Access areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management should not be impacted by military expansions and new military facilities. 50

Thank you for the opportunity to Comment.

Sincerely,

Marianne H. Thaeler

Marianne H. Thaeler, Chair
Southern New Mexico Group
Sierra Club
2015 Huntington Dr.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88011

Dm 388

MW-0215

April 7, 1994

Louis W. & Wilhelmina K. Gross
El Morro Cafe & RV Park
Rt 2 Box 44
Ramah, N.M. 87321

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space &
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

As you probably know, the Gallup Independent quoted Brig General Richard Wharton of White Sands Missile Range who said WSMR is in charge of the missile firings from Fort Windgate to White Sands Missile Range and all boosters would land in an area South of N.M State Highway 117. He also was quoted as saying that you and the Army at White Sands Missile Range has known since last November that no boosters would be dropped in the Zuni Mountains or the Malpais National Monument. We have not heard anything since the 3/30/94 edition of the Gallup Independent. We would like very much to know what is really going on. Please inform the press of the latest information concerning the proposed missile program. 1 2

Sincerely,

Louis W. Gross

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MW-0216

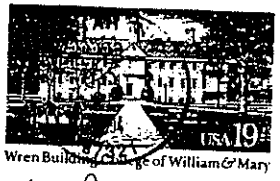
DM 356

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. 1

Sincerely,
Kathryn M. Wilson

K M. Wilson
PO Box 81
Ramah, NM 87321



Commander - U.S. Army Base
David C. Hasley CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
35807-3801

DM361

MW-0217

March 28, 1994

Louis W. & Wilhelmina K. Gross
El Morro Cafe & RV Park
Rt 2 Box 44
Ramah, N.M. 87321

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space &
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement for the testing of your ground-based Theater Missile Defense missiles Also, we attended the meetings you held in Gallup, NM and Mountainview, NM. We hereby submit our comments concerning the DEIS and the meetings. Our focus, for the most part will be on the Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range test areas.

1

We believe that the meetings were both irregular because of their legal advertisements. The Gallup meeting was advertised in the Gallup Independent in the "Legals" which gave the time, date and town. However, the location in Gallup, NM was not given in the legal. Some time latter a notice in the Independent gave the location as the Holiday Inn. The notice for the Mountainview meeting was supposedly in the Navajo Times. Most of us found out by word of mouth because sufficient time was not given for either meeting.

We do not have the time required to Research and comment on the entire draft Environmental Statement so we have picked various parts of the statement for comment to show how poorly the document was prepared. The following are the what we selected for comments:

Pg. S-4 You show "no significant impact" for FWDA in your diagram. 2

There will be a significant impact on Cultural Resources, Geology/Soils, and Health & Safety if a booster should land in the wrong location. 3 4 There will be a significant impact on Land Use, Socio-economics and Transportation. 5 Having boosters landing in the Malpais National Monument is a total disaster to land use. 6 We can't imagine how your staff could even think of such a thing. 7 We just recently paid a tremendous amount of our tax money for establishing the monument. 8 You do say later in the EIS that you plan to close New Mexico Highway 53; therefore, creating a significant impact on 9

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transportation. Highway 53 is the only paved route in the area. The socio-economics of the area has already been damaged. The minute the news flashed in the media, the ability to sell land diminished. As the ability to sell land becomes less and less the price will begin to go down until the land will be practically worthless. Would you like to buy a tract adjacent to or in a rocket booster impact area? Also, how much longer will the insurance companies continue coverage on houses, buildings, livestock etc. located in or near the booster impact areas? 10

The closure of New Mexico Highway 53 will have a significant negative impact on tourism within the area. People in the western states will not wait 70 minutes on a highway while the army shoots rockets. They may wait once, then they will go elsewhere next time. The small businesses along Highway 53 from San Rafael to Zuni Pueblo will be greatly impacted by rocket firing, road closures and publicity. Ripple effects from the proposed testing program will also have a negative effect on tourism in Grants, N.M., Gallup, N.M. and into some of the eastern Arizona communities. 11 12

Pg S-5 You do not mention the closing of New Mexico Highway 53. 13

Pg 2-2 2.1.1.1 Target Missiles You propose to use multi-stage target missiles. Why can't you design a single stage rocket with no boosters. This would mitigate problems with booster drop zones, the closure of N.M Highway 53 and would probably save money in the long run. 14

Pg S-52 Concerning notification of residents. First of all, you will be notifying every burglar in the area that the people will be gone at certain times. Also, you will be advertising to the tourists about the wonderful missile range in the Zuni Mountains. I am sure they will want to rush over and have a picnic in one of the booster impact areas. 15

Pgs 4-94 to 4-96 On the subject of wildlife, you say "No cumulative impacts are expected". Then under Mitigation Measures, you propose that a biologist will monitor debris recovery activities. Why? You didn't bother to mention the big game seasons and the hunters that will be impacted by the rocket program. Below is a list of most of the big game seasons for Game Management Unit 10 (Zuni Mountains) that will be impacted. 16

MW-0217

Barbary Sheep	Jan 1 to Feb 28
Spring Turkey	Apr 16 to May 8
Deer (Bow)	Sept 1 to Sept 20
Elk (Bow Handicapped Hunters Bow)	Sept 1 to Sept 20
Black Bear	Sept 1 to Oct 31
Deer (Muzzle Loader)	Sept 10 to Sept 28
Fall Turkey	Sept 19 to Sept 25
Elk (Muzzle Loaders - Handicapped)	Oct 8 to Oct 12
Elk (Rifle, Muzzle Loader & Bow)	Oct 22 to Oct 26
Deer (Rifle)	Oct 29 to Oct 30
Deer (Rifle)	Nov 2 to Nov 6
Deer (Rifle)	Nov 9 to Nov 15
Elk (Muzzle Loader, Rifle & Bow)	Dec 3 to Dec 7
Cougar	Dec 1 to Mar 31

As you can see, there is a hunting season of some sort during almost every day of the year. The list does not include seasons in Game Management Unit 12 which covers the area south of N.M. Highway 53. The closure of N.M. Highway 53 will impact hunters in Unit 12 too. Also, Fishermen that use Bluewater Lake, Mc Gaffey Lake, Rasah Lake and the Nutria Lakes will be bothered by road closures because they switch from lake to lake. There are a large number of people visit the Zuni Mountains for picnics, Sunday drives, camping etc. 17

GENERAL COMMENTS:

1. The U.S. Forest Service Has just completed a plan and environmental impact statement for the reconstruction of Forest Road 50. Forest Road 50 goes the entire length of the Zuni Mountains from east to west. This was not mentioned in your statement. The construction of this road will be going on while missiles are being fired. The contractor's cost for delays due to firings will have to be paid for. 18

2. There is a logging operation going on presently on private land in Booster Area A. Costs for delays of the loggers will have to be paid for. 19

3. Cattle ranchers are active in the booster area A from early spring to late fall. 20

4. There is a tremendous amount of activity in your proposed launch area, booster drop zone A and booster drop zone B. Your draft statement indicates that you neglected to do the necessary research to realize the immense job it will be to schedule your events and communicate with citizens, local agencies, and so on. I seriously doubt if you can 21

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accomplish the proposed program in the time frame which you set forth. I visualize that the time required will be substantially longer and more testing will be added. We bought the El Morro RV Park with the idea of retiring when I become 65 years of age. If this missile program has the negative affect on our business they we are predicting, we do not know what we can do.

22

616 WE DO NOT WANT YOU OR YOUR MISSILE PROGRAM HERE NOR DO THE ~~592~~ PEOPLE WHO SIGNED THE ATTACHED PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM THE CIBOLA COUNTY COMMISSION AND THE RAMAH CHAPTER OF THE NAVAJO NATION.

Sincerely,

Louis W. Gross

MW-0217

NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Eileen Neil	P.O. Box 1179 San Rafael	285-5945
2.	Mary Ann Corrales	PO Box 88 San Rafael	285-6212
3.	[illegible] Campbell	PO Box 21 San Rafael NM	285-4325
4.	Dorothy Forgey	P.O. Box 2571 Milan, N.M.	285-5388
5.			
6.			
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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Patricia Jordan	Box 62 Ramah	783-4725
2.	Cindy Montague	Box 396 Ramah	783-4297
3.	[illegible]	Box 453 Ramah	783-4853
4.	[illegible]	Box 297 Ramah	783-4220
5.	Bettie Bond	Box 802 Ramah	783-4360
6.	[illegible]	Box 284 Pinehill	775-3625
7.	C Pat	Box 604 Ramah	783-4262
8.	Frances Natani	Box 682, Ramah,	775-3316 Fax
9.	[illegible]	Box 683, Ramah	0
10.	[illegible]	Po Box 552 Ramah NM	87321
11.	Kelly Conrad	PO Box 198 Ramah, NM	87321
12.	EJ Chavez	P.O. Box 391 Vanderwagen	Nm 87326
13.	[illegible]	Rt 2 Box 43 Ramah, NM	8732
14.	LaAH Adams	Rt 2 Box 43 Ramah, NM	87321
15.	Lola Nevis	P.O. Box 262 Ramah, NM	87321
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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Robert L. D'Orazio MD	Pinehill Clinic	775-3271
2.	Dorsian Bonnie	Box 88 Pine Hill	0
3.	[illegible]	Box 1668 Tohatchi	733-2268
4.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 223 Pine Hill, N.M.	783-4812
5.	[illegible]	PO Box 157 Ramah, NM	775-3561
6.	[illegible]	PO Box 327, Ramah, NM	0
7.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 315 Ramah	775-3221
8.	[illegible]	PO Box 226 Ramah (N) NM	775-3221
9.	[illegible]	Box 434 Ramah, N.M. 87321 - Timberline	
10.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 931 Grants, NM	No phone
11.	[illegible]	Rt 306 Pine Hill, NM.	87357
12.	Gloria Bond	Bx 310 Ramah N.M.	87321
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Visitors

NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Sonny McVeagh	61 Deer Rd. Sandia Park, NM 87047	281-9839
2.	Mr. & Mrs. Irving Montana	34 Thomas St. Cram, L.I., New York (516)	698-07
3.	Catherine Kilcy	RT1 Box 71A, Sperryville, Va. 22740	
4.	[illegible]	[illegible] Lexington KY	40508
5.	Faye Morgan	2102 Lowell Street, Middletown, Ohio	45042
6.	Ezra Benjamin	PO Box 467 Zuni NM 87327	505 782-2706
7.	Jackson McCallum	Rt. 3 Box 89A-4 Mitan Freeway Co. 27262	
8.	[illegible]	3440 Cruse St. Hinesville, Ga.	912-927-3005
9.	James Bayles	PO Box 400 Milan, N.M.	
10.	Quincy Saurlino	College of Education UNM Albuq NM 87131	277-497
11.	Joseph N Curcio	1107 Valley Rd Evergreen Co. 80439	303-526-912
12.	Lynda Isaman	Box 1197 Dolores, CO	303 882-40
13.	Dennis Maly	Box 1077 Dolores, CO	
14.	Jack Gordon	Box 1370 Pkr. 17	85211-1370
15.	Lucinda Wayne	Box 415 Ramah NM	783-4780
16.	Josephine Curio	Box 4 Pinehill, N. Mexico	
17.	Sherry Swafford	P.O. Box 110536 Anchorage, Ak	99511
18.	Emi Bryan	PO Box Zuni N.M.	87327
19.	Joyce Rodriguez	PO Box 66 Ramah NM	873
20.	Hoya Aloni	Box 10 Zuni NM	87327

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Sandra Eriacho	PO Box 243 Ramah	785-522/
2.	Ethan Benjamin	Po Box 467 Zuni	782-2706
3.	Lisa de St. Croix	P.O. Box 417 Zuni NM	782 2730
4.	Caroline Wood	PO Box 431 Ramah, New	783-423
5.	Billy Wood	P.O Box [illegible] Ramah, NM	783-423
6.	Collie Wood	PO Box 431 Ramah NM	783-423
7.	Clinton Wood	PO Box 431 Ramah NM	783-423
8.	William Lockwood	PO Box 332 Pine Hill	775 32
9.	Michael Eriacho	Box 189. Ramah	8732
10.	Jerry Wayne	Box 164 Ramah	8732
11.	Jessie Blue Horse	Box # 1084 Hannah	87321
12.	Michael Blackgirl	126. Ramah	3
13.	Randolph Beans	Zuni, N.M.	87327
14.	Freddie Lee	PO. Box 23, Pine Hill, N. Mex	
15.	B. Bayling	11201 Lomas NE #24 Alb	N.M 871
16.	Holly Leatherman	11201 Lomas NE #34 Albq	N.M. 8711
17.	Arthur Cruz	P.O. Box 366. Zuni Pueblo NM	87049
18.	Lucinda Lee	Box 52 Ramah, NM 87321	4826
19.	Dorothy M. Duggan	PO Box 515 Ramah N.M.	87112
20.	Effie Bowannie	PO Box 505 Ramah, NM	

Property in Pine Hill

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	JED ANDERSEN	Rt 2 BOX 29 RAMAH	-775-328
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	Rt 2 PO Box 22	Ramah 873
4.	[illegible]	Timberlake Ranch	Ramah
5.	[illegible]	Timberlake Ranch	Ramah
6.	[illegible]	Rt 2 Box 14	Ramah
7.	[illegible]	260 Jason Rd Los Lunas	NM 87031
8.	[illegible]	824 Coldland L.L.	NM 87031
9.	[illegible]	PO Box 171	Pine Hill
10.	[illegible]	PO Box 333	Pine Hill 8735
11.	[illegible]	Timberlake Ranch	602-83[illegible] 6241
12.	Charles S. Venable	Pine Meadows #291 292	505-884-1349
13.	[illegible]	Pine Meadows 3rd	325-293-8458
14.	[illegible]	1107 Excelsior Rd Evergreen CO 80439	303-526-9123
15.	REYNALDO MONTOYA	PO BOX 767 RAMAH New Mexico	87[illegible]
16.	[illegible]	PO 515	Ramah NM
17.	Dr. R. [illegible]	P.O. Box 467	Ramah NM 87321
18.	[illegible]	228 Zuma Loma St NE	Albuq NM 87123
19.	[illegible]	8825 ZUMA LOMA 87122	Albuq NM 87123
20.	Carol J. Lemon	1859 Mario St NE Alb. NM 87112	505-247-1221

MW-0217

NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	(Robert Tighe)	920 Gold SW Albuquerque 87102	843-8761
2.	[illegible]	11800 Montgomery, NE 87111	296-3036
3.	[illegible]	1511 Louise, Apt. B	Alb, NM
4.	[illegible]	4349 20th St San Francisco CA	415-285-2975
5.	[illegible]	625 Indian School NE #A38 Alb. 87110	
6.	MIRA LOUDA MULLEN		
7.	[illegible]	7214 Garfield SE ALBQ 87106	2552737
8.	[illegible]	1520 Ind. Sch. Rd NW Alb 87104	8247-0822
9.	STEPHANIE MORALES	1500 Ind. Sch. Rd. N.W.	Alb 87104
10.	[illegible]	4321 Solled-o NE #14 ABQ	87109
11.	[illegible]	517 Vermont NE #2 ABQ	87108
12.	[illegible]	1225 Mesquite NW #A	ABQ 87107
13.	[illegible]	PO Box 46676	ABQ 87196
14.	Conrad Lee Tiron	PO BOX 46073	Albuquerque 87196
15.	[illegible]	1744 Richmond Dr NE	Albuquerque, NM 87106
16.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 921	Paguate, NM 87040
17.	[illegible]	Box 426, Casa Blanca,	NM 87007
18.	[illegible]	1204 Cedarwood Pk. NE, #4,	ABQ, NM 87112
19.	[illegible]	189 Vista A Ct. NE	ALB NM 87123
20.	[illegible]	10700 Cochiti SE Sp #1	ABQ NM 8712[illegible]

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Barbara Tenorio	1208-L Nakomis NE	292-1045
2.	Cameron & Beith	300 [illegible] Alb NM	275-2430
3.	Steve Schein	1224 Princeton NE Alb NM 87106	260-165
4.	Kathryn Humphrey	516 Coal Ave SE Apt A Alb NM 87169	
5.	[illegible]	125 [illegible] Alb NM 87107	345 325
6.	DENNIS LIBERRY	125 GREEN VALLEY RD NW, 87107	345326
7.	Kathy Sackett	300 Osuna Place SE Alb NM 87123	293-
8.	Margie Brietto	10733 Downs Park NE A-1087123	299-5707
9.	Christine Eulare	2905 Valencia NE Alb 87110	883-771
10.	James Barnett	100 Bagnet Dr Bosque Farms NM 87068	869-41
11.	Sandy Fitzhugh	310 Vassar Roswell NM 88201	623-1388
12.	Linda Terry	314½ Edith SE, Alb. N.M. 87102	247-7717
13.	Susan McClees	403 San Felipe Albuquerque NM	
14.	Walter Fore	Po Box 467 Zuni, NM 87327	782-9
15.	[illegible]	PO Box 467 Zuni NM 87327	782-5
16.	Mary Holton	2519 Pan American Circle Alb NM 87121	873-486
17.	Rosario Segura	General Delivery Corrales, NMex 87516	638
18.	Kathleen Brandenburg	Gen. Del Corrales, NMex 87516	638-
19.	Bob [illegible]	P.O. Box 1844 Rio Rancho NM 87124	994-4
20.	Anne L Tighe	920 Gold Ave SW Alb. NM 87102	843-876

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Jena Buck	Box 551, Ramah, NM	775-3271
2.	Lela Goldsmith	P.O. Box 272 - Pine Hill	775-3271
3.	Bonnie Coho	PO Box 104 Pinehill, NM	775-3272
4.	Nina Martine	P.O. Box 24 Ramah NM	775-32
5.	Geraldine Dillon	P.O Box 191 Ramah NM 87321	775
6.	Flora Martine	Box 98 Pinehill NM 87357	3
7.	DR Tom Meagher	Gen Del Pine Hill NM. 87020	
8.	[illegible]	Box 262 Ramah NM 87321	
9.	Nancy D. Mitchell	Box 81 Ramah, NM 87321	
10.	Cynthia Anderson	Box 100 Ramah NM 87321	
11.	Janice Antonio Box 11	Pine Hill NM 87357	
12.	Kathryn Gallagher	Box 64 Ramah N.M. 87321	
13.	Lori Cisneros	The Back Forty" Star Ridge 71.124.576-0	
14.	Louise Martine P.O. Box #167 - Ramah, N.M. 87321		
15.	Henry Miller	Po Box 93 Ramah NM 87321	
16.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 382 Ramah NM 87321	
17.	Rural Electric Pinehill Trust	Pine Hill NM	
18.	John Colleen, P.O. Box 115, Pine Hill, N.M. 87357		
19.	[illegible], P.O. Box 454, Ramah, NM 87321		
20.	Silvia R. Brown P.O. Box 224 Pine Hill N. M.		

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Mae Chatto	Box 152, Pine Hill	775-3256
2.	Rachel Andrews	Box 184 Pine Hill	775-3637
3.	Rose Barry	Box 591, Ramah NM	783-4670
4.	Rose Thompson	Box 133, Pine Hill, NM	786-4794
5.	James Brown	Box 87, Ramah N.M 87321	775-32
6.		Box 82 Pine Hill NM 87357	775-3655
7.		Box 267 Pine Hill, N.M 87357	
8.	Mapel	Box 125, Pine Hill NM 87357	
9.	Glennetta Jake	Box 302, Pine Hill, NM 87357	
10.	Rebecca Barcan	Box 42, Pine Hill, NM 8735	
11.	Rose Begay	Box 68 Pine Hill NM 87357	
12.	Donald Houck	POBox 36 Pine Hill NM 87387	
13.	Linda Koelbel	P O Box 208 Pine Hill NM 8735	
14.	Leroy Arcuri	P.O. Box 87 Ramah, N.M 87	
15.	Helen Cata	Box 179 Pine Hill	775-3321
16.	Becky Martinez	PO Box 57 Pine Hill, NM 87357	775-3
17.	Susan Carter, RPh	Pine Hill Clinic P.O. Box 310, Pine Hill, NM	775-3271
18.	Jan Baker	P.O. Box #217 Pine Hill, NM 87357	775-3
19.	P Randolph	P/O Box 332 Ramah NM 87321	
20.	Lorie Nez	PO Box 167 Ramah N.M 8732	

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Mara A. Hoffman	United States Ranch - McKinley County, 7-8-6	505-851-6636
2.	Lyndi Lewis	Box 711 Ramah NM	783-4755
3.	Cheryl Hatty	Box 737 Ramah, NM Timberlake Ranch	783-47
4.	Julia Laudio	P.O Box 724 RAMAH N.M. 87321 (Lisa Nez TO El Morro)	783 484
5.	Wayne Lee	P.O. Box 982 RAMAH NM 87321	
6.	Leland P. Bond	P.O Box 210 Ramah, N.M. 87321	
7.	Tom Dan Hoke	P.O. Box 884 Ramah NM 87321	
8.	Tonya Neidhardt	P.O. Box 263 Ramah NM. 87321	
9.	John Carter-Cliff	Box 276 Ramah, NM 87321	
10.	Luella Clawson	Box 103 Ramah NM	783-
11.	Ellen Padgett	P.O. Box 277 Ramah, N.M. 87321	452
12.	Lynnea Moore	P.O. Box 594 Ramah N.M 87321 - Timberlake	
13.	Mary Peterson	P.O. Box 313 Ramah NM 87321 Pinehill	
14.	Derek Bond	Box 5 Ramah NM 87321	783-45
15.	Mary Thornburg	P.O. Box 134 Ramah, N.M. 87321	Timber Lake Ranch
16.	Justus Baumann	P.O. Box 565 Ramah N.M. 87321	Timber Ranch
17.	Vera H. Baumann	P.O. Box 565 Ramah N.M 87321	Timberlake Ranch
18.	Clevan H. Cox	Box 513 Ramah NM 87321	
19.		Box 28 Pine Hill, NM 8735	
20.	Matthew E. Kupfer	P.O. Box 255, Pine Hill, N.M. 87357	

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Robert Dalan	POB 70 Zuni NM	505-783-4692
2.	Michael A McMann	P.O. Box 367 RAMAH NM	505 783 4367
3.	Connie Wauneka	PO Box 578 Ramah	505 783-47
4.	Chas C Lasley	PO Box 464 Ramah NM	505-783-4
5.	Andrew Wilson	PO Box 81 Ramah NM	(505) 783-4704
6.	Tina Galyon	4816 Haines NE 87110	(505)260-1436
7.		Po. Box 737 RAMAH. NM	505-783 4758
8.		P.O. Box 2503 LAS LUNAS	
9.	Bill Murray	P.O. Box 114 Ramah NM 87321	
10.	Carolyn Murray	P.O. Box 114 Ramah NM 87321	
11.	Sarah Myers	PO Box 445 Ramah NM 87321	
12.	Robert Myers	" " " " " "	
13.	Jerd Ashley	P.O Box # 424 Ramah N.M. 87321	
14.	Merthy Allen	P.O. Box 424 Ramah New Mex	
15.	Mabel Ashley	P.O. Box 424 Ramah NM 8732	
16.	L.L. Bailey	POB 464 Ramah NM 87321	
17.	Joann Morrow	P.O. BOX 486 Ramah N.M. 873	
18.	Gayle E. Morgan	P.O.B. 486 RAMAH N.M. 8732	
19.	Kathleen McDermit Wilson	PO Box 81 Ramah N.M. 87321	
20.	Ruth Lee Bond	P.O. Box 484 Ramah N.M 87321	

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Jacqueline G. Allen	P.O. Box 369 Ramah, NM	783-4786
2.	John P Allen	P.O. Box 369 RAMAH NM	7834786
3.	Deanna M. Abeyta	P.O. Box 369 Ramah NM	783-4786
4.	Amy Allen	PO Box 369 Ramah NM	783-4786
5.	Julie Gibbons	PO Box 436 Ramah NM	783-4639
6.	Edward Hammerly-Lizard	Box 576 Ramah, NM	783-4804
7.	Bill Thiessen	Box 668 Ramah NM	87321
8.	Kathy Stevenson	Box 755 Ramah, N.M.	87321
9.	Elizabeth Lewis	Box 248 Ramah N.M.	87321
10.	Lorene Mora	Box 905 Ramah NM	87321
11.	Sherri Morrow	Box 854 Ramah NM	87321
12.	Dangraina K Davis	Box 387 Ramah NM	87321
13.	Linda L. Bond	Box 394 Ramah, NM	87321
14.	Wesley A. Kuka	Box 907 Ramah, N.M.	87321
15.	Debra K Boyd	Box 271 Ramah, N.M.	87321
16.	Lynda S Lewis	Box 457 Ramah NM	87321
17.	George Malaya	Box 762 Ramah N.M.	87321
18.	Howard Bond	Box 113 Ramah NM	87321
19.	Alvin Garcia	Box 640 Ramah NM	87321
20.	Lucy Wayne	Box 415 Ramah, N.M.	87321

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	K. Bruce Clarke	744 Washington Grants	505-287-4901
2.	OLIVER W. NELSON	P.O. Box 520 Grants	505-287-
3.	Shane Roberts	Box 7061 Grants	505-287-5125
4.	Raymond Shucavage	1209 4th St. GRANTS	505-285
5.	Louis Garcia	608 Broadway Ave. Grants N. Mexico	
6.	Jean Bell	601 Iowood Ave. Grants, New Mexico	
7.	Helen B. Bell	601 Iowood Ave Grants, NM	
8.	Syd Baker	1612 Francisco Grants N. M. 50528	
9.	Ruth Baker	1612 Francisco Grants N Mexico 87020	
10.	Eugene Senn	214 Hanna Grants N Mex	
11.	Richard Hinton	1613 Chaco GRANTS, New Mexico	
12.	EDWARD J. GOGUEN	825 KINGMAN GRANTS NM	
13.	Bernice Myers	1408 Del Norte Blvd Grants, N. M.	
14.	Sybil Cornette	1734 Del Norte Grants, NM 87020	505-287-4
15.	Dorothy B. Trujillo	320 W. Sugar Grants, N M 870	
16.	Rosa's Rocky	San Rafael N M	
17.	Brenda Gonzales	P.O. Box 1625 Grants N.M.	287-2
18.	Marian S. Miera	P.O. Box 158 San Rafael, N.M. 87051	287-24
19.	Margie Pena	804 Chaco Grants NM 87020	
20.	Connie Gibbs	P.O. Box 2714 Milan, NM	

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	James W. Yost	Rt 2 Box 44, El Morro, NM 87321	(505) 783-
2.	Wilhelmina K. Yost	Rt 2 Box 44 El Morro, NM 87321	(505) 783-46
3.	Robert L. Gilmore Sr	PO Box 273, Ramah, NM 87321	
4.	Alice Gilmore	Box 273, Ramah, NM 87321	
5.	Clinton (Mike) Vaughn	HC 61, Box 5220 RAMAH, NM 87321	
6.	Anny T. Adhead	334 OSO RIDGE RT.	783-4618
7.	Charles R Robbins	337 Oso Ridge Rt Grants	87020
8.	Alicia D Robbins	337 Oso Ridge Rt Grants	87020
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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Matthew Kohn	534 Juniper Dr SF NM	988-4604 989-8052
2.	Mike Bates	427 Bowen Pittsburgh, PA	
3.	Vicki McDonough	10288 Crestone Littleton Co	863-8443
4.	HB Vigil	1588½ Cerro Gordo Rd, SF, NM 87501	505 983-22
5.	Lawrence F. Kie	Laguna NM	552-6001
6.	Amanda Ortiz	Box 35 Laguna NM 87026	
7.	Charlotte B Dello	9 Chapel St. W.S. RI.	401-397-43
8.	Joseph F Dello	9 Chapel St W.S. RI	401-397-431
9.	Daniel Hamilton	1695 Murray Lp Bosque Farms NM	869-08
10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11.	Deanna C Anderson	959 Meiga ST. Rochester N.Y.	14
12.	EMILY ANDERSON	Box 173, RT. 102 Glover, VT	05839
13.	Phyllis Goar	1490 Lillie Dr, Bosque Farms, N.M	869-233 87068
14.	[illegible]	[illegible]	869-2939
15.	Diane Sibasic	5857 S. Major Chicago, Illinois	60632.
16.	Sean O'Connell	7401 San Pedro #80	856-5641
17.	Melda A Brink	Stanhope, Iowa	515-826-3592
18.	Donna Ortiz	P.O. Box 286 Ramah, NM	87321 505-783-2866
19.	Chris Ortiz	Albuquerque, NM	87120 898 06
20.			

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Keith A Williams	PO Box 673 Ramah NM	87321
2.	Arnold Sorrin	Candy Kitchen Ranch	
3.	Jane Sorrin	Candy Kitchen Ranch	
4.	Jerry H Sims	CANDY KITCHEN RANCH	
5.	R. Patricia Sims	Candy Kitchen Ranch	
6.	Hilton Sims	P.O. Box 252 RAMAH N.M.	87321
7.	Ray Aragon	po Box 217 Ramah, NM.	87321
8.	Mary Jane Jones	PO Box 39 San Rafael NM	87051
9.	Sarah Cody	1182 Tovar Trl #35 Flag, AZ	86001 (602)525-9
10.	Emma Clarke	Box #357 Pinehill, NM.	87357-0357
11.	Dennis Wisenberg	pos 16300	SFC 87506
12.	Charlotte V. Thiel	Pine Meadow Ranches	P.O. Box 857 Ramah, N.M. 873
13.	Robert R. Mills	Pine Meadows.	P.O. Box 357 Ramah NM 8732
14.	Denver Dixon	Box 465	Grants NM 87020
15.	Jeffrey Scott Jones & Jill Ann Jones	P.O. Box 395	San Rafael NM 87051
16.	Richard Jones	800 Oso Ridge Rt	Grants, NM. 87020
17.	Diane Pleasant	1710 Chico	Grants NM
18.	Don Pleasant	1710 Chico	Grants, N.M.
19.	Wayne Dipton	PO B 339	Ramah, N M
20.	Aaron Tso	POB 223	Acoma NM

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	[illegible] Colas	Box [illegible] Ramah NM	8755-3221
2.	Sandra McCollam	P.O. Box 2544 Ruidoso N.M.	257-422
3.	Teresa Mena	P.O. Box 97 Pinehill	775-323
4.	Ramsey Harrison	PO Box 95	775-3236
5.	Julius & Gloria Nellor Boys	P.O. Box 642 Ramah, N.M.	8
6.	[illegible]	PO Box 187 Ramah, N. Mex.	
7.	[illegible]	Box 71, H. Wingate, NM. 87316	
8.	Arleen Kaypoo	P.O. Box 336 Pinehill, NM 87357	
9.	Michael Bandy	Po Box 212 Pine Hill NM 8735	
10.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 215 Ramah NM	
11.	[illegible]	Box 215 Ramah N.M.	
12.	[illegible]	Box 885 Ramah N.M.	
13.	Naomi Bacon	Box 374 Pinehill, N.M.	
14.	Grace Kellogg	Box 866 Ramah, N Mex	
15.	Edison A Vann	Box 178 Pinehill	
16.	Don Quan	Rt 2 Box 38 Ramah	
17.	Jocelyn Louis	Box #944 Zuni N.M. 87327	
18.	William Louis	P.O.B. #944 Zuni N. Mex 87327	
19.	Deborah Labahe	P.O. Box 114 Ramah Mex 8732	
20.	Ronald Rino		

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	EVAN H. BOWMAN	HC-61, Box 6015, RAMAH, N.M.	783-4588
2.	Clara M Bowman	HC-61-Box 5015 RAMAH, NM	783-4588
3.	[illegible]	1111 Oso Ridge Rt. Grants	783-4747
4.	[illegible]	Box 37 Ramah NM	783-4243
5.	[illegible]	481 Oso Ridge Grants NM	783-4786
6.	[illegible]	481 Oso Ridge Rt Grants	
7.	[illegible]	HC-61, Box 5011, Ramah, NM 87321	
8.	[illegible]	HC-61, Box 5011, RAMAH, NM 87321	
9.	Christine M Garcia	Box 134 Ramah, New Mex.	87321
10.	Kristin Kaye	Pine Hill, NM 87321	
11.	Elizabeth Crawford	3534 Anderson SE A16 NM	256-1646
12.	[illegible]	HC 6 Box 39A Ramah NM 87321	775-3343
13.	Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Tracey Jr.	P.O. Box 331 Ramah, NM 87321	
14.	[illegible]	Po Box 271 Pine Hill NM	
15.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 271 Pine Hill N.M.	
16.	[illegible]	HC 61 Nichols Rd. Tijeras NM 87059	281-4
17.	[illegible]	Rt 2 Box 43 Ramah, NM 87321	783-4766
18.	[illegible]	Ramah 8732	
19.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1163 87321	
20.	Mr. & Mrs. Allen E. King	Oso Ridge Rt. Box 100 Grants, NM 87020	783-4770

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Dorothy Rucca	Box 446 Ramah, NM	none
2.	James M Rose	p.o box 669 Zuni NM	none
3.	Julie Beaver	P.O. Box 53 Pine Hill, NM	none
4.	Curtis Eucsko	Box 634 Ramah NM	none
5.	Barbara Jake	Box 301, Ramah, NM	none
6.	Louise Masin	Box 311, Ramah, NM	none
7.	Jared Talley	Box 72 Pine Hill NM	775-3622
8.	Daisy Cobo	Box Pine Hill N.M.	
9.	Dixie L. Reese	P.O. Box 895 Ramah NM	783 4600
10.	Dustin Zigga	PO Box 74 Pine Hill NM	775-3632
11.	DANIEL Coyle	USDA Ice Cave Grants	783 4551
12.	Betty & Bessy	Box 225 Ramah NM	
13.	Irvin L. Jones	P.O. Box 223 Pine Hill N.M.	783 4812
14.	Heather Tachtrop	P.O. Box 89 Pine Hill	775-3593
15.	Paul A. Tachtrop	P.O. Box 89 Pine Hill	775-3593
16.	Jerome & Eva Aragon	PO Box 320 Pine Hill	775-3335
17.	Janet A. Turner	PO Box 91 Pine Hill NM	775-3584
18.	Kurt Andersen	PO Box 160 RAMAH NM	775-3597
19.	Jeanette Peker	P.O. Box 31 Pine Hill, NM	775-350,
20.	Timothy Brown	P.O. Box 224, Pine Hill, NM	775-3577

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Priscilla B. Masin	Box 114 Ramah	none
2.	Janice Cowboy	Box 114 Ramah	775-3391
3.	Alice James	POB 186 Pinehill	" 3534
4.	Drew A. Gorham	PO Box 884 Ramah	775-3697
5.	Fred Cobo	P.O. Box 143 Pine Hill	775-3332
6.	Timothy Masin	Box 653 Ramah	783-4258
7.	Theresa Seaman	Box 305 Pine Hill	775-8642
8.	Rebekah H. McCurtain	Box 13 Pine Hill	none
9.	Mary G. Marcus	Box 171 Ramah NM	775-3380
10.	Bonnie Booth	948 Sage St. Gallup	257-2857
11.		PO Box 97 Pine Hill	775-3321
12.	Irene Henry	Box 75 Pinehill	775-3256
13.	Vera Beard	Box 298 Pine Hill	775-3356
14.	Cyndi Munger	Box 44 Pine Hill, NM	775-3256
15.	Ronald B. Tenny	Box 276 Pine Hill, NM	775-3327
16.	Elsie Wilson	Box 442, Ramah, NM	775-3388
17.	Mary Bowman	Box 99 Pine Hill	
18.	Jimmie R. Begay	Box 207 Ramah, NM.	
19.	Bertha Pino	Box 86 Pine Hill, NM	87357
20.	Mary Tate-Hammon	Box 274 Pine Hill, NM	87357

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Phillip Suttle	P.O. Box 882 - Ramah, NM.	
2.	William Burke	PO Box 761 RAMAH NM 87321	775 3320
3.	Adrianna Chee	D. E. [illegible]	7735
4.	Martha Garcia	P.O. Box 15 Pine Hill 87357	
5.	Katie C. Garcia	" " " "	
6.	Russell Bo Cole	PO Box 220 Zuni 87327	
7.	Judy James	Box 145 Ramah 87321	
8.	Edith Hanks	Box #155 Ramah, N. Mex	
9.	Garrett Jim	Box #134 Ramah, N. Mex	
10.	Lola Cooke	Box 86 Pine Hill NM 87357	
11.	Patty Pete Guidry	#52 Cho Chin Cho Timberlake Ranch Ramah NM 87	
12.	Erin A. Guidry	#52 Cho Chin Cho Timberlake Ranch Ramah NM 873	
13.	Yvette Cole	#51 Cho Chin Cho, Timberlake Ranch, Ramah, NM 8	
14.	Bo Mc	P.O Box 761 Ramah NM - 87321	
15.	Jack Cole	390 Oso Ridge Rt. Grants N.M. 87020	
16.	Joyce Cole	390 Oso Ridge Rt Grants NM 87020	
17.	[illegible]	12800 ICE CAVE RD GRANTS NM 87020	
18.	Eldean Eriacho	PO Box #151 Ramah, NM 87321	
19.	Kenneth L. Eriacho	PO Box #757 Ramah NM 87321	
20.	Gary E. Dike	RT2 Box 40 G Ramah, N.M. 87321	775-3543

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Francisco Cristina PASCAWITS	PINE HILL P.O. BOX 58	7834705
2.	Steve Paisano	P.O. Box 724 RAMAH 87321	783-4848
3.	Bud Bruce	HCR 61 Box 32 Ramah 87321	775-3500
4.	Charles Phallen	Box 546 Ramah, N.M. 87321	
5.	Samuel D. Wauneka	P.O. Box 248 PINEHILL	775-3552
6.	Francine Wauneka	P.O Box 248 Pinehill 87357	
7.	Susan Hendrick	RT 2 Box 40-D Ramah, NM 87321	
8.	Mike Hendrick	RT 2 Box 40 D Ramah, NM 87321	
9.	Carol Frederick	6667 S. Warner A.V. Az. 85220	(602) 983-6523
10.	Jerry R. Twinam Jr.	6667 S. WARNER AV AZ 85220	
11.	Dawn Reinhart	HC 61 Box 4813 Ramah NM 87321	(505) 783-4559
12.	Mary Ann McBeath	Po Box 246 PINE HILL NM 87357	505-775-3587
13.	Greg Wm McBeath	Po Box 246 Pine Hill NM 87357	775-3587
14.	Margaret A. Brown	RT 2 Box 44 Ramah, NM 87321	783-4554
15.	M. Flying Horse	P.O. Box 882 Ramah, NM 87321	775-3361
16.	Eleanor Whitson	P.O Box #265 Ramah, N.M. 87321	
17.	Susan Tsosie	#3 Lobo Canyon Rd Candy Kitchen NM	
18.	Donna Suttle	PO Box 882 Ramah, NM 87321	775-3361
19.	Tonya Reinhardt	P.O Box 666 Ramah N.M.	
20.	Jeff Reinhart	P.O. Box 666 Ramah N.M.	

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Dick Bartell	Here Same	
2.	Silvestre Miranda	Box 783 Grants NM 87020	
3.	Lena Enache	Po Box 703 Ramah, NM 87321	
4.	(Dave Malkin)	Box 520 Ramah 87321	
5.	Leon Roe	Box 172 Pine Hill, N.m 87357	
6.	Norma Davis	336 Oso Ridge Grants N.M. 87020	
7.	Gilbert Davis	336 Oso Ridge Grants N.M. 87020	
8.	Sylvia Nez	622 Ramah NM	
9.	Eva Marie	PO Box 233 Ramah, N.M. 87321	
10.	Sarah Cidek	P.O. Box 14 Pine Hill NM 87357	
11.	Robert A Cidek	P.O. Box 14 Pine Hill NM "	
12.	Ollie Crockett	P.O. Box 40 Rt-2 Ramah	
13.	Mary Kay	Box 57 Pine Hill, NM 87357	
14.	Sharon Garcia	1131 mt. Taylor #213 Grants, N.M. 8702	
15.	Lucille Abeita	Box 139 Ramah, NM 87321	
16.	Clyde J Boudreaux	PO Box 811 RAMAH N.MEX. 87321	
17.	Marianna Espy	P.O. Box 571 Ramah, NM 87321	
18.	Kenneth Morris	P.O. Box 503, Ramah, NM. 87321	
19.	Alberta Begay	Box 482, Ramah, NM 87321	
20.	Sandie	Rt 2 Box 45 Ramah N.M 87321	

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Sharon Carter-Nash	Box 276 Ramah NM	783-4528
2.	Pat Mott	Box 141 Pine Hill, NM 775 333	
3.	Lora Tapahe	P.O Box 69 Pine Hill, NM 775-43	
4.	Ben Griego	" " "	
5.	Margaret Merrill	Box 700 Ramah, NM	783-430
6.	Eddie Merrill	Box 700 Ramah, NM	783-430
7.	Carol G. Smith	Box 564 Ramah, NM	775-36
8.	Clara Gabe	Box 54 Twin Hill, N.M. 87357	
9.	Quinnie Gabe	Box 269 Ramah, N.M. 87357	
10.	William Yazzie	Box 177 Ramah N.M. "	
11.	Kimberly Yazzie	Po Box 813 Ramah, NM 87357	
12.	Melvin & Kelly	P.O. Box 96 Pine Hill NM 87357	
13.	Neil & Betsy Bartell	4805 Buchanan SE Alb. NM. 87108	
14.	Dennis Johnson (SANDRA ROYEC)	Pine meadows lot 218 & 219	
15.	Dennis Turley	HCR2 Box 63 Ramah NM 87321	
16.	Patsy Turley	HCR Box 63 Ramah N.M. 732	
17.	Frances Bates	HCR Box 63 Ramah N.M. 87321	
18.	Elsie Tapia By R.T.	HCR Box 63 Ramah N.M. 87321	
19.	Roberta Lewis	P.O. Box 337 NCS 758-4155	
20.	Dan Stevis	Box #134, Ramah, N.Mex. 87321	

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Jana L. Romero	P.O. Box 533 Ramah NM	775-3279
2.	Rudy Romero	P.O. Box 533 RAMAH (KANDY KATRINA)	775-3279
3.	Alan Marie	PO Box 197 Ramah, NM 787-	9253
4.	(Joe ALONZO)	P.O. Box 126 Ramah NM 87321	
5.	(TOM S. MONZO)	P.O. Box 125 Ramah N.M. 87321	
6.	Sharon Lowe	Star Route Fence Lake NM 87315	
7.	Sarah E. May	Star Route Ranch Fence Lake, NM 87315	783-4698
8.	Sarah Maria C	PO Box 372, Ramah, NM 87321	
9.	Bill Kellogg	P.O. Box 866 RAMAH N.M. 87321	
10.	Corey Romero	P.O. 715 Ramah NM. 87321	
11.	Bonnie Cayo	P.O. Box 183 Ramah, NM 87321	
12.	Gaylord Smith	Rte 2 Box 45 Ramah NM 87321	
13.	Ray McKee	P.O. Box 1061 Zuni-Rte 1008 Oso Ridge AZ 53	
14.	Maria Markey	P.O. Box 128 Pine Hill, NM 87357	
15.	Jackie Williams	P.O. Box 243, Pine Hill, NM 87357	
16.	Anna Mae Pino	P.O. Box 336, Ramah, NM 87321	
17.	Leo J. Pino	P.O. Box 336 Ramah, NM 87321	
18.	Jack Crain Jr.	P.O. Box 274 Pine Hill NM, 87357	
19.	Hope Bob	Box 1061 Ramah NM 87321	
20.		Box 6 Pine Hill NM 87357	

EL MORRO RV PARK
RT. 2 BOX 44
EL MORRO, NM 87321
(505) 783-4612

32 43

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Nancy Goldtooth	P.O. Box 157 Pine Hill, N.M. 87357	
2.	Hudson Fenner	P.O. Box 157 Pine Hill, NM 87357	
3.	[illegible]	PO Box 3403 Milan, NM	
4.	[illegible]	PO Box 3403 Milan, N.M.	
5.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 432 Grants, NM 87020	
6.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 2373 Gallup NM 87301	
7.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gallup NM 87301	
8.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gallup NM 87301	
9.	[illegible]	1715 W Hwy 66 Gallup NM 87301	
10.	Ronda Foye	1715 W Hwy 66 Gallup NM 87301	
11.	Tommy Wright	PO Box 273 Pine Hill N.M. 87357	
12.	Bonnie Rose	P.O. Box 273 Pine Hill NM 87357	
13.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1370 Apache Jct. AZ. 85217	
14.	Alice M. Smith	P.O. Box 4634 Apache Jct AZ 85278	
15.	Charles K. Perrilla	Po Box 4634 A-J.	
16.	[illegible]	[illegible] NMEX	
17.	Martha Bill McCall	7655 N Dove Valley Dr Tucson 602/682-8376	
18.	Mark Aye	3201 University Blvd SE Albuquerque NM 87106 (505) 224-9563	
19.			
20.			

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	MIKE FOSCO	P.O Box 7517, ALB. NM 87194	247-058
2.	SHARON Deemer	PO Box 305 Pine Hill, N. M.	—
3.	BRUCE + PAT JOURNEAY	PO BOX 1116 LYONS, COLO 303823511	
4.	McCallister M. Chischilly	Po Box 898 Ramah N.M. 87321	
5.	Johnny Henio Jr	P.O. Box 155 Ramah N.M. 87321	
6.	NORLENE BEAKER	3913 INCA NE ALBUQ. NM 87111	
7.	Charly Bullock	338 Oso Ridge #8 Grants, NM 87020	
8.	Cathy Bullock	338 Oso Ridge #8 Grants, NM 87020	
9.	MARIAN & KENNETH ZYLSKI	953 EASTRIDGE DRIVE ALBQ NM 87123	
10.	Dessie Davis	Box 542 Ramah	
11.	B. Wallstrom	21225 Nashville Rd. Chatsworth Ca	
12.	Linda K. Bergh	P.O. Box 735 Ramah NM 8732	
13.	Mari Pattison	P.O. Box 735 Ramah NM 87321	
14.	Sara J. Larkins	308 Paseo de la Playa Redondo Bch, Ca 90277	
15.	Pamela C. Stuppacher	598 Innovation Road - Petrolia, CA 95558	
16.	True Heitz	1700 McAndrew Rd. Ojai, Ca 93023	
17.	Elaine Kendrick	7072 Mammoth St, Ut. CA 93003	
18.			
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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Betty K. Street	Box 231, Pinehill, N Mex	783-4398
2.	Ida Steinhauser	Box 138 Ramah, NM	843-9561
3.	Lena Beaver	Box 178 Pinehill, N.M	—
4.	NATHAN M. ADAMS	RT 2 Box 43	783-4762
5.	Jim Koelbel	Lot 208 Pinehill N. Mex	783-4515
6.	Kay Peterson	B 810 RAMAH NM 87321	
7.	John Colbert	Box 115 Pine Hill, N.M. 87357	
8.	James Martin	Box 251 Bluewater Vill	876-2973
9.	Lois Saunders	Box 3614 Milan NM	
10.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 793 Grants	287-3[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	[illegible]	287-3035
12.	[illegible]	Box 197 Ramah NM 8732[illegible]	
13.	[illegible]	Box 113 [illegible] NM (Cibola) 552-6696	
14.	[illegible]	HC 61 Box 13 RAMAH N.M 87321	
15.	Estelle Miller	Box 93 Ramah	
16.	Cathy Kalberg	HC61 Box 5029 Ramah 87321	
17.	[illegible]	HC 61 Box 5009 RAMAH 87321	
18.	Mr & Mrs Alfredo Rodarte	1700 N. Hill Granite	
19.	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~	
20.			

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	[illegible]	PO Box 135 Richfill NM	87321
2.	[illegible]	P.O. 75 Ramah	87321
3.	[illegible]	P.O. 142 Ramah	87321
4.	[illegible]	Box 300 Prewitt	87045 N.M.
5.	JAMES CARSON	380 oso Ridge Rd.	GRANTS, NM 87020
6.	Michael Pyle	380 OsoRidge Rd	Grants, NM 87020
7.	[illegible]	Rt 2 Box 28	Ramah NM 87321
8.	[illegible]	Box # 8	Ramah NM 87321
9.	[illegible]	Candy Kitchen	Albuq 8711-
10.	[illegible]	Candy Kitchen (1087 CLAREMONT NE)	
11.	[illegible]	P O. Box 724 Ramah	
12.	[illegible]	PO Box 55 Pine Hill, NM. 87321	
13.	Steven Garcia	PO Box 55 Pine Hill NM 87357	
14.	Edith Garcia	PO Box 409 Ramah NM. 87321	
15.	[illegible]	Box 1804 Gallup N. Mex. 87305	
16.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1804 - Gallup, N. Mex. 87305	
17.	[illegible]	Box 34 Pine Hill NM	87357
18.	[illegible]	Box 34 Pine Hill N. Mex	87357
19.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 568 [illegible] NM	87049
20.	[illegible]	P.O. Box Ramah, N. Mex.	

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	[illegible]	Box 715 Ramah Home is 55 miles Mullen Highway 53	783-4698
2.	[illegible]	Box 263, Pinehill	775-3316
3.	[illegible]	Box 654, Ramah	—
4.	[illegible]	Ramah N.M.	—
5.	[illegible]	Box 73 Pine Hill	775-3661
6.	[illegible]	Box [illegible] Pine Hill	—
7.	[illegible]	Box 418, Ramah	775-3380
8.	[illegible]	Box 119 Pine Hill	work # 775-3343
9.	[illegible]	Box 211 Ramah	work 775-3555
10.	[illegible]	Box 855 Ramah	783-4737
11.	[illegible]	Box 155 Ramah, NM	775-3285
12.	[illegible]	Box #132 Pine Hill, NM	775-3285
13.	[illegible]	Box # 720 RAMAH NM	775-3285
14.	[illegible]	Box 203 Fairmont MN	
15.	[illegible]	Box 1273 Zuni	—
16.	[illegible]	Box 445 Ramah NM	
17.	[illegible]	Box 233 Pine Hill NM	
18.	[illegible]	Box 751 Pinehill NM	—
19.	[illegible]	Box #85 Ramah, NM	87321
20.	[illegible]	Box 398 Ramah, NM	87321 —

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

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	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	[illegible]	2 [illegible] Ranches	none
2.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 1808, [illegible]	none
3.	[illegible]	1025 1st Gallup NM	[illegible] 8635328
4.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 199 Ramah	none
5.	[illegible]	PO Box 292 Zuni, NM	
6.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ramah, New Mexico	
7.	David Mattice	P.O. Box 525, Ramah, N.M.	
8.	[illegible]	PO Box 235 Pinehill New Mexico 87321	NONE
9.	[illegible]	Julian Pino Ramah, NMex	775-2528
10.	[illegible]	PO Box 241, [illegible] NM	87325
11.	Marie Pino	PO Box 352 Ramah NM	8732
12.	Lucinda Pino	PO Box 352 Ramah NM	87321
13.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 192 Pine Hill, NM	87357
14.	[illegible]	AC-6 Box 5019 Ramah, N.M.	
15.	[illegible]	P.O Box 10 Ramah NM	
16.	[illegible]	P/O Box 607 Ramah NM	87321
17.	[illegible]	P/O Box 746 Ramah NM	
18.	[illegible]	P/O Box 607 Ramah NM	87321
19.	[illegible]	P.O Box 29 Ramah NM	87321
20.	[illegible]	3300 CANDY KITCHEN PINEHILL	87357

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Tom Leck	5500 Mountain NE - Albuquerque	256-7217
2.	Rick Kommrusch	938 Bobcat Blvd NE ABQ 87122	856-1354
3.	STUART L. KLEIN	12009 PRINCESS JEANNE, NE 87112	293-5471
4.	Rita Goini	P.O. Box 91, San Rafael, NM 87047	281-7215
5.	Ralph Wrons	8605 Bellehaven Ave NE 87112	2750856
6.	Tracie Walker	1929 Dartmouth NE 87106	254-1383
7.	[illegible]	2700 Eagle NE 87110	888-1370
8.	David Morrison	205 Pueblo Solano Rd NW Alb. 87107	344-8693
9.	[illegible]	4410 Rio Grande Blvd 87107	345-[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	8881 R.C. Gorman N.E. ABQ 87122	828-2570
11.	[illegible]	1505 Copper NE Alb 87106	247-8079
12.	[illegible]	PO Box 91402 Alb 87199	8217655
13.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 20327 Alby. 87154	897-9811
14.	[illegible]	1111 Yarrow NE ABQ 87109	821-81[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	805 CAGUA SE ABQ 87108	268-2593
16.	[illegible]	414 Cornell SE ABQ 87106	266-2617
17.	[illegible]	719 C de C Rogue NW ABQ 87114	898-3112
18.	[illegible]	508 Swope Pk NE ABQ 87123	293-0653
19.	[illegible]	P.O. Box 165 Ucon Park, NM 87118	281-3189
20.	James V. Lewis	3401 Mars NE Albuq NM 87107	881-7123

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NO MISSILES OVER THE ZUNI MOUNTAINS

We, the undersigned, oppose missile testing over the Zuni Mountains and surrounding area. It unnecessarily endangers lives, homes, livestock, wildlife, public lands, and the fledgling tourist industry of the area.

	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Jim Lovelace	1333 Arcadian Trl, NW, Albq.	344-6982 87107
2.	Richard Dawson	22268 Wyoming NE #212	ABQ 87110
3.	Sam W. Hiamo	P.O. Box 40332	Albuq. NM 87196
4.	S. Dean Dawson	22268 Wyoming NE #272	ABQ 87112
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STEVE BARELA
Chairman

BENNIE COHOE
Member

FREDDIE SCOTT
Member

WILLIAM R. DAWSON JR.
Member

RALPH McQUEARY
Member

MW-0217

Cibola County Commission

515 W. High Street
Grants, New Mexico 87020
Phone (505) 287-9431

J.R. MURRIETTA
County Manager

CIBOLA COUNTY
RESOLUTION #94-9

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners are the duly-elected representatives and governing body of Cibola County; and

WHEREAS, the safety and general welfare of its citizens is deemed of the utmost importance to the Board; and

WHEREAS, the proposed missile flight testing program by the Department of the Army is considered a threat to the safety of County citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Board feels that the concerns relative to the safety of its citizens clearly outweigh the need for the proposed testing program.

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of Cibola County oppose the proposed Department of the Army missile testing program and petition the Department to seek alternate sites which do not pose a threat to any citizens of the United States.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 14th DAY OF March, 1994.

THE BOARD CIBOLA COUNTY OF COMMISSIONERS

STEVE R. BARELA, CHAIRMAN

BENNIE COHOE, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM R. DAWSON, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN

FRED SCOTT, COMMISSIONER

RALPH MCQUEARY, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:

PATRICIA A. ARAGON,
CIBOLA COUNTY CLERK

N15

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MW-0217

RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER

Rt. 2, Box 13, Ramah, New Mexico 87321
(505) 775-3533
FAX (505) 775-3538

Curley K. Biggs
President

Rolland Ellsworth
Vice President

Darnell J. Maria
Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson V. Thompson
Council Delegate
Navajo Nation Council

Cecelia S. Ensrude
Member
Eastern Navajo Land Board

RESOLUTION OF THE RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER
NO. 029416

The Ramah Navajo Chapter Opposing the Proposed U.S. Army Missile Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones Over and In the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and Surrounding Areas.

WHEREAS:

1. The Ramah Navajo Chapter is officially recognized and certified as a political unit of the Navajo Tribal Government pursuant to Navajo Tribal Council Resolution CJ-20-55; and

2. The Ramah Navajo Chapter is a community that values a peaceful, rural lifestyle; lives, livestock and land; religious and cultural sites; and

3. The Ramah Navajo Chapter recognizes that the proposed U.S. Army Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and surrounding areas would have direct adverse consequences on the life style; safety of lives, livestock, and land; and religious and cultural sites of the people of the Ramah Navajo Community; and,

4. The U.S. Congress, in the Missile Defense Act of 1991 and the Fiscal Year 1993 Defense Authorization Act called for the development of a Theater Missile Defense system; and,

5. The U.S. Army proposes to launch target and defense missiles along proposed flight path from off-range locations into existing test ranges; and,

6. Locations are identified in the proposed of the U.S. Army and one site being the White Sands Missile Range with off-range missile launches from Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM and the Green River Launch Complex, UT; and,

7. The U.S. Army did not choose the Ramah Navajo Chapter as one of the sites to hold a public hearing; and,

8. The Ramah Navajo Chapter Community has many unanswered questions and concerns regarding the proposal.

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NOW, THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Ramah Navajo Chapter opposes the proposed U.S. Army Flight Tests and Booster Drop Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and surrounding areas; and,

2. The Ramah Navajo Community asks for a hearing at and for the Ramah Navajo Chapter to afford its Navajo community members an opportunity to voice their questions and concerns; and,

3. The Ramah Navajo Chapter disagrees with the U.S. Army proposed missile launch site from the Fort Wingate Depot Activity; and,

4. An extensive written comment by the Ramah Navajo Community opposing the proposed U.S. Army Missile Flight Test and Booster Zones over and in the Ramah Navajo Reservation, the Zuni Mountains, El Malpais National Monument and Surrounding areas will be filed with the U.S. Army.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered at a duly called Chapter meeting at the Ramah Navajo Chapter, Ramah, New Mexico at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of 50 in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstained, this 23rd day of February, 1994.

Curley K. Biggs
President

Rolland Ellsworth
Vice President

Darnell J. Maria
Secretary/Treasurer

Nelson V. Thompson
Council Delegate

Cecelia S. Ensrude, Land Board

MW-0218

DM 392 4/25/94

Comrade Jim
David C. Hasley -

1

Oppose all missile testing in the Zuni [redacted] mountains from Fort Wingate.

Don Schrader
1810 Silver S.E.
Apart. B.
Albuquerque
N.M. 87106

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DM 363

STEVEN C. SUGARMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

612 OLD SANTA FE TRAIL, SUITE B
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 983-1700

March 25, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
Post Office Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Zuni Mountain Coalition's Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please be informed that this office represents the Zuni Mountain Coalition in connection with the coalition's intent to monitor the Department of Army's proposal to implement a theater missile defense testing program in the Four Corners region. Specifically, this office is charged to assure that the Department of Army complies with all pertinent environmental laws in the formulation, planning, analysis, and implementation of the contemplated test program. This letter is submitted in response to the Department of Army's first cut at the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (hereafter "TMD Test DEIS"). Please note that the comments included in this letter are supplementary to any other comments which you might receive on the TMD Test DEIS from the Zuni Mountain Coalition, or from any individual members of that coalition. 1

As you will note from the ensuing discussion, the Department of Army's TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act's (hereafter "NEPA") standards in many respects. A review of the TMD Test DEIS reveals not only that your NEPA-mandated analysis of environmental and human health and safety effects associated with the test program is legally inadequate, but that the project must pass many other regulatory hurdles before the Department of Army can implement the program. As will be discussed in more detail below, the program is not yet in compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act. 2

Until such time as the analyses and consultations required by the above mentioned statutes are completed and incorporated into the TMD Test DEIS for public review and comment, it would be premature for the Department of Army to publish a TMD Test EIS in final form. The project's environmental analysis is still in much 3

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too embryonic a form for meaningful comment on pertinent environmental and human health and safety issues. Accordingly, Zuni Mountain Coalition submits that the Department of Army must reissue the environmental analysis for the proposed project in draft form once again, incorporating more detailed analysis including the items discussed below. Only when the public and decision-makers are able to review a more comprehensive and complete TMD Test DEIS will there be an opportunity for meaningful participation in the environmental review process. 4

NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) prior to proceeding with any "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). EISs must contain "a detailed statement" on the environmental impacts associated with the proposed federal action. 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C)(i). The primary purposes of EISs are (1) to provide decision-makers with an environmental disclosure sufficiently detailed to aid in the substantive decision whether to proceed with the project in light of its environmental consequences, and (2) to provide the public with information and an opportunity to participate in gathering information. See Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. v. NRDC, 462 U.S. 87, 97-100 (1978), Silva v. Lynn, 482 F.2d 1282, 1285 (1st Cir. 1973).

A. The DEIS Fails to Explain the Need for the Proposal as Required by NEPA 5

The broad-sweeping salutary purposes of NEPA absolutely require that federal agencies adequately discuss the purpose and need of proposed actions. An exposition of purpose and need lays essential groundwork not only for an adequate environmental analysis of a contemplated project, but also for the agency decision-making which ultimately ensues. In the absence of a discussion of purpose and need, neither the public nor decision-makers are in a position to assess the adequacy of an environmental analysis or the advisability of incurring identified environmental risks in order to achieve governmental objectives.

The Council on Environmental Quality (hereafter "CEQ") regulations implementing NEPA recognize the fundamental importance of identifying and discussing purpose and need. Those regulations provide, in pertinent part, that "[t]he statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action." 40 C.F.R. §1502.13. The TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with this regulatory mandate.

According to the TMD Test DEIS, the purpose of the proposal "is to provide realistic test situations for defenses to operate within a simulated theater of operations . . . ." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-2. With respect to need, the DEIS states that the tests "are needed to fully validate system design and operational effectiveness of ground-based TMD missile and sensor systems." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-3. These statements of purpose and need do not satisfy NEPA's requirements. Essentially, the statements boil down to nothing more than the most specious of syllogisms: the purpose of the test is to test. The statements do not impart any information whatsoever as to how the proposed tests are indispensable to the acquisition of critical information. Neither do the statements address the issue of whether that information is actually needed in today's political climate, or whether or how the information is technically relevant. 6

By identifying the purpose and need of the proposed action so superficially, the Department of Army critically flaws the environmental analysis. Most importantly, the dearth of explanation regarding purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to weigh the risk of identified hazards against any sort of benchmark of benefit. That is, without an adequate explanation of the objective sought to be achieved by implementation of the proposed project, it is virtually impossible to use knowledge as to the project's environmental consequences and risks in any sort of reasoned risk-benefit analysis. Moreover, the inadequate exposition of purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to develop the required alternatives analysis. If the public and decision-makers have no sense as to what the Department of Army actually needs to achieve with this proposed program, then those interested parties cannot suggest reasonable alternatives for analysis not yet identified by the project proponent. 7

In the final TMD Test EIS, the Department of Army must adequately justify the proposed project with a thorough statement of purpose and need. 8

B. The DEIS Fails to Incorporate a Legally Adequate Discussion of Project Alternatives

According to CEQ regulations implementing NEPA, the discussion of alternatives and their respective environmental consequences is the "heart" of environmental analysis. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14. An adequate discussion of alternatives in an EIS provides assurances

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Mr. David C. Hasley
March 25, 1994

that the decision-maker has actually considered a broad range of alternatives for achieving the desired objective.[1]

> Consideration of alternatives forces the government agency to evaluate fully the environmental effects of the proposal and to compare those impacts with the environmental consequences of the suggested alternatives.

Druid Hills Civic Association v. Federal Highway Administration, 772 F.2d 700, 712 (11th Cir. 1985).

The range of alternatives which a NEPA analysis must consider is very broad, limited only by the tests of "feasibility" and "reasonableness." "[A]n agency must look at every reasonable alternative, with the range dictated by the 'nature and scope of the proposed action' and 'sufficient to permit a reasoned choice.'" Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma, 956 F.2d 1508, 1520 (9th Cir. 1992) (citations omitted). "The existence of a viable but unexamined alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate." Citizens for a Better Environment v. Hodel, 768 F.2d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1985), see also Idaho Conservation League, 956 F.2d at 1519. 9

The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of alternatives is facially inadequate. Indeed, the DEIS is clearly nothing more than a discussion of the one alternative -- testing at all of the four identified sites -- which the Department of Army has previously identified as the preferred alternative. For a host of reasons, this incredibly cramped scope of analysis fails to conform to NEPA's high standards.

First, just as the TMD Test DEIS fails to explain the purpose of the project and how the proposed project is needed, the TMD Test DEIS also proffers theater missile defense systems as the only method to achieve national security. The DEIS does not identify a single alternative strategy which is directed towards the objective of national security. The Department of Army cannot merely state, as it does in the TMD Test DEIS, that "[i]n the Missile Defense Act of 1991, Congress called for the provision of a highly effective TMD program" and then dispense with NEPA's requirement of an alternatives discussion. TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-1. The fact that three years ago, Congress enacted legislation calling for a TMD program does not excuse the Department of Army from identifying and analyzing other political and military means of defending forward 10

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[1] Of course, this analysis is hampered in this case because of the Department of Army's failure to provide an adequate explanation of purpose and need, as discussed above.

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deployed troops. Indeed, one of the main purposes of an EIS is to provide Congress with the information it needs in order to update its law-making on national security issues. 11

In Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Morton, 458 F.2d 827, 836 (1972), the court held that "[t]he need for continuing review of environmental impact of alternatives under NEPA cannot be put to one side on the ground of past determinations by Congress or the President." This statement is particularly apt in this case. The Department of Army has a continuing obligation to assess alternatives to theater missile defense systems, and their associated environmental risks. The TMD Test DEIS must incorporate this required alternative analysis so as to provide Congress with the information it needs to make defense decisions respecting the protection of forward deployed troops with full awareness as to the environmental consequences of these decisions. Just as in Morton: 12

> While the consideration of pertinent alternatives requires a weighing of numerous matters, such as economics, foreign relations, national security, the fact remains that, as to the ingredient of possible adverse environmental impact, it is the essence and thrust of NEPA that the pertinent [Environmental Impact] Statement serves to gather in one place a discussion of the relative environmental impact of alternatives.

Id. at 834. Likewise, in connection with the proposed TMD program, the Department of Army has an obligation in preparing the subject EIS, to gather all pertinent information on alternatives to theater missile defense systems. Alternative methodologies of defending forward deployed troops must be analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to comply with this mandatory duty.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS presents only one alternative for the proposed testing program. This alternative calls for testing at each of the four sites identified in the DEIS. While the Department of Army violates NEPA by its consideration of only one alternative for a testing program, this violation is exacerbated by the inclusion of only one ground-based test site in the alternative. As developed in the TMD Test DEIS, all ground-based testing will occur at White Sands Missile Range (hereafter "WSMR"). The DEIS fails to discuss even one ground-based alternative to WSMR. This is clearly a violation of NEPA. 13

According to the DEIS, other ground-based alternative sites were "screened" for inclusion in the test program, but were dropped from detailed study for various reasons. However, the discussion 14

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as to why those alternatives were dropped from detailed study does not even rise to the "brief discussion" which NEPA requires. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14(a). Indeed, there is no real discussion whatsoever as to why other ground-based alternatives were rejected. In fact, two foreign sites which were "eliminated from further consideration" for no proffered reason were not identified at all. Various other ground-based alternatives were dropped from detailed study because they currently lack required instrumentation, but not because the instrumentation of those sites is technically infeasible.

The essential point here is that there are ground-based test sites, other than WSMR, which the Department of Army should have analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The failure to analyze these alternative sites, and to instead analyze only the WSMR/preferred alternative, is a clear violation of NEPA. Even if the other ground-based alternatives would require instrumentation, and therefore are financially less attractive than the WSMR site, the Department of Army must analyze these sites. Furthermore, an analysis of alternative sites for ground-based testing is particularly important because of legislative efforts to ban all off-range missile testing. While this subject is discussed more fully immediately below, the essential point here is that in light of legislative initiative to prohibit the release of missile debris off-range, the Department of Army's analysis of TMD testing must consider an alternative which would not violate a possible legislative ban. 15

C. The DEIS Includes a Misleading Description of the Preferred Ground-Based Alternative

Not only does the TMD Test DEIS violate NEPA by analyzing only one alternative for the testing program, the EIS also violates NEPA by providing misleading information as to what implementation of that alternative actually entails. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the preferred WSMR ground-based site will entail target launches from both the Green River Launch Complex and the Fort Wingate Depot. In all likelihood, this is an alternative that will never be available for implementation because of legislative proscription. As the Department of Army is aware, current legislation prohibits use of the Green River Launch Complex because it would result in the release of missile debris within 50 miles of Canyonlands National Park. Congress enacted this prohibition, Section 221 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1994, as a compromise to a broader measure which would have barred 16

> launch of a missile as part of a test program in any case in which an unavoidable or anticipated result of the launch would be

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> release of debris in a land area of the United States outside a designated Department of Defense test range.

H.R. 2655, 103d Congress, 1st Session.

The sponsor of H.R. 2655, Congresswoman Karen Shepherd of Utah, has stated that she will reintroduce substantially the same bill in the upcoming legislative session. Even if the broader bill fails to pass Congress again during the upcoming legislative session, it is virtually certain that the prohibition on target launches affecting or Canyonlands National Park will be reenacted. Accordingly, it seems most likely that all target launches for WSMR ground-based testing will originate at Fort Wingate. The TMD Test DEIS fails to disclose this fact in describing the preferred alternative. Rather, the DEIS ignores the prohibition on the use of the Green River Launch Complex in a blatant attempt to understate the significant impacts to Fort Wingate, its surrounding areas, and associated drop zones. This misinformation is in clear violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Moreover, a discussion of impacts associated with use of Fort Wingate as the only target launch site for medium range overland testing must be incorporated into the final EIS. 17

D. The DEIS Makes an Improper Use of the Tiering Process 18

The Department of Army apparently misunderstands the tiering process. Or, in the alternative, the Department of Army is misusing the tiering process in order to evade a full exposition and public disclosure of the effects of the proposed testing program in the Utah and New Mexico. The CEQ defines tiering as follows:

> Tiering of environmental impact statements refers to the process of addressing a broad, general program, policy or proposal in an initial environmental impact statement, and analyzing a narrower site-specific proposal, related to the initial program, plan or policy in a subsequent environmental impact statement.

While the Department of Army claims to be utilizing tiering in the preparation of the TMD Test DEIS, it is not making proper use of the procedure.

In practice, tiering requires an action agency, such as the Department of Army, to prepare its broadest programmatic environmental analyses first, and to prepare incrementally more

specific analyses on project phases or components as the program develops. In short, the analyses will proceed from the broadest to the most specific. However, in the case of the subject missile testing program, the Department of Army has inverted the procedure. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the document is being tiered to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. Despite the Department of Army's intent to tier testing to these programmatic EISs, neither of these documents is yet complete.[2] In the absence of complete programmatic environmental impact statements on the TMD program and WSMR activities generally, the Department of Army cannot legally make a decision on TMD testing unless the subject TMD Test EIS contains the full and comprehensive analyses of impacts which the Department of Army would, presumably, prepare in conjunction with the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. The Department of Army simply cannot tier the TMD Test DEIS to documents which do not yet exist. If the Department of Army decides that it does, indeed, wish to tier the TMD Test DEIS to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities, it must defer its preparation of the TMD Test DEIS until those documents are complete. 19 20

A similar tiering flaw is presented in conjunction with the designation of target missiles to be used in the proposed project. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the Department of Army will prepare a HERA Target Systems Environmental Assessment to discuss the environmental impacts associated with the use of the Department's preferred target missile. This is impermissible. If the TMD Test EIS is premised on the use of HERA missiles as the preferred target missile, then the TMD Test EIS must analyze the environmental impacts of HERA missiles in conjunction with the TMD Test EIS. To defer this analysis until after the completion of the TMD Test EIS would eviscerate the policy justification underlying NEPA: to analyze the consequences of various courses of action before a decision to act is made. The Department of Army cannot decide to utilize HERA missiles during TMD testing now, and analyze the effects of such a decision later without running afoul of NEPA's requirements. 21

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[2] While the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS is apparently complete, no Record of Decision has yet been prepared for this analysis. Accordingly, it is possible that this first level EIS will need revisions as the document's various inadequacies come to light.

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E. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Impacts Associated With the Failure of the Flight Termination System

Throughout the TMD DEIS, the Department of Army assumes that there will be no impacts or releases of debris outside the control of Army personnel. This assumption is predicated on the unquestioned hypothesis that the flight termination system ("FTS") will always function perfectly. The Department of Army assiduously avoids any discussion of FTS failure. While such a "head in the sand" approach may serve the Army's interest in pacifying the public as to the possible human health and safety impacts of TMD testing, the approach falls far short of the disclosure and analysis required by NEPA.

Even after CEQ redefined its regulations on "worst case" analysis, NEPA regulations still required federal agencies to incorporate an analysis of low probability/high risk events into environmental analyses. According to the regulations, action agencies are obligated to assess the environmental consequences of all "reasonably foreseeable" events.

> "Reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that they have credible scientific support, are not based on pure conjecture, and are within the rule of reason.

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40 C.F.R. §1502.22. Accordingly, even if the probability of FTS failure is low, the TMD test EIS must incorporate a discussion of the consequences of that failure since they are so catastrophic.

If the Department of Army chooses to pursue the possibility of off-range test programs, it must act responsibly. Launch zones for target missiles and target missile trajectories are adjacent to and over population centers and public lands. It is impermissibly irresponsible for the Department of Army to propose such launches and overflights without first considering the consequences of an "uncontrolled" impact. Certainly, the Department of Army is in possession of credible scientific evidence as to how an uncontrolled impact of a target missile would effect a population center such as Fort Wingate or Moab. Until such time as the TMD Test EIS incorporates an analysis and discussion of such evidence, along with a discussion of the probability of such occurrence, the TMD Test DEIS is legally inadequate.

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F. The TMD Test EIS Should be Coordinated With Department of Army Efforts to Comply With Other Federal Environmental Laws

Implementation of the TMD test program, as that program is set out in the TMD Test DEIS, would require compliance with other federal environmental laws. For example, a final decision on implementation of the test program cannot be made until the Department of Army complies with the Endangered Species Act. Since the test program may lead to adverse effects on threatened and endangered flora and fauna, the Army has a legal obligation to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding those effects. 16 U.S.C. §1536. Likewise, the National Historic Preservation Act must be respected in connection with the proposed testing. Since the test program may negatively affect historic and cultural use sites which are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Department of Army must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officers of affected states before it decides to proceed with the proposed test program. 16 U.S.C. §470h.

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There are compelling reasons which argue in favor of consolidating consultations pursuant to the Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act with preparation of an EIS. The CEQ regulations implementing NEPA recognize the salutary effect of consolidated environmental review:

> To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by . . . the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

40 C.F.R. §1502.25(a). In a related vein, the regulations state that one of the purposes of NEPA is

> [e]mphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document.

40 C.F.R. §1501.1(b). Obviously, this mandate is premised on simple logic. As noted above, the objective of EIS preparation is to provide the public and decision-makers with a comprehensive understanding of all environmental costs associated with project implementation. Amongst those environmental costs are adverse

impacts to threatened and endangered species and historic and cultural use sites. NEPA's environmental disclosure purposes will obviously not be satisfied if the Department of Army defers its Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance until after it issues a Record of Decision on the TMD Test EIS.

According to the TMD Test DEIS, there are at least ten threatened or endangered wildlife species and six threatened or endangered plant species that occur on WSMR and Fort Bliss McGregor Range. Likewise, the Green River Launch Complex is habitat to eight threatened or endangered wildlife species and the Fort Wingate Depot is home to three threatened or endangered wildlife species and to two plant species. Clearly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of effects to threatened and endangered species can be best accomplished through consolidation of NEPA compliance and Endangered Species Act compliance. Moreover, a decision to implement the proposed testing program until after the Department of Army conducts the required Endangered Species Act consultation. 26

A similar situation obtains with historic resources. Both Fort Wingate and WSMR, as well as other areas to be affected by the test program, are rich in resources protected by the National Historic Preservation Act. Accordingly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of the TMD test program requires incorporation of a comprehensive analysis of effects to these resources. This analysis can be best accomplished through consolidation of required consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers with the NEPA process. 27

In conclusion, it is legally impermissible for the Department of Army to "phase" required environmental analyses. Since the proposed test program triggers requirements for analyses under various environmental laws, the Department of Army must consolidate all these various analyses in order to discharge its duties under NEPA, as well as its duties under the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

G. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Booster Drop Zones and Other Debris Release Areas

The TMD Test DEIS contains an inadequate discussion of the impacts to booster drop zones and other debris release areas, as well as an inadequate discussion of the legality of booster drops on various public lands. Until the Department of Army fully discusses these impacts, the TMD Test EIS will not pass muster under NEPA.

First, the location of booster drop zones has been left impermissibly vague by the Department of Army during project planning. This is outrageous. It is well acknowledged that the proposed TMD test program is particularly controversial because of off-range impacts. Indeed, the fact that Congresswoman Shepherd was able to secure passage through the House of Representatives of a bill which would have banned the proposed project, because of its off-range impacts, is strong evidence that such off-range impacts are especially significant. Given their significance, it is shocking that the Department of Army does not engage in a more detailed discussion as to where booster impacts are anticipated. 28

At a public meeting in Gallup, New Mexico, Department of Army personnel indicated that the proposed booster drop zone in El Malpais National Monument would be eliminated.[3] However, Army personnel did not provide any information whatsoever as to the replacement booster drop zone. If, in fact, the booster drop zone at El Malpais National Monument will be replaced by another booster drop zone, this is critically important information which must be included in the TMD Test DEIS and subjected to public review and comment. Furthermore, because it is so likely that all target launches for the WSMR site will originate at Fort Wingate Depot, as explained above, the Department of Army must clearly identify all booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate Depot target launches. As of the current time, the location of booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate is entirely unclear. In the absence of more precise information as to where the Department of Army plans to drop target missiles, NEPA cannot fulfill its important purposes. 29

Yet another problem flaws the TMD Test EIS's discussion of environmental impacts associated with target missile booster drops for the WSMR land-based test program. Maps supplied in the TMD Test EIS indicate that most missile boosters will be dropped on public lands. Although the information provided on drop locations is incomplete, as noted above, the maps lead to a conclusion that many boosters will be dropped onto Cibola National Forest lands.[4]

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[3] If, contrary to representations made at the Gallup public hearing, the Department of Army still plans to use El Malpais as a booster drop zone, it must conduct a thorough study and analysis of all associated impacts. The TMD Test DEIS, which was prepared at a time when the Department of Army was still committed to the use of El Malpais as a drop zone, is woefully inadequate with respect to its discussion of booster drop impacts.

[4] In fact, maps set out in the TMD Test DEIS show that parts of Cibola National Forest will actually be within the launch hazard area created for the Fort Wingate target launches. The

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Presumably those boosters which are not dropped onto Cibola National Forest will be dropped onto lands under the regulatory control of the Bureau of Land Management or Indian tribes.

It goes without saying that the Department of Army cannot drop payloads onto public lands with impunity. Permission must be acquired for such drops, and federal environmental law must be respected. For example, Cibola National Forest lands are managed pursuant to the National Forest Management Act. All uses of the Cibola National Forest, including the use of the forest as part of an off-range missile testing program, must be consistent with the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. 16 U.S.C. §1604(i). As the Department of Army must be well aware, the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan does not contemplate the use of the forest as a debris release site. Accordingly, the forest cannot be used for this purpose unless and until the United States Forest Service amends the pertinent Land and Resource Management Plan to reflect this new use. Amendment of the Land and Resource Management Plan will require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Similar environmental analyses will must be prepared for anticipated drops onto Bureau of Land Management lands and Indian lands. 30 31

The essential point here is that this off-range overland test program is an unprecedented departure from normal test protocol of on-range debris releases. Clearly, the Department of Army must ensure that all off-range debris releases are extraordinarily well considered and planned. Of course, the environmental and human health and safety consequences of these debris releases must be well analyzed. Finally, the Department of Army must ensure that it complies with public lands land-use restrictions imposed by federal law. As the TMD Test DEIS now stands, there is simply an inadequate discussion of all issues pertaining to off-range debris releases. This inadequacy must be rectified, and the more complete information must be made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is released. 32 33

H. The TMD Test DEIS Subverts NEPA's Purposes Because the Proposed Action, as Described, is Too Vague and Indefinite for Review 34

As noted above, one of the central purposes of an EIS is to provide the public and decision-makers with complete information concerning the environmental consequences of proposed actions. Obviously, this purpose cannot be achieved if the proponent action agency undertakes the preparation of an EIS before the contours of

launch hazard area includes Quaking Aspen Campground.

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the proposed action are sufficiently well developed. This is the case with the TMD Test EIS. Upon review of the DEIS, the reader is put on notice that either the Department of Army is still in preliminary planning stages for the TMD test program or prefers not to disclose details of the test program. In either case, the net result is the same: the proposed test program, as described in the TMD Test DEIS, is so vague and indefinite that it defies the comprehensive environmental analysis required by NEPA. Throughout the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army leaves the public and decision-maker guessing as to how many actual missile launches will occur, the timing of these missile launches, the type of missile to be utilized, and other such critical factors. Until the test program is more firmly developed, it is virtually impossible for the Department of Army to provide any sort of reasoned analysis of expected environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts. Accordingly, in order to comply with NEPA the Department of Army must provide a more detailed description of the proposed program, and provide accurate details as to the environmental effects associated with that program. 35

I. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Direct Impacts Associated with the Proposed Test Program

The TMD Test DEIS contains a discussion of direct environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts which fails to comply with NEPA's high standards in various respects. The case of Sierra Club v. Corps of Engineers, 701 F.2d 1011, 1029 (2nd Cir. 1983), succinctly sets out the standard against which EISs will be judged:

> [T]he . . . [impact statement] must set forth sufficient information for the general public to make an informed evaluation, . . . and for the decision-maker to "consider fully the environmental factors involved and to make a reasoned decision after balancing the risks of harm to the environment against the benefits to be derived from the proposed action." [The impact statement gives] assurance that stubborn problems or serious criticisms have not been "swept under the rug."

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Unfortunately, the Department of Army's analysis of the proposed testing program does not address the "stubborn" and significant environmental problems associated with the proposal with any degree of objectivity. Rather, the TMD Test DEIS attempts to understate the significance of the impacts by relying upon erroneous assumptions and specious reasoning. While these analytical flaws pervade the Department of Army's entire analysis, these comments

will be directed towards the inadequacies in the discussion of environmental impacts associated with the one identified land-based test site.

1. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Wildlife Refuges

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The proposed test program will have impacts on three wildlife refuges included in the National Wildlife Refuge system: Sevilleta, Bosque del Apache, and San Andres. Shockingly, the TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to discuss the impacts which the test program might have on these resources. The complete omission clearly constitutes a violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Impacts to these wildlife refuges associated with launches, debris release, and overflights must be discussed in a supplemental TMD Test DEIS which is available for public inspection and copying before a final TMD Test EIS is released.

2. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Monuments

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The proposed test program will have impacts on at least two national monuments: El Malpais National Monument and White Sands National Monument.[5] The TMD Test DEIS discusses these impacts in the most cursory of fashions, essentially suggesting to the public that it should accept the Department of Army's conclusory assertions that impacts to the national monuments will be insignificant. A good faith and objective analysis of environmental effects requires much more than the mere assertion that the effects are insignificant. Indeed, such an assertion does not constitute an analysis at all. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS contains an adequate discussion of impacts to the national monuments, the TMD Test DEIS is incomplete.

3. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Air Quality Impacts

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The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of air quality impacts is inadequate, particularly with respect to air quality impacts associated with an on-pad missile failure. Indeed, the Department of Army seems intent on masking the impacts of a failed launch by

[5] As noted above, it is now unclear whether the Department of Army still intends to use El Malpais National Monument as a booster drop zone. Until such time as El Malpais National Monument is finally and conclusively dropped from consideration as a booster drop zone and a replacement site is identified, the Department of Army has an obligation to discuss the effects of booster drops onto White Sands Missile Range.

utilizing assumptions which understate impacts. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army's analysis of on-pad missile failures assumes that all the solid propellant in the booster would be released at a height of 656 feet. TMD Test DEIS, p. 4-14. However, even the Department of Army concedes that this assumption understates air quality impacts. The TMD Test DEIS states as follows:

> For the TSCREEN model calculations, the puff of emission was assumed to be released at its final ground cloud height [656 feet]. Although this assumption tends to underpredict concentrations very near the launch site, it will not significantly affect concentrations at points beyond the distance at which final ground cloud rise is reached.

Id. If the assumption that the puff of emission is released at 656 feet underpredicts air quality impacts associated with a successful launch, it must significantly underpredict the severity of impacts attributable to an on-pad launch failure. The Department of Army cannot evade its responsibility to analyze air quality impacts with objective good-faith by such reliance on misleading assumptions.

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Moreover, the TMD Test DEIS understates the significance of air quality impacts by relying upon the dispersal of pollutants to support a conclusion of non-significance. Essentially, then, the Department of Army is arguing that "the solution to the pollution is dilution." While it may well be true that the air pollutants emitted by the test program will be dispersed over the long-term, the TMD Test DEIS fails to discuss the fact that the program will result in multiple short-term exposures of air pollutants which may, over time, lead to human health and safety concerns. Particularly in connection with target missile launches from Fort Wingate, where population centers are virtually adjacent to launch hazard areas, the effects of multiple short-term exposures on human health and safety must be discussed. This is especially true in light of the fact that even the Department of Army concedes that target missile launches will result in exceedances of HCl standards.

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The air quality impacts analysis in the TMD Test DEIS is also flawed by an impermissibly limited scope of analysis. It is not sufficient for the Department of Army to limit its analysis to effects to ambient air quality. The Department of Army must disclose all the environmental effects of the proposed missile test program, including atmospheric effects.

4. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources

Obviously, it is impossible for the Department of Army to analyze the impacts of the testing program on historic and cultural resources without first acquiring accurate knowledge on the extent of resources present is potentially affected areas. The TMD Test DEIS suggests to the public and decision-makers that impacts to historic and cultural resources will be insignificant because appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design. However, the Department of Army apparently does not see fit to incorporate the most important mitigative measure into its NEPA-mandated environmental analysis: complete and accurate inventories of all surface and sub-surface resources. 44

As discussed above in this comment letter, the National Historic Preservation Act requires the Department of Army to consult with the Utah and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers before undertaking any action which might have an effect on historic and cultural resources. This Section 106 consultation will necessitate the acquisition of accurate inventory information. Furthermore, the Section 106 consultation will obligate the Department of Army to conduct a comprehensive analysis of possible effects to historic and cultural sites which might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, the scope and depth of analysis required by the National Historic Preservation Act may well result in an analysis of impacts to historic and cultural sites which is far more detailed than that currently included in the TMD Test DEIS. Because this consultation/analysis will be required, it should be performed concurrently with preparation of the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is prepared. 45 46

5. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals 47

Just as the TMD Test DEIS's analysis of impacts to historic and cultural resources is flawed by inadequate surveys and inventory data, the analysis of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals is similarly flawed. The Department of Army appears convinced that it can evade its responsibility to analyze these effects by claiming that the resources are so scattered that the likelihood of debris falling on a protected species is unlikely. This is simply not enough. The public and decision-makers must have much more information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered plants and animals in order to balance the risk to these resources against the benefit sought to be gained through implementation of the proposed test program. NEPA requires

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that this information be included the TMD Test DEIS and be available for public review and comment.

Furthermore, the Department of Army will not be able to implement the contemplated test program until it completes a Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, as discussed above. This consultation is required because the project "may" affect listed species. 16 U.S.C. §1536(c). During the course of the required Section 7 consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Army will acquire critical information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered species in the project areas and the potential for adverse effects to these species. This information should be integrated into the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment. 48

6. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Human Health and Safety Associated with Target Missile Launches from Fort Wingate 49

In many respects, the TMD Test DEIS fails to provide adequate details regarding possible impacts of the test program on human health and safety in the Fort Wingate vicinity. This is particularly egregious in light of the fact that there is a substantial likelihood that Fort Wingate will be the site of all target missile launches associated with the land-based component of the proposed test program.

For example, the TMD Test DEIS acknowledges that Fort Wingate has neither a hazardous materials management system nor a waste management program currently in place at the facility. Nevertheless, the DEIS provides absolutely no details whatsoever regarding anticipated management of hazardous materials and the environmental effects associated with the storage, use, and disposal of those materials at Fort Wingate. It is not enough for the Department of Army to claim, as it does in the DEIS, that these impacts are not considered "extraordinary" or "significant." NEPA requires much more than bare conclusory assertions as to the magnitude of particular impacts. NEPA requires objective good faith analysis based on science. The effects of hazardous material storage, use, and disposal is an issue which has simply not been subjected to the rigorous analysis which NEPA requires. 50

Similar inadequacies flaw the TMD Test DEIS's discussion of emergency response. As stated in the DEIS, Fort Wingate has no established safety programs. Moreover, it is unlikely that there is adequate fire protection in the Fort Wingate areas for test program-related fires or adequate emergency response health care available in the case of a target launch malfunction. A discussion of these important issues must be included in the TMD Test DEIS. 51 52

J. The TMD Test DEIS Does not Contain an Adequate Discussion of Cumulative Impacts 53

It is well settled that NEPA-mandated analyses must contain a complete discussion of cumulative impacts expected to occur within a project area. The cumulative impacts which must be considered include impacts associated with all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the project area, whether they are attributable to private or governmental action and whether they are related to the TMD test program or not. The TMD Test DEIS does not comply with this standard.

First, the TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with law in that it 54 treats discrete missile launches as if they were not interdependent parts of a single project. For example, the TMD Test DEIS evades analysis of impacts associated with a missile or missile debris impacting historic and cultural sites by claiming that impact is unlikely. While it may be true that impact to a site might be unlikely if the program contemplated only one missile launch, the program will be defined by dozens of missile launches. Obviously, there is a correspondingly higher likelihood that impact to a historic or cultural site will occur. This likelihood must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. The Department of Army used the same faulty analysis in connection with its discussion of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals.

In a similar vein, the Department of Army understates human 55 health and safety effects by treating discrete missile launches as if they were not part of one integral program. In fact, missile launches which might not, when viewed individually, have significant health impacts will almost certainly have significant impacts when the Department of Army considers the cumulative effect of recurrent missile launches over time. It is unreasonable and illegal for the Department of Army to "segment" its analysis of the program's impacts by narrowing the scope of its analysis to discrete missile launches. Instead, the Department of Army must analyze the cumulative effects of the entire TMD test program.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS fails to satisfy NEPA's cumulative 56 impacts requirement because it does not adequately analyze the synergistic impacts of other projects over time. For example, an adequate cumulative impacts analysis of effects expected at WSMR would require the Department of Army to delay release of the TMD Test DEIS until such time as the programmatic WSMR EIS is complete. Until such time as that document is finalized, it will be virtually impossible for the public and decision-makers to appreciate the cumulative impacts expected at WSMR. The same point holds true for operations at the Green River Launch Complex and Fort Wingate.

Moreover, the cumulative impacts analysis must extend beyond 57 impacts directly associated with other Department of Army activities. As an example, the TMD Test DEIS indicates that missile debris will be released onto the Cibola National Forest. The impact of this release, and associated recovery actions, on threatened and endangered wildlife species is cumulative with other ground-disturbing activities on the Cibola National Forest, such as 58 timber harvest and road construction. The cumulative impacts of all these discrete endeavors must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. Until the TMD Test DEIS analyzes the synergistic impacts of actions not within the regulatory control of the Department of Army, the TMD Test DEIS does not comply with NEPA.

In sum, the TMD Test DEIS is flawed in numerous respects. 59 Additionally, the Department of Army's test program is out of compliance with numerous other environmental laws. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS is substantiated with additional analyses, including the analyses required by the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act, the TMD Test DEIS is simply not sufficiently complete for public review and comment. Accordingly, the Department of Army must reissue the TMD Test EIS in draft form, once again, before issuing an FEIS for the proposed project.

Sincerely,

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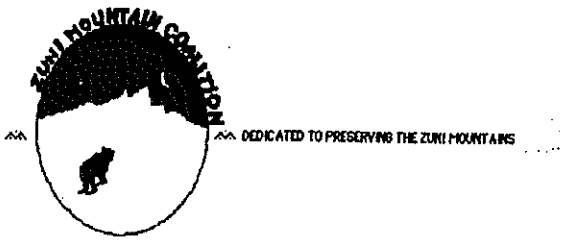

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The draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) on the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range is a vague document of poor quality. It does not prove the need for this project. Purpose and need is an important, and often overlooked, part of the NEPA process. Also, the environmental information regarding Fort Wingate and the Zuni Mountains is erroneous and incomplete rendering this document fatally flawed. 1

The purpose of the National Environmental Policy Act is for decisions to be based on thorough, high quality information, not merely statements of justification. Without correct information on the affected area, it is impossible to determine the true impacts of this project. However, how can you reason with someone who has no qualms about shooting off missiles over a populated area. 2

Specifically:

1. Page 1-2: This dEIS was released before the Record of Decision for the TMD programmatic Life-Cycle EIS. Please send the Zuni Mountain Coalition (ZMC) a copy of the dEIS, fEIS, and ROD for the 3

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TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle.

2. Page 1-3: The section on Need is wholly inadequate. 57 words on need compared to 22 pages on motel rooms. The dEIS states these tests are needed to "fully validate system design." What does that mean? To what degree can the system design be validated on existing test ranges. We are given nothing to compare this statement to. This brief section on Need simply states we want it because we want it and NEPA states that is just not enough. 4 5

3. Public hearings should be held near White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), Las Cruces and Albuquerque. People state-wide have standing to comment because the Zuni Mountains are an increasingly important state-wide recreational area. Since Booster Drop Zone B has been moved, we request notice of any additional public [illegible]. 6

4. Page 1-4: The dEIS states it will not discuss morality, national policy, results of previous test programs, or general societal issues. First, the dEIS gives no reason for this decision. Secondly, according to the NEPA regulations sited on page 4-1, Volume II, it IS the purpose of the environmental process to look at how society is affected as a whole. 7

5. These tests are in violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed with Russia. If the Russians proposed a similar project, the Federation of American Scientists have stated that they would advise the President not to amend this treaty. 8

6. Page 1-4, continued: A citizen advisory board was set up in southern Utah. We request the same consideration for our area. The process is moving quickly and the information on our area around Fort Wingate is erroneous and incomplete. We request that the Zuni Mountain Coalition be provided with "detailed updates." 9 10

7. Page 2-2: Define HERA family of target vehicles. What does HERA stand for and who are the contractors and sub-contractors who make these missiles? Without this information we have no data on the reliability or competency of these corporations or safety of these tests.

8. Table 2.1-1: Who are the contractors and sub-contractors who make these defensive missiles? 11

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9. Page 2-8: How big of a crater will the penaids leave when they impact the ground at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR)? How many craters? How can we assess environmental damage if we have no quantitative information? 12

10. Figure 2.1-5: What will be in the payload section of the Target Vehicles? 13

11. Page 2-10: Please send ZMC a copy of the TMD Lethality Program Environmental Assessment (EA) (US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, 1993a). 14

12. Page 2-10: At the end of the section on "Simulants", it is stated that "additional analysis would be completed" before biological simulants would be used. Specifically, what does "additional analysis" mean? More public meetings? Another EIS or EA? This shows that the specifics of the TMD are poorly defined. The draft EIS process is premature and this document is vague. 15

13. Page 2-11: What, specifically, are the hazardous materials that will be transported and stored at Fort Wingate? 16

14. Page 2-12: How big will the craters from the meteorological rockets be? 17

15. Page 2-13: How many "scheduled jettisons" per flight? How many more impact craters will that create? 18

16. Page 2-13, continued: What "ground-based" sensors are to be used to locate expended boosters? How big are they? How many people will be required to operate them? What will be the environmental impacts of locating these in the drop zones? 19

17. Page 2-15, 2-47 and Figure 2.2-12: "Target Missile Test Mishaps" ZMC respectfully requests an independent audit of the Army's success record in termination of an off-course flight within 3 seconds and within 5 seconds. The launch hazard area has been miraculously edited to exclude the town of Fort Wingate, yet a high school is located there. An incident near China Lake, California, where a post office was hit by an errant missile illustrates that the Army's "pin-point" accuracy may be off. 20

18. Page 2-23: "Bomblets" will be used. In the event of a mishap, what will be the effect of these "bomblets" falling from an altitude of 30 miles? How many "bomblets" will be used? 21

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19. Page 2-32: The dEIS states it is desirable to test overland to allow retrieval of missile debris. Yet WSMR is the only overland alternative. This is not a "full range of alternatives" as required by NEPA. 22

20. Page 2-47: States night launches may occur. Later in the document, the dEIS admits that, due to very low mixing heights in the morning, even moderate amounts of emissions may lead to high pollutant concentrations (page 3-9). Won't night launches also lead to high pollutant concentrations? 23

21. Page 2-52: Notices of the launches will be posted at state visitor centers, etc. These tests will kill the nascent tourist industry here. Later in the dEIS, it is implied that people will gladly wait the 70 minutes while the road is closed. More likely people will avoid the area all together. Highway 53 South is an out-of-the-way alternate route that would be easily by-passed. Already, land sales have fallen through due to the possibility of missile testing. 24

22. Page 2-53: WSMR would assume primary responsibility for a flight termination. The flight trajectories go over populated areas. Will giving WSMR responsibility some how lessen the impacts of deaths of innocent people? 25

23. Page 2-53: "Helicopters and existing roads and trails will be used in booster recovery to the extent possible." This is meaningless. The southern Zuni Mountains are rugged with numerous canyons that are only a few feet wide. Neither helicopters or existing roads will facilitate booster rocket retrieval. The impacts of people and large equipment used to retrieve boosters must be addressed. 26

24. Page 2-54: TACMS launched from FWDA. Will these contain live warheads? Is this wise so close to a school and small town? 27 28

25. Page 3-1: WSMR Installation Comprehensive EIS is expected to be completed in late 1994. Since this project will impact (literally) WSMR, the WSMR Installation Comprehensive EIS should be completed first. The TMD HERA Target Systems EA, the Theater High Altitude Area Defense EA, and others should be completed as well. Please send ZMC a copy of the WSMR Installation Comprehensive EIS, the TMD 29 30

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HERA Target Systems EA, and the THAAD EA.

26. Page 3-79: No mention is made of the residents or businesses of the town of Fort Wingate. Nor is the high school at Fort Wingate mentioned. 31

27. Page 3-104- Recreation, ROI FWDA-WSMR Flight Corridor: The land use descriptions are wrong. Please obtain a map from the Mount Taylor Ranger District for more accurate information on land ownership. Much of the land is privately owned. Data on land ownership can be gained from the McKinley County and the Cibola County Assessors office. The map on page 3-104 is poorly done. It is impossible to tell exactly where the booster drop zones are located. Please describe the drop zones in terms of township and range, as this is considered the legal description here. Subdivisions in FWDA LHA and drop zones include: Whispering Pines, Timberlake, and El Morro Ranches. Nearby communities include Pine Meadows and Candy Kitchen. There are many dispersed homes outside of these subdivisions and on the Ramah Navajo Reservation. 32 33 34 35

Also not noted on this map or section: Little Water Canyon Natural Research Area in Cibola National Forest, the oldest Douglas Firs in the state in drop zone B, and Highway 53 South has been designated by the state of NM as a scenic by-way, the Masau Trail, with many small businesses. Without this data, how can economic impact be assessed? 36

Also in this section is meaningless data concerning the number of hotel/motel rooms per capita. This totally ignores that fact that both Gallup and Grants are located on Interstate 40. A common economic development tactic of small communities is to attract tourists off the interstate. 37

Other meaningless data is the comparison of sightseeing tour operators out of Gallup. What is the purpose of this information? To pit one community against another based on how well-developed tourism is? Just because tourism here is dispersed and low-impact, doesn't mean it is not important. 38

28. Page 3-110: The groundwater is much closer to the surface in El Malpais than in the surrounding area. The presence of ponderosa pines and Douglas firs are an indication of this. 39

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29. Page 4-2: This project is highly controversial as the public meetings and numerous local resolutions against missile testing here show. 40

30. Section 4.1.1.1 Air Quality: What about the persistent organochlorides, such as dioxin, formed when HCl is combusted? Page 4-13 states that pollutants will become diluted in very large volumes of air. There is no method in nature to breakdown organochlorides like dioxin. Multiple flights will introduce these toxins into the food chain. There are many ranches in the flight corridor. Cows eating grass contaminated with dioxins are the most prevalent method for dioxins to enter the food chain. Ingestion of parts per trillion is thought to lead to neurological, respiratory, or reproductive disorders. Representative Bill Richardson has introduced a bill to phase out industrial use of chlorine by 2005. 41 42 43

There will be cumulative impacts of introduction of organochlorides into our environment.

31. Page 4-18, 4-82, 4-101: The dEIS admits that clouds of HCl could affect Fort Wingate. While the cloud may be temporary, the residual deposits of chlorine by-products are persistent. Also, if this is anhydride HCL, what will the effects be if these airborne particles hit the mucosa of people and other beings? 44 45

The dEIS does not consider the combined effects of exposure to Aluminum oxide, nitrogen tetroxide, solid fuels, hypergolic propellants, persistent organochlorides and other toxic by-products produced by missile launches and\or misfires. There are food distribution programs and a high school located at Fort Wingate. The risks are too great. 46 47

The dEIS states that to mitigate these hazards "a reasonable guideline MIGHT be no more than one missile per 24-hour period" and that no launch will occur in unfavorable weather conditions. This is vague and is exactly what the US military said in the Marshall Islands 40 years ago and they tested anyway. 48 49

32. Page 4-18, 19: Comparisons are made to worldwide anthropogenic impacts to the atmosphere and to the Titan missile and space shuttle. These are irrelevant. Just because there are bigger messes somewhere else does not justify depleting the ozone over the 50

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Zunis or introducing persistent toxins into this environment.

33. There are numerous vague mitigation measures mentioned in the dEIS. Such as "A reasonable guideline MIGHT be no more than one missile per 24-hour period." "A qualified biologist COULD monitor debris recovery activity..." Is the Army going to do it or not? 51 52

34. How big are the craters that will be left by the booster rockets? How can the decision be made that there is no significant impact if we do not know how big it will be? A 6 inch hole is significantly different from a 60 foot or 600 foot crater and associated debris. Another impact not addressed is the impact of rocks thrown out from the crater after impact.

35. Page 4-76: Endangered species: Repeatedly, the dEIS states that endangered species are scattered and occupy only a small space. This is inaccurate. Endangered species are habitat dependent. Take for example, the Zuni [illegible] on Chinle sandstone around 7,000 feet. This formation is found in mounds around the Zuni's. The impact of a booster could wipe out the ENTIRE habitat for a population. The same goes for the spotted owl and goshawk. A dropped booster may miss the bird itself but destroy the habitat it is dependent on, either by fire or by impact. 53 54

36. Page 4-37: Description of LHA. 7 April 1992 Congressional hearings on the effectiveness of the Patriot missiles and various reports from former military personnel make it difficult to believe the promises in the dEIS that the Army can safely detonate a missile that is off course. These tests are too close to the populated areas of Fort Wingate and El Morro Valley. The Navajo Nation, Acoma Pueblo and Grants lies directly under a flight termination debris containment corridor. 55 56

37. Page 4-43: The dEIS states no target missiles are expected to be launched from WSMR or Fort Bliss McGregor Range. What about the defensive launches from Fort Wingate? Will they be aimed at anything at WSMR or Fort Bliss McGregor Range or will a target missile also be launched from Fort Wingate at the same time as the defensive launch? 57

38. Page 4-79: How will the change of the pH of the water in 58

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McGaffey Lake effect the fish? Why is the soil considered a "buffer"? There is no reason to believe that the soil pH will not change. Certainly, the pH of local lakes such as McGaffey and Ramah will be raised, even if only slightly. A slight change in pH has serious effects on the fish living in the lake, plants in the area and cryptogams. 59 60

39. Page 4-94: What effect will the acid rain caused by release of HCl by the rockets have on the areas trees and plants? 61

40. Page 4-103: The criteria for risk to public safety was formulated at WSMR. The acceptable risk factor for a missile range is not the same as the acceptable risk factor for the peace-loving public. 62

41. Page 4-104: Risk factors. Based on reports of former military personnel, there is no reason to believe these numbers. 63

42. Page 4-107: An emergency plan will be developed to deal with remote fires. Not good enough. What is the plan? Parts of El Malpais and the Zuni Mountains are so rugged as to prevent effective fire suppression. Is the Army willing to allow thousands of acres to burn just so they can have more useless war toys? 64

The purpose of NEPA is to provide high quality information, so that decisions are based on fact. This dEIS does not provide ANY information about this area or the impacts of the project. It does not tell how big the craters will be. Since Drop Zone B has been moved, it does not tell where the impact will be. The base information on the area around the Zuni Mountains is wrong. 65

The dEIS is fatally flawed because it does not prove need. Drop this project at once. The United States government must seek diplomatic solutions to conflicts.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Jones

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Army LOU

JONES
287-3775

... 25, 1994

...space and Strategic Defense Com
...ion: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
...st Office Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Zuni Mountain Coalition's Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please be informed that this office represents the Zuni Mountain Coalition in connection with the coalition's intent to monitor the Department of Army's proposal to implement a theater missile defense testing program in the Four Corners region. Specifically, this office is charged to assure that the Department of Army complies with all pertinent environmental laws in the formulation, planning, analysis, and implementation of the contemplated test program. This letter is submitted in response to the Department of Army's first cut at the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (hereafter "TMD Test DEIS"). Please note that the comments included in this letter are supplementary to any other comments which you might receive on the TMD Test DEIS from the Zuni Mountain Coalition, or from any individual members of that coalition.

As you will note from the ensuing discussion, the Department of Army's TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act's (hereafter "NEPA") standards in many respects. A review of the TMD Test DEIS reveals not only that your NEPA-mandated analysis of environmental and human health and safety effects associated with the test program is legally inadequate, but that the project must pass many other regulatory hurdles before the Department of Army can implement the program. As will be discussed in more detail below, the program is not yet in compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act.

Until such time as the analyses and consultations required by the above mentioned statutes are completed and incorporated into the TMD Test DEIS for public review and comment, it would be premature for the Department of Army to publish a TMD Test EIS in final form. The project's environmental analysis is still in much

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too embryonic a form for meaningful comment on pertinent environmental and human health and safety issues. Accordingly, Zuni Mountain Coalition submits that the Department of Army must reissue the environmental analysis for the proposed project in draft form once again, incorporating more detailed analysis including the items discussed below. Only when the public and decision-makers are able to review a more comprehensive and complete TMD Test DEIS will there be an opportunity for meaningful participation in the environmental review process.

NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) prior to proceeding with any "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). EISs must contain "a detailed statement" on the environmental impacts associated with the proposed federal action. 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C)(i). The primary purposes of EISs are (1) to provide decision-makers with an environmental disclosure sufficiently detailed to aid in the substantive decision whether to proceed with the project in light of its environmental consequences, and (2) to provide the public with information and an opportunity to participate in gathering information. See Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. v. NRDC, 462 U.S. 87, 97-100 (1978), Silva v. Lynn, 482 F.2d 1282, 1285 (1st Cir. 1973).

A. The DEIS Fails to Explain the Need for the Proposal as Required by NEPA

The broad-sweeping salutary purposes of NEPA absolutely require that federal agencies adequately discuss the purpose and need of proposed actions. An exposition of purpose and need lays essential groundwork not only for an adequate environmental analysis of a contemplated project, but also for the agency decision-making which ultimately ensues. In the absence of a discussion of purpose and need, neither the public nor decision-makers are in a position to assess the adequacy of an environmental analysis or the advisability of incurring identified environmental risks in order to achieve governmental objectives.

The Council on Environmental Quality (hereafter "CEQ") regulations implementing NEPA recognize the fundamental importance of identifying and discussing purpose and need. Those regulations provide, in pertinent part, that "[t]he statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action." 40 C.F.R. §1502.13. The TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with this regulatory mandate.

According to the TMD Test DEIS, the purpose of the proposal "is to provide realistic test situations for defenses to operate within a simulated theater of operations . . . ." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-2. With respect to need, the DEIS states that the tests "are needed to fully validate system design and operational effectiveness of ground-based TMD missile and sensor systems." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-3. These statements of purpose and need do not satisfy NEPA's requirements. Essentially, the statements boil down to nothing more than the most specious of syllogisms: the purpose of the test is to test. The statements do not impart any information whatsoever as to how the proposed tests are indispensable to the acquisition of critical information. Neither do the statements address the issue of whether that information is actually needed in today's political climate, or whether or how the information is technically relevant.

By identifying the purpose and need of the proposed action so superficially, the Department of Army critically flaws the environmental analysis. Most importantly, the dearth of explanation regarding purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to weigh the risk of identified hazards against any sort of benchmark of benefit. That is, without an adequate explanation of the objective sought to be achieved by implementation of the proposed project, it is virtually impossible to use knowledge as to the project's environmental consequences and risks in any sort of reasoned risk-benefit analysis. Moreover, the inadequate exposition of purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to develop the required alternatives analysis. If the public and decision-makers have no sense as to what the Department of Army actually needs to achieve with this proposed program, then those interested parties cannot suggest reasonable alternatives for analysis not yet identified by the project proponent.

In the final TMD Test EIS, the Department of Army must adequately justify the proposed project with a thorough statement of purpose and need.

B. The DEIS Fails to Incorporate a Legally Adequate Discussion of Project Alternatives

According to CEQ regulations implementing NEPA, the discussion of alternatives and their respective environmental consequences is the "heart" of environmental analysis. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14. An adequate discussion of alternatives in an EIS provides assurances

that the decision-maker has actually considered a broad range of alternatives for achieving the desired objective.[1]

> Consideration of alternatives forces the government agency to evaluate fully the environmental effects of the proposal and to compare those impacts with the environmental consequences of the suggested alternatives.

Druid Hills Civic Association v. Federal Highway Administration, 772 F.2d 700, 712 (11th Cir. 1985).

The range of alternatives which a NEPA analysis must consider is very broad, limited only by the tests of "feasibility" and "reasonableness." "[A]n agency must look at every reasonable alternative, with the range dictated by the 'nature and scope of the proposed action' and 'sufficient to permit a reasoned choice.'" Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma, 956 F.2d 1508, 1520 (9th Cir. 1992) (citations omitted). "The existence of a viable but unexamined alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate." Citizens for a Better Environment v. Hodel, 768 F.2d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1985), see also Idaho Conservation League, 956 F.2d at 1519.

The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of alternatives is facially inadequate. Indeed, the DEIS is clearly nothing more than a discussion of the one alternative -- testing at all of the four identified sites -- which the Department of Army has previously identified as the preferred alternative. For a host of reasons, this incredibly cramped scope of analysis fails to conform to NEPA's high standards.

First, just as the TMD Test DEIS fails to explain the purpose of the project and how the proposed project is needed, the TMD Test DEIS also proffers theater missile defense systems as the only method to achieve national security. The DEIS does not identify a single alternative strategy which is directed towards the objective of national security. The Department of Army cannot merely state, as it does in the TMD Test DEIS, that "[i]n the Missile Defense Act of 1991, Congress called for the provision of a highly effective TMD program" and then dispense with NEPA's requirement of an alternatives discussion. TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-1. The fact that three years ago, Congress enacted legislation calling for a TMD program does not excuse the Department of Army from identifying and analyzing other political and military means of defending forward

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[1] Of course, this analysis is hampered in this case because of the Department of Army's failure to provide an adequate explanation of purpose and need, as discussed above.

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deployed troops. Indeed, one of the main purposes of an EIS is to provide Congress with the information it needs in order to update its law-making on national security issues.

In Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Morton, 458 F.2d 827, 836 (1972), the court held that "[t]he need for continuing review of environmental impact of alternatives under NEPA cannot be put to one side on the ground of past determinations by Congress or the President." This statement is particularly apt in this case. The Department of Army has a continuing obligation to assess alternatives to theater missile defense systems, and their associated environmental risks. The TMD Test DEIS must incorporate this required alternative analysis so as to provide Congress with the information it needs to make defense decisions respecting the protection of forward deployed troops with full awareness as to the environmental consequences of these decisions. Just as in Morton:

> While the consideration of pertinent alternatives requires a weighing of numerous matters, such as economics, foreign relations, national security, the fact remains that, as to the ingredient of possible adverse environmental impact, it is the essence and thrust of NEPA that the pertinent [Environmental Impact] Statement serves to gather in one place a discussion of the relative environmental impact of alternatives.

Id. at 834. Likewise, in connection with the proposed TMD program, the Department of Army has an obligation in preparing the subject EIS, to gather all pertinent information on alternatives to theater missile defense systems. Alternative methodologies of defending forward deployed troops must be analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to comply with this mandatory duty.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS presents only one alternative for the proposed testing program. This alternative calls for testing at each of the four sites identified in the DEIS. While the Department of Army violates NEPA by its consideration of only one alternative for a testing program, this violation is exacerbated by the inclusion of only one ground-based test site in the alternative. As developed in the TMD Test DEIS, all ground-based testing will occur at White Sands Missile Range (hereafter "WSMR"). The DEIS fails to discuss even one ground-based alternative to WSMR. This is clearly a violation of NEPA.

According to the DEIS, other ground-based alternative sites were "screened" for inclusion in the test program, but were dropped from detailed study for various reasons. However, the discussion

as to why those alternatives were dropped from detailed study does not even rise to the "brief discussion" which NEPA requires. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14(a). Indeed, there is no real discussion whatsoever as to why other ground-based alternatives were rejected. In fact, two foreign sites which were "eliminated from further consideration" for no proffered reason were not identified at all. Various other ground-based alternatives were dropped from detailed study because they currently lack required instrumentation, but not because the instrumentation of those sites is technically infeasible.

The essential point here is that there are ground-based test sites, other than WSMR, which the Department of Army should have analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The failure to analyze these alternative sites, and to instead analyze only the WSMR/preferred alternative, is a clear violation of NEPA. Even if the other ground-based alternatives would require instrumentation, and therefore are financially less attractive than the WSMR site, the Department of Army must analyze these sites. Furthermore, an analysis of alternative sites for ground-based testing is particularly important because of legislative efforts to ban all off-range missile testing. While this subject is discussed more fully immediately below, the essential point here is that in light of legislative initiative to prohibit the release of missile debris off-range, the Department of Army's analysis of TMD testing must consider an alternative which would not violate a possible legislative ban.

C. The DEIS Includes a Misleading Description of the Preferred Ground-Based Alternative

Not only does the TMD Test DEIS violate NEPA by analyzing only one alternative for the testing program, the EIS also violates NEPA by providing misleading information as to what implementation of that alternative actually entails. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the preferred WSMR ground-based site will entail target launches from both the Green River Launch Complex and the Fort Wingate Depot. In all likelihood, this is an alternative that will never be available for implementation because of legislative proscription. As the Department of Army is aware, current legislation prohibits use of the Green River Launch Complex because it would result in the release of missile debris within 50 miles of Canyonlands National Park. Congress enacted this prohibition, Section 221 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1994, as a compromise to a broader measure which would have barred

> launch of a missile as part of a test program in any case in which an unavoidable or anticipated result of the launch would be

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> release of debris in a land area of the United States outside a designated Department of Defense test range.

H.R. 2655, 103d Congress, 1st Session.

The sponsor of H.R. 2655, Congresswoman Karen Shepherd of Utah, has stated that she will reintroduce substantially the same bill in the upcoming legislative session. Even if the broader bill fails to pass Congress again during the upcoming legislative session, it is virtually certain that the prohibition on target launches affecting or Canyonlands National Park will be reenacted. Accordingly, it seems most likely that all target launches for WSMR ground-based testing will originate at Fort Wingate. The TMD Test DEIS fails to disclose this fact in describing the preferred alternative. Rather, the DEIS ignores the prohibition on the use of the Green River Launch Complex in a blatant attempt to understate the significant impacts to Fort Wingate, its surrounding areas, and associated drop zones. This misinformation is in clear violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Moreover, a discussion of impacts associated with use of Fort Wingate as the only target launch site for medium-range overland testing must be incorporated into the final EIS.

D. <u>The DEIS Makes an Improper Use of the Tiering Process</u>

The Department of Army apparently misunderstands the tiering process. Or, in the alternative, the Department of Army is misusing the tiering process in order to evade a full exposition and public disclosure of the effects of the proposed testing program in the Utah and New Mexico. The CEQ defines tiering as follows:

> Tiering of environmental impact statements refers to the process of addressing a broad, general program, policy or proposal in an initial environmental impact statement, and analyzing a narrower site-specific proposal, related to the initial program, plan or policy in a subsequent environmental impact statement.

While the Department of Army claims to be utilizing tiering in the preparation of the TMD Test DEIS, it is not making proper use of the procedure.

In practice, tiering requires an action agency, such as the Department of Army, to prepare its broadest programmatic environmental analyses first, and to prepare incrementally more

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specific analyses on project phases or components as the program develops. In short, the analyses will proceed from the broadest to the most specific. However, in the case of the subject missile testing program, the Department of Army has inverted the procedure. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the document is being tiered to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. Despite the Department of Army's intent to tier testing to these programmatic EISs, neither of these documents is yet complete.[2] In the absence of complete programmatic environmental impact statements on the TMD program and WSMR activities generally, the Department of Army cannot legally make a decision on TMD testing unless the subject TMD Test EIS contains the full and comprehensive analyses of impacts which the Department of Army would, presumably, prepare in conjunction with the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. The Department of Army simply <u>cannot</u> tier the TMD Test DEIS to documents which do not yet exist. If the Department of Army decides that it does, indeed, wish to tier the TMD Test DEIS to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities, it must defer its preparation of the TMD Test DEIS until those documents are complete.

A similar tiering flaw is presented in conjunction with the designation of target missiles to be used in the proposed project. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the Department of Army will prepare a HERA Target Systems Environmental Assessment to discuss the environmental impacts associated with the use of the Department's preferred target missile. This is impermissible. If the TMD Test EIS is premised on the use of HERA missiles as the preferred target missile, then the TMD Test EIS must analyze the environmental impacts of HERA missiles in conjunction with the TMD Test EIS. To defer this analysis until after the completion of the TMD Test EIS would eviscerate the policy justification underlying NEPA: to analyze the consequences of various courses of action <u>before</u> a decision to act is made. The Department of Army cannot decide to utilize HERA missiles during TMD testing now, and analyze the effects of such a decision later without running afoul of NEPA's requirements.

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[2] While the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS is apparently complete, no Record of Decision has yet been prepared for this analysis. Accordingly, it is possible that this first level EIS will need revisions as the document's various inadequacies come to light.

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E. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Impacts Associated With the Failure of the Flight Termination System

Throughout the TMD DEIS, the Department of Army assumes that there will be no impacts or releases of debris outside the control of Army personnel. This assumption is predicated on the unquestioned hypothesis that the flight termination system ("FTS") will always function perfectly. The Department of Army assiduously avoids any discussion of FTS failure. While such a "head in the sand" approach may serve the Army's interest in pacifying the public as to the possible human health and safety impacts of TMD testing, the approach falls far short of the disclosure and analysis required by NEPA.

Even after CEQ redefined its regulations on "worst case" analysis, NEPA regulations still required federal agencies to incorporate an analysis of low probability/high risk events into environmental analyses. According to the regulations, action agencies are obligated to assess the environmental consequences of all "reasonably foreseeable" events.

> "Reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that they have credible scientific support, are not based on pure conjecture, and are within the rule of reason.

40 C.F.R. §1502.22. Accordingly, even if the probability of FTS failure is low, the TMD test EIS must incorporate a discussion of the consequences of that failure since they are so catastrophic.

If the Department of Army chooses to pursue the possibility of off-range test programs, it must act responsibly. Launch zones for target missiles and target missile trajectories are adjacent to and over population centers and public lands. It is impermissibly irresponsible for the Department of Army to propose such launches and overflights without first considering the consequences of an "uncontrolled" impact. Certainly, the Department of Army is in possession of credible scientific evidence as to how an uncontrolled impact of a target missile would effect a population center such as Fort Wingate or Moab. Until such time as the TMD Test EIS incorporates an analysis and discussion of such evidence, along with a discussion of the probability of such occurrence, the TMD Test DEIS is legally inadequate.

MW-0220

F. The TMD Test EIS Should be Coordinated With Department of Army Efforts to Comply With Other Federal Environmental Laws

Implementation of the TMD test program, as that program is set out in the TMD Test DEIS, would require compliance with other federal environmental laws. For example, a final decision on implementation of the test program cannot be made until the Department of Army complies with the Endangered Species Act. Since the test program may lead to adverse effects on threatened and endangered flora and fauna, the Army has a legal obligation to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding those effects. 16 U.S.C. §1536. Likewise, the National Historic Preservation Act must be respected in connection with the proposed testing. Since the test program may negatively affect historic and cultural use sites which are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Department of Army must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officers of affected states before it decides to proceed with the proposed test program. 16 U.S.C. §470h.

There are compelling reasons which argue in favor of consolidating consultations pursuant to the Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act with preparation of an EIS. The CEQ regulations implementing NEPA recognize the salutary effect of consolidated environmental review:

> To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by . . . the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

40 C.F.R. §1502.25(a). In a related vein, the regulations state that one of the purposes of NEPA is

> [e]mphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document.

40 C.F.R. §1501.1(b). Obviously, this mandate is premised on simple logic. As noted above, the objective of EIS preparation is to provide the public and decision-makers with a comprehensive understanding of all environmental costs associated with project implementation. Amongst those environmental costs are adverse

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impacts to threatened and endangered species and historic and cultural use sites. NEPA's environmental disclosure purposes will obviously not be satisfied if the Department of Army defers its Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance until after it issues a Record of Decision on the TMD Test EIS.

According to the TMD Test DEIS, there are at least ten threatened or endangered wildlife species and six threatened or endangered plant species that occur on WSMR and Fort Bliss McGregor Range. Likewise, the Green River Launch Complex is habitat to eight threatened or endangered wildlife species and the Fort Wingate Depot is home to three threatened or endangered wildlife species and to two plant species. Clearly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of effects to threatened and endangered species can be best accomplished through consolidation of NEPA compliance and Endangered Species Act compliance. Moreover, a decision to implement the proposed testing program until after the Department of Army conducts the required Endangered Species Act consultation.

A similar situation obtains with historic resources. Both Fort Wingate and WSMR, as well as other areas to be affected by the test program, are rich in resources protected by the National Historic Preservation Act. Accordingly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of the TMD test program requires incorporation of a comprehensive analysis of effects to these resources. This analysis can be best accomplished through consolidation of required consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers with the NEPA process.

In conclusion, it is legally impermissible for the Department of Army to "phase" required environmental analyses. Since the proposed test program triggers requirements for analyses under various environmental laws, the Department of Army must consolidate all these various analyses in order to discharge its duties under NEPA, as well as its duties under the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

G. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Booster Drop Zones and Other Debris Release Areas

The TMD Test DEIS contains an inadequate discussion of the impacts to booster drop zones and other debris release areas, as well as an inadequate discussion of the legality of booster drops on various public lands. Until the Department of Army fully discusses these impacts, the TMD Test EIS will not pass muster under NEPA.

First, the location of booster drop zones has been left impermissibly vague by the Department of Army during project planning. This is outrageous. It is well acknowledged that the proposed TMD test program is particularly controversial because of off-range impacts. Indeed, the fact that Congresswoman Shepherd was able to secure passage through the House of Representatives of a bill which would have banned the proposed project, because of its off-range impacts, is strong evidence that such off-range impacts are especially significant. Given their significance, it is shocking that the Department of Army does not engage in a more detailed discussion as to where booster impacts are anticipated.

At a public meeting in Gallup, New Mexico, Department of Army personnel indicated that the proposed booster drop zone in El Malpais National Monument would be eliminated.[3] However, Army personnel did not provide any information whatsoever as to the replacement booster drop zone. If, in fact, the booster drop zone at El Malpais National Monument will be replaced by another booster drop zone, this is critically important information which must be included in the TMD Test DEIS and subjected to public review and comment. Furthermore, because it is so likely that all target launches for the WSMR site will originate at Fort Wingate Depot, as explained above, the Department of Army must clearly identify all booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate Depot target launches. As of the current time, the location of booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate is entirely unclear. In the absence of more precise information as to where the Department of Army plans to drop target missiles, NEPA cannot fulfill its important purposes.

Yet another problem flaws the TMD Test EIS's discussion of environmental impacts associated with target missile booster drops for the WSMR land-based test program. Maps supplied in the TMD Test EIS indicate that most missile boosters will be dropped on public lands. Although the information provided on drop locations is incomplete, as noted above, the maps lead to a conclusion that many boosters will be dropped onto Cibola National Forest lands.[4]

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[3] If, contrary to representations made at the Gallup public hearing, the Department of Army still plans to use El Malpais as a booster drop zone, it must conduct a thorough study and analysis of all associated impacts. The TMD Test DEIS, which was prepared at a time when the Department of Army was still committed to the use of El Malpais as a drop zone, is woefully inadequate with respect to its discussion of booster drop impacts.

[4] In fact, maps set out in the TMD Test DEIS show that parts of Cibola National Forest will actually be within the launch hazard area created for the Fort Wingate target launches. The

Presumably those boosters which are not dropped onto Cibola National Forest will be dropped onto lands under the regulatory control of the Bureau of Land Management or Indian tribes.

It goes without saying that the Department of Army cannot drop payloads onto public lands with impunity. Permission must be acquired for such drops, and federal environmental law must be respected. For example, Cibola National Forest lands are managed pursuant to the National Forest Management Act. All uses of the Cibola National Forest, including the use of the forest as part of an off-range missile testing program, must be consistent with the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. 16 U.S.C. §1604(i). As the Department of Army must be well aware, the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan does not contemplate the use of the forest as a debris release site. Accordingly, the forest cannot be used for this purpose unless and until the United States Forest Service amends the pertinent Land and Resource Management Plan to reflect this new use. Amendment of the Land and Resource Management Plan will require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Similar environmental analyses will must be prepared for anticipated drops onto Bureau of Land Management lands and Indian lands.

The essential point here is that this off-range overland test program is an unprecedented departure from normal test protocol of on-range debris releases. Clearly, the Department of Army must ensure that all off-range debris releases are extraordinarily well considered and planned. Of course, the environmental and human health and safety consequences of these debris releases must be well analyzed. Finally, the Department of Army must ensure that it complies with public lands land-use restrictions imposed by federal law. As the TMD Test DEIS now stands, there is simply an inadequate discussion of all issues pertaining to off-range debris releases. This inadequacy must be rectified, and the more complete information must be made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is released.

H. The TMD Test DEIS Subverts NEPA's Purposes Because the Proposed Action, as Described, is Too Vague and Indefinite for Review

As noted above, one of the central purposes of an EIS is to provide the public and decision-makers with complete information concerning the environmental consequences of proposed actions. Obviously, this purpose cannot be achieved if the proponent action agency undertakes the preparation of an EIS before the contours of

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launch hazard area includes Quaking Aspen Campground.

the proposed action are sufficiently well developed. This is the case with the TMD Test EIS. Upon review of the DEIS, the reader is put on notice that either the Department of Army is still in preliminary planning stages for the TMD test program or prefers not to disclose details of the test program. In either case, the net result is the same: the proposed test program, as described in the TMD Test DEIS, is so vague and indefinite that it defies the comprehensive environmental analysis required by NEPA. Throughout the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army leaves the public and decision-maker guessing as to how many actual missile launches will occur, the timing of these missile launches, the type of missile to be utilized, and other such critical factors. Until the test program is more firmly developed, it is virtually impossible for the Department of Army to provide any sort of reasoned analysis of expected environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts. Accordingly, in order to comply with NEPA the Department of Army must provide a more detailed description of the proposed program, and provide accurate details as to the environmental effects associated with that program.

I. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Direct Impacts Associated with the Proposed Test Program

The TMD Test DEIS contains a discussion of direct environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts which fails to comply with NEPA's high standards in various respects. The case of Sierra Club v. Corps of Engineers, 701 F.2d 1011, 1029 (2nd Cir. 1983), succinctly sets out the standard against which EISs will be judged:

> [T]he . . . [impact statement] must set forth sufficient information for the general public to make an informed evaluation, . . . and for the decision-maker to "consider fully the environmental factors involved and to make a reasoned decision after balancing the risks of harm to the environment against the benefits to be derived from the proposed action." [The impact statement gives] assurance that stubborn problems or serious criticisms have not been "swept under the rug."

Unfortunately, the Department of Army's analysis of the proposed testing program does not address the "stubborn" and significant environmental problems associated with the proposal with any degree of objectivity. Rather, the TMD Test DEIS attempts to understate the significance of the impacts by relying upon erroneous assumptions and specious reasoning. While these analytical flaws pervade the Department of Army's entire analysis, these comments

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will be directed towards the inadequacies in the discussion of environmental impacts associated with the one identified land-based test site.

1. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Wildlife Refuges

The proposed test program will have impacts on three wildlife refuges included in the National Wildlife Refuge system: Sevilleta, Bosque del Apache, and San Andres. Shockingly, the TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to discuss the impacts which the test program might have on these resources. The complete omission clearly constitutes a violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Impacts to these wildlife refuges associated with launches, debris release, and overflights must be discussed in a supplemental TMD Test DEIS which is available for public inspection and copying before a final TMD Test EIS is released.

2. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Monuments

The proposed test program will have impacts on at least two national monuments: El Malpais National Monument and White Sands National Monument.[5] The TMD Test DEIS discusses these impacts in the most cursory of fashions, essentially suggesting to the public that it should accept the Department of Army's conclusory assertions that impacts to the national monuments will be insignificant. A good faith and objective analysis of environmental effects requires much more than the mere assertion that the effects are insignificant. Indeed, such an assertion does not constitute an analysis at all. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS contains an adequate discussion of impacts to the national monuments, the TMD Test DEIS is incomplete.

3. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Air Quality Impacts

The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of air quality impacts is inadequate, particularly with respect to air quality impacts associated with an on-pad missile failure. Indeed, the Department of Army seems intent on masking the impacts of a failed launch by

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5 As noted above, it is now unclear whether the Department of Army still intends to use El Malpais National Monument as a booster drop zone. Until such time as El Malpais National Monument is finally and conclusively dropped from consideration as a booster drop zone and a replacement site is identified, the Department of Army has an obligation to discuss the effects of booster drops onto White Sands Missile Range.

utilizing assumptions which understate impacts. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army's analysis of on-pad missile failures assumes that all the solid propellant in the booster would be released at a height of 656 feet. TMD Test DEIS, p. 4-14. However, even the Department of Army concedes that this assumption understates air quality impacts. The TMD Test DEIS states as follows:

> For the TSCREEN model calculations, the puff of emission was assumed to be released at its final ground cloud height [656 feet]. Although this assumption tends to underpredict concentrations very near the launch site, it will not significantly affect concentrations at points beyond the distance at which final ground cloud rise is reached.

Id. If the assumption that the puff of emission is released at 656 feet underpredicts air quality impacts associated with a successful launch, it must significantly underpredict the severity of impacts attributable to an on-pad launch failure. The Department of Army cannot evade its responsibility to analyze air quality impacts with objective good-faith by such reliance on misleading assumptions.

Moreover, the TMD Test DEIS understates the significance of air quality impacts by relying upon the dispersal of pollutants to support a conclusion of non-significance. Essentially, then, the Department of Army is arguing that "the solution to the pollution is dilution." While it may well be true that the air pollutants emitted by the test program will be dispersed over the long-term, the TMD Test DEIS fails to discuss the fact that the program will result in multiple short-term exposures of air pollutants which may, over time, lead to human health and safety concerns. Particularly in connection with target missile launches from Fort Wingate, where population centers are virtually adjacent to launch hazard areas, the effects of multiple short-term exposures on human health and safety must be discussed. This is especially true in light of the fact that even the Department of Army concedes that target missile launches will result in exceedances of HCl standards.

The air quality impacts analysis in the TMD Test DEIS is also flawed by an impermissibly limited scope of analysis. It is not sufficient for the Department of Army to limit its analysis to effects to ambient air quality. The Department of Army must disclose all the environmental effects of the proposed missile test program, including atmospheric effects.

4. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources

Obviously, it is impossible for the Department of Army to analyze the impacts of the testing program on historic and cultural resources without first acquiring accurate knowledge on the extent of resources present is potentially affected areas. The TMD Test DEIS suggests to the public and decision-makers that impacts to historic and cultural resources will be insignificant because appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design. However, the Department of Army apparently does not see fit to incorporate the most important mitigative measure into its NEPA-mandated environmental analysis: complete and accurate inventories of all surface and sub-surface resources.

As discussed above in this comment letter, the National Historic Preservation Act requires the Department of Army to consult with the Utah and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers before undertaking any action which might have an effect on historic and cultural resources. This Section 106 consultation will necessitate the acquisition of accurate inventory information. Furthermore, the Section 106 consultation will obligate the Department of Army to conduct a comprehensive analysis of possible effects to historic and cultural sites which might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, the scope and depth of analysis required by the National Historic Preservation Act may well result in an analysis of impacts to historic and cultural sites which is far more detailed than that currently included in the TMD Test DEIS. Because this consultation/analysis will be required, it should be performed concurrently with preparation of the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is prepared.

5. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

Just as the TMD Test DEIS's analysis of impacts to historic and cultural resources is flawed by inadequate surveys and inventory data, the analysis of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals is similarly flawed. The Department of Army appears convinced that it can evade its responsibility to analyze these effects by claiming that the resources are so scattered that the likelihood of debris falling on a protected species is unlikely. This is simply not enough. The public and decision-makers must have much more information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered plants and animals in order to balance the risk to these resources against the benefit sought to be gained through implementation of the proposed test program. NEPA requires

that this information be included the TMD Test DEIS and be available for public review and comment.

Furthermore, the Department of Army will not be able to implement the contemplated test program until it completes a Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, as discussed above. This consultation is required because the project "may" affect listed species. 16 U.S.C. §1536(c). During the course of the required Section 7 consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Army will acquire critical information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered species in the project areas and the potential for adverse effects to these species. This information should be integrated into the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment.

6. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Human Health and Safety Associated with Target Missile Launches from Fort Wingate

In many respects, the TMD Test DEIS fails to provide adequate details regarding possible impacts of the test program on human health and safety in the Fort Wingate vicinity. This is particularly egregious in light of the fact that there is a substantial likelihood that Fort Wingate will be the site of all target missile launches associated with the land-based component of the proposed test program.

For example, the TMD Test DEIS acknowledges that Fort Wingate has neither a hazardous materials management system nor a waste management program currently in place at the facility. Nevertheless, the DEIS provides absolutely no details whatsoever regarding anticipated management of hazardous materials and the environmental effects associated with the storage, use, and disposal of those materials at Fort Wingate. It is not enough for the Department of Army to claim, as it does in the DEIS, that these impacts are not considered "extraordinary" or "significant." NEPA requires much more than bare conclusory assertions as to the magnitude of particular impacts. NEPA requires objective good faith analysis based on science. The effects of hazardous material storage, use, and disposal is an issue which has simply not been subjected to the rigorous analysis which NEPA requires.

Similar inadequacies flaw the TMD Test DEIS's discussion of emergency response. As stated in the DEIS, Fort Wingate has no established safety programs. Moreover, it is unlikely that there is adequate fire protection in the Fort Wingate areas for test program-related fires or adequate emergency response health care available in the case of a target launch malfunction. A discussion of these important issues must be included in the TMD Test DEIS.

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J. The TMD Test DEIS Does not Contain an Adequate Discussion of Cumulative Impacts

It is well settled that NEPA-mandated analyses must contain a complete discussion of cumulative impacts expected to occur within a project area. The cumulative impacts which must be considered include impacts associated with all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the project area, whether they are attributable to private or governmental action and whether they are related to the TMD test program or not. The TMD Test DEIS does not comply with this standard.

First, the TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with law in that it treats discrete missile launches as if they were not interdependent parts of a single project. For example, the TMD Test DEIS evades analysis of impacts associated with a missile or missile debris impacting historic and cultural sites by claiming that impact is unlikely. While it may be true that impact to a site might be unlikely if the program contemplated only one missile launch, the program will be defined by dozens of missile launches. Obviously, there is a correspondingly higher likelihood that impact to a historic or cultural site will occur. This likelihood must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. The Department of Army used the same faulty analysis in connection with its discussion of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals.

In a similar vein, the Department of Army understates human health and safety effects by treating discrete missile launches as if they were not part of one integral program. In fact, missile launches which might not, when viewed individually, have significant health impacts will almost certainly have significant impacts when the Department of Army considers the cumulative effect of recurrent missile launches over time. It is unreasonable and illegal for the Department of Army to "segment" its analysis of the program's impacts by narrowing the scope of its analysis to discrete missile launches. Instead, the Department of Army must analyze the cumulative effects of the entire TMD test program.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS fails to satisfy NEPA's cumulative impacts requirement because it does not adequately analyze the synergistic impacts of other projects over time. For example, an adequate cumulative impacts analysis of effects expected at WSMR would require the Department of Army to delay release of the TMD Test DEIS until such time as the programmatic WSMR EIS is complete. Until such time as that document is finalized, it will be virtually impossible for the public and decision-makers to appreciate the cumulative impacts expected at WSMR. The same point holds true for operations at the Green River Launch Complex and Fort Wingate.

MW-0220

Moreover, the cumulative impacts analysis must extend beyond impacts directly associated with other Department of Army activities. As an example, the TMD Test DEIS indicates that missile debris will be released onto the Cibola National Forest. The impact of this release, and associated recovery actions, on threatened and endangered wildlife species is cumulative with other ground-disturbing activities on the Cibola National Forest, such as timber harvest and road construction. The cumulative impacts of all these discrete endeavors must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. Until the TMD Test DEIS analyzes the synergistic impacts of actions not within the regulatory control of the Department of Army, the TMD Test DEIS does not comply with NEPA.

In sum, the TMD Test DEIS is flawed in numerous respects. Additionally, the Department of Army's test program is out of compliance with numerous other environmental laws. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS is substantiated with additional analyses, including the analyses required by the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act, the TMD Test DEIS is simply not sufficiently complete for public review and comment. Accordingly, the Department of Army must reissue the TMD Test EIS in draft form, once again, before issuing an FEIS for the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Steven Sugarman
Attorney for the Zuni Mountain Coalition

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MW-0221

DM 365

To:

Mr. David Hasley

I am very against having the Green River Launch Complex being used for the missile Launchings. I have no problem with the other sites. The Recovery of boosters is to much for the area. I would be grateful if you used a another site (former resident of Green River).

— Alex Hoppus
Utah resident and
works in Southern Utah.

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DM 366

MW-0222

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN =

MY NAME IS F. P., ITALIAN. - IN MY COUNTRY WE KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE THINGS DROPPED OVER YOUR HEADS... MY PEOPLE DIED WITH IT. -

I AM A RESIDENT-OWNER AND SOCALLED "CARETAKER" OF 320 ACR IN ZUNI MOUNTAINS, BEAUTIFUL AND PEACEFUL PLACE OF MILLIONS O TREES OF VARIOUS SPECIES AND WILDLIFE SOME OF IT ALREADY EN- DANGERED AND SUPPOSEDLY PROTECTED BY LAW. -

MOREOVER I AM BREEDING PUREBRED ARABIAN HORSES AND HAVE A KENNEL. - 1

BESIDES THE FACT THAT I DO BELIEVE THAT THE MISSILE-TESTING PROJECT REPRESENTS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE WHOLE ENVIRONMENT OF THE ENTIRE AREA INTERESTED BY THE LAUNCHES AND SERROUN ONES, ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, I DO ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE IS NO WAY TO COMPENSATE US FOR THE LOSSES PROVOKED BY THE 2

EFFECTS OF SUCH LAUNCHES... (ONE OF MY HORSES ONLY IS WORTH $ 25,000)... 3

AND HOW ABOUT THE TREES AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF ANIMAL LIVING ON THIS LAND AND IN THE NATL. FORESTS? - 4

NOT TO MENTION OUR HOMES AND THE WATERTABLE, THE AIR WE BREA THREATENED BY DESTRUCTION, FIRES AND CONTAMINATION. - 5

AND WHAT ABOUT OUR PEACE? 6

WE LIVE HERE BECAUSE WE DO NOT WANT TO PUT UP WITH ALL THOSE 7

EFFECTS AND SIDEEFFECTS OF THE SOCALLED "CIVILIZATION", AND "PROGR WE CHOSE TO LIVE HERE TO AGE IN PEACE AND HEALTH MENTALLY, PHY CALLY AND SPIRITUALLY. - 8

NOW THEY TRY TO BRING THOSE MONSTERS TO US, DEPRIVE US OF EV RYTHING WE HAVE, INCLUDING FREEDOM AND LIFE, FOR OURSELVES, OUR CHILDREN AND PETS. - THIS IS LEGALIZED TERRORISM! -

IF WE WOULD LOVE TO LIVE IN PREDICAMENT OF NATURAL DISASTERS,

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MW-0222

WE WOULD HAVE CHOSEN CALIFORNIA, MISSISSIPPI, TEXAS, FLORIDA & THE ISLANDS ...

IF WE WOULD LOVE TO LIVE IN CHAOS AND SURVIVAL-EDGE ENVIRONMENT, WE WOULD HAVE CHOSEN N.Y. OR L.A.

WHO ARE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ACT GOD AND DECIDE WHEN OTHERS SHOULD GET DESTROYED IN THE WINK OF A SECOND, JUST PUSHING SOME BOTTONS?

HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI TEACH US ALL A LESSON = GENOCIDE IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE, NOT IN THE NAME OF PROTECTION; HONEY NOT PATRIOTIC POWER, NOT CONCERNS!

YOU ARE THERE ALL SITTING IN YOUR CHAIRS, WITH YOUR MINDS ALL ALREADY MADE UP, TELLING US ONLY WHAT WE ALREADY KNOW, JUST FOR YOUR OWN LEGAL PROTECTION, DISTANT AND UNCONCERNED BECAUSE, AFTER ALL, IT'S NOT OVER YOUR HEADS THAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN, NOT YOUR ENVIRONMENT DESTROYED!— 9

AND WHAT ABOUT THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE, LAND AND CULTURE SO MUCH PUT AT TEST AND STAKE TO THIS VERY DAY! ARE THESE PEOPLE GOING TO SEE ONE MORE TIME RELOCATIONS, REPOSSESSIONS, DESECRATIONS, LEGALIZED ROBBERY OF THEIR BELONGINGS? ARE THEY GOING TO DIE IN THEIR HOGANS AND TIPIS IN THOSE REMOTE AREAS WHERE THERE'S NOT EVEN A RADIO AND SOME WOULD NOT EVEN UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON?

THESE MISSILES ARE STAINED WITH "OIL" AND THE BLOOD OF OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS! THEY ARE USED TO IMPERIALIZE AND KILL — THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES AND THEIR RESOURCES, PEOPLE JUST LIKE YOU AND ME, WHO WANT TO LIVE THEIR LIVES THEIR WAY AND BE LEFT ALONE!

F. PIRRI
GEN. DELIVERY
KAILUA, N.H. 87821

Dm 367

MW-0223

March 27, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

We vehemently reject the proposed missile testing that incorporates a flight path between Green River, Utah and Moab, Utah and on to the White Sands Missile Range. We support Rep. Karen Shepherd's legislation, HR 2655, which would stop the consideration of this overland testing. 1

We understand that the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range capabilities are a critical research element in an extensive national program to develop a ground-based defensive system to protect deployed U.S. forces, as well as U.S. friends and allies around the world, from theater missile attack. However, we believe that after the analysis of potential environmental impacts the Army will decide to not conduct the proposed test activities or that the alternative locations such as the Western Range, CA, the Eglin Air Force Base, FL, and the Kwajelein Missile Range in the Marshall Islands are more appropriate test sites. 2

Since the factors under consideration are not only environmental but also economic and technical, please consider these issues on a regional basis. As residents of Moab, we recognize that tourism is quickly becoming the main source of employment and the strength of our economy. Launching "nondestructive" target missiles and defensive missiles so that the targets would be intercepted and destroyed is simply not acceptable in a region like the Moab area which boasts Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, thousands of miles of biking and hiking trails for visitors as well as the widely used Colorado River. People are attracted to this area because of the "Old West" flair, the history of the Anasazi Indians, the pristine beauty, and the amazing and uncrowded recreational opportunities. This high desert area is our HOME and we love to share it with others but we must educate our visitors to appreciate the fragile environment that surrounds us. Perhaps the Green River Launch Complex is in an isolated area with few inhabitants and has an economy that is desperate for a government funded missile launch site, but we are negatively impacted by this decision and it is unwise to consider our area. 3 4 5

Thank you for your sponsorship of this legislation. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Laurie G. Ingoldsby
James C. Hopkins

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MW-0224

Dm 368

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

MR. HASLEY :

PLEASE MAKE YOUR TARGET LAUNCH SITE DECISION BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES CRITERIA. I IMPLORE YOU NOT TO BE SWAYED BY THE TINY BUT EXTREMELY VOCAL MINORITY WHOSE MEMBERS COMPLAIN OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO THEIR ACTUAL NUMBERS. 1

IT MAY TAKE SOME CONSIDERABLE COURAGE TO STAND UP TO THEIR INTIMIDATIVE TACTICS, BUT SUCH COURAGE IS NEEDED. WHATEVER DECISION YOU MAKE, SHOULD BE BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT — NOT TO SATISFY THE NAYSAYERS.

GOOD LUCK & GOOD COURAGE TO YOU.

Glenn Baxter

Your Name GLENN BAXTER

Address BOX 551, GREEN RIVER, UT 84525
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0225

Dm 369

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

First I would like to thank three gentlemen who gave the presentation. I went with an open mind to learn the mission classified. They did a very thorough presentation and I was very impressed. My husband was in the 8th Airborne for several years during World War Two. We had two sons in Viet Nam. We were lucky they both came home. I feel you can protect our Country with this Missile operation please do. We live in a wonderful Country and don't want anything to happen to it. The people who spoke at the Ramah Chapter house did not represent our town. I was very embarrassed in the way they spoke. They went in with a closed mind and I don't think they even listened to the presentation or they would of spoken differently. So please accept my apology the way they spoke. They represent a few who like to cause trouble. 1 2

Your Name Mrs Wm. Cowdle

Address Rt 2 Box 24 Ramah, New Mex. 87321
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

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Dm 370

Dear David C. Hasley, 3/27/94

I oppose the U.S. Army's intent to use the Zuni mountains of West Central New Mexico for missle testing. 1

I have lived in this area for twenty years and feel it is a safety hazard for residents and enviroment. Wild, out of control missles have traveled over my house in the past and I see no reason to endanger the entire area. 2

Please join me in opposing this unnecessary and dangerous venture and support House Bill HR2655 or other such bills which call for an end to missle testing overland where debris falls outside of a missle range. 3

Thank you,

Philip Chambless
1007 Pampas Dr. S.E.
Albuquerque, N.M.
87108

MW-0227

Dm 371

PAUL D. MERRILL
DOUBLE TREE RANCH
P. O. BOX 58
RAMAH, NEW MEXICO 87321
(505) 783-4677

March 27, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
Box 1500 Defense Command, U. S. Army
Huntsville, Ala. 35807

Dear Mr. Hasley:

We regret we were not able to attend any of the meetings pertaining to the missile firings proposed for Fort Wingate. There seems to be a great deal of controversy, according to the local newspaper.

We do approve of the launches and the activities. We had the Trading Post and lived at Fort Wingate village for 45 years and still have interests there, having sold the business to our son. We were invited to the firings of the Pershing missiles (1963, I believe) and this activity created business, interest, and gave the Army a chance to test their military needs. There were no problems as far as we remember. 1

The Ramah group thinks their property in is danger and have seriously overreacted to the proposals. Many of the local silent majority are in support of the program, however, as we are.

If we can be of any help in any way please let us know.

Yours truly,

Paul and Patricia Merrill

Paul and Patricia Merrill

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Dm 372

Chinle High School
P.O. Box 587
Chinle, Arizona 86503
March 23, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O.Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. David Hasley,

We are writing to inform you that we are against the launching of 1
the missiles in the area in which we live (We live in Chinle District
which is in Arizona). We are concerned about other people and their land 2
that live on and around the Navajo Nation. The missiles that are proposed
to be launched over our land might go off course and innocent people along
with animals could die.

Many people come from other countries and around the United States
to see the beauty of our land. There are also several National Parks and 3
Forests on and surrounding the Navajo Nation. The missiles or the
boosters could simutaneously stray off course and destroy the beauty of
our lands. Think about what's going to happen.

Please don't launch missile over our land. Thanks for your
cooperation and time.

Sincerely yours,
Guy Davis
Arron Benally
Leon Slick
Raylene Robertson

MW-0229

Dm373

P.O. Box 910
Window Rock, AZ 86510
March 23, 1993

US Army and Strategic Defense
CS SD EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3800

Dear Mr. David Hasley:

This letter is in regard to the military testing missiles over an area in the
southwest. I am a concerned citizen and I also happen to live in the 1
general area. I have read what the Army conceives as potential dangers
for the people and the land in their EIS, and I am very upset to see such a
biased point of view. The testers obviously did not think realistically
about any hypothetical situations that may arise. As in every situation,
there are many "what-ifs," but in this situation, the "what ifs" are too
great in number and too dangerous to ignore,

One of the reasons given for the testing is that this area is scarcely 2
populated. We are seen as just statistics and not as people. The Army is
taking advantage of the people's poverty. Poverty does not have to mean
ignorance; we will fight back. We have a right to safety and peace of
mind.

I am asking you to consider this letter thoroughly as an argument opposed 3
to the missile testing. Use this as the voice for those who can't write or
protest but are scared anyway. I ask you not to endanger us or our lands
that we hold dear. Do not test any missiles here!

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Karen Francis

Karen Francis

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MW-0230

Dm 374

Tammy Walker
P.O. Box 782
Chinle, AZ 86503
March 24, 1994

U.S. Army Space and Stategic
Defense CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. David Hosley,

My name is Tammy Walker and I am from the Navajo Reservation, I live in Chinle and my fellow students and I are very concerned about the missiles that will be fired from Ft. Wingate over to White Sands. 1

I am against the Army's plan to launch test missiles, because they might go off course and hurt livestock, people and crops. And the 4 Corners is a sacred places: You should do it else where there is nobody around. Maybe over seas.

I hope you understand what I'm try to say and reconsider testing the missiles over the reservation.

Sign a concern person,

Tammy Walker

Tammy Walker

MW-0231

Dm 375

P.O. Box 2173
Chinle, AZ
86503

March 22, 1994

Mr. David Hansley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense
CS SD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. David Hansley

I am writing to you on behalf of my fellow neighbors that live in the White Sands and Fort Wingate areas. 1

I am against The Army's plans to launch test missiles from Fort Wingate to White Sands. I heard that this could be very dangerous. I am worried that the stray missiles might go off course and fall on the reservation. This could destroy so many things. It might cause the place to get on fire or it could kill people or it could even kill animals. I am also worried about the land. 2 3

Please think about it more, please test these missiles somewhere else, where there are NO people or where things won't be destroyed!

I would be very thankful if you test them somewhere else!!!

Sincerely yours

Melvina Jimmy

Melvina Jimmy

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MW-0232

DM376

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the development of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1

We own a small motel and 4x4 hiking tour business in South East Utah. Our business suffered last year from publicity on the Hanta Virus outbreak even though there were no cases within 100 miles of us. I'm concerned that public impression and press coverage of possible risks could negatively affect tourist related businesses in the entire area, possibly causing us a 25-30% loss of income during the test period.

Your Name Jim Hook - Recapture Lodge

Address PO Box 309 (Street) Blatt, Utah 84532 (City / State / Zip Code)

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by March 28, 1994

MW-0233

DEAR MR HASLEY, DM378 3/3/94

PERHAPS SINCE THE COLD WAR IS OVER, WE 1
SHOULD JUST SCRAP THIS WHOLE SILLY IDEA
HUH? OH YEAH, WE NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR
SOME SORT OF TOWEL-HEADED INSURRECTION
IN THE MIDDLE EAST. I FORGOT. SO BE IT.

SINCE THIS THING, OKAY, THE THEATER 2
MISSLE DEFENSE, IS GOING TO HAPPEN NO
MATTER HOW MUCH RATIONAL AMERICAN
PROTEST IT, LET'S TALK ABOUT WHERE
IT SHOULD HAPPEN. OBVIOUSLY, SINCE WE
ARE ESSENTIALLY AT PEACE, IT SHOULD
BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT IS LEAS
DISRUPTIVE AS POSSIBLE. BY YOUR OWN
E.I.S., THAT WOULD BE EITHER OVER THE
WESTERN RANGE OR EGLIN A.F.B.. OVER 3
WATER. WHAT ARE THE ODDS OF SOME
THING GOING WRONG OVER THE
COURSE OF 100 TEST FLIGHTS? I KNO
THE ARMY DOESN'T HAVE A FORM FOR
THAT BUT YOU'LL BE FLYING PRETTY CLOS
TO A FEW SMALL BUT NOT EXPENDABLE CO
MUNITIES IN THE DESERT SOUTHWEST, NOT TO

MW-0233

MENTION A LARGE PORTION OF THE DESERT.
MR HASLEY, MY MOM WOULD BE REALLY ANGRY WIT.
THE ARMY IF I GOT BLOWN UP. NOW I KNOW HOW
YOU GUYS HATE BAD PUBLICITY, WHY DON'T YOU
SAVE YOURSELVES SOME OF THE BAD PUBLICITY
BY AT LEAST EXPERIMENTING WITH YOUR MISS.
IN A LOCATION THAT WILL HAVE THE LEAST
IMPACT AND BE SAFEST? PLEASE LEAVE THE
DESERT SOUTHWEST OUT OF T.M.D. TEST RANGE
POSSIBILITIES.

SINCERELY,

DAVID A. MEDA
CITIZEN, USA

P.S.

I'VE GOT AN IDEA! LET'S FORGET THE
WHOLE TMD SYSTEM. YOU AND YOUR ARMY BUDDIES
TAKE SOME EXTRA TIME OFF BETWEEN
NOW AND THE YEAR 2000. WITH PAY! WE
CAN AFFORD IT BECAUSE WE WON'T HAVE
TO PAY FOR ALL THESE TEST MISSLES!
THEN WE CAN TAKE THE REST OF THE MONE.
AND USE IT TO TRAIN G.I.'S FOR CIVILIA
WORK AS WE INCH OUR WAY CLOSER TO PEA.
JUST KIDDING... I KNOW IT'S A STUPID IDE
TO NOT BLOW THINGS UP.

Return to Contents

MW-0234

1

I oppose missile testing over the Zuni
Mountains and surrounding area 2
I am a property owner in Timberlake
Ranch Estates & plan to relocate.

ERIN Guidry
17336 Regina Cove
Covington, La 70433

DM379

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Dm 380

MW-0235

National Parks and Conservation Association

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

March 25, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 25807-3801

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Theater Missile Defense Extended Range Test Program

Dear Mr. Halsey:

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) is a 380,000-member, nonprofit citizens organization, founded in 1919, dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the National Park System. NPCA appreciates this opportunity to comment on the draft environmental impact statement for the U.S. Army's Theater Missile Defense Program.

NPCA is certainly conscious of and sensitive to the nation's defense needs. NPCA, however, finds this draft EIS to be grossly defective, incomplete, inaccurate, and unacceptable, particularly as the document pertains to impacts on units of the National Park System. This draft EIS smacks of a Defense Department that, despite the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) over twenty years ago, still fails to recognize its fundamental obligations under this Act. Those legal obligations include respecting environmental and conservation laws (particularly, in this case, the protection of public lands), fully evaluating the impacts of proposed actions, and meaningful involvement of affected agencies and the public in decision-making. 1

NPCA believes that EIS, particularly portions concerning the proposed White Sands Missile Range overland test routes, must be completely rewritten to reflect numerous issues ignored or minimized in the draft. NPCA also strongly opposes selection of both flight paths proposed as part of the overland test route as presently envisioned. 2 3

NPCA is particularly concerned that an EIS with such serious flaws could be released by the U.S. Army at this time, particularly since the Clinton Administration has expressed its intent to manage the Department of Defense with a higher sensitivity to environmental concerns and has taken the highly positive step of establishing a new Office of

Southwest Regional Office
823 Gold Ave., S.W., Albuquerque, NM 87102
Tel: (505) 247-1221 • Fax: (505) 247-1222

National Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-0650

Environmental Security. There seems to be a clear disconnect between policy intentions and reality in this case.

NPCA objects most strenuously to the draft EIS in two main areas:

Affected Environment

The proposed White Sands Missile Range test routes would result in project operations being conducted over or in the vicinity of at least nine units of the National Park System: Aztec Ruins National Monument, Canyonlands National Park, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, El Malpais National Monument, El Morro National Monument, Petroglyph National Monument, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, and White Sands National Monument. Several designated National Natural Landmarks in Utah and New Mexico may also be affected. It is unclear from the draft EIS, but the Western Range alternative may impact Channel Islands National Park off the coast of southern California. 4

The draft EIS virtually ignores the existence of these parks, each of which has either been reserved through Executive Order or congressional designation. As units of the National Park System, these areas are intended to receive the absolutely highest standard of legal protections in our country. The draft EIS does not describe some of these affected environments adequately or accurately. There are no references to the public laws or executive orders that preserved these areas for future generations and established their purposes. Paramount among these purposes (and common to all national parks) is the legal mandate to preserve the resources within national park units "unimpaired for future generations." (16 USC 1). This is a serious omission. It is almost unbelievable considering the extent of National Park System resources potentially affected, and the fact that Booster Drop Zone B in the overland route alternative is directly within El Malpais National Monument. 5 6

The EIS needs a complete discussion of the values and resources of these protected areas in order to accurately evaluate impacts to them. This discussion should include recognition of the purposes of national park units to protect unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources, as well as natural quiet, solitude, and other qualities. 7

The maps in the draft EIS are also inadequate to describe the affected environment or gauge impacts. Maps on pages 2-37 and 3-10 are unclear and fail to show the exact boundaries of the booster drop zones, or the location of sensitive resources within national park units. 8

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Alternatives

The proposed TMD testing program envisions approximately 100 tests over a period of six years. Depending on scheduling and spacing of tests, selection of the overland test routes could mean steady disruption of national park related-values and National Park Service operations throughout this entire period. 9

The draft EIS concludes that "significant impact" from the missile testing program using the overland routes (White Sands Missile Range) will occur in only two categories: "land use" and "infrastructure/transportation." Unfortunately, this assessment is based on a flawed discussion that ignores many issues and impacts, many of which were apparently raised with the U.S. Army during the EIS scoping process. These inadequacies should be corrected in a revised draft EIS. 10

NPCA believes, however, that the information that is presented in the current draft is sufficient to eliminate entirely the proposed overland test routes so as to avoid park impacts. 11

Some of the areas in which the description of environmental impacts is deficient include: 12

> Discussion of wildfire impacts and mitigation; 13

> Discussion of noise impacts and other impacts from aircraft operations on parks resulting from rerouting of civilian and commercial air traffic due to the missile tests; 14

> Discussion of vibrational impacts on cultural resources, pre-historic and historic structures from sonic disturbances;

> Discussion of the impacts of restricted access to national parks, including the Islands in the Sky District of Canyonlands NP, the Chain of Craters Area of El Malpais National Monument, and El Morro National Monument. 15

NPCA is appalled that the U.S. government would actually even consider using a unit of the National Park System (El Malpais National Monument) as a dumping zone, and to propose this (apparently) without even inspecting the area! The draft EIS contemplates retrieval of test debris from within El Malpais using off-road vehicles. In addition to being completely contrary to NPS policies, such activity is probably not even possible in portions of the monument with extremely rugged terrain. What the U.S. Army is presently considering as part of the overland test routes is arrogant and completely contrary to public sentiment that supports protecting national parks, not bombing them. It is also illegal, and it will not stand. 16

MW-0235

NPCA believes that the draft is also deficient in its discussion of impacts from the tests on National Park Service operations, and that the environmental impacts discussion downplays includes impacts and disruptions to visitor enjoyment of the parks. The draft EIS fails also to discuss or outline sufficient mitigation measures for many impacts to units of the National Park System. What the draft proposes for the overland tests in terms of dealing with the public is unworkable and excessively expensive. 17 18

In addition to potential "closures and areas evacuations" within and around units of the national park system, use of the overland test routes would involve road closures on Interstate 70 and N.M. Route 53 that would have serious impacts on park visitors (particularly to El Malpais, Canyonlands, and El Morro), would deny and perhaps prohibit some visitation entirely, and would likely reduce essential NPS revenue derived from entrance fees. NPCA does not agree with the draft EIS' assessment that simple advance notice for travelers and recreational users will not result in anticipating and planning for closures and area evacuations, nor do we believe that parks should be closed for military tests that clearly could be conducted elsewhere. In any case, if these measures were acceptable (which they are not), sources of agency resources to accomplish all of these tasks are not identified. 19 20

Congress is clearly on record as opposing impacts from the TMD test program on Canyonlands National Park (Section 221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1994). While this provision of law was for one year only, NPCA believes that it is a strong statement of congressional intent, not only to protect Canyonlands National Park, but by inference, all units of the National Park System. If citizens and Congress are concerned enough about public closures at Canyonlands and debris within fifty miles of the park, surely the public will not tolerate actual debris dump zones within parks, nor many of the associated impacts from the testing programs that would affect parks in New Mexico as well. 21 22

Adjusting the test plans to eliminate the booster drop zones impacting El Malpais and El Morro must be a given. However, a much more thorough job is needed in either a revised draft EIS, or the final EIS. 23

Thank you for considering the association's views. Please make sure that NPCA receives a copy of the final, or revised draft, EIS.

Sincerely,

David J. Simon

*David J. Simon
Southwest Regional Director

Return to Contents

MW-0236

Dm 381

Ransdell Vinceyard
Howard Ransdell
P.O. 396
Monticello, Utah
84535

Dear Mr. Hasley

We live in Montezuma Canyon 17 miles South of Monticello, Utah. We graze 400 + sheep, have 10 acres of Seyval Blanc Wine grapes and there are 90 irreplaceable Anasazi Indian ruins on this site. 1

We would like to go on record, protesting the use of this area as a launch hazard area for the flight termination of the missiles launched in Green River. 2

Please reconsider your plans to use this area.

Most Sincerely,

Howard Ransdell

Howard Ransdell

MW-0237

Dm 382

Commander, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V (David Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

March 27, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

The following are my comments on the Draft EIS for the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range proposal. 1

I am adamantly opposed to the proposal to resurrect the Green River Launch Complex in Utah. It is in fact hard to believe that this is a serious proposal. All that I explain it to laugh incredulously and then say "You're kidding, right?" 2

I object to the general scheme of launching bombs and dropping booster rockets over populated areas (Green River, Monticello and Blanding), and over backcountry areas that are undoubtably among the most treasured and fragile recreational areas in the country and known worldwide, and over a national park. 3 4

I object to the concept of closing the roads that provide access to and through the proposed launch and drop zones. As far as closing off the public lands in the vicinity of the bomb flight path during tests, I find it absolutely incredible that the Army thinks people will respond positively to being evacuated from their "backcountry" adventure because a bomb is flying overhead! 5

This is not the 1950's - the era of nuclear testing and uranium mining in Utah. Why take a giant step backwards? The entire proposal sends very mixed messages about the Federal government's desire to protect it natural, national resources and for the health, safety and welfare of it's citizens. Please register my opposition against the Green River Launch Complex proposal.

Sincerely,

Eileen M. Cary
P.O. Box 2841
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602-2841

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DM 384

MW-0238

Affiliated with National Wildlife Federation

NEW MEXICO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

3240-D JUAN TABO NE
SUITE 8
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. 87111
TELEPHONE: (505) 299-5404

March 26, 1994

Commander, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

RE: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environment Impact Statement

Dear Commander:

There should be no increase in military activity at the Fort Bliss McGregor Range until biological baseline data have been gathered and the cumulative impacts of all military activities proposed for the range assessed, as required by NEPA. 1

The Theater Missile Defense extended-range tests is one more impact imposed on the area, in addition to Roving Sands Joint Training Exercises, the proposed Tactical Exercises Without Troops, and Army Training Evaluation Program. The combined effect of all these activities, over a number of years, will have a significant impact on the land and wildlife. Yet these cumulative effects have not been assessed. 2 3 4 5

Alternatives are not adequately addressed in the draft EIS. All of the sites described as alternatives, unless determined unacceptable, are purposed for use by TMD. No true alternative to the use of McGregor Range is provided. 6

The descriptions of McGregor Range are inaccurate. Figure 3.1-6 (page 3-39) has Otero Mesa and most of north McGregor Range drawn as "active impact areas", as is most of the remainder of McGregor Range. However, northern McGregor Range and Otero Mesa, at the eastern end, have been virtually unimpacted. The statement on page 4-41, 4.1.1.8, first paragraph, also is incorrect as it pertains to unimpacted areas of McGregor Range. 7

Northern McGregor Range and Otero Mesa contain scatter from missiles shot off years ago, but are uncontaminated and managed as true multiple-use areas. Cattle graze there and, when not precluded by Roving Sands and military testing in other areas, hunters and wildlife observers enjoy the use of these lands.

Dedicated to the Wise Use and Management of Our Wildlife Resources and the Natural Environment Upon Which All Life Depends

MW-0238

Public Law 99-606 states that McGregor Range is to be managed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Use of McGregor by TMD, in addition to the other planned exercises, essentially will occupy the rangeland for most of the year, significantly reducing the multiple uses now enjoyed on Otero Mesa and northern McGregor Range. This is contrary to PL 99-606 and FLPMA. 9

The draft EIS needs to be more specific concerning the sites from which defensive missiles would be launched. Are there plans for launching from Otero Mesa, or only from the lower, southern part of the range? 10

Tests are proposed to begin in mid-1994 and continue through 2000. However fawning mule deer and pronghorn and their young could be affected in June and July. Otero Mesa and unimpacted areas of McGregor Range presently support large herds of these animals. 11

The rainy season on McGregor Range occurs in July and August. Missile testing done during those months would severely impact the land. 12

Please place us on the distribution list for the final EIS when it is completed.

Sincerely,

Bill Reed

Bill Reed, President
New Mexico Wildlife Federation

Copies:
Senator Jeff Bingaman
Senator Pete Domenici
Representative Bill Richardson
Representative Steve Schiff
Representative Joe Skeen
EPA
Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt
State BLM Director, Bill Calkins
Governor Bruce King
N.M. Department of Game & Fish
N.M. Game Commissioners
Commander, WSMR
Commander, Fort Bliss
Manager, Timberon
Lincoln National Forest Supervisor
National Wildlife Federation

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Dm 389

NAVAJO UTAH COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 570
MONTEZUMA CREEK, UTAH 84534-0570
PHONE/FAX (801) 651-3461

Clarence Rockwell, Executive Director

Mark Maryboy, Chairperson

Kerry Smallcanyon, Vice-Chairperson

March 25, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The Navajo Utah Commission is a sub-governmental unit of the Navajo Nation and represents seven communities in southeastern Utah with a population of over 8,000 residents.

The Navajo Utah Commission is extremely concerned and alarmed about the U.S. Army's proposed plan to again launch missiles from Green River, Utah to Whitesands, New Mexico for alleged testing purposes. The flight path crosses the Navajo Reservation (including the Utah portion) and is the premise for the Navajo People's request for public hearings. 1

Concerns of the Navajo People include: 1). the release of missile boosters/debris over the flight path and endangerment of lives and property below 2). disturbance of Canyonlands which is considered ancestral homelands to Navajos 3). intrusion of sovereign airspace as the Navajo Nation has an intergovernmental relationship with the federal government as established by treaty and finally 4). the Navajo People resent their role as guinea pigs for the military's testing program(s). 2 3 4 5

MW-0239

The Navajo Utah Commission is thereby requesting a public hearing to give the Utah Navajos the opportunity to express concerns and grievances. For additional question(s), please call the Navajo Utah Commission Office at (801) 651-3461. 6

Sincerely,

Mark Maryboy

Mark Maryboy, Chairman
Navajo Utah Commission

xc: file
Senator Orrin Hatch, State of Utah
Congressman Bill Orton, State of Utah
Congresswoman Karen Shepard, State of Utah
President Peterson Zah, Navajo Nation
Commission Members

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Dm 344

MW-0240

National Parks and Conservation Association

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

April 25, 1994

D. Randy Jallien
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn. CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Jallien,

I presented the following statement at the public meeting in Salt Lake City in March on the Theatre Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. I am submitting it with this letter simply to assure that you have a written copy of my statement. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Terri Martin

Terri Martin
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Parks and Conservation Association
PO Box 1563, Salt Lake City, UT 84110
801-532-4796

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
P. O. Box 1563, Salt Lake City, UT 84110
Tel: (801) 532-4796 • Fax: (801) 532-4796

National Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-0650

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MW-0240

National Parks and Conservation Association

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

Statement of Terri Martin
Rocky Mountain Regional Director
National Parks and Conservation Association
on the Theatre Missile Defense
Extended Test Range Proposal

March 17, 1994

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) is America's only private nonprofit citizen organization dedicated solely to protecting, preserving, and enhancing the U.S. National Park System. Founded in 1919, and this year celebrating its 75th anniversary as an association of "Citizens Protecting America's Parks," NPCA has 350,000 members.

I believe NPCA represents the sentiments not only of our members, but also of the hundreds of thousands of people who visit Canyonlands National Park every year, when we ask the Department of Defense of abandon the proposal to shoot missiles over southeastern Utah.

1

First and foremost, the risk is simply too great that citizens will be harmed. There is no way that the Department of Defense can predict with certainty that booster rockets or other debris will not rain down and harm people on the ground. The EIS reports that launches could occur as often as four times each month! The Defense Department proposes to close highways into Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse State Park, to delay river trip launches and to evacuate people already in the area every time a missile is launched. These proposals are unworkable, inappropriate and ineffective. Among other problems, how do you notify and evacuate people who are hiking in remote backcountry areas miles from the nearest road?

2

3

4

Second, significant damage to the special values of Canyonlands National Parks and the surrounding public lands is simply unavoidable. The project involves deliberately dropping booster rockets into the Canyonlands area, and if there are misfirings or accidents, dropping other debris. It's not inconceivable that some of the beautiful land forms that Canyonlands was set aside to protect could actually be destroyed!

5

Furthermore, the booster rockets and other debris will need to be retrieved. This means hours of helicopters roaring over

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places set aside to protect and deeply cherished for their natural quiet and serenity. It also means disturbance of sensitive wildlife, particularly bighorn sheep populations already stressed by disease and human intrusions. In addition, it is likely that retrieval will also require off-road, cross-country travel across fragile desert landscapes -- including landscapes that are supposed to be strictly protected from disturbance, such as Canyonlands National Park and proposed wilderness lands. 6 7

Finally, we should face the fact that the rough and rugged topography of the Canyonlands area means that some rockets and debris simply won't be retrieved and remote pristine canyon areas will become littered with the remains of missile parts. 8

The route over southeastern Utah was probably proposed, in part, because it is seen as largely uninhabited by humans and thus unimportant. But that view is incorrect and uninformed. 9

Our national parks were set aside as sanctuaries -- places where the natural environment will be protected undisturbed by the activities of modern civilization, and where people can go to enjoy and contemplate nature without the intrusions of man. People visit Canyonlands and the surrounding wild lands to escape the signs and stress or modern civilization and restore their spirits. Firing missiles over the park turns it, at least pyschologically, from a place of retreat and renewal to a place of risk and danger. 10

National Park lands comprise only about 2 percent of the land base of the lower 48 states -- a mere fragment of our country. Certainly the Department of Defense can find a place to test missiles that does not intrude on these national santuaries.

DM 397

MW-0241

PUEBLO OF ZUNI

ROBERT E. LEWIS
Governor
PESANCIO LASILOO
Lt. Governor
JOSEPH DISHTA
Hd. Councilman
VAL R. PANTEAH, SR.
Councilman

P. O. BOX 339
ZUNI, NEW MEXICO 87327

EDISON R. WATO, SR.
Councilman
AUGUSTINE A. PANTEAH
Councilman
CHARLOTTE T. BRADLEY
Councilwoman
OWEN R. BOBELU
Councilman

In reply refer to:

505-782-4481

May 31, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defenses Command
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley: 1

After review by the Tribal Council of the information provided by the White Sands Missile Range, the Pueblo of Zuni hereby supports the launching of missiles from Fort Wingate.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please call our office at the above telephone number and address.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Lewis

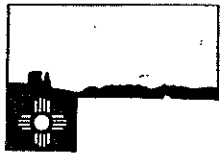
Robert E. Lewis, Governor
Pueblo of Zuni

printed on recycled paper

MW-0242

County of McKinley

P.O.Box 70 - 201 W. Hill Ave.
Gallup, New Mexico 87305 - 0070
505-722-3868
505-863-6362 (FAX)



Commission Chairperson Earnest C. Becenti, Sr. | *Commissioner* Harry H. Mendoza | *Commissioner* Keith L. Elkins | *Manager* Irvin Harrison

June 29, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN.: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Recinding Resolution MAR-94-023
Opposing Ft. Wingate Army Depot Overflight
and testing of missiles

Dear Mr. Hasley:

1

McKinley County submitted resolution MAR-94-023 during the comment period on the DEIS for the Ft. Wingate Depot Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range.

The Commissioners have since learned that the drop zone has been relocated to Valencia County and the missile testing program is no longer opposed by the Pueblo of Zuni.

Enclosed is Resolution JUN-94-050, recinding our previous resolution and supporting the use of Ft. Wingate for the over flight and testing of missiles.

Sincerely yours,

Irvin Harrison
County Manager

Assessor *Richard Bowman* 201 W. Hill 863-3032 863-6517 Fax | Clerk *Milton Gabaldon* P.O. Box 1268 863-6866 863-1419 Fax | Probate Judge *Charley Long, Sr.* P.O. Box 1268 863-6866 863-1419 Fax | Sheriff *Frank Gonzales* 2105 E. Aztec 863-1410 722-9317 Fax | Treasurer *Charles Long* 201 W. Hill 722-4459 722-4450 Fax

MW-0242

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF MC KINLEY

RESOLUTION NO. JUN-94-050

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE USE OF THE FORMER FT. WINGATE ARMY ORDINANCE DEPOT PROPERTY FOR THE OVER-FLIGHT AND TESTING OF MISSILES

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners, McKinley County, New Mexico, meeting in regular session on June 8, 1994; and,

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Defense has proposed the over-flight and possible impact of land based missiles and components over and on the former Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense has given reasonable assurances that harm can be prevented or avoided by holding a public education forum in Gallup, and by transporting members of the Ft. Wingate Reuse Committee to witness an actual missile launch at White Sands Missile Range.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners rescinds Resolution No. MAR-94-023, and supports the U.S. Department of Defense plans for over-flight testing from the former Ft. Wingate Army Ordinance Depot.

DONE AT Gallup, Mc Kinley County, New Mexico, this 8th day of June, 1994.

Earnest C. Becenti, Sr.-Chairperson

Harry H. Mendoza, Commissioner

Keith L. Elkins, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Milton Gabaldon, County Clerk

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3.0
Comments Regarding White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area (Supplement to the Draft EIS)

3.0 COMMENTS REGARDING WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE CANDIDATE TEST AREA (SUPPLEMENT TO THE DRAFT EIS)

This section presents copies of the transcripts (Section 3.1), exhibits (Section 3.2), and written comments (Section 3.3) received during the public comment period associated with the publication of the Supplement to the Draft EIS. The public comment period ran from August 12 to September 28, 1994. The commenter number appears in the upper left corner, and categorized comments are shown in the right margin.

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3.1 Transcripts

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1994, at 7:05 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Magdalena High School, Magdalena, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, a Certified Court Reporter.

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR: MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON

SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS: LT. COL. NED LIBBY
ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE

and

MR. DAVID HASLEY
USASSDC
ENVIRONMENTAL and
ENGINEERING OFFICE

and

MR. JOHN JENSEN
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. We still have people registering, so even though it's five after 7:00, we're going to give everyone a chance to get a seat.

(Discussion held off the record.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening, and welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to moderate tonight's meeting. Before I go over tonight's agenda, I would like to introduce a few of the representatives who are here with us tonight.

Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command from Huntsville, Alabama, is Lieutenant Colonel Ned Libby, recognizable by the uniform, in the middle. Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's environmental office is David Hasley. And representing White Sands Missile Range is John Jensen.

In the audience tonight, with us tonight, also, are representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and the White Sands Missile Range, all of whom are here to listen to your comments.

Before we begin, I would like to take a minute,

briefly, to outline the purpose of tonight's meeting on the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement, so that you'll know what to expect as we proceed.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to receive your comments regarding the use of a new potential booster drop zone C for missile launches from Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. Public hearings on booster drop zones A and B were held in New Mexico in February and March of this year. Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the use of booster drop zones A and B were identified in the draft EIS.

At the public hearing tonight, the Army will describe the overall proposed testing program, briefly familiarize you with the environmental analysis process and summarize the findings in the supplement.

Lastly, and most importantly, the Army will listen to your suggestions, concerns, and comments on the supplement, and your comments tonight will be used in the preparation of the final EIS.

The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows: After my brief introduction, we will show a video that will provide you an overview of the missile testing proposed for the White Sands Missile Range

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Candidate Test Area.

Then the first presentation will be by Lieutenant Colonel Libby, who will provide a brief overview of the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range testing activity, particularly as those tests relate to the new potential booster drop zone. He will also address the procedures for evacuating the booster impact areas and recovering the used booster.

In the final presentation, Mr. Hasley will discuss the current status of the environmental process, that is being followed in the development in the final EIS. He will also review the findings presented in the supplement to the final EIS.

If you have any questions or clarifications about the presentations, we have a written comment sheet, which you should have been handed when you came in this evening. It looks like this (indicating). One of the uses it can be used for is, if you have any questions about the presentations that are made, if you would write them down, we are going to collect them at the break that we take right after the presentations, and we will run through all of those and try and answer all of those after we come back from the break.

The next agenda item, public comment session,

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is really the heart of this particular hearing. We are at the stage in the process where this is the time for you, after reviewing the supplement and its findings, to offer your comments to the Army, so that they can be incorporated into the final EIS before a decision is made on whether or not to proceed with the missile testing program.

The final agenda, then, will be closing remarks by Lieutenant Colonel Libby.

There are a few administrative points on making comments. If you have already signed up to speak, that's great. If not, and you would like to speak tonight, just sign up at the registration table right outside the room here. Everyone is welcome to speak, it just makes it easier to call people from a list. Everyone will have five minutes.

By the way, we have a court reporter here, seated to my left, who is here tonight to make a verbatim transcript of the hearing, so that all of your comments will be reported accurately. As a part of preparing the transcript, an audio and video recording of tonight's hearing will be made, as well.

Also, if you wish to make comments in writing, there are three ways to do that. You may hand in written comments with you, that you brought tonight;

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you can use the written comment sheets that were provided and hand those in tonight; or you may mail in your written comments by September 28th, to the address and name which appears on the agenda, as well as on the written comments sheet. Whichever option you choose, your written comments will be entered into the formal record of public comments on the supplement, and they will be given the same consideration as oral comments offered here tonight. If you choose to send them in by mail, again, September 28th is the deadline.

If you want to receive a copy of the final EIS, when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that. If you have already received a supplement, that means you're already on the list; you will receive the final. If you comment on the supplement, either orally or in writing, and provide us with your address, then you will also get a copy of the final EIS. And finally, if you're not already on the list and would like to sign up, go ahead and do that, also at the registration table.

If you want to make sure that you're notified of the decision, but don't necessarily want a big, thick document sent to your house, let them know that, too, and they'll make sure you're on the mailing list to receive notifications as the process proceeds.

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Finally, it's important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives who are here tonight are not here to make any decisions. Their role is to take the results of this meeting, as well as the rest of the public hearings that are held, and make sure that they are incorporated and considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns, firsthand.

That's the administrative points. I mentioned that the first item on the agenda was the short video, which I know some of you had the opportunity, during the availability session that we held from 3:00 to 6:00, to view. If you did, bear with us. For those who weren't able to attend, we're going to show it again. It just takes about 10 minutes. And I'm going to ask John Jensen from the White Sands Missile Range just to briefly introduce the video.

MR. JENSEN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm John Jensen from White Sands Missile Range.

White Sands Missile Range will be the agency that is responsible for the missile operations at Ft. Wingate, including the booster recovery operations here at the impact area. I would like to show you this

video, which gives you a brief overview of the events that would occur during a typical launch from Ft. Wingate. Later this evening, I'll happy to answer any questions clarifying the video or any of the missile operations activities.

Thank you.

(Videotape shown, not reported.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, we're done with the video. Hope everyone found that educational. And we would like to now introduce Lieutenant Colonel Libby, who is going to give an overview of the extended test range proposal.

Let's make sure it's on.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Good evening. I'm Lieutenant Colonel Ned Libby, and I'm from the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, located in Huntsville, Alabama. Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I will keep my discussion relatively brief.

First, a review of the overall Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal may be helpful in focusing on the specific booster drop zone issues that we are concerned with this evening.

The current missile testing proposal is responding to Congressional direction to develop and

test new and improved defensive missile systems similar to the PATRIOT that you all saw used in the recent Gulf War. Testing of these new systems could potentially be conducted from four existing ranges and off-range locations in California, Florida, the mid-Pacific, and the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. Tests would include defensive missile-to-target intercepts and surface-to-surface flights over existing military ranges or open-sea areas.

The White Sands alternative is the only range which has overland testing capabilities. Overland testing at White Sands would be beneficial to the program because debris from missile intercepts could be analyzed to better evaluate the effectiveness of these new defensive missiles. Our plans provide for any debris associated with defensive missile-to-target intercepts to land within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range.

If the White Sands Missile Range alternative is selected, on the average, we expect that 6 to 10 launches would be conducted from Ft. Wingate each year. For the purposes of this study, however, we have based the environmental impact analysis on a figure of approximately 100 launches between 1995 and 2000. It is expected that no one individual range could meet all

of the Theater Missile Defense testing objectives.

This slide shows the basic type of test being proposed. As you can see on the left, there is a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away, toward an existing range, such as White Sands Missile Range. The target missile's first-stage booster would separate during flight and fall in a designated area, called a "booster drop zone." For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, the first stage will fall outside of White Sands Missile Range, and the second stage will fall on the range.

This map shows the location of the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. For this test range, two potential launch sites have been identified, including the Green River Launch Complex in Utah, and Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. The relationship of these launch sites to White Sands Missile Range was a factor in locating the booster drop zones.

This shows in more detail the booster drop zone selection process, starting with the desired flight path and working down to a booster drop study area; booster drop zone; booster impact area, for any one flight; and finally, the planned impact point, itself.

The selection process starts like this: First, the interceptor missile project managers decide which type of target missile they will use for testing. This determines the basic target flight path. Based on the target missile capabilities, the target managers decide approximately where the booster has to drop for that flight path. This defines the study area.

Looking at the study area, a variety of specialists consider population density, roads and utility networks, environmental and cultural factors, and local concerns, to identify potential new booster drop zones within the study area.

If a booster drop zone is approved, the target managers can request a particular booster impact area within that zone for any one launch or mission.

Although the booster drop zone is the primary focus of this supplement to the draft EIS, ultimately a booster impact area will be selected for a specific test event. The booster impact area includes possible booster impact points where the booster could fall, depending on wind conditions during the day of the launch. It is important to note that only the booster impact area is evacuated, and not the entire booster drop zone. A typical booster impact area is approximately 4 miles by 10 miles for target launches

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out of Ft. Wingate.

Also important in our overall analysis is evaluating what happens to the booster when it falls to the ground. Based on an analysis of the target missile's flight characteristics, the spent booster is expected to fall nearly straight down. The booster would likely be tumbling as it falls and may bounce once or twice after hitting the ground, which may result in ground depressions from several inches up to a foot or two, depending on ground conditions and the angle of the booster. The booster would probably deform when it hits the ground, but is unlikely to break up.

This slide shows a close-up of the location of the proposed new booster drop zone C, which will be discussed in more detail in the environmental presentation.

Now I would like to review key aspects of the evacuation and booster recovery procedures that we saw in the video. One of our first actions would be to obtain signed agreements, on a voluntary basis, with all public and private landowners within a booster drop zone. Prior to missile tests, in addition to the notifications mentioned in the video, we would also place newspaper and radio ads in the local news media.

Notices of the tests would be placed in key public locations, and particularly at trailheads used by ranchers and backpackers in the area.

During the day of the missile test, the 4-by-10-mile booster impact area would be evacuated of all nonmission-related personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch event. On the average, evacuations would last three to four hours.

Based on the location of the booster impact area that we're considering here now, there is only one permanent residence identified in booster drop zone C, and one seasonal unit, used for ranching work, where evacuation may be necessary. The only other individuals who potentially may require evacuation in booster drop zone C would be ranch workers, people cutting firewood, and recreation users.

All roads passing through the selected booster impact area would be temporarily closed for a maximum of one hour and 10 minutes. On the average, road closures would last about 30 minutes. Agreements would be made with appropriate agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be coordinated through local law enforcement. All major state and US highways in the area will remain open.

The White Sands Missile Range booster recovery

team would be responsible for booster recovery and coordination activities for any restoration of the booster impact area. The empty booster is equipped with a tracking device that allows the recovery team to reach the booster point of impact by helicopter, within 15 minutes. Personnel from White Sands Missile Range will ensure that the booster is safe for transportation to White Sands.

The chance for any fires from the booster drop is unlikely. The fire protection portion of the emergency response plan for this activity will be in accordance with State and U.S. Forest Service procedures and subject to approval by those authorities and landowners in the drop zone. If a fire is started from the booster impact, the quick arrival by helicopter of the recovery team with fire suppression equipment would limit any fire damage to a small area.

The White Sands Missile Range recovery team would collect booster debris and dismantle the booster into manageable-sized pieces. These pieces would then be transported by helicopter, or in certain instances by horse, to the nearest accessible road, to be removed by a truck.

In addition to removal of booster debris, impacted areas would be restored to a natural condition

in accordance with landowner and agency agreements.

At this time, I would like to turn over the microphone to Mr. Hasley of the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, so that he can describe the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Good evening. I am David Hasley from the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office. And our organization is responsible for preparing the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. However, before I give the overview of the supplement to the draft EIS, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Missile Defense Program Executive Office and the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency for the EIS and is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of

Defense.

Also, the U.S. Navy, Air Force, and Federal Aviation Administration are also cooperating agencies and are involved in the preparation and review of the EIS. In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

Throughout the EIS process, we rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us develop a more thorough and objective document.

This next slide outlines the EIS process, which we have been following. In January of 94, January of this year, the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS was completed and made available to the public. The draft EIS did identify potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the use of the initial booster drop zones proposed for the Green River and Ft. Wingate target launch sites.

A decision was made, based in part on public comments, and our determination of potential environmental impacts, to prepare a supplement to the draft EIS for the purpose of evaluating new potential booster drop zones for the both the Green River and Ft. Wingate target launches.

The environmental analysis and public comments,

from both the draft EIS and the supplement to the draft, will be published in the final EIS, which is scheduled for completion in November, later this year. The final EIS will provide senior level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army with the basis for preparing their record of decision. And this decision will determine whether or not to proceed with missile testing using the proposed extended ranges.

In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more of the off-range launch locations, at one or more of these candidate test range areas. In other words, what we're trying to say is, we're not faced with an either/or decision in regard to the alternative ranges.

The other action, of course, that could be chosen is the no-action alternative. Once again, this would be not to conduct the testing using extended test range areas.

There are two purposes for preparing -- excuse me -- the supplement to the draft EIS. The first is that the Army desires to minimize potential environmental impacts from the proposed action. The second is to analyze potential new booster drop zones resulting from the availability of a new booster.

This slide shows the scope of the supplement to the draft EIS. First is the environmental analysis of the new booster drop zones located along the missile flight paths from the Green River Launch Complex and the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity to the White Sands Missile Range. In the preparation of the supplement, coordination with the appropriate state and federal agencies shown was initiated.

Also, initial consultation was undertaken with the Acoma and the Alamo Band, the Laguna, the Navajo, the Ute, and Zuni American Indian tribes.

Also, preparation of an evacuation plan, emergency response plan, and booster recovery plan for the White Sands extended test range missions was included as part of the supplemental analysis.

This next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the supplement to the draft EIS. These are also the same environmental topics which were covered in the draft EIS, previously. No significant impacts were identified for the potential or the proposed new booster drop zones required for the target launches from the Green River and Ft. Wingate Depot Activity.

Based on our environmental analysis, the new potential booster drop zones addressed in the

supplement are environmentally preferred over the booster drop zones A and B, previously indentified and analyzed in the previous draft EIS. Regardless of the booster drop zone selected, however, continued coordination will be maintained with the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies.

Although no significant impacts were identified for the resources analyzed, I would like to take this opportunity to review some of the potential impacts and the issues that we did identify for the booster drop zone C.

For the biological resources, we did identify certain potential impacts on vegetation, as well as wildlife, from the impact of the booster and from the use of helicopters for booster recovery.

On the next slide, the impact of the booster could also affect the cultural resources, in the unlikely event the booster landed in a cultural resource area. This is also the reason why we initiated consultation with all the American Indian tribes, to try and identify their concerns in the different areas.

There are only small quantities of hazardous materials and wastes associated with the spent booster. These materials would be disposed of

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following appropriate regulations. They would be picked up in accordance with the booster recovery plan and transported back to White Sands for their ultimate disposal.

We also identified that there was firewood cutting and deer hunting which may be interrupted for up to the 12-hour evacuation period during the missile-testing activities. However, with the selection of the booster impact, while one area of the booster drop zone may be used, that would allow activity, of course, in the other areas of the drop zone area.

On this slide, there would be only a minimum number of personnel used in the booster recovery, so we do not anticipate and did not find any socioeconomic impacts in the area.

There would be only temporary closing of roads through the booster impact area. However, we would, in doing that, provide advance notice of missile testing in the news media, so that traveling inconvenience could be minimized, as well as the other notification procedures that were provided previously.

Next, the smaller launch hazard area associated with the use of the new booster drop zone would allow State Highway 400 to remain open during the missile testing.

Also, the Zuni Mountains, located in the original booster drop zone A, as well as El Malpais National Monument, located in booster drop zone B, would not be affected, if booster drop zone C was used for the proposed missile testing.

The closing date for receiving comments on the supplement to the draft EIS is September 28th, 94. The final EIS will be prepared and made available to the public in November.

The record of decision for the EIS is scheduled to be issued, or will be issued no earlier than 30 days following the release of the final EIS and is expected in the December time frame.

And again, I would like to remind you, if you are going if submit written comments after tonight's meeting, can you please mail them to myself, at the address shown here.

And once again, I'd like to take this time to thank all of you for coming here tonight, especially those who were able to attend the earlier availability session, that we did hold here from 3:00 to 6:00 today. And I feel that the comments and concerns which were expressed during that session will be very helpful in preparing the final EIS, which will, once again, include -- we will take your comments here tonight, the

comments and concerns expressed during the earlier availability session; they will be considered and evaluated and included in our analysis for the final EIS.

Now, I'll turn it back over to Mr. Michaelson.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. Hasley.

We're going to take that 10-minute break that I referred to. This is a time for you to write down any questions that you have, to clarify anything. I know that they have presented an awful lot of information here, in a relatively short period of time.

The time for your comments will come directly after that. So if you've got a comment, go ahead and save that, but if you've got a question that you'd like them to clarify, just write it down, hand it in at the registration table.

Also, I know some of these maps up here can only be done at a certain level of detail. As a result, for those of you who were not able come to the availability session, we do have some more-detailed maps over here, that a couple of the program representatives could answer a question or two about, during the break, in case you're concerned about specifically where the line is drawn and where your property might be involved.

So with that, I will take a 10-minute break, and I'll see you then.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If we could get the meeting started again. I'd ask the people and the commenters to take their seats, please.

(Discussion held off the record.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We're going to get started here again.

We had a sum total of zero questions turned in, so my guess is that some questions may or may not come out as people are making their comments. If so, we're going to ask you to finish your full set of comments before any of the presenters attempt to make any kind of answer, so we don't get going back and forth, and lose track of time, as everyone's been talking.

I'm ready to start calling the names of those of you who have indicated you would like to make comments tonight. I have a list of people who have signed up, so far; hopefully handed to me in the order in which you signed up. I'll start off by calling the first several names, so that you get an idea of where you are in the rotation.

And because we want to record your comment fully and accurately, we ask that you clearly speak

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into the microphone, and also, if you would please, just state your name for the court reporter.

Finally, we kindly request that you observe the five-minute time limit for oral comments. We've used these five-minute limits at all of the hearings that we've held, to give everyone a fair and equal chance to comment.

To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I've developed a simple method for indicating times. When you have one minute left, I'll put up one finger, such as this (demonstrating). And that will give you a minute to find a comfortable place to end your comments. And then, when your fifth minute is up, I'll just put my hand up like that (demonstrating), and that will mean that your five minutes are done.

Also, keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns regarding the supplement to the draft EIS. Again, your written comment sheets or other comments, you can hand in tonight, or you can mail them in, and, again, written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments offered here tonight.

I should also mention that there is a set of information repositories throughout the various locales where this proposed testing is proposed for, including

California and Utah and Florida. But the one that is here in Magdalena is at the Magdalena Public Library, if you would like to review of the previous documents or any of the transcripts, any of those types of things associated with it. You may want to do that, for instance, before you send in final comments.

And with that, I'm going to read off, as I said, the first few names. If you would just come up in that order. Patrick Montoya, Jay Fisher, David Finley, Priscilla Tracy, and Don -- either Karen (phonetic) or Caron.

If you would, just go ahead and approach the mike and give your name for the court reporter.

Thanks.

TD-0001

MR. MONTOYA: My name is Patrick Montoya. I'm representing Senator Jeff Bingaman. I work out of the Albuquerque office, here in New Mexico.

I just wanted to say thank you for the invitation to be with you this evening. I am representing the Senator and, unfortunately, he was not able to be here this evening. They reconvened the Senate midday today, and he's back in Washington.

I'm here this evening just to listen and to observe, and will take back the information and report back to him on Friday, as to what took place this

TD-0001

evening and will provide him with all the information that we were able to gather from you.

So thank you for allowing us to -- for coming to New Mexico and to Magdalena, and to Grants tomorrow night, and allowing the citizens of New Mexico the opportunity to voice their concerns, and let you -- or make you aware of them.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Jay Fisher.

TD-0002

MR. FISHER: Hello, my name is Jay Fisher, and I'm a resident of Magdalena. I have my family here, and I have my business here.

And I understand White Sands' desire to get this financial endeavor located in one of the four spots at White Sands, but the real big question I have here, and probably the whole core of this is: What good does this do Magdalena? Absolutely -- from what I see, absolutely no good at all. I see no positive tax advantage from doing it. I see a tremendous amount of intrusion.

We already have flights going over Magdalena continuously, fighter jets. We have explosives research, just outside of town. We've got a mine that explosives research is going on there. And this just seems look another intrusion into our quiet little

TD-0002

community.

It's like America is at siege; against what enemy? I have a real curiosity about that. You have a -- in some of your paperwork, you say that the optimum test flights would be 100 within five years. Let's see; that's every two weeks. Does that mean that every two weeks, that we will be evacuated? 1

I understand the size of the drop zone and your projections, your statements of minimalizing the impact and no significant impact on the area, but it just seems to me that a less-than-10-percent deviation between Ft. Wingate and White Sands could land the booster right in the heart of Magdalena. 2

I have a lot of questions about -- about its proximity to Alamo. There's a lot of kids going to school at Alamo. That's within -- that's five miles from the west of the border of your drop zone. Your drop zone is 9 miles wide. That's -- a 50-percent deviation could land the booster in the drop zone at the Alamo school. So that seems to me to be, you know, bordering on insanity. 3

We have had economic impact to Catron County and Magdalena County in the realm of shutting down logging. And that's been done because of endangered species; yet, I don't see anywhere where it addresses 4

the fact that in the forest service area, in the U.S. Forest area, that is in the drop zone, there are two endangered species, the Zuni fleabane and the spotted owl. It seems very odd to me that that consideration is just ignored.

There was a statement in the film that this whole process would also test the radar. Testing the radar, while flying missiles over communities; it just seems to me to be -- that's, you know -- I'm swallowing my words here. It seems a little bizarre. When you bring up something like -- when you say, "We have a perfect safety record," well, it sounds to me like the odds are stacked against you. If you have a perfect safety record, that means, to me, that you're just counting down the time until something horrible happens, and I don't want it to happen over my community.

You use the term "the desired flight path," and you sound very unsure about that. Whoever made your video, they didn't sound real certain about that. Your -- you referred to the drop size, in area, as "approximate." By what percentage of deviation? Again, I'm referring to the size of the booster drop zone and its proximity to inhabitants and children, in our village and in Alamo.

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You refer to a craters in the earth from a 4,000-pound object as "ground depressions." And boy, I'll tell you, if a 17-story building, if a 4,000-pound object was dropped off that, if you were anywhere near it, then it wouldn't -- you wouldn't refer to it as a "ground depression."

I have real concerns about the impact to our community. You refer to -- in your paperwork here of -- that -- that the fire service is going to be assisted by local communities. What's going to happen to our community when you take our fire truck, our one fire truck, out to a drop zone? What happens when you block off roads with our policemen, who are supposed to be home in our community, watching our homes?

I really think that some serious consideration needs to be given to the entire community. And I am totally against this.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: David Finley.

MR. FINLEY: Good evening. My name is Dave Finley, and I represent the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. We operate the Very Large Array and Very Long Baseline Array radio telescopes here. With me, also representing NRAO, are Dr. Richard Sramek, our deputy director, and Mr. Bill Brundage, who is head of

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our electronics division.

The National Radio Astronomy Observatory has concerns in two principal areas about this new booster drop zone. The first area is physical safety. Some of the questions about how often and what the probabilities of dropping outside of your designated drop area, we will be addressing those physical safety concerns in a letter to be delivered prior to the deadline.

Our other major concern tonight is with radio frequency interference. We are a radio astronomy observatory. The Very Large Array is an extremely sensitive radio receiving system. It was placed here in Socorro and Catron Counties, with one of the prime considerations for location being a radio-quiet environment, which we would very much like to preserve.

From our initial look at your activities, both the prelaunch, the evacuation, the launch activities, and the recovery, all of these phases of your operation, they appear to all be capable of creating considerable radio-frequency interference and involving extensive use of radio-emitting equipment.

We have some very serious concerns about the impact of all this on our operations, our ability to

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fulfill our mission of radio astronomy. In addition, coordinating with launch schedules and our observing schedules is not necessarily going to be a simple matter. Our observing schedules are done considerably in advance and are also dictated by objects in the universe being visible at the time when we want to observe them, at the frequency that we want to observe them.

The Very Large Array represents a major investment by the United States taxpayer, and in return, the United States taxpayer has received an extremely productive scientific instrument that, over the past decade and a half, has yielded significant scientific knowledge in many different branches of science. It has been a major part of training an entire generation of radio astronomers. It has also contributed greatly to international goodwill and cooperation through participation by astronomers from around the world.

We have over 600 astronomers, literally from all continents, who come to use this instrument. This is a tremendous instrument for not only scientific productivity, but for international cooperation. We feel it would be very bad to significantly degrade the productivity of this world-class scientific

2

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institution, by polluting the radio frequency spectrum in this area and damaging our radio-free, radio-quiet environment that is very much required for our operations. 3

I'm going to hand over a copy of a letter that was sent earlier, and that we will -- I'll hand over at the moment.

(Hands letter to Mr. Michaelson.)

MR. FISHER: This letter that I just handed to Mr. Michaelson addresses our radio frequency interference concerns, and we will be, as I said, providing another letter that outlines our concerns regarding physical safety.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Priscilla Tracy.

TD-0004 MS. TRACY: First of all, I'm glad everybody came tonight, to show you guys that some people do live here. It's not an area that's not uninhabited.

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you state your name, please.

MS. TRACY: My name is Priscilla Tracy.

First of all, I don't like the title, the "extended test range." It seems like the entire state of New Mexico has been sort of annexed by White Sands,

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so that you guys have more room to test missiles, but over a whole state, not just over the area that was obtained for that purpose. 1 2

I agree with Jay Fisher that the location of the schools here in town is very important. They are very, very close. And these are the only kids we have.

Around here also, we have other tests going on. Up at Langmuir Research Institute, a lot of things are fired into the air, and they do lightening research there. I think you should also coordinate the schedule for your missiles with the Langmuir people, because they do shoot things into the air. In addition, this 3 area is full of lightening storms and crazy winds. That's why Langmuir is located where it is, because it's the center of thunder storms. One of the best centers, I think, in all of America.

There is also a blast study area that's run by 4 the college, and I was wondering if any airborne pressure could affect the overflight of the missile or the booster, when they explode over there.

Magdalena is growing, and we expect tourists and visitors will increase. People are moving here and people who live here already are fixing up their houses. There's more interest in history and ranches and scenic beauty and hiking and spending time

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outdoors, and we think that our city may grow and flourish as it did before it became deserted after the mines closed down.

But I'm also afraid that we will become a city under siege, for an unknown number of years, a number of years that you can't commit to, and that we'll be waiting for bombs to fall; and instead of being known for our beauty and our history, we'll be known as the "drop zone." And people won't want to come here, and our opportunity to grow and to thrive as a community 5 will be damaged.

Regarding your evacuation plans, the road closures, et cetera, I would expect that FEMA would be involved. It seems that the whole subject is awful quiet about evacuations and road closings; perhaps, maybe, if it's really quiet, nobody would notice. But 6 I would think there would be some national rules concerning actions of this kind, in addition to using local law enforcement officials, fire departments, and volunteers, for projects that you plan, not for 7 projects that we plan.

I was wondering how you figured the cost of a ranch, livestock, vehicles, if you have to replace anybody's things. A lot of people around here built 8 their own houses, and we don't have documentation to

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show the exact costs, because they were built slowly, over time, with our own labor, and when money becomes available. People never intended to sell their homes; we never intended to move from them, so we didn't invest from a money-back standpoint. They're priceless to us, although on paper we may appear low-rent. 9

I was wondering how much you guys gave McDonald for his farm. His was, originally -- made a good part of White Sands, I believe. If Magdalena, the Alamo, Pietown, and Datil are to be under siege for an undetermined number of years, then we should probably get an air raid signal to announce all the tests. A 10 3,300-pound mass coming at you at 380 feet per second, doesn't give you any time to run. Even if you can escape direct squashing, the flying and broken parts would probably get you. And this was reference page 2-9 of your environmental impact statement.

Our area has always been supportive of DOD efforts. We've always been generous with people doing tests and with big national defense goals. We've been patriots and warriors and guardians, and more important, we've been quiet. This is too much. 11 Shooting missiles over the homes of your own people to see if they work, so that you can then shoot your enemies, is downright unAmerican.

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And what happens to the minutes of the meetings, I wonder. I went to another meeting like this, earlier, and I kept expecting to receive a copy of the minutes. I thought that I would get one, but I never did. And I would bet the people here, and myself as well, would like to have a copy of these minutes mailed to them, so we could see what our friends and neighbors thought, and so we could use it for reference information.

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There is really no way of knowing who is in the mountains and the woods on any one day. Hikers, visitors could be anywhere. As citizens and taxpayers have the right to enjoy the national forest. Nobody checks to see if it's okay if they pull off the road and get a bit of rest. You can't know who's out there, or where or when. And there's no way to warn people about the threat of being killed here. Would it count as friendly fire if somebody were killed in this test? What about life insurance or house insurance, will our insurance rates go up?

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Okay. The time is up.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: David, do you know if the information repository here has the transcripts from the previous hearings in it?

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MR. HASLEY: Well, that's what -- I was making a note that what we have done in the past and will continue to do is to provide a transcript, which is being taken here tonight, to the repository, so that that will be available. I assume you could make copies from that, also. You could look through that to see what the exact, verbatim minutes were of the meeting here tonight.

MR. MICHAELSON: And will they also be included in the find EIS?

MR. HASLEY: Yes, they will also be in the final document.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me say something here, without making any speeches.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, sir, if we're going to get this from a court reporter, if you'll --

MR. TRACY: About the transcripts, we've been asking since the Albuquerque meeting at the Pyramid hotel. It was a long time ago that this came out, and the transcript has not been shipped to anyone. Don't think we don't talk to each other. All we want is a reasonable chance to get those transcripts.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, okay, when we take a break, we'll see if we can't get those out to specific individuals. And have you ever dialed the 800 number,

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by any chance, to request those?

MR. TRACY: Good luck. Yes, I have.

MR. MICHAELSON: Because as far as I know, all of your requests to the 800 number have been fulfilled, and if we didn't get one to you, and you requested it, we can fix that.

Were you able to get his comments on the record?

(Reporter indicated affirmatively.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, good.

All right. Our next speakers are Don Karen (phonetic) or Caron, I'm not sure; Marcia Thornton; David Tracy; John Wyckoff; and Caroline Fisher.

Priscilla Tracy. I'm sorry; you already spoke, right? Okay.

Don Caron.

Give your name for the court reporter, please.

TD-0005 MR. CARON: Good evening. My name is Don Caron. I've been a 15-year resident here, and basically, moved here because it was a nice, quiet area and a good place to raise kids, and whatever.

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But since I've been here, the military has kind of taken advantage of the airspace overhead here. And I would like to see it stopped or curtailed dramatically. Low-level-flying jets just aren't

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needed. You feel sometimes like you're living at the end of an airport runway. I'm opposed to any missiles flying overhead in this area because of safety reasons, noise, and just not needed. I would rather the government conduct this experiment, if needed to be, someplace else.

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There comes a time and a limit, where it's just too much. And I feel, with all the testing going on here, and a lot of the people don't really have a say in doing the testing or in meetings like this, and I -- I sincerely hope that our comments are taken into consideration, and that further testing will be curtailed.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Marcia Thornton.

TD-0006 LT. COL. THORNTON: My name is Marcia Thornton. I'm a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, stationed up at Kirtland. I am here today as a private citizen, because I own land out by Datil, just outside the drop zone, where I intend to retire in approximately two years, so I have a vested interest in what goes on tonight.

I'm going to leave to some of the other folks who are speaking tonight to address some of the issues

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such as fire evacuations, road closures, and those sorts of things. I would like to concentrate my time on some of the more technical issues.

I have spent more than 10 years of my career in the Air Force looking at missile failures, accident scenarios, probabilities, and the environments that result from those failures. And I have a number of concerns that I would like to see addressed. I have not, unfortunately, had a chance to go through the environmental impact statement in the detail that I would like to. So I'm just going to hit on a few points, and you'll be getting more-detailed comments from me in September.

Probably the biggest concern that I have is the fact that you may have early separation of the booster, and that could result from a number of different things. We're talking about using Minuteman IIs, which are older missiles. They are -- have a higher potential for cracks, for burnthroughs, which would result in the boosters actually impacting short of the drop zone, which, of course, is where I happen to be, so I have a definite interest in looking at that particular accident.

There can also be a misguided thrust or an explosion due to cracks and burnthroughs, and I know

those sorts of things happen. I know they can be checked for, at least to some degree, but that is really a definite concern. What happens if that booster segment comes down with some of the propellant intact? It has the potential for starting fires, for having confined-by-missiles sorts of explosions, depending on how much propellant might be left on board. Those are some of the issues that I would like to see addressed.

And in addition, there is the helium pressure tank that is used for vector control. I know that that starts out at about 10,000 psi. I don't know what it's projected to be at booster separation; however, I know that anything that's got 10,000 psi in it, when it goes splatto on the ground, can make a very big hole and cause a lot of shrapnel to be thrown around.

Those are essentially the sorts of concerns that I have.

Historically, we know that anywhere from 2 to 3 percent of all missile failures are just failures that we cannot get away from. We are stuck with them; they are inherent in the processes that we use for building our missiles. Even our best programs have a very difficult time getting below a 2-percent failure rate, and I'm not sure that the folks here are willing to

live with that type of a failure rate.

I would offer my own services to any of the folks here in the community; if they've got questions I will be happy to answer them, based on my experience. I appreciate the fact that you folks were here tonight. I heard the people walk the walk and talk the talk, and I feel like you folks have the interests at heart, and are earnestly trying to do a good job; unfortunately, program managers change and that may not be the case in say two, three, four, five years.

The people here are very, very concerned about being in this drop zone, and we want to make sure that all of the concerns that are expressed tonight do get addressed.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: David Tracy.

MR. TRACY: I could probably talk technical stuff today, but I'm not going to do that.

I want to compare something between us and you. Consider Magdalena and Catron County, Socorro County; kind of like a tree. We live here; we draw our roots here, and we put back into it; we clean the air; and we do a lot of things here. We enjoy this place.

You're kind of like the wind. You kind of

wander through, place to place. You play with the tree; you spread the dust; but you don't leave anything here. By leaving here -- I noticed that probably in your group, none of you live here, in these counties. You don't pay taxes here. I'm sure you pay taxes somewhere in the state, but you don't pay them here. You don't live here from day to day. You don't understand what our problems are, and you don't understand that, perhaps, what you're bringing is the straw that breaks the old camel's back.

When I was a lieutenant, before I retired from the military, I worked at White Sands Missile Range in the missile recovery division, and I used to wander all over these three counties, picking up Athenas and Pershing parts, Hounddogs. And I recognized the missile business and the rocket business isn't as accurate as it could be; they're are a lot more precise tools. And there's certainly legitimate concerns for safety.

But what's happening here -- in those good years, when we had lots of money, lots people putting things out there, everyone was getting something out of it, in one way or another. Times are tough out here. Every time you drive on a county road, every time you drive on our roads and areas here, it's our tax dollars

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that pays for the grader, and it's our tax dollars that take care of putting the ditches in. It's our tax dollars -- rural electric, that puts the power out there. You don't; by law you can't do it.

The Calamity Act of 1932 precludes you from doing a lot of things that could help out on the parts of the federal government, state government, city government.

If you destroy something that belongs to another federal agency you can't reimburse for it, because the taxpayer paid for it. If it hits a VLA tower or it hits one of our nice antennaes, you can't reimburse them. They've got to go back and get it, because they're a federal agency.

If you hit a house, that person benefits. That individual does. And let's say all your shots land in that drop zone, and by any circumstance, one of them hits the house, he certainly will benefit, and that's the name of game. He's one taxpayer; he's one person.

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If you'll look at the thing clear, about hunting -- kind of finish up on that, because it's kind of a funny way you did it. In this state, hunting permits are issued either by week or by hunting days, two or three days, 24 hours a day. And we go to lotteries to get them; we file for permits to get

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them. I'll be the first to tell you, I don't hunt, and frankly, I don't likes hunters. But you know what? You're screwing them heavily here, in a sense, and you're also screwing the tax base and the tourist base, by saying you're going to close it down for 12 hours, because they can't recover from that.

They stay in motels and they buy food. They pay taxes. They buy the permits. And I know that Fish & Wildlife probably said, "Go ahead and do this." But economically-wise, I don't think they understood this is a county; there are people living here.

We have reasonable expectations of making it and trying to get out of the hole we're put into now. I'm a person who moved and built at Hop Canyon about 15 years ago. And I came here for the same reason, that I noticed when I was flying over here, trying to recover things, Pershings and Athenas: I really like this place, and I really like the people. And I still do. It's a real mixed breed; it's a real, you know, different group of people, but I enjoy every one of them.

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What they bring to this place and this county, every day, their efforts, their sweat, and they live here. And you'll be gone, and you'll leave nothing here but a bad memory and a haunting perspective that

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you'll be back again with another project. Or you'll bring clones, like the Corps of Engineers, that are blowing holes in the mountainside back there. That didn't bring value either, except to the guy that owned the mine.

The Corps of Engineers is not paying to upgrade the roads; it's not doing -- the money, staying in motels here.

So, like everything else, if I had my druthers and I was king for a day, I would tell the wind to move to another county, another state, or another state of mind.

And I would finish up by saying, I still think you should give us copies of the transcripts of -- both down here, and the ones you owe us from the previous meetings we had. And they should go not only to us, but to Bingaman's office, to Domenici's office, so they understand what their constituents said, in the context of what their constituents said.

That's all I've got to say.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: John Wyckoff.

TD-0008 MR. JOHN J. WYCKOFF: Actually, it's John Wy-kof (phonetic).

While I understand the need to test and improve

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defensive capabilities of the U.S., I don't understand why they must be tested over an area that has had a parched winter and the hottest, driest summer on record. According to the Army's EIS, and I quote, "Most of the fuel should be expended." If I'm not mistaken, rocket fuel is pretty flammable stuff, and black boxes have been known to fail.

And as I understand it, the ocean is difficult to ignite. So why not test over the ocean in cooperation with the Navy? On rare occasions, the various branches of the military have been known to work together, other than when the Air Force shoots down Army helicopters.

Please give us a break. We've got blasting in the Lynchburg Mine. We've got Clinton trying to raise grazing fees. We've got F-15s and -16s practicing low-altitude maneuvers in Hop Canyon. Now the Army wants to drop boosters on us. What's next; Navy torpedo tests at Elephant Butte?

2

I also think 100 tests is a little absurd; 49 years ago, Oppenheimer only needed one.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers, in order, will be Caroline Fisher, Mary Hart, Charlotte Henderson, and James Groepler.

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TD-0009

Caroline Fisher.

MS. FISHER: Hello. I'm Caroline Fisher, and most of my questions were asked by Priscilla Tracy and the people that were here before me. I do have one remaining.

In the transcripts that you do provide for us, I would like to know what the major complaint was of the other people that you had to evacuate.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Were you speaking of, historically, past evacuations associated with the --

MS. FISHER: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, thanks.

Mary Hart.

TD-0010

MS. HART: I'm not going to the microphone. But my name is Mary Hart, and I --

MR. MICHAELSON: Can I just check?

Can you hear her, there?

(Reporter indicated affirmatively.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Then no, that's fine. That's fine, as long as the court reporter can hear you, and everyone else can try.

MS. HART: I was born and raised here. I've worked all my life here. I'm a postal clerk retiree.

TD-0010

And I'm concerned with all the details the other people said before me, and I don't have to explain. And I'll write my other questions, before the time is over, and mail them to you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you for standing up and joining in.

(Applause.)

TD-0011

MS. HENDERSON: I'm not going to the mike. It would take three or four hours to get there.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, Charlotte.

MS. HENDERSON: I'm Charlotte Henderson. My real name is Carlotta, but everybody knows me by Charlotte.

All my statements have been addressed by the other people. There is only one that I would like to say: What about our buses that go in and out of Alamo? We send school buses for our children. That was not addressed here tonight. And we have some little tiny ones, kindergarteners, coming out of there and going back, all day long. What about those little ones?

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: James Groepler. Can I ask you to come to the microphone? Thanks.

TD-0012

MR. GROEPLER: My name is James Groepler. And a lot of the people here don't even know who I am, because I just moved here from Albuquerque, to get away from this kind of stuff.

I lived right there. I mean, there's bases everywhere; there's low-flying aircraft. I move out here and find so many F-16s flying through Bear Springs Canyon, that I'm going to string some cables out there, and just send a letter and tell them to try to find them. I mean, it's getting ridiculous. There's helicopters that literally hover at Three-Mile Ranch. They hover outside the windows and look in the windows.

We've got F-16s, that there is -- I know there's a hard deck on them, because I used to be a test pilot for the FAA. And I know what the hard deck is for the military, and they're not doing it out here. And I understand why, because I used to play the games, myself. It's the "Top Gun" syndrome. They want to check it out and all that sort of stuff. Well, you know, that kind of stuff get away with, and you know, there's lots of letters that are being generated over that.

But in this case, the drop zone does not affect me, honestly. And I'm not going to kill y'all. You

TD-0012

know, I give you credit for showing up in a place like this. But the first thing is, and one thing that hasn't been said, just as matters of comment, number one, the flight path trajectory is directly over where you're sitting. This is a school. I understand White Sands needs money, you know, as any agency does; they have to justify existance and everything else. But you can't put a price when it comes to kids' lives.

We came out here because we liked the area; we liked the people; we wanted to stay out here. The last thing we need is something like that. And due to our parabolic trajectory and who's behind it -- they say these are "SCUD-type" missiles. Is this correct? Well, SCUD-type missiles are not known for being accurate. We saw that. Sadaam wished they were. That's the article in the paper, had said they were "SCUD-type." I understand they're not. But if it's the same type, it can't be as accurate. And we saw it, you know; he wasn't even close to being accurate.

But my concerns are, number one, that your socioeconomic study, that's supposed to take in, you know, environmental impacts and economics and everything else -- like I was talking to David with earlier, during the break, go to the couple of motels here in town, go to the restaurants, find out how much

impact the hunters have. No, I don't hunt either, and no, I don't like hunters, either. But there is money that comes into this town. If you hiccup in this town, somebody's going to get hurt. That's all it comes down to.

So, if you mess with the hunting, you're going to mess with a couple of the motels; you're going to mess with some of the restaurants, which means you're going to mess with some people's profits, and that's not good.

And just as a matter in closing, also is, you know, I understand that people can pay attention, and people can pay attention, but there is human error; just like there was with the space shuttle, you know, that they were supposed to pay attention to those O-rings, too. Things can happen; can go wrong. We just don't want the trajectory or anything else around this town. There's no reason for it. If it's that safe, shoot them over Albuquerque.

(Laughter, applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: James, I think you probably are going to have a good chance to meet a lot of your new neighbors tonight. So that should work out nicely.

Actually, I was going to say, since I'm waiting for any new cards, if there were any things that you

wanted to take a couple of minutes to clarify. And then we'll take another break and see if we get anyone else who would like to speak.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I want to clarify one point --

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you turn on your mike, please, so everyone can hear you.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I want to clarify one point: I want you to be absolutely assured, and everyone in here, when you walk out tonight, that what we are building is a precision target. I am not building a SCUD. The accuracy that's enforced on this system is as good as any U.S. ballistic missile system. We're working hard to do that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What percentage of accuracy is that?

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, wait a minute. We're not going to try and get into Q-and-A here, or else we're not going to get it on the record.

Was there anything else you wanted to clarify? I noticed that there seemed to be a -- several comments relating to the testing of the radars and the missiles over people's heads here. And was there a distinction between the radars tested for the defensive missiles versus the target missiles?

LT. COL. LIBBY: Well, as far as the radars,

we -- we would be trying to track the target with the radars that are associated with the systems that are -- the missile systems that are going to be tested at White Sands. And you know, the radar and the missile go together, and that's a critical thing that we have to worry about. So...

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We're going to take maybe a 10-minute break and see if anyone else here gets brave enough to go sign up to speak. And if not, we'll come back and take closing comments.

Thank you.

(Recess taken from 8:50 to 9:00 p.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, if I could ask people to take their seats.

If we could get started again, please. We have had several people sign up to speak, so if we could get started.

I guess the break worked. We did get five people that were inspired by other people's comments to sign up to speak.

And as I said, we were going to ask them to hold any questions or comments or things that they were doing, until we took another break, and they've gone through some things they've already heard. I've asked them not to comment on your comments; that's not the

purpose. But if there was anything that they could clarify or anything, that was something that, maybe, they didn't state as clearly as they could have or should have, I've asked them to take just a couple of minutes to do that, so we can get right back to your comments.

Lieutenant Colonel Libby, please.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Okay, we got -- a whole lot of things came out, of course, and it's hard to respond to all of those. But just a few of the ones that we agreed we wanted to touch on were that, first of all, we wanted you to understand, in the area of radar testing, okay, we are testing the radars that are associated with the interceptors, developmental radars. Now, in addition to the radars that we're testing, we have the range radars, whose performance is fully well-characterized; they're actually helping us to control the test.

We are not -- I should say that the hardware that's being used to control the test is not developmental. We understand that; we understand that hardware and it's proven hardware.

Another issue was on hunting periods. We have looked at the hunting periods. We know that some of you have not had a chance to review the document. The

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hunting periods issue was covered. We do have some flexibility in terms of avoiding an impact on hunting by using private lands, and we will look into that and consider that.

On the issue of local services, local services like fire and police will not be tasked or requested to participate unless they agree to do so. If we have to, we'll bring in external services to support the things that we need to support.

Another issue is that our White Sands folks here wanted to point out that about 200 White Sands employees do live in Socorro County. That's part of the folks that live up in the -- work up in the northern part of the range, that live here, some of them, with you.

The last point, on the issue of 100 tests, again, that was a figure that was used for analysis. Tests are going to be done, under this program, potentially on a variety of ranges of the four that you saw here today. Again, we want you to focus on a figure of 6 to 10 from the Ft. Wingate area, rather than -- 6 to 10 per year from the Ft. Wingate area, rather than looking at that, focusing on that figure of 100.

MS. TRACY: How many years?

LT. COL. LIBBY: The program, right now, is scheduled to last about six to seven years. Again, that figure is covered in the analysis, and you can see the background there.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. The next speakers we have up are Mary Lou Jones; it looks like, A.B. Harris; Jon Hertz; Ruben Martinez; and John D. Wyckoff, I believe is the correct pronunciation.

Mary Lou Jones.

1

TD-0013 MS. JONES: My name is Mary Lou Jones, and I've attended the meetings in Gallup and Ramah. And I'd like to tell the good people from Magdalena that they went very much -- that everything you all -- your concerns have been our concerns, and that we'd like -- we're trying to put together a citizens' group to take legal action, if this plan goes through, and hope that you'll join us.

2

Also, the Representative from Utah, Karen Shepherd from Utah, successfully passed an amendment on the 1995 Defense Authorization Bill, which would have made TMD tests, where debris falls outside of an existing range, against the law. The people in Utah have been fighting this program for two years now. In the conference committee, it was opposed, and as it now stands, there is a moratorium on these tests until June

TD-0013

30th of 1995, allowing us to talk and express our feelings, I guess.

3

For months, I have been unable to get our good Senator Bingaman to help us. From sources in Washington, I understand he was for these programs because it provides jobs to White Sands. And I think -- I hope that people will write him letters and maybe he'll change his mind. The last time -- the last letter I received, he felt -- Senator Bingaman felt that these tests -- we had to prove that these tests weren't safe. He gave me the impression that he felt these tests were safe, and that we should just swallow it.

Well, it's election year, and I guess my comments are more addressed to the audience than they are to you guys. So we're still here. I'm lining up groups, and I guess we'll see you in court.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is A. B. Harris.

TD-0014 MR. HARRIS: My name is Al Harris. I've been a native of Magdalena most of my life. I was involved, in a small way, when they first started firing missiles from Ft. Wingate. There was no accidents then, and 40 years or 50 years later, the missiles should be at a

TD-0014

technology now to where there will be no accidents.

As far as the low-flying jet planes, there was a time in Korea, when I was damn glad to see the damn Sabre Jets come flying in. And anybody that has ever fought in a war knows that these tests have to be done. The guys in the Gulf War, I imagine they appreciated the fact that the PATRIOT missiles worked as good as they did.

1

So I'm all for it. And if -- I just want you to know that I feel like the defense of America depends on these tests, and if this will allow something to be developed like the PATRIOT missile, and work as good, then I'm for it.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Jon Hertz.

TD-0015 MR. HERTZ: Hello, my name is Jon Hertz. I'm a private resident in Hop Canyon.

I just have a very brief statement, and that is that I am familiar with this project, and I am concerned that the National Environmental Policy Act specifically mandates that we talk about cumulative impacts. And I feel that that's the biggest thing that's neglected in this document.

1

I concur with all my neighbors on what their

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concerns are, and I don't really want to get into that. But I do feel that it's essential that the cumulative impacts of these actions be addressed. I bet there's not very many people in this room that know that there's other missile-launching activities planned in Socorro County. I think it's time that we addressed those as a cumulative impact of what we're talking about in Socorro County.

I've talked to David about this for a while, and I think it's time that this came out, that there are other planned actions, and they need to be addressed in a cumulative-impact fashion.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Ruben Martinez.

TD-0016 MR. MARTINEZ: Hello. My name is Ruben Martinez. I'm a senior here at the high school.

And I just want to make a few comments, that I know the testing going on is, you know, for the good of America, and I understand, you know, why you have to do it, but I really don't, you know, see it necessary that you have to endanger, you know, innocent lives. I understand, you know, what it's for, but, you know, if, like he said, it's a 2-percent chance of error, I don't want my head to be on that 2-percent chance. 1

TD-0016

And another question that was brought up was the possible testing over an ocean. I don't know if that's possible or not, but that sounds like a good idea, where, you know, the only thing that would have to be, you know, cut off was just boats, you know. 2

But I wouldn't like them flying over my head. So thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

TD-0017 MR. MICHAELSON: John Wyckoff.

MR. JOHN D. WYCKOFF: I'm the other John Wyckoff, John D., Senior. I have two things I want to address; one is for my wife, the other for myself.

I was on the USS Antiguum during the Korean war, and we were well-trained. We lost six planes and 24 crewmen due to human error. And that's a pretty common thing during a war, and it's a pretty common thing during peacetime, too, when there's less stress involved. And I'm looking at this little trajectory here (indicating), and I'm noticing that when it reaches the top, if it shuts off right then, it falls right, smack down onto Magdalena. And with human error, something like that can happen. 1

None of you can assure me that human error won't take place. I know you have the technology. I'm

TD-0017

the technical rep for "Smart Electronics," a computer publication, and I know that computers are infallible until the time you turn them on.

My wife's major concern was that just shortly south of us, there's 57,191 acres, known as the Bosque del Apache, natural wildlife. Bosque del Apache provides habitat for 325 different bird species, 135 different mammals, reptiles and amphibians; mule deer, porcupines, rattlesnakes and soft-shelled turtles, that are also in jeopardy. It's one of the few places of its kind in the world, and I certainly wouldn't want to see it damaged. 2 3

The last comment I have is that, when we talk about defense, I'm not sure who we're going to defend ourselves against, except maybe the Republicans.

And I understand the technology. I also remember, during the Gulf War, the controversy over the PATRIOT missile; there were some reporters who said it never did work, and others who claimed it did. There's been a great deal of controversy about it. I'm not sure what's true, because our press isn't known for their honesty, either. 4

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm going to go ahead and ask

if you'd like to make your closing comments, and then we'll see if there's still anyone else who wants to speak.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I think all of us that came here for this proceeding have heard your comments, and we appreciate what you have to say. I want to tell you I've been -- this is my second time in the area here. I have driven up, about two months ago, from Pietown up to Bandera Volcano. The other day, I came to town here, and I drove up through the booster impact area that we are considering, and I drove up, then, on through that area into Acoma territory, up north, just, again, trying to get a feeling for how you all live out here. You have a fine way of life, and none of us want to change that.

You know, we've taken a lot of heat here tonight. I want to let you know; I'm not going to walk away from here feeling bad about the heat that you put on us. You know I have a job to do; we all have jobs to do.

The thing I'm going to remember about this trip is that, when I was passing through Acoma territory, my car got mired in the mud. I tried to gut a four-wheel-drive, but there were none. You know how it is. And I had to get out of the car and I walked for

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about six miles. When I first started walking, I was asking myself "What am I going to do when I tell the general the car got stuck?" And after I walked about half a mile, I said, "I don't care," because it's damn beautiful out there. Excuse my French.

But we know that. And like I said, nobody here wants to change your way of life, but you know, the country has things that the country has to find out a way to do, and that's what we're here for. And we hope you will support us in working through this process, and you know, support the country in whatever, ultimately, that our leaders decide to do. And that's all I can tell you.

I hope I someday have a chance to walk that whole road and see the things that I probably missed while I was in the car.

I want to thank you for all coming tonight. We really do appreciate it, and understand what you have to say here.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Is there anyone else who didn't sign up, who has anything else to say?

And if you'd go ahead and approach, and give us your name.

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TD-0018

MR. THORNTON: My name is D.R. Thornton.

I've already talked to the Colonel, to David, to John. I've sat here and I've listened to what my soon-to-be new neighbors have been saying. I concur.

Better yet, where I plan to build is just two miles north of your drop zone. I understand the need to test these missiles. I understand the need to make a defensive weapon that will knock them down or to counteract them. I don't agree where you're going to do it.

1

I hate to be one of the ones that says "Not in my backyard." I was in Nam when the F-4 Phantom flew over and dropped napalm on me. I thanked him. I later found him and I kissed him, because if it hadn't have been for him, Charlie would have gotten me.

I don't want to have to tolerate it in Hop Canyon, though. It's not a war. There's plenty of places they can fly low. There's plenty of places you can test your rockets. There's a lot of them. Maybe it won't give you the most data that you need, but it will give you data anyway.

I'm vehemently owe possessed. Like I said, I've done some soul-searching. I don't agree.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you very much, everyone, for coming. And again, if you want to receive the final EIS and were not one of the speakers tonight and are not planning on sending in written comments, if you would give your name and address and indicate that to the person at the registration table.

With that, we will adjourn this meeting at 9:15.

(Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m.)

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I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $449.70.

DATED this 26th day of August, 1994.

LYNNE PAGE RASMUSSEN, CSR #176

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: August 31, 1997.

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U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Public Hearing

for the

Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense

Extended Test Range Draft

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

August 23, 1994

Monticello High School

Monticello, Utah

7:05 P.M. to 9:45 P.M.

PROCEEDINGS

Welcome & Introduction

SUE ESTES: We'd like to go ahead and get started. We would like to welcome you here tonight at this public hearing. My name is Sue Estes, and I will be your moderator for tonight. I've been asked by the U.S. Army to moderate tonight's meeting. Before I go over the agenda, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here with us tonight.

Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command from Huntsville, Alabama, is Major Thomas McWhorter. Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office is Randy Gallien, and from White Sands Missile Range is Jim Noble. Also, in the audience tonight, we have representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and White Sands Missile Range who are all here to listen to your comments.

Before we begin, I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting on the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, and then go to the agenda so that you'll know what to expect as we proceed.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to receive your comments regarding the use of new potential booster drop zones C1 and C2 for missile launches from the Green River Launch Complex in Utah. Public headings on the booster drop zones A and B were held here in Utah in February and March 1994. Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the use booster drop zones A and B were identified in the Draft EIS.

At the public hearing tonight, the Army will describe the overall proposed missile testing program, briefly familiarize you with where we are in the environmental analysis process, and summarize the findings in the Supplement. Lastly and most importantly, the Army will listen to your suggestions, concerns, and comments on the Supplement. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is as follows:

After my brief introduction, we will show a video that will provide you with an overview of the missile testing proposed for the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area.

The first presentation by Major McWhorter will provide a brief overview of the proposed Theater Missile Defense extended-range testing activity, particularly as these tests relate to the new potential booster drop zones. He will, also, address the procedures for evacuating the booster impact areas and recovering the used boosters.

In the final presentation, Mr. Gallien will discuss the current status of the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the Final EIS. He will, also, review the findings presented in the Supplement to the Draft EIS.

If you have any questions of clarification about the presentations, we have a written comment sheet available which can be sued to write down your questions. We ask that you hand in your written questions during the break that follows the presentations. We will then look at these questions during the break and answer any of them that we can when we come back from the break.

The next agenda item, excuse me, "Public Comments," is very important. Remember that this Supplement to the Draft EIS is just that, a draft. This is your opportunity to tell us how its analysis of potential environmental impacts could be improved before the document is incorporated in to the Final EIS and before a decision on whether or not to proceed with the missile testing program is made.

The final item on the agenda will be closing remarks by Major McWhorter.

There's a few administrative points on making comments:

If you have already signed up to speak, that's great. If not, and you would like to speak tonight, please go to the registration and sign up. Everyone is welcome to speak, but it makes the process run more smoothly if I can call on people from a sign-up list. Everyone will have a chance to speak for five minutes. Then, after everyone has had a chance to speak, and if time permits, you're welcome to take a second turn to offer additional oral comments. By the way, we have a court reporter here tonight, and she's making

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a verbatim transcript of the hearing so that all of your comments will be recorded accurately. Also, as part of preparing the transcript, we're making an audio recording of tonight's hearing will be made as well.

Also, if you wish, you may make your comments in writing. There are three ways to do that: You may hand in written comments that you brought with you tonight to me or to the person at the registration table. You can use the written comment sheets that we provided to you and turn them in to me or at the registration table, or you can mail written comments to the name and address which appear on the back of the agenda that you should have received when you came in tonight. Whichever option you choose, your written comments will be entered into the formal record of public comments in the Supplement, and they will be given the same consideration as oral comments that we receive tonight. If you choose to mail in comments, please be sure to send them by September 28, 1994, which is the closing date for the commend period.

If you would like to receive a copy of the Final EIS when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that: First, if you received a copy of the Supplement, you are already on the mailing list and you will receive one. If you comment on the Supplement, either orally or in writing tonight, and provide -- if you provide us with your name and

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address, you will be placed on the list to receive the Final EIS, and, if your not on the list to receive the EIS, and you want to, there is a sign-up sheet at the registration table in the back. The Army also has a mailing list of interested individuals, so even if you don't want to receive the Final EIS, but you would like to have results and further notices about the Final EIS, you can sign up at the registration table.

Finally, it is important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives are not here tonight to make any decisions. Their role is take results of this meeting, the public process comment period, and make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the Final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns first hand.

And, now I would like to introduce Mr. Jim Noble, who will introduce the video.

JIM NOBLE: Good evening. White Sands Missile Range will be the operating agent for any missile firings that occur from Green River, Utah, and as such, we've provided a video to show many of our operating procedures. We especially want to show what a typical booster recovery operation might look like.

Video

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(Whereupon a video presentation is made.)

SUE ESTES: Now, I would like to introduce Major McWhorter, who will give an overview of the TMD Extended Test Range program.

Program Review

MAJOR McWHORTER: Good evening and welcome. My name is Major Tom McWhorter, and I'm from the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defence Command located in Huntsville, Alabama.

Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I'll keep my comments short.

First a review of the overall Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal may be helpful in focusing on the specific booster drop zone issues we are concerned with this evening.

The current missile testing proposal is responding to congressional direction to develop and test new and improved defensive missile systems similar to the Patriot used in the Gulf War.

Testing of these new systems could potentially be conducted from four existing ranges and off-range locations in California, Florida, the mid-Pacific, and the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. Tests would include defensive missile-to-target intercepts and surface-to-

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surface flights over existing military ranges or open sea areas. The White Sands alternative is the only range which has overland testing capabilities.

Overland testing at White Sands would be beneficial to the program because debris from missile intercepts could be analyzed to better evaluate the effectiveness of these new missiles -- defensive missiles. Our plans provide for any debris resulting from defensive missile-to-target intercepts to land within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range.

If the White Sands Missile Range alternative is selected, we expect on the average that six to ten launches would be conducted at the Green River Launch Complex each year. For the purposes of this study, we have based environmental impact analysis on a figure of approximately one hundred missile tests between 1995 and the year 2000 from one or more test range locations. It is expected that no individual range could meet all of the Theater Missile Defense testing objectives.

(Whereupon, a slide presentation is made.)

This slide shows the basic type of test being proposed. As you can see on the left, there is a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away toward an existing range such as White Sands Missile Range. The target missile's first stage boosters would separate

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during flight and fall in a designated area called a booster drop zone. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, the first stage will fall outside the missile range -- the White Sands Missile Range, and the second stage will fall on the range.

This map shows the location of the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. For this test range, two potential launch sites have been identified, including the Green River Launch Complex in Utah and Fort Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. The relationship of these launch sites to White Sands Missile Range was a factor in locating the booster drop zones.

This shows in more detail the booster drop zone selection process, starting with a desired flight path and working down to a booster drop study area, booster drop zone, booster impact area for any one flight, and finally, the planned impact point itself.

The selection process starts like this. First, the interceptor missile project managers decide which type of target missile they will use for testing. This determines the basic target flight path. Based on the target missile capabilities, the target managers decide approximately where the booster has to drop for that flight path. This defines the study area.

Looking at the study area, a variety of specialist

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consider population density, roads and utility networks, environmental and cultural factors, and local concerns to identify potential new booster drop zones within the study area.

If a booster drop zone is approved, the target managers can request a particular booster impact area within that zone for any one launch or mission. Although the booster drop zone is the primary focus of this Supplement to the Draft EIS, ultimately a booster impact area will be selected for a specific test events. The booster impact area includes possible booster impact points where the booster could fall depending on wind conditions during the date of the launch.

It is important to note that only the booster impact area is evacuated and not the entire booster drop zone. A typical booster impact area is approximately eight miles by ten miles for target launches out of Green River.

Also, important in our overall analysis is evaluating what happens to the booster when it falls to the ground. Based on an analysis of the target missile's flight characteristics, the spent booster is expected to fall nearly straight down. The booster would likely be tumbling as it falls and may bounce once or twice after hitting the ground, which may result in ground depressions from several inches up to a foot or two depending on ground conditions

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and the angle of the booster. The booster would probably deform as it hits the ground but is unlikely to break up.

This slide shows a close-up of the location of the proposed new booster drop zones C1 and C2, which will be discussed in more detail in the environmental presentation.

Now, I would like to review key aspects of the evacuation and booster recovery procedures that we saw in the video. One of our first actions would be to obtain signed agreements, on a voluntary basis, with all public and private landowners within a booster drop zone. Prior to missile tests, in addition to the ratification procedure mentioned in the video, we would also place newspaper and radio ads in the local news media. Notices of the tests would be placed in key locations and particularly at trail heads used by ranchers and backpackers in the areas.

During the day of the test, the booster impact area would be evacuated of all non-mission-related personnel for a maximum of twelve hours per missile launch event. On the average, though, the closure would last three to four hours.

There were only two occupied residential units identified in booster drop zone C1. These residents, however, are located near State Highway 211 and would probably not be included within feasible booster impact areas. There were no permanent residential units identified in booster drop zone C2. The only other individuals who may

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require evacuation would be ranch workers and/or recreation users.

All roads passing through the selected booster impact area would be temporarily closed for a maximum of one hour ten minutes. On the average, though, the road closure would only last thirty minutes.

Agreements would be made with appropriate agencies to coordinate road closures, while the actual closing of roads would be coordinated through local law enforcement. State highways 211 and 95 and U.S. Highway 191 will remain open during missile testing for through traffic.

The White Sands Missile Range booster recovery team would be responsible for booster recovery and any necessary restoration of the booster impact area. The empty booster is equipped with a tracking device that allows the recovery team to reach the impact point by helicopter within fifteen minutes. Personnel from White Sands Missile Range will ensure that the booster is safe for transportation to White Sands.

The chance for any fires from the booster drop is unlikely. The fire protection portion of the emergency response plan for this activity will be in accordance with the U.S. Forest Service procedures and subject to approval by the Forest Service and land owners in the drop zone. If a fire does exist, the quick arrival by helicopter of the

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recovery team with fire suppression equipment would limit any damage to a small area.

The White Sands Missile Range recovery team would collect booster debris and dismantle the booster into manageably -- manageable-sized pieces. These pieces would then be transported by helicopter, or in certain instances by a horse, to the nearest accessible road to be removed by truck.

In addition to removal of booster debris, impact areas would be restored to a natural condition in accordance with landowner and agency agreements.

At this time, I would like to turn the microphone over to Mr. Randy Gallien of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command Environmental Office, so that he can describe the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

EIS Process and Overview

MR. RANDY GALLIEN: Thank you Major McWhorter. Good evening. My name is Randy Gallien, and I'm from the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office. I would like to welcome you here tonight and let you know we do appreciate your coming out and taking the time to be with us.

Our organization is responsible for preparing the

Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. Before I give an overview of the Supplement to the Draft EIS, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Missile Defense Program Executive Office and U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency for the EIS and is responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of Defense. The White Sands Missile Range will be the operating agent (inaudible), and as such, will be a significant part of the EIS. The U.S. Navy, Air Force and Federal Aviation Administration are also cooperating agencies and are involved in the preparation and review of the EIS. In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

Throughout the EIS process, we rely upon the participation of those organizations to help us develop a thorough, objective document. But most importantly, we rely on you the public and your participation in public hearings, telephone calls and writings with your comments to ensure that we make well-informed decisions.

This slide outlines the EIS process we are following: In January 1994, the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft EIS was completed. The Draft EIS identified significant environmental impacts associated with the use of the initial booster drop zones proposed for the Green River and Fort Wingate alternative launch sites. A decision was made, based in part on public comments, environmental impacts -- and environmental impacts, to prepare a Supplement to the Draft EIS for the purpose of evaluating new potential booster drop zones for Green River and Fort Wingate target launches.

The environmental analysis and public comments from both the Draft EIS and this Supplement to the Draft EIS will be published in the Final EIS scheduled for completion in November of this year. The Final EIS will provide a senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army with the basis for preparing their Record of Decision. This decision will determine whether or not to proceed with missile testing using the proposed extended ranges.

In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more candidate test range sites. In other words, we are not faced with an "either/or" decision with regard to the alternative ranges to use. The other action that could be chosen is the no-

action alternative, which is not conduct testing using extended test ranges.

There are two purposes for preparing the Supplement to the Draft EIS. The first is that the Army desires to minimize the potential for environmental harm from the proposed tests. The second is to analyze potential new booster drop zones resulting from the availability of a new booster.

This slide shows the scope of the Supplement Draft EIS -- Supplement to the Draft EIS. First is an environmental analysis of new booster drop zones located along missile flight paths from the Green River Launch Complex and Fort Wingate Depot Activity to White Sands Missile Range.

In preparing -- in preparation of the Supplement, coordination with the appropriate state and Federal agencies shown was initiated. Initial consultation was also undertaken with the Acoma, Luguna, Navajo, Ute, and Zuni American Indian tribes. Preparation of an evacuation plan, emergency response plan, and booster recovery plan for White Sands Missile Range extended test range missions was included as part of the Supplement analysis.

Although not analyzed in the Supplement, the new booster drop zones allow the launch hazard areas at the Green River Launch Complex to be reduced in size. This size reduction means that I-70 will not have to be closed during

missile launches.

This next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the Supplement to the Draft EIS. No significant impacts were identified for the potential new booster drop zones required for target launches from Green River and Fort Wingate. Based on our environmental analysis, the new potential booster drop zones addressed in the Supplement are preferred over the booster drop zones A and B previously identified and analyzed in the Draft EIS. Regardless of the booster drop zones selected for missile testing purposed, continued coordination will be maintained with appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies.

Although no significant impacts were identified for the resources analyzed, I would like to review some of the potential impacts and issues we did identify for booster drop zones C1 and C2. For biological resources we did identify certain potential impacts on vegetation and wildlife from booster impact, evacuation and booster recovery activities.

The impact of the booster could also impact cultural resources in the unlikely event the booster landed in a cultural resource area.

There are only small quantities of hazardous materials and waste associated with the spent boosters, and these materials would be disposed of following appropriate

federal, state, and local regulations.

Booster drop zone C1 extends both north and south of Highway 211, and if a booster impact area is selected north of Highway 211, the access to the Anticline, Needles Overlooks, and Hatch Point Campground could be restricted for a maximum of one hour and ten minutes during missile testing. However, our experience shows that normally thirty minutes is sufficient. The Wind Whistle Campground may have to be evacuated depending on the location of the booster impact area. Avoidance of the Bridger Jack Mesa and Fish Creek Wilderness Study Areas would also be considered in selecting the booster impact area.

There would be only a minimum number of personnel used in the booster recovery, so there would be no socioeconomic impacts in the area.

There would be only temporary closing of roads through the booster impact area. However, there would be advance notice of missile testing in the news media so that travel inconvenience would be minimized.

Benefits of using booster drop zones C1 and C2 include a smaller launch hazard area allowing I-70 to remain open during missile testing. Also, rafting on the Green River and access to Canyonlands National Park would not be restricted as would be the case with use of booster drop zones A and B.

The closing date for receiving comments on the Supplement to the Draft EIS is September 28, 1994. Final EIS is scheduled to be prepared and made public -- made available to the public in November of this year. The Record of Decision will be issued no earlier than thirty days following release of the Final EIS, and we anticipate in December 1994.

Again, written comments receive the same consideration as oral comments. If you're going to submit written comments after tonight's meeting, please mail them to the address shown here.

Ms. Estes.

SUE ESTES: Thank you Mr. Gallien. We will now take a ten-minute break. However, before we do, if you have any questions concerning the presentation or video, please write them down on the comment sheet provided and hand them in at the registration table or to me, and then when we come back, the Army representatives will try to answer your questions. And then we will begin taking public comments after that. Thank you.

(Whereupon, a ten-minute break was taken.)

Answers to Written Questions

SUE ESTES: We have collected the questions you submitted during the break, and we have been reviewing

them. The Army representatives will try to answer all the questions they can. Major McWhorter.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for your questions. We will answer them accordingly. We'll go ahead and answer the first one we have here.

TTQ-0001

Q "We've been told these drops will happen three or four times a month for four years; is that not true?"

A As was mentioned in the briefing, we anticipate six to ten flights from the Fort Wingate and Green River Launch Complexes impacting the White Sands Missile Range area between the year 1995 and the year 2000. For analysis purposes, we use the number 100 that you saw in the draft, so we will not be shooting 100 flights out of this area, if that is your main concern. Six to ten flights per year during that period of time.

TTQ-0002

Q "People come for hiking and recreation from all over the United States. How would all of them be notified in order not to impact their vacations?"

A Before we test this area, we will contact BLM, various agencies, U.S. Forest Service, etc., to find out what type of activities that are going to be happening at the time people would be planning their vacations. If they do come, as we mentioned again in the briefing, the closures for evacuated areas, for example, would be minimal; a twelve hours maximum time range, three to four hours on the average

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on road closures, a maximum of one hour ten minutes for threw roads, and that average would be thirty minutes. So, hopefully, these people would not be impacted severely.

Q The next question I have here is, "When will Wingate ..." I apologize, but I can't read the last portion. Let's see. "When will the Wingate, Green River, California, Florida, or other alternatives be chosen?" TTQ-0003

A There will be no decision on the alternatives on the range testing until after the EIS has been published and thirty days has elapsed. TTQ-0004

Q "What made the Moab area drop zone more environmentally unacceptable than the two new drop zones?"

A There was two reasons for that, primarily from a environmentally standpoint. One is the new drop zones allow booster's trajectory to be such that the launch hazard area is reduced allowing I-70 to remain open and not have to be closed. The second is that drop zones C1 and C2, though there are some access closures of smaller roads for a limited period of time, there are not as many accesses to recreational areas as the other alternatives. TTQ-0005

Q The next question is: "The two drop zones, especially the southern, have the largest number Indian ruins in the United States. How will these be protected?"

A We considered both the Native American (inaudible) Restoration Act and the Historic Preservation Act as we go

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through the analysis. We, also, in this case have consulted with not only the state's preservation office, but various (inauditable). We'll continue to do this throughout the process. While every means will be taken to avoid the areas that we are aware of that are archaeologically sensitive, if booster impact does occur in the area, a archeologist will accompany the booster recovery team and notification to either a Native American representative or the state's preservation office on consultation and decision on how to address that issue. TTQ-0006

Q I guess the last two I've got here: "Do you intend to do more tests from Fort Wingate or Green River?"

A The proposed schedule has not been finalized yet. As Major McWhorter said, no more than six to ten launches from Green River are anticipated.

Q (From the audience) DIANE JOHNSTON: Does that mean six to ten total or six to ten from each location?

A Hopefully not. Hopefully six to ten at either location.

Q (From the audience) DIANE JOHNSTON: A total of ten from Green River then?

A Probably not. Probably six to ten at either location. TTQ-0007

Q Okay. The last one is: "What liability does the Army incur from danger to species or wildlife incurred from

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boosters?"

A Well, essentially the fish and wildlife -- the U.S. Fish and Wildlife services and the State Wildlife Management agencies in consultations with the U.S. Army would determine what action would be taken. TTQ-0008

Q "How would this plan affect business at the Monticello Airport?"

A We perceive minimal impact to recreational users. There would be some restricted air space above the booster drop zone, almost vertical, per the FAA regulations. For a positive impact, it could be potentially used by the Army for helicopter landing site and a refueling site as well as other activities for breaking out airplanes to do reconnaissances. The booster time of flight from launch to impact is about six and a half to seven minutes. So, the impact in terms of flight corridors for recreational flight would be minimal in that respect. The booster fall is vertical, as I mentioned, and reaches a height of about eighty to ninety miles -- the booster itself, well above the normal recreational flight altitudes. TTQ-0009

Q (From the audience) From the time of flight, what would be the actual time of closure of that air space?

A The time of closure of the air space would be close to the time of flight of the missile. That arrangement would have to be worked out with the FAA, but

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typically that would be around the same type of a road-block time, which is an hour, maybe two hours time; whatever.

Q There is one additional question. "How are helicopters used in the evacuation process?" TTQ-0010

A The way we use our helicopters is a safety precaution above what we do is our ground sweeps with our vehicles, with our people that are in jeeps and trucks and so forth sweeping the area on the ground. We use the helicopter typically flying five hundred to a thousand feet to quickly view a large area to look for obvious signs of people that could still be in there. We specifically look for a vehicle or a tent, and if they discover something like that, they radio back to the ground crew. The grown crew gets in there, and if they can't get in there within the time that's scheduled for evacuation, the launch is put on hold until we can get the people out of there.

SUE ESTES: Okay. We're ready to start calling the names of those who have indicated that you would like to make comments tonight. I have a list of people who have signed up so far. I'm going to start by calling out five names so that you can get ready to come up to the podium. We do ask that you come up to the podium so that we can record your comments fully and accurately. We ask that you speak clearly into the microphone, and also if you would please give us your name for the court reporter.

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Finally, we request that you observe the five-minute limit for oral comments. We use the five-minute limit at these hearings to give everyone a fair chance to give us their comments. To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I have a simple method for indicating times. After four minutes, I will raise my index finger like this, indicating that you have one minute left. This should help you find a comfortable place to wrap up your comments. At the end of the five minutes, I will raise my closed fist like this, indicating it is time for you to finish your comments. We will greatly appreciate everyone's cooperation and understanding in observing the five-minute limit.

Also, keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns with us regarding this EIS. You can also hand in written comments tonight or mail them in by September 28. And as I mentioned, written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments offered here tonight.

I'll start calling the names so you can get ready to come up. The first one I have is **Demar Perkins**, Scott Groene will be the next. **Summer Patterson** and **M. Val Dalton** and **Frank Protiva**.

TT-0001 Public Comments

DEMAR PERKINS: Thank you. I talked with

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these gentlemen for a few minutes this afternoon. I'm going to kind of talk about the things we talked about this afternoon. My remarks will be very short. I'm Demar Perkins from Monticello, Utah, and I would like to extend a challenge for anybody else getting up here to tell us where they're from. There's a very good reason for this, because we want to know where these remarks come from. I love the canyons around Monticello, and I've spent many hours and days in them. I'm in favor of the testing of these missiles. I deplore those who say, "test them some place else." I think that's unpatriotic; I think it's selfish, and I think it's plain -- I'm disgusted with it. Frankly, people who say that, "not in my backyard, but in your -- someone else's backyard," and that's what happens too often. If the logical place for the boosters to drop is northwest of Monticello, then do it. A lot of vegetation is northwest of Monticello, and we're talking about fire season this year, but if that's where they decide they want it, I'm all in favor of it.

If the reason to move the drop area from the canyons further to the north is supposedly based on protecting biological life or destroying the esthetics, I disagree with it. Far more human life is around Monticello than down there in the canyons. Furthermore, a booster rocket on landing will disturb an area about the size of a master

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bedroom, normally. I've seen the old booster rockets land, and the damage they do is very minimal. The chance of hitting any animal life larger than a cottontail rabbit is far less than getting hit by lightening. Yet, we get all this emotional concern about the danger of what's going to be. As for deer, antelope disturbance -- there's no antelope. Well, there might be some antelope in part of the area. It's not going to disturb those deer if they have a missile drop close to them, and if they are disturbed, in ten minutes they will have forgotten all about it.

Closing down I-70. Now, they say that the missile drops in the Monticello deal will do away with closing down the I-70. I got a suggestion for closing down I-70. You said that it would take about thirty minutes of closing it down. That's like a stop for a road repair. And I suggest that they sale tickets to these people who are sitting there watching this missile shot, and it would be worth their time, and with the money they can take they can repopulate that drop zone area with lizards and maybe a jackrabbit.

I appreciate the opportunity. I think that it's very vital that we test these missiles, and I think that as citizens of the United States, each one of us, should be willing to stand that one chance in billions and millions of being hit by a lightening bolt. I thank you.

SUE ESTES: Thank you. Mr. Groene.

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TT-0002

SCOTT GROENE: My name is Scott Groene of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, and we welcome you here to southeastern Utah. I've been to about four hearings you've had on these drop zones. We've had meetings in Green River. We've talked to you about the past proposals you've had. This one is just as bad. The idea of bombing a wilderness or archeological site is got to be the most bone-headed idea I've ever heard of. This military land grab won't bring a single dollar to San Juan County. Sixty-three per cent of the residents of Southeastern Utah oppose the idea. What you're going to do is bring road closures, evacuations, helicopter noise, disruption of the silence, displacement of wildlife, and destruction of archeology. All I can say is (inauditable). But, no; this isn't going to happen here. The EIS is woefully deficient. The new supplement is equally as bad. It's thick; it doesn't say anything. It should have been drawn with crayons instead of printed with ink. You haven't addressed the public comments that have been raised in the past. You were told in Moab there would be civil disobedience, and there are a bunch of people in southeastern Utah that are mad about this, and they're mad that you haven't listened to what we've said and tried to ram this down our throat. And there will be civil disobedience, and you better plan for it.

You still haven't addressed the cumulative impacts. In

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Moab I was told you didn't have time to consider the cumulative impacts when you put out the EIS. You still haven't considered it. There's a lot of users out there, there's recreation, there's livestock, there's a little bit of oil and gas. If you haven't considered the cumulative impact in which you're going to do on wildlife, wilderness and archeology with those other uses. 3

Speaking of archeology, you haven't done inventories out there, you haven't consulted with the Advisory Counsel. Instead, what you're promising us is you going to do some (inauditable) plan in the future. You'll hit something out there sooner or later either with missiles or recovery equipment. 4

In terms of wilderness, you've now managed to cover two wilderness study areas. You have no consideration of the intranational guidelines that the BLM require be followed to maintain these areas. There are six additional wilderness areas also within these drop zones. The BLM also has an obligation under Sections B302 of WHITMA (spelling) to protect the wilderness character of these areas. It's been ignored. Also, Shay Mountain Wilderness Area will also be included in these drop zones. 5

In terms of wildlife, there has been no consultation yet with fish and wildlife services. You haven't completed your wildlife studies. You told us you will miss

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endangered plant species, which is difficult for us to accept you want to close a sixty-three square mile area because of the certainty that you can miss things (inauditable) when you want to. 6

In terms of noise, we're told it will take ten minutes of helicopter use in the area. If you hit the top of Comb Ridge with one of these things, it's not going to take you ten minutes to pick up the pieces. We haven't been told how much helicopter time will be required to clear out all these canyons, but it will be considerable. You settle on what's acceptable at ninety-three decimals. These are wilderness areas. Ninety-three decimals, as you mentioned, is essentially the sound of a lawn mower. A helicopter is seventy-eight up to eighty-six decimals. That's the sound of a garbage disposal at three feet. That's not acceptable in this area. The amount set here by the National Parks is sixty decimals as a limited activities for decimals on a log rhythm scale. That's quite a magnitude below what you've determined as acceptable. 7 8

In terms of recreation, you've documented claims of recreation is minimal in these areas. You've include areas (inauditable) system we would call an excessive amount of recreation. You haven't got away from that problem. 9

In terms of economic analysis, it doesn't take long to discuss what you haven't done. There is no economic

TT-0002

analysis here for the problems you're going to create for the recreation based businesses in southeastern Utah when you declare this is going to be a bombing zone. 10

In terms of the phonetic description of the project, the size of the drop zone is a little uncertain. On page 26, it says that there's thirteen miles by nine point nine miles. On S2 it's eight point one by nine point nine miles. We still don't have accurate maps so we can figure out on a topographic map, what it is exactly you're planning on closing. You say Highway 211 probably won't be closed, but its still in the drop zone. We don't know why. We know that anything you approve in this EIS for a large number of flights and say you don't want to use that many, you can change your mind as soon as this thing is approved. 11 12

In terms of the evacuation plan, the roads that you're going to have to close are still not on the maps in terms of the secondary roads, Butler Wash, Comb Wash roads. You haven't explained how long those roads would have to be closed, just the main roads outside. EIS states that ground sweeps would be placed out in this area. There's no discussion on impact on those in the area. There's no explanation on what's important for scenery, on what's important for wildlife. There are no limits set on the amount of helicopter use that could be out there. You haven't described things like what you mean by a road; it 13 14

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hasn't been defined. Do you intend to construct those. I'm talking about the two-lane paths across this country you would need for heavy equipment if you decide not to use helicopters to evacuate the area. You told us you consulted with the Navajo Tribe. The Navajo Tribe has voted against this project. You said that you have consulted with environmental groups on these drop zones. I don't know who you talked to, but I can't believe that any environmentalist would ever agree to this project. 15 16 17

We still wonder why the military hasn't considered the alternative of firing these things from the air eliminating the need for booster drop zones (inauditable) purposes. The conclusion is that there is no place in southeastern Utah that deserves to be a bombing range. There's no place in New Mexico. We're going to form an alliance with the folks down there. No Pueblo land, no reservation land should be sacrificed for this purpose. We will fight you tooth and nail, and I think we're going to stop you. I appreciate you taking time to listen to us about our concerns. 18 19

TT-0003

SUMMER PATTERSON: Good evening. My name is Summer Patterson. My wife and I live in Blanding. I have made some sacrifices for my country. I was in the service for a few years during the Viet Nam war. But I definitely ask you to not have drop zones in area at this time. I feel that sometimes you have to make a stand and that doesn't

necessarily make you un-patriotical. My wife and I are building a tourist store in Blanding, and I feel that the economic benefits of what you're saying so far -- I think that you're just telling me that tourist are going to come and put up with just being put off for an hour or two or a half a day or a full day. If they know about it, they won't come in the first place. If they do come, they are probably going to go back and tell their friends about this area and what's happening here. And, some of them, as I'll get to in a few minutes, they don't equate this with just being an inconvenience like you or I might view a road block or whatever. They look at it more like, and maybe they're looking at it unrealistically, but they do look at it as either missiles being fired or boosters being dropped; they're not being -- they're controlled by where they drop might be projected, but there's no way in, and there's no safety device to blow them up if they're not dropped in the right area.

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I'm used to some financial sacrifices, and I'm not really concerned about the financial sacrifices of my store. I mean, when I was in the service, I made less than you guys make in two weeks right now. So, I mean, that doesn't concern me really. But, I think -- The archeological sites have been talked about a little bit, but if you've been down Butler and Comb with anybody that knows sites and knows how

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to identify a site, there is hardly two hundred or three hundred yards you can go down there and not see a site. My wife, we were down Butler Wash the other day, and just walking along the road at miscellaneous intervals, you could find chips, pottery, everything anywhere along those roads. That whole area is sites, not obvious cliff houses, but pit houses, kivas and that type of stuff. They're everywhere in that area on both sides of the wash. It's just not in those -- in the shelters.

4

The last thing I would like to talk about here and I would like to spend most the time about, and I don't hear anybody mention or haven't heard anyone mention at all is the psychological impact of this type of testing. My wife grew up in Germany as a child. Her father was killed by his own countrymen because he aided Jewish people. She was buried in a bomb shelter twice with screaming, hysterical people. She was (inauditable) in a field by our war planes, her and a farmer out plowing a field with a horse. Now, if she hears anything missile or anything else, right away with her it's like nothing that you or I can imagine. Maybe a couple of you have been in worse situations, but I wasn't in that kind of situation, and I don't really know what's going on in her mind. But, I know one thing, she said she would move. She said that if the sites are coming here, she's moving. And I mean she told me that's whether I'm going

with her or not. This is something that's effecting our family. She's already spent many hours crying over this. I mean, this is something personal. I could put dollars on that on that type of thing. How do you say that this is worth to someone. Three years ago, we lost our life -- our health insurance. Our company pulled out of Utah and because of preexisting conditions, we have no health insurance. If she requires to go into a hospital or counselling, this could literally cost us thousands of dollars. I mean, you look into the mental institutions, they cost at least eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars a day. This would come out of my pocket. The government is not going to pay me per diem to leave this site for an hour or two or pay me mileage. These thousands of dollars plus the emotional strain on our marriage, my wife and myself is going to effect me, because these missiles are coming out here, safe or not safe.

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A little while ago, one of you told me that the chances you have to abort one of these flights and blow it up in the air is one chance in a million in hitting somebody. Why is everything whenever we're told something might hurt us, it's one chance in a million. It's never one chance in eight hundred and ninety-six thousand, or one chance in one million four hundred and thirty-two thousand, it's just always one chance in a million. I don't believe it. I

don't believe that's a statistical fact that it's just by coincidence one chance in a million. That's something you're just pulling out. like this guy said, "chance of getting hit by lightening." Well, I'll tell you, a lot of people pay to win the lottery every year, and they have a lot less chance of one chance in a million to win it, but they know it might happen. And I just say there's probably a lot of stress in a lot of other families here beside ours with mothers and children. If one of these things accidently -- you can't guaranty one-hundred per cent that something might not fall on a house, a business or worse yet, a school and damage us. I don't think any of you can sit there and say one-hundred pre cent, "No, that's not going to happen." And I'd just like to close and if these tests are so safe, let's shoot them over some other city: St. Louis, Dallas, how about Washington D.C. If there's no chance that any of these things are going to come down, why pick us. Thanks.

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SUE ESTES: Val Dalton.

TT-0004

VAL DALTON: I'm Val Dalton, and I'm from Monticello. I was here when the last testing took place, and I can't say that I'm against the testing, but I don't know that I can say that I'm completely for it either. There's a few errors in your -- in your studies that I've come across so far. One, there are more residences, part-

time or temporary residences in the area than you're claiming. Now, that may be because you don't know they're there. And, I don't know how many are there for sure, because your maps aren't detailed enough so I can tell. But, I know there's more, because I know a couple of them that are for sure in that area. That inaccuracy in your process bothers me a little.

Another thing that bothers me -- Now, I think that these things can probably worked out and solved. Another thing that bothered me is in the video, it said that if something happened to some of my private property or something in the area, that White Sands Missile Range would assist me in filing a claim. To me, assist isn't the same thing as responsibility. I want to be guaranteed I'm going to be paid. I don't want assistance that I might get paid.

Another thing, six to ten launches per year from Green River with the possibility of a hundred could work a real economic hardship on those of us who are trying to make a living in that area. I not only run cattle in that area, I have an outfitter business in that area that covers most of the area of the C1 drop zone. Some of my guests that come book a year in advance. Now, from past experience with the last missile site, I know that these things can be delayed a day or two even though I get the thirty-day notice. I know that if they're delayed a day or two or if they're

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changed a little bit, I'm concerned of what this is going to do to my outfitter business because the guests are booked a year a head of time. When they show up, we may have scheduled a pack trip in some of this remote area. If it's a five-day pack trip and we have to lay off twelve hours, we can't make it. If it's a three-day pack trip and we have to stay off twelve hours, we would just have to cancel the whole trip. I want to be assured that not only will you pay for loss of the trip, but that you'll pay me for the loss in damage of people not coming, because this might happen. And, I don't know how you're going to measure that. I don't know how to measure it, but we need to discuss it if we're going to do this. And, if it has to be here, let's get it discussed before it happens. Let's get these problems solved.

Another thing that hasn't been discussed is I have a lot of private improvements on federal land, close to four hundred thousand dollars worth of private range improvements on federal land. Now, if you make an agreement with the government agency on this federal land, I feel that those of us with on private improvements on these federal lands be it livestock, minors, oil people or whatever they are, they should be included in those agreements, because the government does not own all the stuff on federal land. That's a documented fact.

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The economic impact in your studies, I find severely lacking, because you do not address economic impact to me and individuals in my situation. I'm not going to be the only one. There's other livestock men. I don't know if there's any other outfitters in the area, except for someone like Tag-A-Long Tours, but as far as horseback outfitters, I don't think there are any. I think I'm the only one. Like I say from past experience, I'm really not worried about the dangers to me and myself, because I was there before, and I saw what happened. Sometimes I think you were lucky that nobody was hurt. There were some of those things that hit that weren't scheduled. There were some of them that came down that people weren't notified about. There were some of them that we weren't evacuated for. Most of them were. I hope we do a better job.

The other thing is with your recovery, I think you've got a lot better plan this time than you had last time, if it works. I'm a little concerned about being able to control the personnel in the helicopters. I was in the Service, too, and I know what guys in helicopters like to do. I experienced it. I was moving cows one time, and I reported to the BLM that there was missile stage dropped in a certain area. The helicopter came flying down right over the top of my horse; I pertnear got bucked off, because they were flying just about -- well, lower than tree-top level.

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Now, I don't know how you're going to stop them from doing that. Army personnel are (inaudibable), and they love to see that horse buck, and the love to see if they can make that horse buck.

These problems, I think, can be solved if the area has to be used, but let's solve them before we do it.

TT-0005

FRANK PROTIVA: My name is Frank Protiva. My job is I'm a civil engineer, and I work with a team of people who develop supporting statements and environmental impact statements for living; that is my profession. I don't have time in five minutes to outline the number of significant technical difficulties that this EIS that you propose. It's going to take a lot of time, and I'll get to that in the written comments.

There are some other important issues that I would like to speak to you tonight about. First off, a couple of things that I think were misleading in your video. There's a phrase in your video that said, "you are sensitive to environmental areas." If that's true, why are you even considering southern Utah.

Secondly, you showed the recovery, the proposed recovery. That missile carcass is sitting on flat ground that not even disturbed. Obviously that missile did not fall there; it was placed there. That's misleading. It makes people think that that's the way things go and that's

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the result of the damage.

But, what I really want to focus on tonight is the potential for damage to southern Utah's tourist economy from this operation. I got some travel numbers, some figures -- some economic growth figures from the Utah Travel Council, and I would just like to run through a few of those for you. From 1990 to 1993, the average annual tourism in southeastern Utah increased 8.1% per cent. That's per year for the over-all area. It was up as much as 16% in the local attractions like Canyonlands, and up 13% a year at Newspaper Rock State Park. During this same period, direct local tax income from tourism spending rose at a 7.2% annual rate. Travelers and tourists spent almost thirty-four million dollars in San Juan County in 1993. These are from Utah Travel Council.

Tourism and recreation related employment in San Juan County rose at an annual rate of 4.1% from 1990 to 1993. Tourists don't travel from all parts of the globe to San Juan County so they can be stuck at a road block waiting for a piece of debris to fall out of the sky. Tourism is clearly a primary player in San Juan County's economic growth.

Forest and range fires are a constant seasonal problem in this area. The Supplemental Draft EIS clearly states that San Juan County will derive no significant economic

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benefit from the cleanup crews. Why would any thinking citizen, knowingly increase their potential for forest fires. I never heard of a tourist spending money to go see a burned out forest. With the exception of a few agreements made with private parties who own land in the proposed drop zones, who in San Juan County would possibly benefit enough from this to offset the risk of entire county's economic health.

There are three alternative sites for the testing, all of them offshore. Our national security would not be detrimentally affected one bit by using the offshore sites instead of the Green River site. Missiles are effective if they intercept the target. You don't need to analyze the debris. You're going to know that missile worked if that missile intercepted the target and blew it up, it worked. Pursuing this alternative only serves to undermine the citizens' faith that our government truly tries to make the most of every tax dollar. I think you've wasted an incredible amount of money so far pursuing this alternative, and I think you need to stop it. Thank you.

SUE ESTES: Okay. I will call the next five people to come up here: **Julie Weiser, Bill Redd, Ruth Slickman, Kate Kitchel** and John Rice. Julie.

JULIE WEISER: My name is Julie Weiser. I live in Moab, Utah. I'm here because I have a lot of

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different concerns, but I'll start with the issue of wilderness. When I think of wilderness, I think of wild places that are fairly untouched by people. And since this area that has been proposed for the drop off zone includes areas that are being studied as wilderness areas, I have concerns. I don't think a wilderness experience involves boosters falling out of the sky. I don't think of it as having to be chased out of the wilderness experience by military helicopters. I go to these places for the solitude and the beauty, and these places you are choosing are rich in wildlife, beauty and archeological sits. To me, it is totally absurd to consider such a place for booster drop off zones.

Further more, I have a hard time -- you packaged this really nice video and serve it to us on a platter. It is well thought out, well planned, and I don't buy it. Your track record hasn't been too positive in the past. I don't even get why we have to go through this in the first place. The plan itself, to me, is ludicrous in the amount of time, money, energy that you will waste to articulate such an extravaganza is beyond me. You know, we have enough weapons here to extinguish all life on the planet. Why spend all this money and time playing these games -- these war games. It's absolutely senseless to me. So, I'm going to say that I oppose this, and I think it's a waste of our time and our

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money and our energy. This area is a very sacred place. It's not a bombing area.

SUE ESTES: Mr. Redd.

MAJOR MCWHORTER: I would like to make a quit point of clarification. The booster as it drops has a minimum amount of (inauditable) on it, but it's just used to separate or break up the booster after it's impact. It's not a bomb when it drops. It's basically a empty tin can that's about fourteen by four feet in dimensions.

BILL REDD: That doesn't come off my time, does it?

SUE ESTES: No. You have your five minutes. I'll put down your time here. (Laughter).

BILL REDD: At ease Major. If you notice when you come in the hall out here, there's a little sign on the school board that says, "If it's to be, it's up to me." Perhaps there are those -- defending freedom is a tough job. In fact, there are those who say that freedom is the most dangerous gift anybody can have, because it's the last thing they want to protect when the chips are down. Anyway, everybody has a responsibility for freedom. You don't have to watch much TV if you want to know the alternative, there's the alternative: civil disobedience for freedom. It's peculiar to me that we would threaten civil disobedience in the protection of trying to do away with

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something that would protect freedom. That's a peculiar twist to me. Anyway, my name is Bill Redd. I'm a San Juan County Commissioner. We do have a good jail, and if you need it, you're welcome to it.

Anasazi cultures. For years I run a store here, and universities from all over America would come in, and they would excavate the Anasazis. And, so I asked them, "What is there of socially redeeming value that the Anasazi culture gives. Well, the stock answer to that was, "It helps us train archeologist, so that if we find anything of redeeming value, we'll know how to do it without destroying it." But the really socially redeeming value of archeological culture is that it teaches us that Mother Nature does not treat kindly those who do not prepare for their own long-term existence. That's what the culture teaches us. In fact, at the time that the Anasazi were here, Augustus Flavius Justinian was codifying Roman law and writing the definition for justice that we still use today. Interesting what is -- has socially redeeming value.

Scars to the wilderness area. You know, I was here a long time before wilderness was designated. In that time, I have seen the ravages of Mother Nature drop hugh amounts of cliffs that stood as high buildings down. I've seen big boulders dashing down the canyons grinding the canyon sides. I have seen the snow slid off the mountain destroying the

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trees. I don't think that any little impact of any missile is going to be anything like the ravages of Mother Nature, absolutely nothing. It's funny how Yellowstone can be the most beautiful thing burned up to the environmental community, and yet a fire that might be caused for a few acres of urethane would just be intolerable. I have a hard time linking those two thought processes together.

Well, we aren't very densely populated. As far as tourism goes, I had the Office of Budget and Planning do a study for San Juan County, because we do have a significantly declining tax base, because it's so hard to get our minerals developed anymore. Anyway, tourism was three per cent of the personal income of San Juan County. Although it's a growing industry, the impact of tourism is significantly minimal. It's certainly not near the value of the defense of America and the defense for the right for everybody to stand up here and give their opinion without fear. That right is worth something, and if it's to be, it's up to me. I hope others will feel the same.

SUE ESTES: Ms Slickman.

TT-0007

RUTH SLICKMAN: Hi. My name is Ruth Slickman. I'm from Pro Canyon Archeological Center, and I'd like to speak for Pro Canyon. I guess one thing I'm hearing tonight is two polarities that are very, very far apart, and I think it is wonderful that we all do have the freedom

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from Mr. Red and Mr. Perkins to the lady who spoke about solitude. Thank you for coming. I know you guys are doing your job, and I think the rest of us are trying to do our job as well, and perhaps that's a human one that (inauditable), at least, I hope so. I wish I could take you up hiking with me. I think you would understand a little bit more how a majority of this part of the country feels about this land. I know that in my days off, in my free time, I am out here on Comb Ridge, on Butler Wash, on Mr. Perkins' ranch road -- pretty country down there, Mr. Perkins -- and it means to me a, I guess, a pretty wonderful place for people to renew and restore themselves. The ruins, you know, may be they aren't in tact any more, but I'd like to remind Mr. Redd that Rome fell just as these ruins have fallen. We would like to keep them as pure as -- I guess we would like to be respectful. That's what I would like to say. Humanity is the unique thing that happened, and the Anasazi are part of that humanity, and they give me a feeling of continuity. In a time of tribulation, wars everywhere, it's great to be out walking through the canyons and the country that we have out here.

Now, for programs, we run about thirty-seven of them using this part of the country, and we plan our programs more than a year in advance -- about two years, because we send out catalogues and we advertise, and we are going to

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have to drop southeastern Utah if this happens. We can't take the responsibility for bringing people here and having vacations interrupted and our programs interrupted. So, you know, maybe tourism isn't very big around here, but we like to think that Pro Canyon has used a number of Monticello facilities, of Bluff, of Blanding, and that's all going to go. Thank you.

SUE ESTES: Kate Kitchel.

TT-0008

KATE KITCHEL: Hi. My name is Kate Kitchel. I'm the area manager for the San Juan Resource Area, Moab District of the Bureau of Land Management. Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the Supplement to the Draft EIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range. The Bureau appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the specific concrete proposal (inauditable). Nice to see that thoroughly defined. I'd like to make a few comments regarding the two proposed booster drop zones, C1 and C2. My statement here will be submitted to the record with additional detailed comments on the Supplement to the Draft EIS prior to the end of the public comment period on the 28th of September. We will transmit our detailed comments directly to Mr. David Hasley as well as the Department of the Interior Office of Environment Policy and Compliance to the Department of Defense. The Bureau endorses the application of the eco. process to select the best

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alternative. We are concerned that the drop zones, C1 and C2, may not be the best alternative. The San Juan Resource area encompasses some of the most outstanding federal public land resources in the entire nation. From Comb Ridge and Bridger Jack Mesa to Butler Wash and Newspaper Rock, the cultural recreation, scenic and biological resources in this area are internationally known. Intense public interest is focused on this resource area because of these unique and irreplaceable resources. The two booster drop zones, C1 and C2, are both in areas well known for their recreational, scenic, cultural, and wilderness value. 1

The subject document does not fully recognize or consider the significance of these resource values or the potential impacts to these values. Your proposal to drop missile boosters in the C1 and C2 zones, as well as to evacuate all public land users from these zones for that sole purpose is contrary to our San Juan Resource Area Management Plan. In particular, the Bureau is very 2 concerned about potential impact of cultural resources in both zones. These resources are protected under federal law, and it's our responsibility as the Bureau of Land Management to see that you comply with that law. 3

The subject document does not adequately describe the concentrations or significance of the cultural resources on public lands. Although sites specific survey data may be

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limited for the C1 and C2 zones, we know that the public lands in this resource area contain concentrations of up to two hundred sites per square mile. Because the document's description of the affected environment is inadequate, analysis of the potential impact of cultural resources from 4 booster drops is subsequently inadequate.

Impacts to conflicts with recreational users in zones C1 and C2 are a grave concern to the Bureau. The C1 zone is located in the canyon range special recreation management area and includes the world-renown, Newspaper Rock, now under the administration of the BLM. Utah Highway 211, which traverses the C1 zone, has been designated as a state scenic byway because of the outstanding scenic, cultural and recreational values along that byway. This area receives an estimate of fifty thousand visitors or more per year to the public lands.

Zone C2 includes Comb Wash, Comb Ridge and Butler Wash, just to name a few of the notable scenic recreational and cultural features. The proposal to drop boosters in these areas, both the C1 and the C2 areas, but even more importantly, the proposal to evacuate all public land users from such popular recreational areas would result in an 5 unacceptable conflict to the Bureau's management goals.

Additionally, it may be easy to say that all the boosters' impact locations will be evacuated in advance of

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every missile launch. We question whether this is really truly possible to do. The majority of the public land is very disbursed in nature and most difficult to access, inform and control. The Bureau will take no responsibility for evacuation of these lands, and that would be entirely your responsibility as a project proponent. 6

We, also, question, as other folks have already done, what the impact of local economy might be when the potential visitors to this area hear they may be evacuated during their visit to Newspaper Rock, Wind Whistle Camp Ground, Indian Creek or Fish Creek WSA. Potential impact to local economy should be more thoroughly analyzed in the subject 7 document.

Most of the proposed drop zones include wilderness study areas, areas recommended by BLM for designation by Congress as wilderness because of their outstanding opportunities for solitude and their natural condition. The areas include Bridger Jack Mesa WSA and Fish Creek WSA. The proposed action would be in conflict with the Bureau's non-(inauditable) standard of the infra-management policy for managing WSA's. Ground disturbance would be contrary to this policy, as would be helicopter evacuation and the use 8 of helicopters for recovery of booster debris.

In summary, the Bureau is extremely concerned about conflicts with cultural resources, recreational use and

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wilderness management. We'll submit more detailed comments during the next month after we thoroughly review the EIS. We hope that our comments will contribute to selecting the best location for the missile testing. Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

MAJOR THOMAS McWHORTER: Thank you. I would like state again that 211 will remain open and that will not effect Newspaper Rock. Also, we do take into consideration and avoid as much as possible the wilderness areas, the seasonal requirements like hunting seasons, mating seasons for various animals, etc.

MS KATE KITCHEL: And those are things that probably need to be more specifically outlined.

SUE ESTES: Mr. Rice.

TT-0009

MR. JOHN RICE: Hi. My name is John Rice. I live in Bluff, Utah. I'm the director of marketing and reservations for Wild Rivers Expeditions in Bluff. We employ upwards of thirty San Juan County residents throughout the course of the year. I make my living in the tourism industry. At Wild Rivers, we lead educational, archeological, and geological expeditions throughout the region known as the Monument Up Work, which lies in the Colorado Plateau, including the San Juan River, Comb Wash, Comb Ridge and Butler Wash.

The proposed C2 impact area lies in the middle of the

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region I mention. It encompasses significant portions of Comb Wash, Comb Ridge and Butler Wash. Hundreds of archeological sites and thousands of geological and other natural phonomania lie in this area. It is to these sites that we are authorized by the Bureau of Land Management to lead responsible, low-impact single and multi-day expeditions. We schedule these trips months and sometimes years in advance. If the proposed impact sites are authorized by the United States Army, it could mean a significant loss of business for Wild Rivers. Last year, Wild Rivers' San Juan County operation grossed about three hundred thousand dollars. One single-day trip into Comb Wash, Comb Ridge and Butler Wash, which the C2 impact area encompasses, could generate a seventeen hundred and fifty dollar -- seventeen hundred and fifty dollars in gross income for Wild Rivers. A three-day trip could generate nine thousand dollars. If one single-day trip were canceled because of a booster drop, it would mean a one-half per cent loss of gross annual income. It happened twice, we would suffer a one per cent loss of gross annual income. It happened three times, it could mean a loss of just under two per cent of gross annual income. Now, perhaps these are unimpressive figures. However, most of our land trips are three days long. As I stated before, a three-day trip could generate nine thousand dollars in gross income. If one

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three-day trip were canceled because of a booster drop, it could mean a three per cent loss of gross annual income; two times, it would be a nine per cent loss. And if just three trips were canceled, it would mean a twenty-seven per cent loss of our gross annual income. The losses increases exponentially. These, I say, are impressive figures. A significant amount of our gross annual income comes from walk-ins, tourists who are driving through the area; they see our signs; they decide to join us on the San Juan River for the day. Well, many of these tourists make a traditional tourist loupe essentially following the old Mormon Pioneer Trail from Cedar City in southwestern Utah through Bullfrog Marina on Lake Powell or Hanksville, on east to Blanding and then south to Bluff where they may decide to join us. If roads are closed up to four times a month for twelve hours as the proposal states, many of our guests would never make it to Bluff where they might discover our business and many of the other businesses, hotels, restaurants, and trading posts that exist in Bluff. It would be a terrible blow to the life blood of our town.

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Now, I've conducted a very informal, completely unscientific survey among out guests. But, almost to a person, our guests have told me that if the C2 impact area becomes a concern for this vicinity, they would simply go to someplace else. They would not come to visit Bluff; they

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would not come to visit Blanding; and they would not come to visit Monticello. It would make our area an undesirable destination for them.

I work hard at my job, and I take great pains to abide by the many regulations set forth by the Bureau of Land Management. It pleases me to do this. For the most part, the BLM maintains a sensible mandate in regards to the impact of humans on the land it administers. Now, it seems like a government agency of colossal proportions is about to take advantage of our business. I cannot stand idly by and let this happen. For the United States Army to conduct their tests in this area is simply unacceptable. I urge the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to conduct its tests at a site where impact on the local economy will not be so great. And I urge the citizens of this region to forbid this agency from regulating and restricting the places where we can drive our cars and walk with our friends and prevent this agency from diminishing the quality of the tranquil lives we live in this very fragile place. Thank you.

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SUE ESTES: The people I will call on next, I've got Liza Doran, Ruth Skousen, Dawn Boyle, Jim Egnew and Leonard Lee.

LIZA DORAN: My name is Liza Doran. I'm the owner of Cow Canyon Trading Post and restaurant in Bluff,

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Utah. This is in opposition to the proposal by the United States Army and Strategic Defense Command for dropping missile booster rockets on southern Utah. The opposition is on philosophical and economic grounds. The time has past for the Department of Defense to move civilian populations around. The basic premise is that the military is under civilian control, not that the civilians are under military control. The Cold War has ended. The time is past for the military to preempt our backyards for their experiments. The proposal designates an area north and south of my home and business for a missile dump for one hundred missile booster rockets over a five-year period. Not only do I oppose this firing, I'm even more concerned for setting a precedence that the lands north and south of my home is waste land and to be used at the discretion of military planners. For this presumes there are no religious rights, no cultural resources, no recreational or economic interests.

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I have created a business which depends on the fact that people want to visit this place and learn from it. This business employs ten people. It is both a restaurant and a trading post which has received national recognition. These proposed tests violate my home, my business, and the jobs of the employees who operate that business. In a time when San Juan County acknowledges that twenty per cent

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decrease in revenue, the citizens of this county cannot allow the further decrease because of the impact of this firing on tourism.

My advice to the military planners is that this is a battle you will lose. Design your testing, if necessary, so that it has no impact on my town or any other in this country. Thank you.

SUE ESTES: Ruth Skousen.

TT-0011

GARTH SKOUSEN: My name is Garth Skousen and I live in Monticello. First, let's talk about what wilderness is. Wilderness is defined as a place where somebody gets to do what they want in there, somebody else doesn't get to do what they want to there. We have a wilderness, and if it's going to remain a wilderness, nobody should go in there. But then we make it so somebody can go in there, but we always exclude somebody. So, that's one of the problems we have.

There are risk factors. We can't be home, we can't stay in bed, we can't do anything without incurring some risk trying to stay alive. We die, we have risks that the people who bury us might get in a accident while taking us to the cemetery.

The military of the United States is there to protect us. If we don't give them the opportunity to protect us, we won't have anybody to protect us, and we won't have any

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wilderness areas. Someone else will come in and take it over, and they'll tell us what we can do and what we can't do. We always have people it's going to hurt. We try to minimize that with the risk factors.

I remember in 1936, we had a large flood in the lower Rio Grand Valley in New Mexico. After the flood, they decided to build a dam at Caballo, which is between Elephant Butte Damn and Las Cruces. At that time, the government decided that place to build a dam. There were people who had been there for four hundred years on the lower -- on the ground where the dam was going to fill up and there would be water there. So, they decided to do it. There was this one man who said, "I've been here for four hundred years; I have a land grant from the King of Spain. This is my land, I'm not moving." He was the last one to move, and they had to move him out because water starting rising up. Now, I felt sorry for the man, but the house I was living in, the water came that much (indicating) pushing our house down, and there were houses falling down all around us. Now, if we just let the water go where it's going to go, then there wouldn't have been anybody living there. We wouldn't have anybody living here if we were going to keep it wilderness. But the idea is we've got to strike some sort of a balance so that we can be protected by the military. There will be some people hurt, maybe me, but that's the way of progress,

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isn't it? In the movie *How the West was Won*, I remember the one trapper said, "I saw one person in this valley, so I'm moving on." He said, "This is no longer enough wilderness." So, we have to have some balance, and I think this public hearings are wonderful to do that, but I think if this is the thing that is decided the best thing, then I think we just have to go along with it. We have to accept what we get and what we don't.

A lot of times people decide that they don't have a right to say I can't speed on the highway. Well, a law has been passed that if you speed on the highway and get caught, you get a ticket and you have to pay for it if you're guilty. So, I think we need to use our heads to say, "Let's try to find the least impact on the least number of people. If it's my house that's going to be torn down, I'm not going to like it, but I may have to stand it." Thank you.

SUE ESTES: Thank you. Miss Boyle. Is Miss Dawn Boyle still here? Okay. We'll go on to the next person who is Jim Egnew. We'll go back to her in a few minutes. Maybe she just stepped out.

(From the audience): She left.

SUE ESTES: She left. Okay.

TT-0012

JIM EGNEW: My name is Jim Egnew. I'm with the Moab and Monticello Ranger Districts of U.S. Forest Service, and I just have a couple of real brief comments.

TT-0012

One is the map of the drop zone has been changed since the Forest Service has been asked to comment on it. The drop zone now appears to include Dalton Camp Grounds and also a very important communications site. We also echo the comments of the BLM. And, you will be receiving additional comments from us as soon as we have a chance to review the Supplement. Thank you.

SUE ESTES: Mr. Lee.

(Note: There were many parts of Mr. Lee's statement that the reporter could not hear and neither recording picked up.)

TT-0013

MR. LEONARD LEE: Good evening. My name is Leonard Lee and I'm from Aneth, Utah and also representing the Navajo Tribe. There are a lot of concerns that my constitutes have and we're also opposing this missile launching testing over Navajo Reservation in our area. As I remember in 1970 they were testing then and people were talking about evacuation. I remember while we were growing up, they were doing the testing and we were never been evacuated from that area. One time there was one that came close to our residence (inauditable), but at that time I was a kid, but a lot of people do remember it. And, also, Aneth Chapter down there is part of the area, and we don't have all this information especially this EIS Impact Statement. (Inauditable) Also, my people are concerned that the

TT-0013

government has been playing games with us for a long, long time since day one. There are a lot of things that have been tested in this area. Most of my people, they don't know what a missile is. They don't know what a strategic weapon is. (Inaudible). People don't know what's going on with the EIS, and you guys are saying that this isn't dangerous (inaudible). Why can't you do it across a big city then? (Inaudible) designated area -- a wilderness area would be a good drop zone. My people are concerned about two reasons. A incident that happened a while back (inaudible), and within weeks (inaudible) a lot of people died. (Inaudible). My people are scared (inaudible). I thank you guys for coming over and doing a presentation on this missile launching in this area and also this is a statement for my people (inaudible). I hope you guys take this into consideration. We would like to have more information. We don't know -- we don't have a diagram or a map that shows the route of where the missile (inaudible). All it says is C1, C2 locations, but we kind of don't know where it is. (Inaudible). I thank you.

SUE ESTES: Okay. I've got a couple of more people signed up to speak, but I think we're going to take a five-minute break, and if anybody else would like to speak today, go to the registration table and sign up.

(Whereupon, a short break is taken.)

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SUE ESTES: Okay. We're ready to start again. I have two more cards. I have Kevin Dwyer and Rigby Wright. Okay, Kevin, would you like to start.

TT-0014

MR. KEVIN DWYER: I guess I'm going to start by saying you're not doing your job (inaudible) outer space, cause you're talking about smoke screens. I'll start with that, because when you were asked to nail down what six to ten launches meant, you said "probably." We don't even know what you're talking about. Nobody here knows what you're talking about, because the Army isn't letting on to us what they're talking about. I'll tell you what we're talking about and that's this. A few months ago, you all presented a Draft EIS in Moab. I got up and I said to you, "Thousands of people are going to come here, and they are going to protest. They are going to defuse this test." And I asked that you consider that in your EIS -- in your up-dated EIS, and nowhere in the EIS do I see any mention of that. I guess you can talk to your friends about the Nevada Test Site in 1986 the actions there, the ones that stopped the tests.

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SUE ESTES: Excuse me. Would you stand close to the microphone so the ones in the back can hear you.

MR. DEVIN DWYER: The ones that stopped the tests, thousands of people come out marching to protest against testing. I mean, and these people are not in a

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place like Tonapah. I mean, have you ever heard of Tonapah? We're talking about southeastern Utah, the hottest spot in the world as far as outdoor wilderness-type tourism. They will come here; we don't even have to ask them. And if we do ask them, they are going to come in mass and they're going to stop the tests. I think you all need to consider that. I think you all should be prepared for it. As the San Juan County commissioner mentioned, he's got jails ready, Grand County's got a jail; they're ready, but we're not interested in civil disobedience any more. We're going to stop it. The (Inaudible), all the outfitters in this area, we've all got mailing lists. There are thousands of people in Denver, Salt Lake City, Boulder. It's easy to get them out here. This isn't a threat; it's a promise. All those that think like this is some sort of unpatriotic freedom kind of thing, I would like to remind you all, just look at the United States, a country that incarcerates a higher percentage of its population than any country in the world. There's thousands of laws. This isn't a question about freedom; it's a question about what's appropriate. What's appropriate in southeastern Utah is not dropping booster rockets the size of U-goats (spelling) out of the sky at the rate of what? We don't even know. Six, ten, a hundred. We really don't know. Over a period of five years, what kind of a reputation is that going to give

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TT-0014

southeastern Utah? Are folks going to still keep coming here in droves to have missile boosters dropped. I think not.

3

I think you all are making a serious mistake. The Draft EIS -- or the EIS is a sham. The BLM knows it, the Forest Service knows it, the people that write the EIS knew it. They came up here and told us that. Anybody who has read it will tell you that's a (inaudible). You're talking about a big area in southeastern Utah. Thank you.

4

TT-0015

SUE ESTES: Mr. Wright.

(Note: There were parts of Mr. Wright's statement that the reporter could not hear and neither recording picked up.)

MR. RIGBY WRIGHT: My name is Rigby Wright. I live in Monticello. I worked close to this missile program before. I put most of the signs out (inaudible) way to go. I'm hoping the missiles are more accurate now days, and I'm hoping they're more dependable. We called it civil service (inaudible) for a long time, but we had no fatalities. We had no injuries; we had no domestic livestock injuries. I hear these people talking with the archeological groups and I'm very sympathetic to them and the long-term planning that has to be made for some of these tours. I paid my dues, I think, on both sides to this question. My friend (inaudible) said, "A guy caught in the middle (inaudible) so, I've been there. I think if

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this is the best place, then we have to do it. It's still a nasty world, and I would rather have those guys trained and the equipment work than go out there and push a button and nothing happen (inauditable). I would be in favor of a program that might handled a little bit better. It's seasonal here. I think the winter time would be better for the north drop zone and the south zone too. Part of the summer time (inauditable) and avoid the spring and fall. I think these things ought to be considered. I like the idea of evacuating. We never evacuated before. (Inauditable). Thanks for your time.

SUE ESTES: Is there anyone else that would like to make a statement or come up for a second time?

(From the audience): I have a question, if I could just ask it very briefly. I called the 800 number for some information, and on the message, it said that the deadline for comments is September 21 rather than the 28. Which is correct?

SUE ESTES: The 28 is the correct date.

CITIZEN: They better change it then.

SUE ESTES: We will change it. I'll call and make sure it gets changed. The 28 is the correct date. Do you wish to speak, sir? I don't have your card or name, so would you identify yourself?

TT-0016

MARK MARYBOY: I filled out a card earlier.

TT-0016

My name is Mark Maryboy. I am the San Juan County Commissioner in this county, and I also serve on the Navajo Nation Council. I represent the majority of my constituents who are Native Americans, and they comprise over fifty percent of the population in this county. They're also the largest minority group in the state of Utah. They asked me to come up here and speak on their behalf this evening.

I would like to thank the military for coming down and explaining the process. A lot of the information that was shared this evening is very vital. I will take that information back to the chapters and share with the people.

As it was stated by my colleague, Leonard Lee, they are very much concerned about testing the missile. The Navajo Nation Council also passed a resolution which had the unanimous vote opposing the testing of missiles. Going back to my area, as I stated, there the poorest people in this county, and normally people are concerned about economic development and had many major developments across this country, but my constituents are mainly concerned about their basic survival every day, the domestic concerns. As we approach the 21st century, they still live in inadequate housing without water and electricity. Regardless of that situation, they have gone to war and defended this nation, because they love this nation and they respect freedom, and if there was a war today, they would be the first one to

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serve and defend this nation.

However, regarding this missile, there was some testing in 1970's and also the '60's. To this day, we're still asking what happened. There was a debris dropped by Montezuma Creek, and many of those traveled several distances, and they're afraid that that might happen again. And, they want a full report on what happened then. And, they also were asking for the EIS report. And they are also afraid that the Haunta Virus as indicated by Leonard Lee. Somehow we feel that this testing could be associated with that kind of warfare. There was an article -- I know a lot of us don't believe many of the things that are contained in the *"National Inquirer"*, but in that particular article it indicated that military in the past did some nuclear or chemical testing in low populated minority -- populated areas. Everyone is concerned about that, and I think even though the disease has been associated with the mice droppings, they somehow still feel that this could be part of that.

In closing, I just wanted to say that my people have very bad experiences with the United States Government simply because they have placed them on useless desert wasteland, and today, as their representative, I'm struggling to help them to economically and socially to improve their lives, and it really doesn't help much when

TT-0016

you trop missile debris on us, and they're very upset that this is going on without giving them full information. And I was telling (inauditable) earlier as he gave us the thick book, and it will probably take us a year to read that. We'll do whatever we can to translate information contained in that book to the people. And, also, we want to invite military to come to the chapter meetings to explain in detail as to what will take place with this missile testing. With that, again I thank the military for coming down and explaining and sharing information with us this evening. Thank you very much.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you. I do want to clarify that there will be no chemical or biological agents used in any of these tests. The missile itself travels about 120 to 130 miles in the air, and it actually goes into outer space atmosphere. I don't know what else to say beyond that. We will -- We do appreciate comments, and we will keep you informed and make sure you receive these documents.

SUE ESTES: Is there anyone else that would like to comment? Major McWhorter.

Closing Remarks

MAJOR McWHORTER: I do want to thank you very much for everyone coming here tonight, and we appreciate your comments, and we appreciate your time and effort in

reviewing and commenting on the Supplement to the Draft EIS, as well as your other concerns and suggestions that you shared with us tonight.

I assure you that we will consider all of your comments carefully in preparing the Final EIS, and that your concerns and suggestions will be communicated to the decision makers for their use in making a decision. That's all I have at this point.

SUE ESTES: I would like to say that I do appreciate everyone coming, and we would also like to thank the school -- Monticello school staff. This is their equipment and their facility and we're very grateful that they let us come tonight. And, we'll close the hearing, at according to my watch, I have at 9:45. Thank you for coming.

(Whereupon, this concludes the transcript of the Monticello Public Hearing.)

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF UTAH }
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I, M. Jane Musselman, do hereby state that I am a certified court transcriber in and for the State of Utah;

That the hearing of the foregoing matter was electronically recorded and, thereafter, said electronic recording was caused by me to be transcribed into typewriting;

That the foregoing pages numbered 2 through 72 represent a full, true, and correct report of same.

DATED this 3rd day of September, 1994.

M. Jane Musselman
Notary Public
Residing in Monticello, Utah

My commission expires:
August 17, 1997

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U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

FOR THE

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE (TMD)

EXTENDED TEST RANGE

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1994, at 7:00 p.m., this matter came on for the taking of the public hearing for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on behalf of the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, at the Best Western, 1501 East Santa Fe Avenue, Grants, New Mexico; and was stenographically recorded by LUANA V. POHL, a Certified Court Reporter.

APPEARANCES

MEETING MODERATOR:	MR. LEWIS MICHAELSON
SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS:	LT. COL. NED LIBBY ARMY TMD PROGRAM OFFICE
	and
	MR. DAVID HASLEY USASSDC ENVIRONMENTAL and ENGINEERING OFFICE
	and
	MR. JOHN JENSEN WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. It's 7:00, which is the stated time for the beginning of our public hearing. Frankly, I think we were expecting more people than this. I don't know that all the weather today may have delayed some individuals, so we're going to go ahead and ask you, who arrived on time, to be patient with us while we wait about 10 minutes for anyone else who may show up, particularly since the initial introductions are probably important for everyone to hear in order to participate. So bear with us.

Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. Thank you, all of you who were here early, on time, for waiting for those who needed a few extra minutes to arrive, and welcome to tonight's public hearing. My name is Lewis Michaelson, and I have been asked by the U.S. Army to serve as tonight's moderator.

Before I go over tonight's agenda, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here tonight. Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command from Huntsville, Alabama is Lieutenant Colonel Ned Libby. Seated on his right is David Hasley with that

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organization's environmental and engineering office. And also representing White Sands Missile Range is John Jensen.

In the audience tonight, also, there are other technical representatives here for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command and White Sands Missile Range, who are here to listen to your comments.

Before we begin, I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of tonight's meeting on the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement, and to go over the agenda so you will know what to expect as we proceed.

For those of you who had the opportunity to participate in the previous meetings, you will know that the draft EIS looked at booster drop zones A and B for the Ft. Wingate depot activity launch site, proposed launch site. The supplement was prepared and the subject of tonight's meeting regarding booster drop zone C, which, as you can see, is on the lower portion.

At the public hearing tonight the Army will describe the overall proposed missile testing program, briefly familiarize with you with where we are in the environmental analysis process, and summarize the findings in the supplement.

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Lastly and most importantly, the Army will listen to your concerns, suggestions, and comments on the supplement. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the final EIS. The agenda, then, for tonight's meeting is, after I finish my brief introduction, we will have a video, a short video which will out line the extended test strange activities proposed for the White Sands Missile Range candidate test area.

Then the first presentation will be by Lieutenant Colonel Libby, who will provide a brief overview of the Theater Missile Defense extended testing range activities, particularly as these tests relate to the new potential booster drop zone. He will also address the procedures for evacuating the booster impact areas and recovering the used booster.

In the final presentation, Mr. Hasley will discuss the current status of the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the final EIS. He will also review the findings presented in the supplement to the draft.

If you have any questions of clarification about the presentation, we have a written comment sheet available that should have been handed to you when you walked in tonight. They can be used both to hand in

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comments tonight or mail them in; or also during any of the presentations, if there's anything that needs clarification, you don't understand, please go ahead and write it down on this sheet and we'll turn them in at the break, and when we come back from a break, the panel up here will answer any questions they possibly can.

The next agenda item, though, public comments, is really the most important and the heart of this opportunity. Remember that this supplement to the draft EIS is just that, a draft. This is your opportunity to tell us how its analysis of potential environmental impacts could be improved before the document is incorporated into the final EIS, and before a decision on whether or not to proceed with the proposed action is made. The final item on the agenda, then, will be closing remarks by Lieutenant Colonel Libby.

There are a few administrative points on making comments. If you've already signed up to speak tonight, that's great. If not, and you would like to speak, all you need to do is go back to the registration table, indicate it to the gentleman there, and you will be signed up to speak. It just makes the process go easier if we can call people from a sign-up list.

By the way, we also have a court reporter here, seated to my left. She is here to make a verbatim

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transcript of the hearing so that all of your oral comments will be recorded accurately. As a part of preparing the transcript, an audio and a video recording of tonight's hearing will be made, as well.

Also, if you wish to make your comments in writing, there are three ways to do that. You may have come with prepared comments, you can hand those in; or, as I mentioned before, you can use the written comment sheets and hand those in tonight, if you want to save yourself the 29 cents; or if you want to take more time to think about it or have additional comments, then just mail those in by September 28th, 1994. And keep in mind that written comments are given equal consideration to any oral comments offered here tonight.

If you want to receive a copy of the final EIS when it becomes available, there are three ways to do that. If you're an individual who received the supplement already in the mail, that means you're already on the list and you will receive the final EIS.

Also, if you're new to this process but you choose to comment tonight, provide us with your name and an address; or if you comment in writing during this process, by September 28th, and provide your address, again, you'll be added to the list. You will receive a final EIS.

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If you don't fall into either of those categories and still want to receive it, just indicate that. There's a sign-up list at the registration table, again, if you want the final EIS when it is published.

The Army also has a mailing list of interested individuals, so if you don't actually want the thick documents that come out of this process but still want to be notified of when decisions are being made or when things are being issued, then you can indicate that, as well, and you'll be added to the mailing list.

Finally, it is important for you to understand that the Department of Defense representatives are not here tonight to make any decisions. Their role is to take the results of the public comment process, including the comments received at this hearing, and to make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns firsthand.

As I mentioned, the next item on the agenda is a short video, and I'd like to ask John Jensen, from the White Sands Missile Range, to introduce it.

MR. JENSEN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm John Jensen from White Sands Missile Range. White Sands Missile Range will be the agency

that will responsible for all missile operations at Ft. Wingate, including the booster recovery activities at the impact area.

I'd like to show you this video, that'll give you a brief overview of the events that would happen during a typical missile launch from Ft. Wingate. Later this evening, I'll be happy to answer any questions clarifying the video or any missile operation recovery activities. Okay.

Thank you.

(Video shown, not reported.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, hopefully you found that informative, particularly for those of you, as I said, who have not been following this process for the year and a half that we've been at it.

With that, I would like to introduce Lieutenant Colonel Ned Libby, who is going to give an overview of the extended test range proposal.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I've got a prepared statement I'd like to give. You know, we work these things up; it's a legal process and it's scripted. I'm not really comfortable doing that. I'm from Southern California. I've lived in Los Angeles. I've lived out in the desert between the Sierras and Panaman Valley, Death Valley, and I know the difference.

And I understand the way -- you know, the lifestyle that you-all have out here. And I know that you view what we're proposing to do as an imposition on that lifestyle, and I respect that. I have a job to do, you know. We, I think in the tape there, explained, you know, why we're after doing that job.

I know your concerns are strong. My mother's been in the Sierra Club for 30 years. If she lived in Gallup, she'd be here tonight, or Grants, she'd be here tonight. I want you to listen to what I have to say and then I want you to listen -- I want to listen to what you have to say and understand that.

We spent a lot of time out here trying to get to know you-all. It's been a long process. It's been a year and a half. I just joined this program about three months ago. I've been in the area here twice. I've been up from Pie Town to Bandera Volcano and from Magdalena up to Acoma Reservation, and it's a nice territory. And we want to hear what you-all have to say about some of the uses that we're proposing for it.

And I hope you'll bear with me while I go through this and then I'll be glad to hear what you have to say. I hope you'll -- I hope you're not having trouble hearing me. Is this turned on here?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yeah. If you'd use the

microphone, please.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I hope you'll bear with me as we go through this and then the other presentations here. Then we want to hear what you have to say, and we'll hopefully learn a lot from this experience.

Thank you.

Good evening. My name is Lieutenant Colonel Ned Libby and I am from the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command located in Huntsville, Alabama. Since the main purpose for us being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I will keep my discussion relatively brief.

First, a review of the overall Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal may be helpful in focusing on the specific booster drop zone issues we are concerned with this evening.

The current missile testing proposal is responding to Congressional direction to develop and test new and improved defensive missile systems similar to the PATRIOT used in the Gulf War. Testing of these new systems could potentially be conducted from four existing ranges, and off-range locations in California, Florida, the mid Pacific, and the White Sands Missile Range candidate test area.

Tests would include defensive missile-to-target

intercepts and surface-to-surface flights over existing military ranges or open sea areas. The White Sands alternative is the only range which has overland testing capabilities.

Overland testing at White Sands would be beneficial to the program because debris from missile intercepts could be analyzed to better evaluate the effectiveness of these new defensive missiles.

Our plans provide for any debris associated with defensive missile-to-target intercepts to land within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range. If the White Sands Missile Range alternative is selected, on the average, we expect that 6 to 10 launches would be conducted from Ft. Wingate each year.

For the purposes of this study, we have based environmental impact analysis on a figure of approximately 100 launches between 1995 and 2000. It is expected that no individual range could meet all of the Theater Missile Defense testing objectives.

This slide shows the basic type of test being proposed. As you can see on the left, there is a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away toward an existing range such as White Sands Missile Range. The target missile's first-stage booster would separate during flight and

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fall in a designated area called a booster drop zone. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, the first stage will fall outside of White Sands Missile Range and the second stage will fall on the range.

This map shows the location of the White Sands Missile Range candidate test area. For this test range, two potential launch sites have been identified, including the Green River Launch Complex in Utah and Ft. Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. The relationship of these launch sites to White Sands Missile Range was a factor in locating the booster drop zones.

This shows in more at the detail the booster drop zone selection process, starting with a desired flight path and working down to a booster drop study area, booster drop zone, booster impact area for any one flight, and finally, the planned impact point, itself.

The selection process starts like this: First, the interceptor missile project managers decide which type of target missile that they will use for testing. This determines the basic target flight path. Based on the target missile capabilities, the target managers decide approximately where the booster has to drop for that flight path. This defines the study area.

Looking at the study area, a variety of

specialists consider population density, roads and utility networks, environmental and cultural factors, and local concerns to identify potential new booster drop zones within the study area. If a booster drop zone is approved, the target managers can request a particular booster impact area within that zone for any one launch or mission.

Although the booster drop zone is the primary focus of this supplement to the draft EIS, ultimately a booster impact area will be selected for a specific test event. The booster impact area includes possible booster impact points where the booster could fall, depending on wind conditions during the day of the launch.

It is important to note that only the booster impact area is evacuated and not the entire booster drop zone. A typical booster impact area is approximately 4 miles by 10 miles for target launches out of Ft. Wingate.

Also important in our overall analysis is evaluating what happens to the booster when it falls to the ground. Based on an analysis of the target missile's flight characteristics, the spent booster is expected to fall nearly straight down.

The booster would likely be tumbling as it falls and may bounce one or twice after hitting the ground,

which may result in ground depressions from several inches up to a foot or two, depending on ground conditions and the angle of the booster. The booster would probably deform when it hits the ground but it's unlikely to break up.

This slide shows a close-up of the location of the proposed new booster drop zone C, which will be discussed in more detail in the environmental presentation.

Now I would like to review key aspects of the evacuation and booster recovery procedures that we saw in the video. One of our first actions would be to obtain signed agreements, on a voluntary basis, with all public and private landowners within a booster drop zone.

Prior to missile tests, in addition to the notifications mentioned in the video, we would also place newspaper and radio ads in the local news media. Notices of the tests will be placed in key public locations, and particularly at trailheads used by ranchers and backpackers in the area.

During the day of the missile test, the 4-by-10-mile booster impact area would be evacuated of all non-mission related personnel for a maximum of 12 hours per missile launch event. On the average,

evacuations would last three to four hours.

Based on the location of the booster impact area, there is only one permanent residence identified in booster drop zone C and one seasonal unit used for ranching work where evacuation may be necessary.

The only other individuals who potentially may require evacuation in booster drop zone C would be ranch workers, people cutting firewood, and recreation users.

All roads passing through the selected booster impact area would be temporarily closed for a maximum of one hour and 10 minutes. On the average, road closures would last about 30 minutes.

Agreements would be made with appropriate agencies to coordinate road closures while the actual closing of roads will be coordinated through local law enforcement. All major state and U.S. Highways in the area will remain open.

The White Sands Missile Range booster recovery team will be responsible for booster recovery and coordination activities and any restoration in the booster impact area.

The empty booster is equipped with a tracking device that allows the recovery team to reach the booster area -- booster point of impact by helicopter within 15 minutes. Personnel from White Sands Missile

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Range will ensure that the booster is safe for transport to White Sands.

The chance for any fires from the booster drop is unlikely. The fire protection portion of the emergency response plan for this activity will be in accordance with State and U.S. Forest Service procedures and subject to approval by those authorities and landowners in the drop zone.

If a fire is started from the booster impact, the quick arrival by helicopter of the recovery team with fire suppression equipment would limit any fire damage to a small area. The White Sands Missile Range recovery team would collect booster debris and dismantle the booster into manageable-sized pieces. These pieces would then be transported by helicopter or, in certain instances, by horse to the nearest accessible road to be removed by a truck.

In addition to removal of booster debris, impacted areas would be restored to a natural condition in accordance with landowner and agency agreements.

At this time, I would like to turn over the microphone to Mr. Hasley of the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command so that he can describe the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

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Thank you.

MR. HASLEY: Good evening. I'm David Hasley. I'm with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's environmental office, and our organization is responsible for preparing this supplement to the draft environmental impact statement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal.

However, before I have give an overview of the supplement to the draft EIS, I would like to take this time to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Missile Defense Program executive office along with us, the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, are both proponents for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal. Also, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency for the EIS and is also responsible for all theater missile defense programs within the Department of Defense.

The U.S. Navy, the Air Force, along with the Federal Aviation Administration, are also cooperating agencies and they are involved in the preparation and review of this document.

In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state, as well as local agencies, have or

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will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS. And throughout the EIS process, we do rely upon the participation of these organizations to help us in preparation of a more thorough and objective document.

This next slide outlines the EIS process which we've been following. In January of 94, the TMD Extended Test Range draft EIS was completed and released to the public for comment. The draft EIS identified potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the use of the initial booster drop zones which were proposed for both the Green River and the Ft. Wingate target launch sites.

However, a decision was made, based in part on the public comments which we received, and our determination of potential environmental impacts to prepare a supplement to the draft EIS for the purpose of evaluating new potential booster drop zones for the Green River and Ft. Wingate target launches.

The environmental analysis and public comments from both the draft EIS and the supplement to the draft will be published in the final EIS, which is scheduled for completion in November of this year.

The final EIS will then provide senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and the Army with the basis for preparing their record of decision. This

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decision will determine whether or not to proceed with missile testing using the proposed extended ranges.

In the case of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more of the off-range launch locations at one or more of the candidate test range areas. In other words, we're not faced with an either/or decision in regard to the alternative ranges presented.

The other action, of course, that could be chosen is the no-action alternative. The no-action alternative would be not to conduct the testing using the extended ranges.

There are two purposes for preparing the supplement to the draft EIS, and the first is that the Army desires to minimize the potential environmental impacts from this proposed action. And the second is to analyze the new potential booster drop zones resulting from the availability of a new booster.

This next slide shows basically the scope of the supplement to the draft EIS. First is the environmental analysis of the new booster drop zones located along the missile flight paths from the Green River launch complex and the Ft. Wingate Depot Activity to the White Sands Missile Range.

In preparation of the supplement, coordination

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with the appropriate state and federal agencies shown was initiated. Also, initial consultation was undertaken with the Acoma, the Alamo Band of the Navajo, the Laguna, the Navajo in the Window Rock area, the Ute, and the Zuni American Indian tribes.

Preparation of an evacuation plan and emergency response plan and a booster recovery plan for the White Sands Missile Range Extended Test Range missions was also included as part of the supplemental analysis.

This next chart shows a list of the environmental topics which were covered in the supplement to the draft EIS. This is the same list that we looked at previously in the draft EIS. No significant impacts were identified for the potential or proposed new booster drop zones required for the target launches from Green River and Ft. Wingate.

Based on our environmental analysis, the new potential booster drop zones addressed in the supplement are environmentally preferred over the booster drop zones A and B, which were previously identified and analyzed in the draft EIS. However, regardless of the booster drop zones selected for the missile testing purposes, continued coordination will be maintained with the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies.

Although no significant impacts were identified

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for the resources analyzed, I would like to review some of the potential impacts and issues which we did identify for the new booster drop zone C.

Take a look at the biological resources. We did identify, in consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife and the Forest Service, certain potential impacts on vegetation and wildlife from the impact of the booster and from the use of the helicopters used for booster recovery.

The impact of the booster could also affect cultural resources in the unlikely event that the booster landed in a cultural resource area. Consultations with the Navajo Nation, specifically the Alamo Band, along with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation office, are ongoing and will continue it for this area.

There are only small quantities of hazardous materials and waste which would be associated with a spent booster. These materials would be recovered by the White Sands Missile Range recovery team and taken back to White Sands Missile Range for analysis and ultimate disposal. This would be done in accordance with the State of New Mexico and federal regulations.

Also, on this same slide, under health and safety, we did identify -- it has been brought up in the

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previous hearing in Magdalena, as well as some other discussions with the governor of -- governor's office of New Mexico, the issue of fire, and that's why we do have the emergency response plan, and that would -- we would not depend on the local, or try and tax the local fire protection agencies to help us with that. That would be worked out with the affected agencies; that would be Forest Service, as well as the State of New Mexico and any other federal agencies in some type of inter-agency agreement to be able to provide fire suppression in the case if that happened to be associated with a booster.

Also, under recreation and land use, in the proposed C drop zone, we identified firewood cutting and deer hunting to be the measured activities in that area. They could be interrupted for up to 12 hours during any missile testing activity.

Impact zone hunting were identified in our previous hearing in Magdalena as a very important concern to that community, and that will be considered and evaluated in the final EIS. Also, under socioeconomics, there would be only a minimum number of personnel associated or used in the booster recovery efforts. So there would be no socioeconomic impacts in the area.

In the area of transportation, there would be

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only temporary closing of the roads through the booster impact area; however, advance notification of the missile's testing in the news media and other sources would be given to minimize any inconvenience in the travel. And once again, no major roads or thoroughfares would be blocked. They're not going through the booster impact area and, therefore, they would not be closed.

We have determined that a smaller launch hazard area would be required with the use of a new booster drop zone and, therefore, would allow State Highway 400 to remain open during booster testing activities.

Also, the Zuni mountains, located in booster drop zone A, as well as the El Malpais National Monument, located in booster drop zone B, would not be affected if booster drop zone C was used for missile testing activities.

And finally, the closing date for receiving comments on the supplement to the draft EIS will be September 28th, and the final EIS will be prepared and made available to the public in November of this year.

Following that, the record of decision for the EIS will be issued no earlier than 30 days following the release of the final EIS, and this is expected to be in December of this year.

And once again, if you are going to submit

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written comments after tonight's meeting, you can mail them to myself at the address shown on the slide. And, also, we do appreciate you coming here tonight. We hope to gather your comments and concerns so that your input can help us better prepare our final environmental impact statement.

We very do appreciate anyone that has had the opportunity to drop by earlier today from the availability sessions, which we held here from 3:00 to 6:00 today. We value your input very much. We take input from all the other agencies, federal, state, and local, but the public input is part of the -- a very important part of the process and it will be -- all of it will be considered and evaluated and contained in the final EIS when we publish that in the November time frame.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. Hasley. We're going to take that 10 minute break I referred to earlier. We need just a few minutes to move the equipment and podium around so the people can make their comments.

Also, this is the perfect time, if you haven't already, to take these comment sheets and write down any questions of clarification about any of the information provided in the video or in the presentations by either

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of these gentlemen and hand them to the gentleman at the registration table, and we'll collect those and we'll come back and answer those very quickly and then we'll get on with the portion for your comments. We have quite a number of people signed up to speak, and we're looking forward to that.

So with that, we'll take a 10 minute break.

Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. If we could ask you to take your seats, we're going to get started again. As near as I can tell, most of the questions of clarification were answered out at the smoke break out there.

(Laughter.)

MR. MICHAELSON: But we do have two questions that were handed in on the written comment sheet, which our representatives here are going to try and answer real quickly before we start with the public comments. If you'd read the question first.

Thanks.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Okay. The first question is "Would use of a booster drop zone C cause a change in the intercept debris or missed intercept impact zones on White Sands Missile Range?"

The answer to that is simply, "No."

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Booster drop zone C is compatible with the objectives that we want to accomplish on the range with the intercepts, compatible both from the operations that we want to do and with the safety requirements for the range.

Thank you.

MR. JENSEN: The second question is: "Since wind speed and direction can change rapidly in New Mexico, particularly during summer monsoon season, how far in advance of each test would these conditions be analyzed?"

Before each launch, we would both in the drop zone and at the launch area launch -- we do this routinely at White Sands -- we will launch weather balloons, probably starting at T minus 8 hours, then T minus 6, T minus 4, and then hourly to one hour before, all data being fed into the computer systems, and for analyzed real time and adjusted to make the decision to allow the mission to proceed or not proceed if it's in wind conditions.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: For those of you who don't normally launch missiles, T minus 4, 6, and 8, I believe, refers to the number of hours before the launch time.

Thank you.

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Okay. With that, I'm ready to start calling the names of those people who have signed up to speak. I have a list of people, and I'll start out by calling the first several names so you'll have some idea of the order in the which you're coming up.

Because we want to record your comments fully and accurately, we ask that you clearly speak into the microphone. And, also, if you would please state your name for the court reporter.

Finally, we kindly request that you observe the five-minute time limit for oral comments. We have used this five-limit at these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments.

To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up, I have a simple method for indicating times. After four minutes, I will raise my index finger like that, indicating that you have one minute left and giving you a time to find a comfortable place to end; and at the end of five minutes, I'll raise my closed hand like this, indicating it's time to finish your comments. We greatly appreciate your cooperation and understanding in observing that limit.

Also, keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns with us regarding the EIS. You can also hand in written

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comments tonight or mail them in by September 28th. And as I mentioned, written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments offered here tonight.

Also, for those of you who may or may not have received the fon- -- the supplement, excuse me, we do have -- the Army has made arrangements for a number of information repositories throughout the various affected areas, California, Florida, for all of the alternatives. And in New Mexico, actually, there are quite a few of these information repositories. Around here there's one in Gallup, one in Grants, Magdalena, Ramah. And the one in Grants is located at the Mother Whiteside Public Library. It has a lot of background information and documents about these programs that have been generated over the last year and a half.

I'm going to call these in the order in which people signed up, with one exception, Edison Wato has a prior engagement he needs to get to; and we have also made a practice of allowing representatives of Native American entities the courtesy of going first.

So, in order, we will ask to come up Edison Wato, Joseph Muhlberger, Barbara McKim-Evans, Raymond Madson, and Gary Dike.

Mr. Wato.

TA-0001

MR. WATO: Good evening, Colonel Libby,

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TA-0001

Mr. Jensen, Mr. Halls- -- Hasley. When I look up in your nameplate there, Colonel, and I see "LTC." I think that's the way navy abbreviates "Lieutenant Commander." I spent 31 years in the marine corp and I'm used to seeing "LTC" indicating "Lieutenant Commander," but it probably would get on the bad side of you if I called you "Lieutenant Commander."

(Laughter.)

MR. WATO: Anyway, good evening. And I'm here just to make my statement, which was published publicly in that the Pueblo of Zuni -- oh, I'm Edison R. Wato, Senior. I'm a Zuni tribal councilman, also co-chair of the Ft. Wingate Reuse Committee. And previously, last year, at a public hearing in Gallup, we made a statement and also mailed our statement in to Mr. Hasley, that we opposed the missile firings.

However, during the month of April of this year, White Sands Missile Range invited Navajo Nation, Zuni Nation, City of Gallup, and the McKinley County commissioners and several other entities to come to White Sands and to view a demonstration of firing of missiles, not the PATRIOT missile but another one, and also to see a simulated booster drop and to tour the facilities down there.

And I was given a video, which you showed here

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TA-0001

previously, and I took that video back to the tribal council and also gave them my viewpoints on what I saw and what I learned at White Sands Missile Range.

And the tribal council, being made up of four veterans. Our Governor Lewis is a Second World War veteran, a torpedoman, submariner; and lieutenant governor, a Korean war veteran; and myself, a three-time loser in Vietnam; and another councilman, a Vietnam era veteran. So there's four of us on the council that have been involved in the military.

After viewing the video and hearing my comments about what happened and what we saw down at White Sands, the comment I got back from the whole council was, "What's the problem?"

It was pointed out by one of our councilmen there that the 29 people that were killed in that barracks that was hit by a SCUD missile, that could very well have been the 29 Zuni veterans that we had over in the Persian Gulf.

The video was shown to the employees -- the directors of the programs, and also was viewed by some community members that wanted to see it; and also we gave our comments about how we felt about the missile firings from Ft. Wingate, and everybody was in concurrence with the tribal council; that no one really

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opposed it.

So we mailed a letter on the 31st of May to Mr. Hasley indicating that the Pueblo of Zuni now favors the firing of missiles from Ft. Wingate. And in doing that, the McKinley County commissioners are supposed to have passed a resolution in support of Zuni. Mr. Mendoza said they were going to do this. I don't know if they did or not. He was supposed to mail you a resolution also supporting Pueblo of Zuni. If he hasn't done it, I'll touch base with him and get that resolution to you.

1

As far as Gallup is concerned, I don't know if they're in favor or opposed to it. They're part of the Ft. Wingate Reuse Committee. I think they're kind of staying neutral on this issue, but as of right now, I know the county commissioners and Zuni both favor the firing of missiles.

I thank you very much for your attention, gentlemen. Good night.

MR. HASLEY: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Before I ask Mr. Muhlberger to come up, I'd like to make a quick announcement, which is we have a Navajo translator here tonight. If anyone here desires to make comments and would prefer to do that with a translator, we welcome you to do that. And

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I would like to ask Martha Garcia to translate that offer into Navajo at this moment.

(Navajo translation.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Actually, maybe the most efficient way to do it would be to ask if there's anyone here who would require that or who would prefer that.

(Navajo translation.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you very much.

Joseph Muhlberger.

TA-0002

MR. MUHLBERGER: I'm Joseph Muhlberger, and I have a proclamation here from the Professional Aerospace Contractors Association of New Mexico and also from the National Contract Management Association, Zia Chapter of New Mexico. And in the interest of time, I will just present one of the proclamations.

Both proclamations are in support for the Theater Missile Defense testing and they state:

"Whereas, the membership of the Professional Aerospace Contractors Association of New Mexico recognizes the importance of strong national defense and the value of realistic testing of defense systems prior to fielding of these systems.

1

"And whereas, the state and citizens of New Mexico have had a long-standing history of support to our national defense and to such governmental agencies

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as Sandia National Laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base, and White Sands Missile Range.

"And whereas, the potential risks of this program have shown to be minimal; and whereas, overland testing is less costly to the American taxpayer; and if more value to the tester because of more accurate collection of test data, we, of the Professional Aerospace Contractors Association of New Mexico, do wholly support the proposal to conduct testing of theater missiles in New Mexico, especially from Ft. Wingate to White Sands Missile Range."

2

And there are several pages of signatures that follow the proclamation, and I turn these over to you.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where are you from?

MR. MUHLBERGER: I'm from -- I'm from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, you are.

MR. MUHLBERGER: I've been in New Mexico here for 35 years, lived in Albuquerque for 20 years.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay, Mr. Muhlberger, you're not required to carry on a conversation. We're here to take on comments.

Thank you.

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Barbara McKim-Evans.

MS. McKIM-EVANS: My name is Barbara McKim-Evans. I'm a retired business woman and real estate appraiser born and raised in Albuquerque, New Mexico, retired to the Milan area five years ago.

My question concerns my homeowners and insurance policies. Most of us have clauses in them that state that they are nonpayable for acts of war, military maneuvers, and so on.

TAQ-0001

If something were to fall off one of these boosters, accidentally come through my roof, damage my barn, and my insurance company says that they will not pay for it, what are my options? Who's going to pay me, and how am I going to get reimbursed?

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you.

Is that one you'd like to quickly take care of right now or -- we're going to save up until the end of all the comments and try and answer anything else that came out. It's up to you whether you want to respond to it now.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Quite frankly, I would like to refer that question to our command legal representative.

John, would you like to speak to that? We have John Cady here from the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command. He is our command -- a

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command lawyer and can speak to the legal issues involved in that.

MR. CADY: The question is, as I understand it, if your insurance policy has a clause in it that would prohibit this type of claim, who would pay for it?

Well, the first thing that the Army would do when they received your claim, actually, we would be probably the first to know about it, since we'd be recovering the booster within 15 minutes. And we would have you in our offices filling out forms and discussing the value of the property.

If there's no problem about the value of the property, it takes 30 to 90 days to process the claim. We treat it just like an insurance company would. We would value the property. We would send investigators out to value the property, discuss it with you.

We would also check your insurance policy to be sure that the insurance company is not responsible, and we would deal directly with the insurance -- deal directly with the insurance company. It would not leave that between you and the insurance company. The Army would discuss it directly with them.

And once we determined that the insurance company is not responsible, then we would process it through the appropriate offices, depending on who has

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the authority to approve that amount.

If it's a small amount, usually the installation has the authority to pay it. If it's a large amount, it has to go to the Department of the Army for their resolution.

Does that answer your question?

MS. McKIM-EVANS: Yes, it does.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you.

Raymond Madson.

TA-0003 MR. MADSON: Yes, gentlemen. I'm Raymond Madson, Lieutenant Colonel USAF, retired. I spent a career in the air force primarily in research, so I'm quite sympathetic to research projects.

However, I have some concerns about this project. I have very serious concerns about the reliability of rockets. Rockets are manmade and they're, therefore, subject to failure. This can be documented with the space shuttle in which we lost many astronauts.

We've had a recent space attempt, space-shot attempt, that was aborted seconds before lift-off; in fact, about one second before lift-off, so I'm concerned about it.

In the event of a failure, all personnel and all wildlife or all life forms in the proposed trajectory

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and the actual trajectory are at risk. They're at risk of impact, damage. They're at risk of fires.

You say you're going to have a helicopter sitting on the side of the drop zone, or the booster drop zone, that is going to be able to react immediately. Have there ever been any helicopters that have had failures? You're darn tooten. They can go out of commission.

So the helicopter starts to lift off and a booster that's been destroyed because it's going off trajectory, the booster is destroyed in the air, it impacts, you still have rocket fuel, you have fire, and the helicopter tries to take off and has immediate failure. We have problems.

And the helicopter, being ready to take off immediately, is not going to do it any good when you have intentional destruction because a missile is going off trajectory and it's high enough that it goes off the assigned area. We have dangers. 1

So I'm concerned about that aspect. But I have another -- an additional concern. How is White Sands Missile Range established and when? It was established after World War II. The ranchers in the Tularosa basin were asked to allow the missile range to be established there in the Tularosa basin. The landowners, or the

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ranchers, were asked to sign contracts. The Army would lease the ranches. The ranchers would be paid. They'd be allowed to run their cattle; and just as in this plan, they would have periodic episodes of being evacuated from their land. And the lease was for a finite time, after which the ranch was -- the ranches or the land was supposed to be turned back over to them in the same or in better condition than initially -- than when the lease was initiated.

What has happened? The lease period ran out. The government extended the lease. Eventually, they told the ranchers, "You have to get your cattle off." I was on the last round-up. My uncle had two ranches in the area, one in the San Andres and the Hunter place, which is right where they established the roadblock coming from Alamogordo.

So the ranchers had to leave the land with their cattle. What eventually happened, the Army essentially condemned the property. The ranchers were not reimbursed. They had -- the ranches had been in the family for decades, over 50 years.

They had to leave the land. They were not reimbursed. It went into -- well, they were playing -- negotiations were entered into, and it involved senators. Congress didn't support it. So my cousins,

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their inheritance was out the window. Ranches that had been in the family for years and years, no longer in the family, and there was not compensations for the loss.

The same thing could happen in this particular case. If it's going to be for a five-year period from 1995 to 2000, what if the Army wants to extend? They'll extend. And I see the possibility of people in the trajectory losing their land to the White Sands Missile Range Extended Range. 2

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Gary -- the next people up in order will be Gary Dike, Mary Lou Jones, Evan Bowman, and Mervyn Tilden.

TA-0004 MR. DIKE: Good evening, gentlemen, my name is Gary Dike. While the new option for a booster drop zone is much more palatable to me than the previous ones over in the Zunis and near my home, I still oppose dropping things out of the air on our home soil. If we're testing these things for the people in Europe, I would think we could do it over their territory, drop the boosters on them, quite frankly. I'd like to see them 1 pay for it, too, a pay-as-you-go program. If they don't want to pay for it as they go, with the testing, and this is a considerable amount of money, don't test

them.

I was reading through the supplement to the EIS. I pointed it out privately before the meeting on page A5, my concerns over the significant impact statements concerning USAKA. There's four of them there, four black clauses of significant impact, one of them being, "Due to the large increases in personnel, we'll have cultural resource site vandalism."

I find it ludicrous. I'm a 30-year military man myself. I would think you could control your own people if you take them someplace to do a job. Don't destroy the terrain and so on, the cultural resources.

"Significant infrastructure impacts on Kwajalein Island would result because wastewater treatment facilities would be unable to handle the increased sewage."

In this day and age, with composting toilets, I would hope that all of the services were using composting toilet in remote areas instead of trying to treat waste and so on and so forth. I've written that on my written comment sheet, and I'll hand it in to you.

Significant socioeconomic impact on Kwajalein. A lack of housing for support personnel. The Army's got millions of tents that these folks could live in.

In short, I would like to see the testing done over water. I understand the need to analyze debris and the ease of recovery over land. I do understand and appreciate that, but if I had any say over it, I would forgo that and do the testing over water where damage would be minimized.

Thank you very much.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. I'll go ahead and take it. Thanks.

All right. Our next speaker is Mary Lou Jones.

TA-0005 MS. JONES: Hi. My name is Mary Lou Jones. Last February, the good people of Gallup said "No." Last March, the good people of Ramah said "No." In July, the good people of the Navajo Nation said "No." Last night, the good people of Magdalena said "No." What part of "No" don't you understand?

This additional booster drop zone is no improvement and not acceptable. The environmental process has been done piecemeal. There are no public hearings in the affected areas on the programmatic EIS. These hearings yesterday and today focus only on one portion of the project. The launches from Ft. Wingate are an integral part of this new booster drop zone, and it must not be forgotten that the people who are on Ft. Wingate remain oppose.

Last night at the public meeting in Magdalena, all but one person opposed the test. The topo map shows that the land is just as rugged as the Zuni mountains and booster retrieval will be very hard, but you already know this.

You already know that rocket engine exhaust will be regulated by the EPA by the year 2000. You know that the exhaust destroys the ozone, particularly the boosters containing Halon. You know that these tests will be close to schools.

As Lieutenant Colonel Marshal Thorton testified last night, even the best missile safety record has a 2 to 3 percent failure rate. How would you feel, Lieutenant Colonel Libby, if I showed up at your suburban community and wanted to target practice over your children's heads. Even if I had credentials as long as my arm and awards had verified I was a world-class sharpshooter, you would not let me do it. That 2 to 3 percent failure rate starts to look pretty grim. This is what you're doing to us.

"Here," you say, "let us test weapons of war over your children's head. We're the best in the world." This is crazy. Our kids have to sell candy to make sure their schools have enough supplies. This is what our society has given us: Old, underfunded

schools and new weapons. The priorities are all wrong.

Utah representative Karen Shepherd successfully passed an amendment through the House that would have outlawed TMD testing where debris falls outside of an existing test range. It was killed in the defense authorization at conference committee. As a member of that committee, of that conference committee, Senator Bingaman did not support her amendment.

So far the entire Navajo Nation Council has passed a resolution against launches from Ft. Wingate and Green River. There is at least one takings lawsuit being planned. A coalition of citizens groups is being formed to make sure that -- to take this issue to court.

Church Rock Indian Village survival camp, Dine' Care, Downwinders, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, and the Zuni Mount Coalition are founding members of this new coalition. I'll see you in court.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Evan Bowman, please.

TA-0006 MR. BOWMAN: My name is Evan Bowman and I'm --

MR. MICHAELSON: Why don't you pull that up to your mouth so we can hear you, okay.

MR. BOWMAN: Sorry.

MR. MICHAELSON: That's okay.

MR. BOWMAN: I was born and raised in New Mexico

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on the eastern side of the state, and I spent the last 40 years in California. You guys are trying to turn this into a thing. And then I've worked 30 years for the U.S. Government, and I came here for peace and solitude, and I sure would like to have some.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can't hear back here.

MR. BOWMAN: Oh. Sorry. These damn things. Maybe I will just turn around.

Anyway, the thing about this thing that bothers me the worse is this evacuation. I mean, I realize the chances of getting hit by one of those things is pretty remote, but how do you tell your cows "You've got to wait a couple days to get milked because we gotta run down and stay in a motel," and you -- you know, this is a farming area, ranching area. It's not a town area. You don't -- you know, you can't just go off and leave things like that.

Anyway, I don't know. I don't think this is the right place for this kind of thing.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

MR. JENSEN: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes, you have something you'd like to say.

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MR. JENSEN: Regarding evacuations, any evacuation is pure voluntary. The only people that will need to be evacuated have already been contacted, and it's on the Taylor Ranch, and they have agreed to work with the Army, and it involves one family on a ranch; or if another zone, the adjacent zone is chosen, it's with Ms. Carol Roberts and her lease of the land.

I repeat, no one will have to leave the land, their property, that do not want to or already haven't been contacted.

MR. MICHAELSON: As in regards to booster drop zone C, correct?

Okay, thank you.

MR. JENSEN: Yes, right, with the preferred alternative drop zone C.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

Mervyn Tilden.

MR. TILDEN: Good evening. My name is Mervyn Tilden. I'm here representing the Indian Village Tribal Camp. At the last meetings, as Mary Lou Jones stated, there was complete opposition. I had to come here tonight to counter the propaganda the United States military is feeding us; and in doing so, I want to remind the Army, again, of the treaty of 1868; a little history for the people who live in the area who will be

facing evacuation, we know what you're going through.

In 1864 we were rounded up, taken out to Ft. Sumner. In 1868 the Army set precedence, when we signed the peace treaty, and they allowed us to return to our homeland, which is called "Shashbito," what you're calling "Ft. Wingate."

In 1918 the military, again, under the guise of national security, reconfiscated Ft. Wingate; thereby, activity. My question tonight, you don't have to answer now, when is the military going to begin to honor that treaty? That land has to be returned to us, Dine'. That is our homeland. The Zunis also have claim to that land.

In the Senate Bill 2269, recently passed access to federal lands, section 102E, temporary protective measures, it says, "Upon the request of an Indian tribe or native organization or a Native American traditional leader, the Secretary of Department, whose line is involved, or a local land manager, who has such authority, has been delegated" --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mervyn, I'll give you more time, like an extra minute, if you'll slow down. I can see my court reporter isn't getting this, okay?

MR. TILDEN: Okay. -- "made from time to time temporarily closed to the general public use of one or

more specific portions of federal land and may take such other or reasonable and temporary measures as necessary in order to protect the privacy of traditional, cultural, ceremonial, or religious activities in such area by Native Americans. Any such measures shall be taken as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for such purposes."

The federal government, the United States government and military, has to begin to listen to the people. On February 11th, 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order 1298 to address the problems that the federal government tends to take when it's addressing environmental justice in the minority populations and low-income populations, that we're the ones that tend to get screwed, if you don't mind that word, because that's exactly what you're doing to us.

You're going to be contaminating the land, the land that we call our homeland. There's burial sites there. There's arc sites. There's homes that were -- that are crumbling right now in decay because of the evacuation they faced in 1918. We believe that all land is sacred.

You have in a -- you have a portion in your supplemental, and it comes to me that you had to do some extra work here because you were wrong in the first

place, and you have to go back and cover your tracks. I would say to the media here, it's time you start listening to the people, as well. I've seen too many biased stories that have no link to the truth, especially when it comes to what you are saying.

The traditional-use areas of potentially affected cultures, we are included in this along with the Pueblo of Acoma, Zuni, Pueblo of Laguna, and in Northern Ute Nation.

With the Navajo Nation from the -- there's a couple of paragraphs that deal with the history of Ft. Wingate, but I think the most important thing that it says here is that, "The Navajo considered the Ft. Wingate area to be a traditional-use area that includes sacred places still used and protected by the Navajo people. According to Navajo consultants, Ft. Wingate, Shashbito, particularly the depot, was used extensively for plant gathering, hunting, grazing, ceremonies habitation, and the gathering of medicines. Springs in the depot provide the water for grazing, as well as domestic use, and extensive trail; they worked at crisscrossing the entire depot served as a vital transportation link for the Navajo living both on the depot and adjacent areas. The depot also contains many shrines and legend areas significant to tribal members."

You have to understand that we Native Americans, we are not savages. We are not wild people. We may not accept your form of civilization, but we love our land, we love our families, we love our children, and what you are doing is continuing this practice of genocide upon our culture and upon our people.

In closing, I would like to say to the Zuni people that it's time for you to wake up. Your council is wrong. The gentleman that spoke here, Ed Wato, Senior, who, himself, said he was a three-time loser in Vietnam, is making not only himself a fourth-time loser, but his people, as well.

In regards to the question about compensation, we were told that 30 to 90 days, that's how long it would take. I want to dispel that notion. We haven't been compensated yet.

The land has never been returned, yet you are going to launch these missiles over the Ft. Wingate elementary schools, over the City of Gallup, near the City of Gallup, which also has schools. You're going to be launching missiles near Church Rock, and I have to say that Church Rock is about five to six miles away from this launch hazard area.

The Navajo Nation resolution against the TMD; I'm in support of that. The Navajo Nation has also

taken a stand against this plan.

And the last thing I would like to say is that if the military knew anything about honor, you would begin to read that treaty, understand it, and live it out. You need to go back and search the history about who we are.

The information here about who we are and our traditional land use of Shashbito is incomplete, and I would dare say that coming from you, it's incorrect. You need to honor that treaty and return the land to us, Dine'. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kathryn Gallagher or Gallaher.

TA-0008 MS. GALLAGHER: I don't like to have my back to the people that I represent and that I talk to.

My name is Kathryn Gallagher, and I live in Ramah, and I have taken care of people in four tribes during the past 10 to 12 years. I am very sorry that Mr. Wato and the Zuni tribe has retracted their decision and are in support of this project.

It is history that if the government wanted something, they paid a large sum to my Indian friends, who I deeply respect, or they just took what they wanted. What did you pay the Zuni tribe?

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: With that, we've exhausted the list of speakers. We won't end it just yet. Oftentimes, we take a break and people get inspired to sign up during that, but I would invite you, if you'd like to make your closing comments now or wait until after the break.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LIBBY: I'd like to wait after the break.

MR. MICHAELSON: After the break. Okay. We'll just take a short one here, five minutes, just to give anyone else a chance to sign up to speak who would like to.

LT. COL. LIBBY: We'll be making some response to some of the points that were made here, so I'll please ask you to hold on.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If I could ask everyone to take their seats, we do have someone else that has signed up to speak, and we'd like to give her the opportunity to do that as soon as possible.

(Discussion held off the record.)

MR. MICHAELSON: All right. Thank you, everyone. We're ready to get back started here. I think there were a few minor things that Lieutenant Colonel Libby identified, strictly narrative, trying to

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clarify a couple of things that he wanted to go over here real quickly and then we're going to take the speaker who signed up.

LT. COL. LIBBY: A number of comments were made -- are we on here? A number of comments were made. We'd like to just respond to a few of them we can catch quickly tonight. One is on the question of rocket reliability. I want to assure you, sir, as we did the folks last night, in Magdalena last night, that this is a precision product.

The rocket motors, in particular, are x-rayed before they're turned over to us. We have the pick of the fleet that's now maintained by the air force at Hill Air Force Base for the boosters on these things. They're x-rayed. They're also bore scoped; that is to say, the rocket grain, the propound part is examined for cracks and other things that would lead to reliability problems. They are inspected not only by the air force, but they're inspected by the original contractor during the process of preparing them.

I have a precision product, and I'm proud of it, and I wouldn't be here tonight if I didn't believe that it was a safe product to offer for the purpose that we're intending to use it, and I mean that profoundly.

Another question. Mary Lou, you asked me how

would I feel -- Mary Lou, are you here?

MS. JONES: Yeah, I'm right here.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LIBBY: Okay. Hi, how are you doing? You asked me how would I feel to be living in a place where missiles are tested. And I'll try to get -- try not get personal; but, Mary Lou, I live in a place where missiles are tested, my choice, my choice.

MS. JONES: It's your choice; it's not mine.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LIBBY: Yes, I understand that. But I want you to know, I want you all to know, I live in Red Stone Arsenal. On Red Stone Arsenal they test smaller systems, total missile systems, 2.75 inch rockets. There's also considerable demolition ranges there.

I have taken that choice. That's not a choice that I would force on any of you. But I live there with my family and my children, and we boat and have recreation areas down there in that area, because I am confident of the safety procedures that have been taken.

The last point you made, Mary Lou, was on the issue of Halon in the Harum missile. Mary Lou, I'm not aware of any Halon in that missile, and if there is some, I'd sure like you to point it out to me so I can get rid of it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It was in the draft EIS

somewhere.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Let me -- let me explain what is there. Perhaps in an alternate system there was. Right now, let me correct this issue, the SR19 booster, first-stage booster that we have, did have, in its original version, it had a Freon-injection system for thrust vector control. Mary Lou, we took that out, because, as you know, in part we can't use Freon, and other chloral floral carbons in the modern environment.

That Halon system is gone and we have a completely mechanical, electric mechanical and hydraulic thrust vector control system on there that's being mounted on there by the original prime contractor of that motor, and it's at that time that he does the motor inspection. So we feel that we've taken care of that one.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: We have two speakers signed up, Brenda McBride de Chavez and Ann Sasahara. If you please -- I thought you were going to try to speak from there. If you wouldn't mind coming to the microphone.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: I have a couple of questions. This is the last hearing on this, right, before you pull your --

MR. HASLEY: Regarding --

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: -- pull it together. Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: There were, by the way, two other hearings --

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Yeah.

MR. MICHAELSON: -- being held in Utah.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: But this is the last -- this is the last public hearing on this, right?

MR. MICHAELSON: In New Mexico, yeah.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: You've got others to conduct in the other proposed areas.

MR. HASLEY: We're concurrently, tonight, conducting one in Salt Lake City.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Okay.

MR. HASLEY: But this would be the last one scheduled for New Mexico.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Okay. I have one question, because I think this young man's question about treaties is important. Does this system, in any way, violate or jeopardize any of our international treaties that we have entered into; for example, the strategic arms limitation treaty? Does this -- does this system, in its total concept, does it, in any way, violate our international obligations to any country or any group of people anywhere aglobe, or is this the

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beginning of strategic defense initiative? We need an answer to that.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. You want to go ahead and answer that?

LT. COL. LIBBY: You want to answer that one?

The target system that we're proposing here does not, okay. There are treaty issues associated with -- that are still being resolved -- associated with one of the missiles, the THAD system, that would be fired at this interceptor. Those issues have not yet be resolved.

But I want you to be assured that the people who manage treaty are aware of those issues and are working them with the signatories to the treaty, to include the former Soviet -- homes of the former Soviet Union. So we're aware of that, and that's being worked.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Okay. You know, the first time I went back East, I had a tough time convincing anybody that New Mexico was in the geographical United States.

LT. COL. LIBBY: I understand you.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: And now here we stand 30 years later, and you can -- and we're number one on the target list here.

I've written a little comment here. To the best -- to the best of my ability, to read your

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supplement, under the limitations that I've pointed out to you, Mr. Hasley, that the environmental impact statement has not been available at the public library, but I did borrow one, and I've studied it.

To my satisfaction, you have resolved many of the issues that have come up since Gallup and what have you, but that's not the real issue that's going on here with the people who have spoken forth.

If my friends from Window Rock have said "No"; if my friends from Zuni have said "Yes/No," and they're vacillating, whatever; if the folks at Magdalena have said "No"; if the folks over here at Acoma have said "No," if these young Native Americans -- and I must point out, that in the beginning of Desert Storm and during Desert Shield build-up, I counted the deployment from our region here, and the deployment from our region was 80 percent Native American. They have a right to speak, okay.

What's happening here is pretty much what I think I'm pointing out. It's been a few years since I went back East, yeah, and I distinctly remember being asked if I was from Mexico, you know. They never heard of New Mexico.

I guess it was the legacy of the Manhattan Project that -- you know, I was born August the 23rd of

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1945, and my mother still remembers how the ground shook the month before I was born. I tease my family that I gave birth to the nuclear age, you know, and I have a right to put it to bed. Because I'm 49 now. Obviously, you guys are going to give me another year to think about it; but how much is enough? How much -- when are we going to have enough here? Those are my feelings.

Unfortunately, my thoughts are with the world situation today and these fluid hot spots that we've got all over the place. And we can turn our backs on it and we can become isolationists, and then we can become less the Americans that I think we fail to do every time there is a national emergency, a national security situation. We might fuss. We might come up here to this podium, and we might fuss at you for everything that everybody has said. You took our land; you didn't pay us; you broke the treaty; you've ruined our water. There's all these concerns. But the bottom line here is that we are proud Americans. Don't come here treating us like dumb Mexicans and savages. We're proud Americans.

I buried a brother to this flag. He was a total Vietnam loser in the end. He didn't die in Vietnam; he came home to die. He came home to die of a broken heart. And I promised him, before he died, that I would defend our homestead.

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And if I stand here tonight with any defense and sound hostile or defensive in any way, I'm just like this young man over here. We love our home. We love our land. We love our water. We love our families every bit as much as you do; but we're still one nation. And this isn't going to be an easy decision, because the fluid hot spots in the world are very serious.

I don't envy any of you, your decision, and God bless you and God be with you. And if we fail to say "Welcome to New Mexico," well, forgive us, because we do have this history to talk about, that I've talked to you about, Mr. Hasley. I feel like I go back a long ways.

So I don't envy anyone, the final decision on this, because we've tried to stop this. None of us like this. That's -- I think we could all agree on that, none of us want this, none of us like this. But if we're going to field the technology like this, then let's be the best that we can be at it with all of those considerations in mind.

Include us as a culture, though. We'll not become a national sacrifice area for anybody, and you might as well tell Washington that. I will personally lead the charge against Washington if we are even

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remotely written up in Washington as a national sacrifice area. I will join this young man, and we'll gather our forces from all our regions and we will march on Washington. So hear us now and include us in the decision-making process.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HASLEY: I just would like to ask, you made the comment about not finding the document in the public library.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: That's right.

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Do you remember when that was? Was that --

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Since your initial hearings in Gallup, it's not been -- it's not been available at the Mother Whiteside Public Library.

MR. HASLEY: Okay. Well, I'll take that into account, and we will make it available. I apologize for that. I don't know why it's not there, but we will check up on that and make sure.

MS. McBRIDE de CHAVEZ: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Ann Sasahara.

MS. SASAHARA: Good evening. My name is Ann Sasahara. I received your previous draft EIS, and some very important information was missing, and I remember

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sending you a letter. For those people who weren't able to wade through those first two volumes, I'd just like to say that the draft EIS had a traffic-usage chart showing the traffic flow on I-70 adjacent to the Green River launch site; however, this exact same study was not presented for I-40, which is adjacent to Ft. Wingate. Now, I think this was a serious omission, because stopping all that traffic is certainly a significant impact.

For example, if you have an impact, an accident, a termination, or anything that affects I-40, and you have to close the traffic both ways, I was wondering, how many vehicles are you going to halt on that highway? How far is the traffic going to back up? Is it going to back up to Albuquerque? And also, where are you going to put all those stranded people?

Now, the purpose of an EIS is to address significant impacts, and I was hoping you can address that now.

(Applause.)

MR. JENSEN: Let me attempt to address a little bit of I-40 versus I-70. I-70, in Utah, was originally in the closure or the launch hazard area. I-70 is very close to the launch point, much closer than Ft. Wingate Army Depot and I-40.

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I-40 has never been close enough to be considered in the launch hazard area. A termination action at Ft. Wingate Army Depot would occur and contain it to the south, way south of the highway.

So it's never anticipated to interrupt the traffic flow for I-40, where I-70 was originally considered, for Utah, to be blocked. That may be why you see I-70 in the draft and not I-40.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. That exhausts the list of people who have filled out a card and asked to speak. Is there anyone else who would like to make a comment?

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MS. SASAHARA: Could I respond to that, please?

MR. MICHAELSON: If you would like to make an additional comment, you're saying?

MS. SASAHARA: Yes, just to respond.

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, why don't you come up to the microphone. Sure.

MS. SASAHARA: In the initial draft EIS, in Volume II, in the supplement, there's a section of wind roses, and these are meteorological diagrams that chart the direction of the wind. And the wind blows, by your own research you have shown, from the launch hazard area across I-40. It can blow debris that way; it can blow gases that way; it can blow a cloud that way, a flame,

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and noxious gases. I think this is significant.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Obviously, something that can be addressed in the final EIS.

MR. HASLEY: Well, actually, it'll be addressed in the final EIS, but it was addressed in the draft, and the launch hazard area takes into consideration what White Sands does in their analysis. It takes into consideration winds and the various different directions for the blowing of debris.

It's also addressed, as far as emissions from the rocket motor, considering winds blowing in that direction, also as far as the emission cloud. So those were addressed in the draft EIS.

MR. MICHAELSON: Lieutenant Colonel Libby, I think it's time for the closing remarks.

LT. COL. LIBBY: Well, first of all, I want to assure you that, you know, the folks that have come down here, we're glad to hear the comments that you've had to make. And I want to tell you one thing, we're not here to change your way of life. You have a nice way of life.

I had the opportunity, over the last several days and last couple of months, to travel around and meet people out in the affected areas, and to see what it is that we're about. And we all appreciate the trouble that you've taken to come here tonight, and

we're going to work, you know, to see this process to the end.

Of course, we don't know yet how -- you know, how it'll turn out. We do hope that if we do come back here to Ft. Wingate to launch, that you'll accept us as good neighbors, and we will try to be good neighbors to you. I think we can be.

As you know, we've shot out of Ft. Wingate before. Well, I think one of the things that I noticed the other day, I got a chance to go back up in the back side of Ft. Wingate there to see the areas where the Pershings were shot years ago, and I noticed something that really impressed me, and that was that -- we went out to the Pershing launch area, the back side of Ft. Wingate there, that area. It's a large flat area, right in the middle of large standing trees, and right over the side of that area there's the Post picnic area. It's a beautiful area. It's always been a beautiful area. It's still a beautiful area.

I think we were good neighbors then, and I think we can be good neighbors again if we come back here to do the work that's proposed. And we look forward to working with you. And either way it turns out, I had a pleasant time here, and it's been nice to work with you and to meet you.

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Thank you very much for coming tonight.

MR. MICHAELSON: And with that, we'll close the meeting at 9:18. Thank you.

(Applause.)

(Meeting adjourned at 9:18 p.m.)

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO :
: SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO :

I, the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing hearing was recorded by me by machine shorthand; that I later caused my notes to be transcribed under my personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record, to the best of my ability, of said proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the cost of the original of this transcript of proceedings is $ 447.09.

DATED this 26th day of August, 1994.

Luana V. Pohl

LUANA V. POHL, NM CCR #58

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ORIGINAL

U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

Public Hearing for the Supplement to the
Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test
Range Draft Environment Impact Statement
(EIS)

August 24, 1994
Holiday Inn-Downtown
999 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

* * *

Meeting Moderator:	Sue Estes
Program Overview	Major Thomas McWhorter Army TMD Program Officer
EIS Process and Overview	Randy Gallien, USASSDC Environmental and Engineering Office
White Sands Missile Range	James Noble

CAPITOL REPORTERS
Salt Lake City, Utah
ZERO TIME

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

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* * *

PROCEEDINGS

MS. ESTES: Good evening and welcome to tonight's Public Hearing. My name is Sue Estes and I have been asked by the U.S. Army to moderate tonight's meeting.

Before I go to tonight's agenda I would like to take this opportunity to introduce you to the Army representatives who are here with us tonight. Representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command from Huntsville, Alabama is Major Tom McWhorter, and representing the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office is Randy Gallien, and from White Sands Missile Range is Jim Noble. Also in the audience are other technical representatives from the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and White Sands Missile Range, who have come here tonight to listen to your comments.

Before we begin I would like to take a minute to briefly outline the purpose of the meeting tonight on the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or the EIS, and then go with the agenda so that you will know what to expect as we proceed.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to receive your comments regarding the use of the new potential booster drop zones C1 and C2 for missile launches from the Green River Launch Complex in Utah. Public hearings on booster drop zones A and B were held in February and March, 1994. Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the use of booster drops A and B were identified in the Draft EIS.

At the public hearing tonight the Army will describe the overall proposed missile testing program, briefly familiarize you with where we are in the environmental analysis process, and summarize the findings in the Supplement. Lastly and most important, the Army will listen to your suggestions, concerns and comments on the Supplement. Your comments tonight will then be used in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The agenda then for tonight's meeting is as follows:

After my brief introduction we will show a video that will provide you with an overview of the missile testing proposed for the White Sands Candidate Test Area.

The first presentation by Major McWhorter will be a brief overview of the proposed Theater Missile Defense extended-range testing activity, particularly as these tests relate to the new potential booster drop zones. He will also address the procedures for

evacuating the booster impact areas and recovering the used boosters.

In the final presentation Mr. Gallien will discuss the current status of the environmental process being followed by the Army in the development of the Final EIS. He will review the findings presented in the Supplement to the Draft EIS.

If you have any written questions of clarification about the presentation we have a written comments sheet available which can be used to write down these questions. We ask that you hand in your written questions during the break following the presentations. We will then look at the questions and come back and try to answer them.

The next agenda item, "Public Comments," is the most important. Remember the Supplement to the Draft is just that. A draft. This is your opportunity to tell us how its analysis of the potential environmental impact could be improved before the document is incorporated into the Final EIS, and before a decision of whether or not to proceed with the missile testing program is made.

The final item on the agenda is closing comments by Major McWhorter.

There are a few administrative points on making comments. If you have already signed up to speak, that's

great. If not, and you would like to speak, we ask that you go to the registration table and fill out a card. It makes this process run much smoother if I can call you from the sign-up list. Everyone will have five minutes to speak. Then, after everyone has had a chance to speak, and as time permits, you are welcome to take a second turn to offer additional oral comments.

By the way, we also have a court reporter here tonight to make a verbatim transcript of the hearing, so that all of your oral comments will be recorded accurately. And we are also preparing an audio recording of tonight's hearing.

Also, if you wish to make your comments in writing there are three ways to do that. If you brought your comments with you tonight and would like to hand them in to me or to the administration table, we would be happy to see that they are included in the Supplement. The second way is that you can bring the written comments -- you can make written comments tonight and hand them in also, or you can make written comments and then mail them in to the name on the back of the agenda. Whichever option you choose, your written comments will be entered into the formal record of the public comments in the Supplement, and they will be given the same consideration as the oral comments received tonight. If you choose to

mail your comments please be sure to send them in by September 28, 1994, which is the closing date for the comment period.

If you want to receive a copy of the Final EIS there are three ways to do that, also. The first is if you received a Supplement in the mail you are automatically on the list and will receive a Final. The second is if you comment on the Supplement, either orally or in writing, and provide us with a name and address, you will be placed on a list to receive the Final EIS. And finally if you do not plan on commenting and would like to receive a copy of the EIS, there is a sign-up sheet in the back so that you could receive the Final. The Army also has a mailing list that will provide interested individuals additional information on the findings of the Supplement.

Finally, and most important, is for you to understand the Department of Defense officials who are here tonight are not here to make any decisions. Their role is to take results of this public comments process, including the comments received at this hearing, and make sure that they are considered in the preparation of the Final EIS. Their main purpose in being here tonight is to listen to your suggestions and concerns firsthand.

And now we would like to introduce Mr. Jim

Noble, White Sands Missile Range, to introduce the video.

MR. NOBLE: Good evening. White Sands Missile Range will be the operating agent for any missile firings that would occur from Green River. And to help explain our operating procedures we put together this video, and what a typical booster recovery operation might look like. I did want to point out, though, that the recovery of the particular booster that you will see tonight was from a previously fired storm target, and it was a booster of the approximate size of what the Hera booster would be. And so we wanted to demonstrate a helicopter recovery, so we took that spent booster and placed it back out in the impact area, and then demonstrated how we would cut that up and extract it by helicopter.

(Video presentation).

MS. ESTES: We are going to take just a second to adjust the equipment and move this out of your way, and then we will start again.

Now, we would like to introduce Major Tom McWhorter, who will give us an overview of the Extended Test Range Proposal.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Good evening and welcome. I see some familiar faces, and it's good to see you again. I am Major Tom McWhorter from the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command in Huntsville,

Alabama. Since the main purpose for being here tonight is to listen to your comments, I'm going to keep my comments relatively short.

First of all, a review of the overall Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal may be helpful in focusing on the specific booster drop zone issues that we are concerned with this evening.

The current missile testing proposal is responding to Congressional directions to develop and test new and improved defensive missile systems similar to the Patriot used in the Gulf War.

Testing of these new systems can potentially be conducted on four existing ranges and off-range locations in California, Florida, the mid-Pacific, and the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area.

Tests would include defensive missile-to-target intercepts and surface-to-surface flights over existing military ranges or open sea areas. The White Sands alternative is the only range which has the overland testing capability.

Overland testing at the White Sands will be beneficial to the program because debris from missile intercepts could be analyzed to better evaluate effectiveness of these new defensive missiles.

Our plans provide for any debris resulting from

defensive missile-to-target intercepts to land within the boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range. If the White Sands alternative is selected we expect on the average that six to ten launches would be conducted at the Green River Launch Complex each year.

For the purposes of this study we have based environmental impact and analysis on a figure of approximately one hundred missile tests between the year 1995 and the year 2000 from one or more of these locations. It is expected that no individual test range could meet all the Theater Missile Defense testing objectives.

This slide shows the basic type of tests being proposed. As you can see on the left, there's a target missile that would be launched from up to several hundred miles away toward an existing range such as the White Sands Missile Range. The target missile first-stage booster would separate during flight and fall in a designated area called a booster drop zone. For the White Sands Missile Range alternative, the first stage will fall outside the White Sands Missile Range, and the second stage will fall on the Range.

This map shows the location of the White Sands Missile Range candidate test area. For this test range, two potential launch sites have been identified,

including the Green River Launch Complex in Utah and Fort Wingate Depot Activity in New Mexico. The relationship of these launch sites to White Sands Missile Range was a factor in locating the booster drop zones.

This shows in more detail the booster drop zone selection process, starting with the desired flight path and working down to a booster drop study area, a booster drop zone, a booster impact area for any one flight, and finally, the planned impact point itself.

The selection process starts like this. First the interceptor missile project managers decide which type of target missile they will use for testing. This determines the basic target flight path. Based on the target missile capabilities, the target managers decide approximately where the booster has to drop for that specific flight path. This defines the study area.

Looking at the study area, a variety of specialists consider population density, roads and utility networks, environmental culture factors, and local concerns to identify potential new drop zones within the study area.

If a booster drop zone is approved, the target managers can request particular booster impact areas within the zone for any one launch or mission.

Although the booster drop zone is a primary

focus of this Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, ultimately a booster impact area will be selected for specific test events.

The booster impact area includes possible booster impact points where the booster could fall, depending on wind conditions during the day of the launch.

It is important to note that only the booster impact area is evacuated, and not the entire booster drop zone. A typical booster impact area is approximately eight miles by ten miles for the launches out of Green River. Also important in our overall analysis is evaluating what happens to the booster when it lands on the ground.

Based on an analysis of the target missile's flight characteristics, the spent booster is expected to fall nearly straight down. The booster would likely be tumbling as it falls. It may bounce once or twice after hitting the ground, which may result in ground depressions from several inches up to a foot or two, depending on ground conditions and the angle of the booster. The booster will probably deform as it hits the ground, but it's unlikely to break up.

This slide shows a close-up of the location of the proposed new booster drop zone C1 and C2, which will

be discussed in more detail in the environmental presentation.

Now I would like to review key aspects of the evacuation and booster recovery procedure that we saw in the video.

One of our first actions would be to obtain signed agreements on a voluntary basis with all public and private landowners within the booster drop zone.

Prior missile tests, in addition to the notification procedures mentioned in the video, we would also place newspaper and radio ads in the local news media. Notices of the tests will be placed in key locations, and particularly at trailheads used by ranchers and backpackers in the areas.

During the day of the missile test the booster impact area would be evacuated of all nonmission related personnel for a maximum of twelve hours per missile launch event. On the average the closure would only last three to four hours.

There were several occupied residential units identified in booster drop zone C1. These residents, however, are located near State Highway 211, and would probably not be included within feasible booster impact areas. There were no permanent residential units identified in booster drop zone C2. The other

individuals who may require evacuation would be ranch workers and recreation users.

All roads passing through the selected booster impact area would be temporarily closed for a maximum of one hour and ten minutes. On the average the road closure would last only about thirty minutes.

Agreements would be made with the appropriate agencies to coordinate road closure, while the actual closing of roads would be coordinated through local law enforcement.

State Highways 211, 95 and U.S. Highway 191 will remain open during missile testing for through traffic.

The White Sands Missile Range booster recovery team would be responsible for booster recovery and any necessary restoration of the booster impact area.

The empty booster is equipped with a tracking device that allows the recovery team to reach the booster point of impact within fifteen minutes.

Personnel from White Sands Missile Range will ensure that the booster is safe for transportation to White Sands Missile Range.

The chance for any fires from a booster drop is unlikely. The fire protection portion of the emergency response plan for this activity will be in accordance with U.S. Forest Service and subject to approval by the

Forest Service and land owners in the drop zone. If a fire does exist the quick arrival of the helicopter of the recovery team with the fire suppression equipment will limit any fire damage to a small area.

The White Sands Missile Range recovery team would collect booster debris and dismantle the booster into manageable-sized pieces. These pieces would then be transported by helicopter, or in certain cases by horse, to the nearest accessible roads to be removed by truck.

In addition to removal of booster debris, impact areas would be restored to natural condition in accordance with landowner and agency agreements.

At this time I would like to turn the microphone over to Mr. Randy Gallien of the United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office, who will describe the Supplement to the Draft Impact Statement that is the subject of tonight's meeting.

MR. GALLIEN: Good evening. I am Randy Gallien with the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command's Environmental Office. I would also like to welcome you here tonight, and let you know we appreciate you taking the time to be here with us.

Our organization is responsible for preparing the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Extended Test Range

proposal. Before I give an overview of the Supplement to the Draft EIS, however, I would like to acknowledge some of the other agencies that have participated in its preparation.

The Army Missile Defense Program Executive Office and U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command are both proponents of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposal.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is a cooperating agency for the EIS, and is also responsible for all Theater Missile Defense programs within the Department of Defense. White Sands Missile Range is the operating agency for this alternative, and also actively involved in the Environmental Impact Statement preparation. The U.S. Navy, Air Force and Federal Aviation Administration are cooperating agencies and are also involved in the preparation and review of the EIS.

In addition to these cooperating agencies, many other federal, state and local agencies have or will participate in reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

Throughout the EIS process we rely on the participation of these organizations to help us develop a thorough, objective document. We also rely on your participation and comments to ensure that we make well-informed decisions. As stated before, this is the

purpose of tonight's meeting. It is one of the most important parts of the needed process.

This slide outlines the EIS process that we have been following.

In January of 1994 the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft EIS was completed.

The Draft EIS identified significant environmental impacts associated with the use of initial booster drop zones proposed for Green River and Fort Wingate target launch sites.

A decision was made, based in part on public comment and environmental impacts, to prepare a Supplement to the Draft EIS for the purpose of evaluating new potential booster drop zones for the Green River and Fort Wingate alternatives.

The environmental analysis and public comments from both the Draft EIS and Supplement to the Draft will be published in a Final EIS scheduled for completion in November of this year.

The Final EIS will provide senior-level officials in the Department of Defense and Army with the basis for preparing the Record of Decision. The decision will determine whether or not to proceed with missile testing using the proposed extended ranges.

In the case of the Theater Missile Defense

Extended Test Range EIS, this decision could be to use one or more off-range launch locations at one or more candidate test range areas. In other words, we are not faced with an either/or decision with regard to alternative ranges. The other action that could be chosen is the no action alternative. This alternative would result in not conducting testing using extended ranges.

There are two purposes for preparing the Supplement to the Draft EIS. First is that the Army desires to minimize potential environmental impact from the proposed action. Secondly, it is to analyze potential new booster drop zones resulting from the availability of a new booster.

The next slide shows the scope of the Supplement to the Draft EIS. First is an environmental analysis of new booster drop zones located along the missile flight paths from the Green River Launch Complex and Fort Wingate Depot Activity to the White Sands Missile Range.

In preparation of the Supplement, coordination with appropriate state and federal agencies was initiated.

Initial consultation was also undertaken with the Acoma, Laguna, Navajo, Ute, and Zuni American Indian tribes.

Preparation of evacuation plan, emergency response plan, and booster recovery plan for White Sands Missile extended test range missions was included as part of the Supplement analysis.

Although not analyzed in the Supplement, the new booster drop zones allow the launch hazard areas at the Green River Launch Complex to be reduced in size. The results of that is that I-70 will not have to be closed during missile launches.

This next chart shows the list of environmental topics covered in the Supplement to the Draft EIS.

No significant impacts were identified for the potential new booster drop zones required for target launches from Green River and Fort Wingate.

Based on our environmental analysis, the new potential booster drop zones addressed in the Supplement are preferred over the booster drop zones A and B previously identified and analyzed in the EIS.

Regardless of the booster drop zones selected for missile testing purposes, continued coordination will be maintained with appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

Although no significant impacts were identified for the resources analyzed, I would like to review some of the potential impacts we did identify for booster drop

zones C1 and C2. I'll just hit on a few of the highlights and give you a chance to read them if you can. They are further detailed in the EIS Supplement.

For biological resources we did identify certain potential impacts on vegetation and wildlife from booster impact, evacuation, and booster recovery activities.

The impact of the booster could also impact culture resources in the unlikely event the booster landed in a culture resource area.

There are only small quantities of hazardous material and waste that's associated with a spent booster. These materials would be disposed of following appropriate regulations.

Booster drop zone C1 extends north and south of Highway 211, and if a booster impact area is selected north of Highway 211 the access to Anticline and Needles Overlook, and Hatch Point Campground could be restricted for a maximum of one hour and ten minutes during missile testing. However, our experience indicates that this would normally be in the neighborhood of thirty minutes. The Wind Whistle Campground may have to be evacuated, depending on the location of the booster impact area.

Avoidance of the Bridger Jack Mesa and Fish Creek Wilderness Study Areas would also be considered in selecting the booster impact area.

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There would only be a minimum number of personnel used in the booster recovery, so there would be no socioeconomic impact.

There would only be temporary closing of roads through the booster impact area; however, there would be advance notice of missile testing in the news media so that travel inconvenience could be minimized.

There are some beneficial impacts of the new booster drop zones. Benefits of using booster drop zones C1 and C2 include a smaller launch hazard area, allowing I-70 to remain open during missile testing. Also, rafting on the Green River and access to Canyonlands National Park would not be restricted as would be the case with use of booster drop zones A and B.

A few more administrative points.

The closing date for receiving comments on the Supplement for the Draft EIS is September 28th of this year.

The Final EIS is scheduled to be prepared and made available to the public in November, with the Record of Decision on the Environmental Impact Statement issued no earlier than thirty days following the release of the Final EIS. This is expected to be in the December time frame.

Again, if you are going to submit written

comments for tonight's meeting, please mail them to the address on the next slide.

I will now turn the meeting back over to you, Sue.

MS. ESTES: Thank you, Mr. Gallien.

We are going to take a ten-minute break. However, before we do so if you have any comments -- not comments but questions concerning the presentation or the video, please write them down on your comments sheet that you should have received when you came in, hand them in at the registration table or to me, and then when we come back the Army representatives will try to answer these questions, and then we will start taking your comments.

Thank you.

(Recess)

MS. ESTES: We have collected the questions you submitted during break, and there are quite a few of them, and we have been reviewing them and the Army representatives now are going to try to answer them for you.

Major McWhorter?

TKQ-0001

MAJOR McWHORTER: First question is: "Is the booster a target at any point?"

The answer to that is no. A flat no.

TKQ-0002

"Why are boosters used and not dropped from aircraft to avoid this issue?"

There's a lot of technical problems associated with aircraft delivery that restrict it from being available within the time frame required. Also, it's definitely not within the budget guideline. An analysis has been done, and it will be included in the Final EIS.

"How much control can be exerted on the booster?"

TKQ-0003

The booster is guided in flight for the first sixty-five to sixty-eight seconds. Once it is expended it falls away from the second stage. After that it becomes a ballistic booster. There's a lot of simulations and planning placed into the trajectory. And the booster impact upon launch they can predict within a hundred meters of where the booster is going to impact, with a high degree of reliability.

MR. GALLIEN: I think the first one here is Comb Ridge is in the middle of C2 and could present special difficulty in retrieving boosters. The booster will be retrieved by the least intrusive means possible. I think this also answers one of the other questions we will get to. But generally this is by helicopter or by horse. And if this is not possible the landowner or the manager of the property will be consulted and it will be retrieved in the manner deemed best. There is a possibility that in some cases it would be best to leave

the booster as it is. But that decision will be made in consultation with the agencies and the landowner.

TKQ-0004

MR. NOBLE: A similar question was, "How would a booster be recovered if it ends up in a steep slope near a cliff?"

I think the same answer applies that Randy just gave. The first thing you do is you coordinate with the appropriate landowner and the agency that owns the property. And if it's decided that you would do a recovery, you go in with men, horses if you have to, and cut the pieces up into small enough pieces that you can backpack it out. That's the way we do in some cases when debris goes into the National Monument at White Sands Missile Range. It could be decided, like Randy said, if it looks like too much effort and disturbance would be caused by the recovery operation itself, mutual agreement that says leave the booster there.

TKQ-0005

Another related question was, "How often does the homing devices on the boosters fail?"

Very rarely.

The other thing that we have in terms of booster recovery, the booster is being tracked by radar, so we have a radar position on where the booster is going. As the Major said, it's also simulated and once it's launched we have an impact prediction for that. And also

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we have our recovery crews, the helicopter crews sitting off the side of the booster recovery areas, and in most cases they will have a visual look at that booster coming down, and they will be in the air heading toward that location. So that's how you find it very quickly.

MR. GALLIEN: The next question I have here is, "What were the environmental impacts of the original plan, and how are the areas better?" TKQ-0006

It's not planned if you -- I think the best way to look at the original analysis of drop zones A and B and those at Fort Wingate is to take a look at the Draft EIS. And if you don't have it if you will check at the back table and gave them your name and address we will be glad to get it to you as quick as possible.

Primarily the impacts were on access to certain areas, as I mentioned in the briefing. Certain recreational areas. Also there was closure of I-70 for a period of time during launches because of the launch hazard area.

How are the new areas better? Primarily there are fewer areas of restricted access imposed by the booster launch. Highway 211 is not closed. No major roads are closed with the exception of the Needles access road that would be closed for a short period of time during the launch. The other is I-70 and will remain

open during these launches, utilizing impact areas C1 and C2.

I have got a question referring to the Supplement to the Draft EIS. TKQ-0007

"On page 3-33, Biological Resources For Drop Zone C, three amphibians and three reptiles were named, but on page 3-7, Biological Resources and Wildlife zone C, zero amphibians and zero reptiles were listed. Are there none, or were they omitted or forgotten?"

The problem is that the listings on 3-7 refer to drop zones C1 and C2 from Green River. The listings on page 3-33 refer to drop zone C from Fort Wingate to White Sands. It's a different area. Different geographical areas. TKQ-0008

"Was the Indian petroglyphs and petrographs in the Indian Creek and Newspaper Rock, et cetera considered a culture resource?"

Yes. Consultation has begun with the affected American Indian nations, and it will continue with those that could be potentially affected.

I think the last one I have got here, and there is one other I will have to wait a little while TKQ-0009

"What about Dolphin Springs and Buckboard Campgrounds west of Monticello and State Road 313 to Dead Horse Point and Islands in the Sky?"

There's no impact to State Highway 313, there is no impact to Dead Horse Point. Islands in the Sky and Dolphin Springs and Buckboard Campgrounds are outside C1 and not impacted. The bottom line is there is no impact at all from the new booster drop zones.

Jim, I think you have got a few there and then there's another one on the top.

MR. NOBLE: Okay. Several more questions regarding evacuation. TKQ-0010

The question is, "How are people in remote areas with no radio, TV, newspaper, going to be notified and evacuated?"

Those will be done by direct contact. Notices would be hand-delivered to those people. A lot of the people that we deal with in the extension area north of White Sands are in the same situation. We have range riders that go out and hand-deliver the notices at thirty days in advance and a seven-day notice and then a three-day notice. Also at the end of evacuation these people will also then be told when the block is clear and when they can go back in. TKQ-0011

Another question is, "If a flight from the Green River Complex must be terminated, does the disabled missile become a free-falling bomb?"

The basic answer is no. But every termination

is different. The whole idea of terminating flight is to stop the booster from thrusting. And so what you do is you cut it in half. And these are solid boosters and what happens is pieces begin to come down at that point. And what you attempt to do is to stop the missile from thrusting. TKQ-0012

Now, it says, "What plans are in place for this type of event?"

Okay. That type of recovery would be different in the sense that we would handle that, because that would be handled under the emergency response plan. And so recovery teams at that point would be -- may be diverted to a different impact point rather than the booster impact zone. However, I would like to point out that terminations are rare, and many test flights of this missile will take place at White Sands Missile Range before any off-range launches ever occur. TKQ-0013

MAJOR McWHORTER: Another question was, "Why over land; i.e., why not just over water?"

We are considering, as I mentioned before, four areas, three of which are over water and one of which is over land. The overland one though does afford us the opportunity to recover debris and do our subsequent and post intercept and impact analysis.

"How much do the boosters weigh?" TKQ-0014

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Depends on if the launch is from Green River or Fort Wingate. It can weigh anywhere from nineteen hundred to about thirty-three hundred pounds, depending on how it's ballasted. From the Green River area, since it's a longer flight, would be in the nineteen hundred range. Very light compared to the Fort Wingate size.

"How accurate are your predictions of impact areas?" TKQ-0015

I assume that refers to how accurate can we predict the booster drop, and I think I answered that fairly well before.

MR. NOBLE: Here's another question. TKQ-0016

"Is notification given outside of the local community when a test will occur?"

The answer is yes. The State has asked to be notified of all missile launches. Other agencies will also be notified such as Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and we will try to spread the word about the launch dates in as wide an area as possible. TKQ-0017

MR. GALLIEN: "How can microbiotic cryptogamic soil be repaired if damaged in the impact?"

First of all we don't anticipate there would be an affect to the microbiotic soils. Significant impact to microbiotic soils because of the small area affected. We analyzed up to an acre in the EIS, but in actuality

it's much less than that. You are talking about a very, very small area that the booster would actually impact in.

We have used -- the other thing is if there is an affect, consultation has been and will be conducted with land managers and agencies and private individuals responsible. Primarily the agencies in this case, and the most suitable method for restoration or treatment will be undertaken.

MAJOR McWHORTER: I might add that the size of the booster is only about fourteen feet by four feet. The booster comes down almost vertical. About eighty-nine to ninety degrees. It may bounce once or twice. Not very high, maybe twenty feet maximum. Again, it does not disperse much debris at all. It comes down basically like a tin can. It's similar to dropping a large, empty gas tank off a seventeen story building.

There's a lot of people in the audience, for example, that have seen impacts, and in fact one farmer who lives in the area, has lived in the area for seventy-five years, and saw numerous boosters coming in, mentioned an area about twenty by twenty. And White Sands has got years of experience doing this. Has been involved in recovering boosters since 1945. TKQ-0018

MR. GALLIEN: "What does avoidance of Fish Creek

Wilderness Study Area, and Bridger Jack Wilderness Study Area mean?"

It means we want to avoid them if at all possible by alternate trajectories and emissions such that the booster impact area would not encroach upon these Study Areas. If this can't be accomplished we will continue and increase consultation with BLM and reach a resolution there before any decisions are made to impact it. TKQ-0019

The last one is, "How will you restore a thousand year old Anasazi dwelling?"

We don't anticipate -- excuse my pronunciation. We don't anticipate impacting these resources. We have considered, however, in the event an impact did occur near these resources, the American Indian representatives, as well as the State Historic Preservation officers, would be consulted to determine the best means of data recovery or restoration, as is the case with all archaeological and culture resources.

MS. ESTES: We are ready now to start calling the names of those who have indicated you would like to make comments tonight. I have a list of people who signed up so far. I'm going to call out five people at a time so you all can get ready to come up to the podium. Because we want to record your comments clearly and

accurately we are asking you to come up to the podium and speak into the microphone and please state your name.

Finally, we request that you observe the five minute limit for oral comments. We have used the five minute limit for all these hearings to give everyone a fair and equal chance to give their comments. If anyone after that time would like to have a second turn after everyone has gone ahead, then we will have a second turn.

To aid you in knowing when the five minutes are up I have a simple method. After four minutes I will raise one index finger, indicating you have one minute left. This should help you find a comfortable place to wrap up your comments. And at the end of five minutes I will raise my closed hand. We will greatly appreciate you cooperating in observing the five minute limit so that we can give everyone a chance to speak.

Also, keep in mind that oral comments are only one way to share your thoughts and concerns regarding the EIS. You can also hand in written comments tonight or mail them by September 28th. As I mentioned, written comments are given the same consideration as oral comments here tonight.

To start with I would like to acknowledge -- we have some folks here that we are going to acknowledge that are not going to speak. We have Karen Thorn, who is

here from Senator Orrin Hatch's office. She is back there. Miss Thorn, would you stand up again. Now everybody is looking.

Also we have Mary Maughan from Senator Robert Bennett's office.

I'm going to call the first five now that are going to speak. The first person will be Paul Swendsen from Representive Karen Shepherd's office. Judy Ann Scott, who is the mayor of Green River, William Thompson, Ray Bailey, and Thomas Slater

TK-0001 MR. SWENDSEN: I am Paul Swendsen. I'm here from Karen Shepherd's staff. I'm sorry she wasn't able to be here tonight. She had a scheduling conflict that kept her away. But if I can I would like to read a statement on her behalf.

"Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak here again concerning the Army's proposal to test the Theater Missile Defense System from Green River, Utah.

Since I last testified at one of these hearings the Army has put a great deal of effort in solving the objections raised by many Utahns in meetings in Salt Lake and across our state. I believe it's a good faith effort. Unfortunately, this plan is still riddled with problems, and in the end does not adequately resolve our

TK-0001

concern.

Let me begin my emphasizing that I support the Theater Missile test program. Let me also say that the Army does not need to drop missiles here for this program to continue. According to the Environmental Impact Statement there are two other sites, both over water, which could host these launches without any serious adverse impact. This cannot be said about the Utah site. The revised EIS simply exchanges one set of human and environmental problems for another. 2

The new booster drop zones contain two pristine Wilderness Study Areas with irreplaceable archeological treasures, including Newspaper Rock, as well as a section of National Forest. It will still block access to Needles Overlook and Wind Whistle Campground. And perhaps of greatest concern the new drop zones mean that missiles will now fly directly over Canyonlands National Park. If anything were to go wrong, burning debris would rain down on this national treasure. This is a real threat that needs to be taken seriously.

As you know, the West has been fighting fearsome wildfires all summer. This proposal would introduce a new fire danger in an area that certainly doesn't need one. 3

I have obtained pictures of the results of a

TK-0001

test at White Sands; which I would like to introduce as part of the record if I can, clearly showing swaths of blackened brush and mangled debris where a missile landed. Keeping in mind that Monticello is less than five miles away from the edge of the northern drop zone. This threat gives me great cause for worry. 4

The new Supplement raises a number of other concerns as well. First, the Army now claims it can drop its rockets in a booster impact area which is much smaller than the actual drop zone, and that is the only area that would have to be evacuated. I'm not an expert on missiles, but I know that whenever you shrink your margin of error the chances of a serious accident increase. 5

The Army also claims that it no longer needs to shut down I-70 or close off the Green River, but they neglected to include a new map of the area around Green River that would be evacuated. I'm concerned that in their efforts to solve problems associated with the original launch plan the Army has unintentionally increased the risk to the public. 6

Again, I very much appreciate the Army's efforts to resolve Utahns' concerns about this missile plan, but in the end it's clear that this is not the place. We gain nothing if we destroy our beautiful state in the

TK-0001

name of protecting. Simply shifting the impact south is not a solution that Utah can accept.

Again, thanks for the opportunity to speak."

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank's for coming.

MS. ESTES: Mrs. Scott.

TK-0002 MS. SCOTT: My name is Judy Ann Scott. I'm the Mayor of Green River.

As a representative of the citizens of Green River we extend our welcome to the Department of the Army. We are eager participants when it comes to the defense of our country. 1 It would appear to us that the Army has made every effort to address any negative issue brought forth during recent hearings regarding this project. It's time for the residents of the Southeastern Utah to unite and support this project. We should not allow special interest groups from the East, nonresidents of the area, nor elected representatives from Northern Utah, to make decisions which affect Southeastern Utah's role, and/or livelihoods, concerning this project.

Green River is a farming and tourist oriented community. We welcome our visitors. We take pride in our land. We enjoy sharing and preserving our lands, allowing all the pleasure of its many resources and beauties. We also believe the land should be for

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multiple use, the missile base being one of those use activities.

Having been involved with the missile base when it was active in Green River in years past, I can truly say the Army and its other agencies were all safety conscious. They were very responsible neighbors to our community, and I suspect that relationship would only progress positively. To my knowledge they never intentionally impacted the lands or environment in a detrimental manner. Let's go forward taking an active role in the future defense systems of the United States of America. Come on rural Utah, let's be a participant. Patriotism feels good.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for coming.

MS. ESTES: Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: I'm William Thompson.

From time to time government gets started on some really stupid ideas. They don't seem to die. And this is one such time.

I am curious how many of you and others who prepared this plan have actually been on the ground. This not like New Mexico, it's not like it's described in the plan. The comment that was made in the question period about the cryptobiotic soil was very informative.

They are not mentioned in the plan. I doubt that any of the people who will make presentations here tonight even know what they are. It's a critical biological resource down there. They are not restorable. They are easily damaged, both on impact and by human traffic and by horse traffic, and they are ignored in the plan. People who prepared this can't have been on the ground to see what's there.

The plan says that recreational impact -- recreation will not be impacted significantly. Use in this area is increasing dramatically. The numbers that you have used on Canyonlands visitation from 1992 are already obsolete. Usage is increasing enormously. Both areas C1 and C2 are adjacent to very heavily used back country areas. C2 borders on the Fish and Owl Loop, which is used as an overflow area for Grand Gulch. BLM sends large numbers of people in there. It's now crowded. Those people are going to be moving further east, right into the middle of your drop zone. Area C1 borders on Davis and Lavender Canyons, and in fact would close access to Lavender Canyon. So your statement that Canyonlands National Park access would not be affected is simply incorrect. It's not true.

Ronald Reagan tried to put a nuclear waste dump into Lavender Canyon, and generated national and

international outrage.

The evacuation plan is not workable, and parts of it are a joke. You can't post all access, particularly for foot traffic. The comment that you will post trailheads is absurd. There aren't any trailheads to post. People come and go whenever they want. Some people will not heed warnings through either stubbornness or through ignorance. Other people may be tempted to enter the area simply out of spite in order to cause problems.

The helicopter notification as proposed in the appendix of the plan reminds me of the Wagner scene out of Apocalypse Now. I can see this huge covey of helicopters coming in broadcasting, "Get out, get out, get out."

You are immediately adjacent to very heavily used areas. These are -- the areas in your drop zones are going to be increasingly used. This is not a sensible way to deal with the resources.

We heard a comment in the question period that terminations are rare. I would have preferred a comment that said terminations don't happen. The comment that terminations are rare means that they do happen. It means that boosters will drop in areas they are not intended to drop in. They will cause damage, they may

kill people.

This program is being brought to us -- the Theater Missile Defense program, is being brought to us as a replacement for the Patriot missile. The Army lied to us about the performance of the Patriot in the Gulf War, and the video we saw tonight, wonderfully misleading language perpetuating the idea they hit something in the Gulf War. They didn't. They missed. Are we really to trust the same people who said that misrepresentation, who lied to us, are we to trust them about the safety of this program? I think that would be foolish on our part.

We heard a previous speaker talk about patriotism and national security. National security is important. This program is important. There are better ways to manage it. There are better ways to handle the testing. National security is a justification we have heard in Utah before. It's not something that brings us pleasant memories. National security is a valid justification when properly used, but it's not a rationalization for intrinsically irrational acts.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for your comments.

MS. ESTES: Mr. Bailey.

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MR. BAILEY: My name is Ray Bailey, and I am here as an individual backpacker and recreationalist, and also as a past president and member of the Utah Rock Art Research Association. The purpose of our group is to research, record, protect the rock art of the native American Indian in the Southwestern United States.

I'm amazed at one statement on your handout indicating no significant impacts to any of the resource areas have been identified within the new booster drop zones. I doubt if you had tried if you could have found a more cultural, archeologically-rich resource area than the Cedar Mesa-Grand Gulch-Comb Ridge area. Within your parameters of the drop zone you have Butler Wash, Comb Wash, Cottonwood Creek, a half a dozen canyons which surround Fish Creek. You are immediately in the area of Grand Gulch, and we are talking thousand year old Indian rock art, two thousand year old pot houses, up to five and ten thousand year old burial sites, and frankly I don't know much about betting, but if you dropped ten missiles or ten boosters a year for five years, out of the fifty drops I would venture to say that conservatively you would have a ninety percent chance of hitting a significantly culture resource.

The State of Utah is already limited in its access to numerous military sites. We have the Deseret

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Chemical facility south of Tooele, we have the Hill Air Force Base, we have the Dugway Proving Grounds, and my only suggestion is please mercifully leave the southeast corner of the State of Utah alone.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Mr. Slater.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for your comments.

TK-0005

MR. SLATER: My name is Tom Slater. I represent the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. Tonight I'm also speaking here on behalf of the BLM San Juan Resource Area manager. BLM appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft EIS Supplement. I would like to make a few comments tonight. In addition to these comments we will be submitting our detailed written comments both to David Hanley, as well as through the Department of Interior Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance to the Defense Department. And we will get thoes in by September the 28th.

BLM endorses the application of the NEPA process to evaluate alternatives. We are concerned that the drop zones have not been sufficiently evaluated and may not be the best alternative. The location identified for these drop zones include some of the most outstanding federal public land resources in the entire nation. They

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include culture, recreational, scenic and biological resources that are internationally known. Intense public interest is focused on these resources, because they are unique and they are irreplaceable. The subject document does not fully recognize or consider the significance of these resources or the values or the potential impacts to these values.

The proposal to drop missile boosters in the C1 and C2 zones, as well as to evacuate all public land users for that sole purpose, is contrary to the BLM San Juan Resource Management Plan. That plan was prepared pursuant to Congressional requirements in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. In particular we are very concerned about potential impacts to archaeological resources on public lands in both zones. These resources are protected under federal law, and it is our responsibility to ensure compliance with those laws. The subject document does not adequately describe the high concentrations of archaeological sites or the significance of the culture sites on the public lands. Analysis of potential impact to culture resources from booster drops is subsequently inadequate. Impacts to and conflicts with recreational users in zones one and two also are of particular concern. The zone C1 is located in the Canyon Rims Special Recreation Management area.

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That includes the world renowned Newspaper Rock managed by BLM. C1 includes also designated state scenic byways because of the outstanding scenic, culture and recreational values that are there.

This area receives an estimated fifty thousand visitors or more per year. These visitors come from all over the U.S. and from international locations. Zone C2 includes Comb Wash, Comb Ridge and Butler Wash, just to name a few of the notable scenic, recreational and cultural resource features. The proposal to drop boosters in these areas, along with the proposal to evacuate all public land users from such popular recreational areas, would result in an unacceptable conflict with BLM management goals and responsibilities. Additionally, it may be very easy to say that these booster impact locations will be evacuated in advance of every missile launch. But we question whether this is truly possible to do. It is rugged country. The majority of public land use is very dispersed in nature, and difficult to access, inform and control. Users range from those who travel the highways to those who travel the back country roads, bikeways and many who hike cross country for a variety of interests. Some of these users stay for prolonged periods in the back country. BLM would take no responsibility for evacuation of all these

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people from the public lands.

We also question what impacts to local economies might result when the potential visitors to the region hear that they may be evacuated during their visit to Newspaper Rock, Wind Whistle Campground, Indian Creek, Fish Creek, or the back country. 6

Potential adverse impact to local economies should be more thoroughly analyzed in the subject document. Both the proposed drop zones include Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, that have been recommended by BLM for designation by Congress as part of the national wilderness preservation system. These Wilderness Study Areas have outstanding opportunities for solitude and have natural conditions. Bridger Jack is located in zone C1, and Fish Creek is located in zone C2. The proposed action would be in conflict with the Bureau's nonimpairment standard for the interim management of these Wilderness Study Areas. Ground disturbance would be very contrary to this policy, as would helicopter recovery of booster debris in these areas. 7

In summary, BLM is extremely concerned about conflicts with culture resources, recreational use, wilderness protection, and other public land management activities.

We will submit more detailed comments during the next month after we thoroughly review the EIS.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for your comments, and we look forward to working with you on this.

I might add that the Newspaper Rock -- I mentioned this before -- Newspaper Rock, which is right there by 211, will remain open during any missile flights.

MS. ESTES: I'm going to call the next five people that have signed up to speak. Charles Fisher, William Biesele. I'm sorry about the pronunciation of these names. Susan Biesele, Boyer Jarvis, Joseph Gelo.

TK-0006 MR. FISHER: My name is Charles Fisher. I'm retired.

Twenty years ago I spent two of the most formative years of my life down in Green River. I built, launched, and modified launchers to the Green River. I mean the White Sands Missile Range. I think people -- I'm locally from here. I was born and raised here. Worked at Kennecott, Hill Field and the missile base. And I retired from the Bureau of Mines.

I think there's a lot of apprehension toward the Army and the Air Force. In all my time down at the Green

River, the Army and the Air Force, their chief concern was the people and the down-range safety. Things that we had to comply with were almost unreal. They were chiefly concerned about safety.

And I'm a river runner, I'm a mountain biker. I plan on taking my family down there and look forward to seeing some of these launches. It's spectacular. I have also been to Kennedy Space Center to watch launches, and it's equally as spectacular. And I think anyone ought to look forward to seeing some of these launches, if they can. And stay out of harm's way.

The White Sands Missile Range is a natural resource, and it's dedicated to national security. These people need this area to monitor these flights. I hope the people put away their prejudices, these small -- it's one probability there might be a small chance of an accident, but it's very slight. That's big country down there. I think the people that go down there ought to be more concerned about surviving heat prostration, heart attacks. They might welcome seeing an Army helicopter down here if they were in trouble. I was on the White Rim Trail last year. There was about thirty bikers down there and half of them hid up under rocks and the other half were trying to catch up. This can be an asset, the Army being in the area, not a liability. I think people 1

need to get behind them and develop this resource down there.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

TK-0007 MR. BIESELE: My name is Bill Biesele. I'm secretary-treasurer of the Utah Rock Art Research Association.

Shooting an unguided missile into an area filled with culture resources that cannot be replaced, even with fifteen minute response time, is not compatible with my way of thinking. I don't think that's a proper use for Southeastern Utah. You can't shoot into something that you don't know -- you are going to miss Indian Rock. The whole country is filled with culture resources. Like Ray said, you can't shoot in there and be guaranteed you are going to miss them. The federal law requires protection of archaeological resources. I don't think this plan complies with that. 1

Thank you.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you, sir.

TK-0008 MS. BIESELE: My name is Susan Biesele.

I would like to thank you gentlemen for coming to this hearing today. I know this is a difficult issue

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and it's probably hard to go through a process like this. And I commend you for putting together a good presentation, making things clear so that I have a better understanding of what your mission is there.

I'm a long-term resident of Utah, lived in Salt Lake all my life, and have spent a lot of time down in the Canyonlands area and these areas that you have identified. I have some real concerns regarding using these sites. I too am a member of Utah Rock Art Research Association, and have been a member of the Utah Archeology Association as well. And that area is full of culture sites that are very important to Utahns. Particularly if you look down around the Indian Creek areas and the other areas that have been mentioned. I think it would be very likely that there would be damage to these precious resources. 1

I would like to mention that I was really moved by Karen Shepherd's written comments, and if I could state state them as eloquently, I wish I could, because I think she hit it right on the head. I also believe that Ray Bailey's statement, past president of URARA, has pointed out some important matters I hope you will consider.

I don't know honestly how much impact these public hearings have, but I hope that you really take these issues to heart. These things are important to all

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of us here, and none of us I think are not supporting of our government and our mission and the military efforts, but I think the water sites as I understand where they wouldn't cause -- these tests would not cause culture damages look like a very good option, and I would ask you to reconsider those. 2

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you, ma'am.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Mr. Jarvis.

TK-0009 MR. JARVIS: My name is Boyer Jarvis. I live at 2357 Blaine Avenue in Salt Lake City, Utah.

I believe it is time for the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command to abandon its ill-conceived proposal to drop booster rockets anywhere in Utah or New Mexico. Perhaps to a military planner sitting at a big desk in the Pentagon and scanning a military map of Southeast Utah and Northwest New Mexico this vast area looks like one great emptiness. But to people who live there and to those of us who frequenly travel there, it is an irreplaceable treasure of scenic beauty encompassing the habitats of a wide variety of Southwestern desert wildlife, as well as many important archaeological sites from which we can learn about human life in this region in pre-historic times. 1

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The Army's present Supplement to it's Environmental Impact Statement for the White Sands missile target practice project fails to recognize that it's important to keep booster rockets from falling in its proposed new drop zones in Utah as it is to protect the Washington Monument and the White House from a possibly boisterous demonstration of people seeking to forward whatever their cause may be.

If the Army must have missiles to shoot down at White Sands, those missiles can be launched from Air Force planes without endangering valuable national treasures in either Utah or Washington, D.C.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you for your comments, sir.

MS. ESTES: Mr. Gelo.

TK-0010 MR. GELO: My name is Joseph Gelo. My testimony is addressed to Mr. David Hasley.

I am pleased to lend my support to the prospective launch program from Green River, Utah and from Fort Wingate, New Mexico to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

My wife and I are property owners in Emery, Grand and San Juan Counties, and with our children operate several small businesses in Moab, Utah. We have many

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friends and customers in the Southeast Utah area.

I was the Chief of Launch Operations for the missile contractor at Green River for the Athena program from 1963 to 1968, and the Base Manager from 1968 until '72, when I became the Manager of Launch Services for launch activities at Green River, Wake Island, and at the NASA Wallops Island Launch Facility. I have thirty years of hands-on experience in planning and conducting missile launch operations, and have an advantage when it comes time to sort out the real issues from the suppositions, the fuzzy thinking, and the scare tactics employed by those in opposition to the program.

In my opinion the potential risks and inconvenience to residents and tourists, and the possible impact to the environment and to area tourism are imagined to be much worse than past experience and reality has demonstrated. It is unfortunate that Representative Karen Shepherd is such an opponent of the program, and in my opinion has spread incorrect information and irresponsible information on the potential impacts of the launch program. Based on her vote which helped pass the recent tax legislation, and her support of the health care bill and crime bill, inclusive of all their negative aspects, I can find no reason to respect her opinion on the issue of missile 1

launches from Green River, Utah.

The situation is not improved by what I consider to be unbalanced reporting of the hearing proceedings by some of the news media, and I have taken the opportunity to communicate my concern to one of the local newspapers.

I have spent considerable time in Southeast Utah since the last hearing, and have asked many people of their opinions and concerns. Of the people I have contacted only once did I hear expressions of concern about booster impacts, and that concern was based on inadequate understanding of the flight safety aspects of the program. None of the people indicated a concern for environmental impact or disturbance due to occasional restricted acess or road closures. Of course, I was talking to local residents and business people, the people who pay the property taxes and operate the ranches and businesses and have a continuing vested interest in the area. As a matter of fact, I heard a lot of concern and forceful expressions about the actions of some of the irresponsible out-of-town visitors and users of the area. It is the case of the "Ugly American" in his or her own country.

Irresponsible trail or mountain bikers or four-wheelers will do far more damage in an afternoon to

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the pristine environment of the booster drop zone than all booster impacts for the entire launch program.

I have been to the impact sites of the Athena first-stage boosters. The disruption is minimal and the natural forces of wind and rain erosion soon erase all trace of the occurrence. The impact is a one-spot event as distinguished from the tracks of bikes and four-wheel drives which leave a trail for long distances and for years to come. The responsible bikers and four-wheelers need not be offended by this. The transgressions of the irresponsible class have too often been demonstrated.

There are four possible areas for the conduct of this testing. White Sands Missile Range and Southeast Utah will receive some economic benefit if the program is conducted here. It is reasonable that the government agencies of each of the four locations would like to have the money spent for the program at their respective locations. I cast my vote for our area to be the chosen location. I think it would be extremely helpful if some of the folks here that are testifying would take a class in statistics.

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MS. ESTES: Thank you.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you very much for your comments.

MS. ESTES: The next card I have has two names on it, Wayne and Gail Hoskisson. I'm going to go ahead and call all five people so you all get ready. Ken Reit and K. Van Dame, Rudy Lukez and John McKay. I don't know which one of you, or both of you?

MS. HOSKISSON: My name is Gail Hoskisson, and I am very concerned that you have not given consideration to the culture, environmental and recreational activities that go on in this area. Particularly the C2 area. My concerns are predominantly how are you going to get us out of those canyons? I mean if there's notification in Bluff that there's going to be a missile drop, I'm not going to hear about it until I'm probably in that canyon. I don't believe you can post notifications at trailheads, because there aren't any trailheads. We go down there and we spread out like ants. Those canyons are deep, there are a lot of overhangs. You can't find us to notify us. I don't want to be there when a missile booster comes down. And I believe from experience you can't walk a mile in any direction once you are on the Ceder Mesa or Comb Ridge area without running into an archaeological site or artifact. And I just don't think you can drop these boosters without hitting some of them. You can't repair the ruins. You know, you can restore it, but if we wanted to see restored ruins we

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would go to Mesa Verde. We want to see them the way they are.

You propose that this area is superior to the original proposition because you don't have to close highways. We are not on the highways. We are out in the canyons and on those mesas. And I don't think that's an improvement. There are a lot of us out there. Also, your staging of helicopters right outside of the area to recover the boosters, there are a lot of us just outside of those areas, and that's not going to be any fun to have you folks there with the noise and all the folks there staged and ready and waiting to go in and pick up the booster. I think it's a significant impact on the recreational opportunities in that area to have this go on, and I'm opposed to it.

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MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you, ma'am.

MR. REIT: My name is Ken Reit. I'm Issues Director for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, a ten thousand member environmental organization dedicated to the protection of Southern Utah's Canyon Country.

Given that we only have about five minutes, there's no need to mince words, so I'll just fire away.

SUWA's clients consist of the wildlife of the Slickrock, silence, the archeological resources, and the wilderness of Southern Utah's Canyon Country. Your

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proposal is to bomb and scatter missile debris on our clients. Our response to you is please evacuate permanently Canyon Country.

The EIS makes it clear that you have no idea what the impacts of the action would be, because you absolutely have an abysmal description of the affected environment. You have not adequately described the wildlife, the archaeological resources. There's been no substantive discussions on the broad diversity of wildlife. You have failed to identify impacts in eight areas close to Wilderness currently pending before Congress. 2

There's only a tiny minority of people who support this project. The tribal communities oppose it, 63 percent of the people from Southeast Utah oppose it. Three quarters of the people at last night's hearing in Monticello oppose it. There is nothing in this for Utahns, and there's nothing in it for SUWA's clientele.

Just some other side comments that came up in your earlier discussions. You might find consultation with the Anasazi a little bit difficult in this day and age.

The previous comments or the comments before the previous speaker, the individual who was the proponent of this project, discussed the irresponsible nature of some

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of the information. I find it a little irresponsible of him to talk about the positive impact of this project when your own slide showed no positive socioeconomic benefits of this proposal.

Also given BLM's intermanagement policy and such to our mandated reclamation deadlines we believe that any recovery from within designated Wilderness Study Areas would be illegal. So SUWA's Southeastern Utah office, located in Moab, will submit extensive written comments before the last of the comment period. 3

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: We look forward to the comments. Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Ms. Van Dame.

TK-0013

MS. VAN DAME: My name is Kathy Van Dame, and I speak only for myself. Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Something over two hundred years ago an experiment in democracy was started on this continent. It's wonderful to see some of its fruits in this gathering.

I believe we are approaching the birth of another idea. Violence is optional. We can resolve our differences without violence if we choose. I believe we 1

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do not need the intermissile defense. It is too costly, too hazardous, too seductive, too unnecessary. Some of you may think this is a foolish belief. I invite you to exercise your imagination. Create an imaginary world where differences are resolved without violence. It is imaginable. One of the most powerful gifts to humanity is our imagination. Theater Missile Defense was born first in human imagination. So was democracy. I choose to imagine peace. I invite you to join me.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

MS. ESTES: I'll let you pronounce your last name, too.

TK-0014

MR. LUKEZ: My name is Rudy Lukez, and I'm the Chairman of the Sierra Club in Utah. We've got approximately nine thousand members now in our state. I'm a resident here in Salt Lake City. We appreciate having the hearing here today. I would just hope that next time you cut down your introduction a little bit. I'm sure a lot of folks have to get to work tomorrow morning to pay their taxes to support these kinds of projects. 1

Anyway, I think it's really important that you realize that you are dealing with a different Southeastern Utah than you were forty-eight years ago, in

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many respects. There's a lot more people using that part of the country these days. Forty-eight years ago Southern Utah was a place that very few people really knew about. A place of very few roads, a place with hardly any spots on the map with regard to geopolitical type things and cities and villages and roads. Today we see more and more all over the country, if not coming from all over the world, to use this location. I remember the irony a couple years ago traveling to Germany and getting off an airplane in Munich and walking to the end of the jetway and seeing a big poster in German saying come to Moab. It was one of the more interesting things I had ever noticed being over in Europe.

And this is an important issue because there are a lot of people who are visiting Southeastern Utah, and even now New Mexico, than ever before. And I'm sure that 2 people who are planning their visits to Utah, maybe they are coming from Alabama or other places, are not sitting around the table one cold night thinking yeah, I can't wait until I do my vacation in Southeastern Utah. I wonder if I should call the Army first to see if it's going to interfere with my travel plans. Because I think this is becoming an important point. A lot of people go down there to spend more than one day driving around, and

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I'm certain they are not going to want to have their vacations interrupted by missile launches, no matter how well planned they are.

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You also mentioned a number of times you are going to be posting signs at trailheads. This sort of says to me that you guys probably haven't been down there too often visiting the place. Just quite frankly there aren't a whole lot of trailheads in Southern Utah. People go down there, it's very dispersed recreation. The fact is managing agencies on purpose don't put in trailheads because they don't want everybody going to one spot. Because when you do that you end up with a very high degree of impact. The National Park Service now is spending a lot of time encouraging people to go visit areas that are outside the Parks. And on top of all that it's interesting to note that this year's Utah Travel Council spent a lot of time telling people the same thing. Don't just visit our National Parks. Go to BLM areas. We are going to see more and more visitors down there. This is something which you really need to take into your planning and considerations.

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The other thing, too, is that you need to look very hard at the lands in HR 1500, which is the primary vehicle right now moving through Congress for designation of additional lands outside of even what the Wilderness

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Study Areas are that are proposed by the Bureau of Land Management. So there's 5.7 million acres of Southern Utah under consideration in HR 1500, which has been endorsed by a number of Congressmen and Congresswomen. Close to a hundred, I believe, at this point. And these are lands that you need to look at that are well beyond lands that are in the BLM documents. If you would like me to I'll provide you with a 400-page book that describes it in greater detail.

The other thing I want to mention, too, is that I happen to be in an interesting position, in that several years ago in another career I actually worked as a rocket engineer. I worked for one of those famous rocket motor companies here in Utah. Worked on a lot of solid rocket motors. And I notice it was interesting when the gentleman before was concerned about fuzzy thinking, well I noticed one thing in my lifetime, my four years of working on solid rocket motors, is that really there is no such thing as fuzzy performance or fuzzy thinking with solid rocket motors. When things go wrong they go wrong. You can't really shut those things down and go back to start and see what's going to happen. And I think this is in many ways reinforced by a lot of the words that you used. Words like likely, probable, unlikely, high degree, predictable, very rarely, attempting, don't

anticipate. These are all words we used to use, too, when we were working on rocket motor designs. And as much as we like to have very high degrees of reliability, no one could ever predict 100 percent. I saw a number of times when accidents occurred. Granted, we had lots of safety in place and lots of precautions, but the reality was that things did go wrong and things did not fall where they were supposed to fall. So we would really like to make sure that you take these into this very close consideration and look at all the possible combinations of things that can go wrong, because over the period of time you are talking about and the numbers of tests that you are looking at doing, one of those very remote possibilities is going to occur. And it certainly is not going to be unlike what happened, for example, at the Space Shuttle, whereas it has had a very reliable record, but something did go wrong. And unfortunately it had very negative consequences came out of that.

Again, thank you for this hearing, and we look forward to seeing the rest of your documentation.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you very much.

MS. ESTES: Mr. McKay.

MR. McKAY: I'm John McKay, and I'm representing only myself and my family.

We are familiar with the area. We have hiked

and camped there and we feel very passionate about the Red Rock Country in Southern Utah. And I just wanted to make one point that I think perhaps has been overlooked a little bit in the EIS, and that is that the military has already destroyed thousands of Utah acres. I'm talking particularly about the west desert area. And they have done this with total disregard for the archaeological sites, of which there are many out there, for the wildlife, and for maybe perhaps peculiar people like myself who happen to like to hike in the desert. And my plea is please don't waste anymore of this beautiful state.

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(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

Before the break I would like to bring up a few comments quickly, points of clarification.

We fully agree with your views on freedom, but unfortunately not all countries do, as we observed firsthand during Desert Storm. The Patriot missile used during Desert Storm was designed originally to be used against aircraft, not ballistic missiles. While estimates of its effectiveness against Scud missiles are subject to debate, everyone would agree that the Patriot was not a hundred percent successful. Although there's a lot of soldiers, some I personally know, that would fully

support what successes we did have in Desert Storm with the Patriot upgrade.

Also, I would like to bring up that annually White Sands Missile Range gets about approximately six hundred thousand tourists per year during and in between missile flights, to the National Monument.

Also the notification procedures as we mentioned before would occur thirty days out, fifteen, three days, seventy-two hours. Also presented in the radio, the news, and various other means. There will be plenty of notification as to the occurance of a missile flight.

Also we are more than willing to work with other agencies in avoiding critical areas. Hunting seasons, breeding seasons for cattle, deer, et cetera. We are working with these agencies now, and we look forward to working with them in the future.

Thank you.

MS. ESTES: We are going to take about a five-minute break, and we will be right back after that.

(Recess).

MS. ESTES: Okay. We are ready to call the next five people. We have David Sucec, Robert Rice, John Rice, Rosemary Holt, and Kandy Richards.

TK-0016

MR. SUCEC: My name is David Sucec. I'm the Director of BCS projects. It stands for Barrier Canyon

Styles. Rock art. We are involved in documentation and inventory of one of the two major painting styles in the pre-historic Americas, including North America, Central America, and South America. And the images that we are studying are the equivalent of the French and Spanish cave paintings that everyone knows about at Lascaux and Altamira and some of those places. These are sites that have not been mentioned so far, because essentially they are almost unknown, and obviously unknown to you guys as well. Both the site A and B, as well as C1, overlap into the areas that are local for these rock art panels. 1

Unlike cryptogamic soil or trees or antelope or even human beings, these are irreplaceable and there is no way that you can restore them if you hit upon these. Knowing how often people win the Idaho lottery at ten million-to-one odds, I can't imagine that the odds are any worse than that for these kind of impacts.

C1 overlaps into an area which not only holds Barrier Canyon Style rock art in panels, but also is a critical area for trying to understand the sequence of transition from the early archaic Indian, which go back to about fifty-five to six thousand B.C. up to about five hundred A.D., and the Anasazi and Freemont Indians and then later on the Utes and the Piutes. 2

The panels that are located in the Indian Creek

area, which C1 straddles all the way over into Heart and even over into the area of Lisbon Valley and those areas by La Sal Junction, are essentially unknown. And part of our project is to identify these areas and then to document them and then to have images and an inventory that when these places disappear from vandalism and from old age that scholars and interested public will be able to study them. 3

The area C2 happens to be one of the richest areas in the whole United States, probably on all of the new world, and really include the ancestral home of the Hopi. And I notice you didn't have the Hopi Indians down as one of the cultures that you consulted with. Not only are there ancestral homes of the Hopi there, but there are, I'm sure, sacred sites, and I'm sure they would be displeased by that.

The San Juan area and the area west of Blanding and south of Blanding is also the area where the earliest identification of the Anasazi as a culture, which dates back to at least one thousand B.C., has been identified, and the panels there are some of the most important panels from the formative and late archaic periods that you can find. Now, all of these areas that you have identified as drop zones, including A and B, are areas that are chock-full of irreplaceable rock art.

You can talk to the Hopis, if you want to, or you can talk to the mayor of Green River, but none of those people can replace these things. The chances are that you will hit one of those are maybe slim, but they are still there. And when you have the option of going over water where you can do recovery practice, the U.S. Navy could be part of that, and where you would do no damage or very little damage, then to even consider this as an option seems to me to be outside of any kind of rational thinking. 4

Let me say one other thing. When you are talking about famous sites or sites that are publicly known, like Newspaper Rock, people tend to think that that's the most important site. That is not the most important site in either one of these drops zones you are considering, or the other two. And some of these sites that are critically important aren't necessarily the ones that are the most dramatic in their impact, and certainly are not the ones that are always known. In fact, I was talking with the Major just a minute ago, and even the locals keep a lot of these things secret. But also the locals are also responsible for the damage and the vandalism and the disappearance of some of these sites. And any profile study that you see, and the National Park would be glad to give you their profile study, the major 5

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impact in terms of destruction on any rock art panel are the local people. There's also the people who are willing to trade off these sites for a few jobs.

Okay. One more minute.

Let me refer you to some publications that might help you understand what you have down there. And I won't even say that these are ones that can give you the best job. Polly Schaaffma, Indian Rock Art of the Southwest, Utah Rock Art. Sally Cole, Legacy in Stone, are both publications -- are three publications that you could look to to get an idea of the significance of these other culture events. 6

Newspaper Rock, by the way, is essentially more recent. Freemont, a little bit of Anasazi, and some Ute stuff. When I'm talking about Barrier Canyon, I'm talking stuff that's five or six times older than some of the oldest culture artifacts that we have in our country. Maybe if you would like to go back to the Utah State Historical Society they could give you some idea of their true value. If you can't get that information from them I would be glad to provide it to you.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Mr. Rice. Robert Rice?

UNIDENTIFIED: The next two speakers have left.

MS. ESTES: And John Rice left, also?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

MS. ESTES: Rosemary Holt?

TK-0017

MS. HOLT: My name is Rosemary Holt. I am a member of Women Concerned and Utahns United.

The new, revised plan for dropping spent booster rockets in Utah is a plan that still has many flaws. Many of us are here for the second time to comment on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range. We are just as frustrated today by the idea of a two thousand pound booster rocket dropping out of the sky in Utah as we were at the first comment session. So what has really changed? The military is still planning to test missiles over some of the most delicate, fragile desert ecosystem in the United States. Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park are two of the most exquisite landscapes in the nation's National Park System. What respect -- I repeat that, respect does the military have for the term National Park, National Forest, Wilderness Area, Primitive Area, scenic overlook, scenic byways? 1 2 3

I would like to comment in particular on the military's public notice in the local newspapers dated August 18, 1994. Perhaps some of you have seen this. Along with the invitation for the public to comment, a

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token map was printed to identify the new booster drop zones. It's a small map with very few identifying markers. Monticello, Blanding and Bluff were the only named areas. The flight trajectory of the missiles were missing. Also absent from this little map were the markings of Canyonlands National Park, the Manti-La Sal National Forest, the Scenic Bicentennial Highway, the Scenic Byway Number 211, the Needles District and the overlook, Hovenweep National Monument, Dead Horse Point, the Green and the Colorado Rivers, Wind Whistle Campground, Newspaper Rock, The Natural Bridges National Monument, the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation, and Navaho Indian Reservation, et cetera, are all missing from this little map. The military missile passes over or near these places, and drops its booster adjacent to these areas. The printed token map did not make that clear to the citizens of Utah.

We have special signs on our maps and on our highways here that state "Don't Waste Utah." It is a request for locals and visitors to our state to dispose of waste and trash in order to keep our state clean, uncluttered and pristine. We are asking the military to reconsider the area for the missile tests. Any of the over-water sites would be a better choice than Utah's National Park areas. Don't waste Utah for this missile 4

TK-0017

madness.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Kandy Richards.

TK-0018

MS. RICHARDS: Thank you. Gentlemen, I did not bring prepared comments with me this evening, and I will be brief and very to the point.

This is a bad idea. The area that you are proposing in Southern Utah to drop your rocket boosters is incredibly rich in culture resources, ecosystems, environmental resources, scenic resources, recreational resources, on and on and on. 1

Your Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately address the negative impacts to any of these resources. Microbiotic or cryptogamic soil, however you want to call it, will be impacted. When you enter the National Park area they give you a handout that tells you not to step on it. Because merely a human step will destroy it for many years to come. It's the glue that holds the fabric of this desert ecosystem together. That will be destroyed. There's no way around it. Unless you are planning on making your boosters drop on a trail and your helicopter is going to land on a trail, you will impact it. You will impact archaeological sites. As 2 3

other speakers have said, they are there so clustered, so rich in that area you can't help but hit one of them.

I would challenge you gentlemen to go down there and take a look at the area you are talking about. I would question whether any of the individuals who are making the decisions have ever been there and realize the resources that we are about to throw away. Please consider the alternate drop sites.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: I have four more cards. I'm going to go ahead and call these folks. Dave Richards -- five more cards. Dave Richards, Randy Long, Mary Cline, Colin Gardner and Marilee Foote.

Mr. Richards.

TK-0019

MR. RICHARDS: Thanks for making this available.

I am one of those peculiar people that like to wonder around the desert. And while I have no problem with you dropping debris on military installations, I do have a problem dropping debris on public land. And that's after all what this is all about. Right, public land? (applause) And I'm not sure you understand that what you are asking the public to do is to evacuate,

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mobilize, move around, readjust their itineraries and travel plans so that you can launch your rockets over our land. That doesn't make sense. It doesn't make sense because there are other alternatives. There are alternatives of launching it over the sea, there's alternatives of launching it by plane. This is a dumb alternative. It doesn't make sense, because it's public land.

And the comments that you have heard here today opposing the program are made by people who use the land, who have been down there, who have seen it, and who appreciate it. Those comments that you have seen in favor of your program are made by people who live hundreds of miles away, and hope to benefit economically by your program. And I would urge you to listen to the people who have been to the areas where your missile casings will land.

Thanks.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

TK-0020

MR. LONG: My name is Randy Long. I live here in Salt Lake City. Actually I'm in the Cottonwood area. The Southeast part of the valley here.

And I'm an avid hiker and camper and member of the Wasatch Mountain Club, while I'm not speaking for

them, rather I'm speaking for myself.

And I have visited Canyonlands near this area several times. And that National Park needs a buffer zone around it badly. Excuse me. I have got hay fever a little bit. Several of the other National Parks, around Yellowstone, Yosemite, also Colorado's Rocky Mountain National Park, pretty much have buffer zones around them. They have several Wilderness Areas in Grand Teton National Park, and a number of things like that. Canyonlands, although it's desert park rather than mountain park like these others are, still needs this same kind of thing. It does not need a garbage dump next to it, which to me your proposal would be.

Also your C1 proposal, whatever it's called, also goes high into the Abajo Mountains. I have hiked in the Abajo Mountains once last summer, being with the Wasatch Mountain Club, and one of the problems is those mountains hold clouds just about all the time. Well, quite often, anyway, which to me would make it rather impossible for you to find hikers or anybody else who may already be there. At that altitude you don't have many hiking trails there again, but they do have the potential for hiking. So again you need to take that into consideration as well.

Also, the State has recommended that area be

considered a bear sanctuary where no bear hunting would be allowed. This would be far worse than any bear hunting I have ever heard of. So again we need to take those things into consideration.

Also, a couple weeks ago I went with the Wasatch Mountain Club again out to Skull Valley to see the meteor shower. I asked the leader why in the world he would choose Skull Valley. He told me -- he said there's absolutely no light pollution there. He also said we could go father south, but then we would end up with light pollution from Dugway. So again, that's the thing there. We need to consider that. The campers at Dead Horse Point and all the other campgrounds in the area, no matter whether the campground itself is going to be affected or not, like to see the stars and things like that. They don't like lights in the area. And that area down there you can see for probably a hundred, maybe even a hundred fifty miles. So again this needs to be taken into consideration, also.

Again areas -- there was other things I was going to speak on I forgot about.

Also in regards to closures I talked to the Forest Service at Wasatch National Forest a couple weeks ago, and I asked them if they could ever -- if it would be possible if they could ever close the canyons because

of fire danger, and they said no. They said it would practically be impossible to do, even though they have major trailheads, good signs, everything. They said that would be rather impossible to do that. And I think it was -- earlier this year Mill Creek Canyon here in the Wasatch Mountains, the upper part was closed because of some construction the county is doing up there. But hikers walked up there anyway. I can testify of that myself, because I was one of them that went up there once. So again, closures like that just will not work.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Miss Cline.

TK-0021

MS CLINE: My name is Mary Cline.

And I just want to go on the record today as a citizen and a part owner of Utah's public land to say that I'm opposed to this project.

I want to comment on your presentation. On some of the aspects of your presentation. First of all, you talked about evacuation zones. I want you to know that I believe that that whole discussion of evacuation zones in this context is completely irrelevant. I think a lot of people voice concerns, and my concern for the booster drop zone, which -- the fact that people living around

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White Sands, New Mexico regularly leave their homes so that you can test missiles, I don't understand how that has anything to do with what we are talking about today.

Second, you talk about ample notification, which is what we are talking about today when we are considering the people that are going to be in remote areas that you are going to -- that are in the missile booster drop zone. I happen to have been backpacking in booster drop zone C2 two weekends ago, and I can tell you I was never near any trailhead at any time, nor did I see anyone. I don't know how I would have gotten notification. You tell me that you would post notification at trailheads. Like I said, I wasn't near a trailhead; but assuming that I was near a trailhead I don't know who you would have gotten to go to every kiosk that announced, say, ORV regulations or other regulations to post notices, and then take them down, or whatever you're planning to do. The BLM gentleman here says he and his agency would not take responsibility for this program. So I don't know who that really leaves.

Also, you mentioned in defense of ample notification that you would use local media such as radio, television and newspapers. I, when I'm vacationing in the back country areas of Southeastern Utah, have never brought a paper along with me or read a

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paper. I have never watched TV in the back country areas of Southeastern Utah, and I have never been able to get radio reception. When I'm driving there in my car, like I'm sure many people in this room, I listen to cassettes or CD's because I cannot get the radio. I don't know how I would receive notification of these things. So I have concerns about your polite way of saying that you would just use local news media or other media. I don't know how that would really work.

Next you talk about immediate recovery. I was wondering how much debris actually does split off. You were saying that it tends to deform. The booster deforms but it doesn't actually break up. You said it's unlikely to break up. I don't know how unlikely unlikely is. If that's 10 percent. If that's 10 percent that's one in a ten-drop year. That's one breakup booster per year. You said also that it's unlikely to cause a fire. I don't know how unlikely unlikely is again. What conditions is it unlikely. Again is that 10 percent in a dry August or a dry September, so we are talking about one fire per year? I didn't hear anything addressing that specifically.

You said there's no significant impact on hikers or back country users because of the short duration that any of these events would take place. Well, if you are a

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person like me, or maybe other people in this room who only can get down to the back country occasionally, once or twice a year, being prevented from going into the area that I had planned to go is a significant impact. Even though it's a short duration it's the only duration I have.

You talk that -- you said that I think the bottom line was that if it's impractical to retrieve a booster it would not be retrieved. I believe that under the nonimpairment standard of WSA and Wilderness Area that that is not only impractical, it's illegal.

I object to your statement that benefits result from the C1 and C2 zones because Canyonlands remain open and rafting on the Green River would not be restricted. That's not a benefit. It already exists.

I think that overall overland testing seems patently more impractical than some other test regimen like over water, despite the benefit you state as far as retrieving boosters go. It sounds to me like the program is motivated by competition among missile test ranges and facilities, and I would be curious to know what the value of the contract to the White Sands Missile Range is, and if that has anything to do with why we are considering this program.

So again, I ask, like Mr. Richards who spoke

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earlier, to take the words of the people who have been to this area of Southeastern Utah and request that you leave Southeastern Utah alone.

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you, ma'am.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Mr. Gardner.

TK-0022 MR. GARDNER: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Colin Gardner.

I worked with the range safety systems at Vandenberg for a number of years, missile launches at Eniwetok, Wake, Kwajalein, so forth. And built range safety systems, cleared the area, evacuated people and visited with the Park people myself. And I have done some of the things that you are planning on doing.

However, human error is always a problem with all kinds of missile development and transportation and launches. What was intended to be done was not always accomplished. For instance, the missile guidance system has a down-range and a cross-range component. Well, it's supposed to go in one way, but one missile got put in the other way. So instead of going down range it went the other way. So human error. Okay. That's why you have a range safety system so that you can avoid those things. But that's a nonplanned event. I don't know if you

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considered that at all. Because people have seen things, "Oh, that's supposed to go the other way -- those motors." You know. And it was planned the other way. All the procedures. But human error always comes into play.

I also submitted a number of equation plans on some alternate systems for noting where the impact is. And I don't think that you are going to be able to locate according to your plan by helicopter. There is a military procedure whereby every area is notified, and no one is allowed to be in that area. And a helicpoter can not be there. Although down at Eniwetok was a Colonel Montavo, who did hover within about three hundred feet away from impact, contrary to all range safety procedures. Of course, he was in charge of the base so he could do what he wanted to do. But that's -- you cannot do that. You know. So you have to be outside of the "notamized" area. And so these things -- I don't think the range safety people -- you have got permission from the range safety people to do that. Your plan as you submit it they will say, I'm sure, no. So I think that is an important thing and there should be multiple systems for the determination of where that impact is, because you are going to have some possibilities that you never dreamt of. Okay? Human error. And I think this is an

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TK-0022

overestimate on your part for not including it. Although you have the continuous beacon. But it's always going to be working with your back-up system. With your human error involved in installing and checking out to make sure it was supposed to be working. Okay? Automated system and check them all out and make sure. And even they don't always work. You have got a plan for the eventuality of them not working. So you have got to have multiple systems in the drop zone area.

Now, missiles are very accurate when they are planned to be there. No question about that. But when they are not planned that's the problem.

Thank you very much.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MAJOR McWHORTER: Sir, I just wanted to clarify that the helicopter will not be in the booster drop zone area. You are correct. It would not be allowed and is not planned by White Sands Missile Range safety.

MS. ESTES: Miss Foote.

TK-0023 MS. FOOTE: My name is Marilee Foote, and I speak for myself.

Twenty-five years ago this April a baby girl was born in Moab, Utah. Her eyes focusing on the beautiful diversity of Southeastern Utah. Her language developed

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hearing its wonderful stories. Her world view was formed based on these impressions. Please, I ask you now, respect and protect this area for it does not belong to us. It belongs to the plants and animals and culture that lives there daily. Please give these respect.

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MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you, ma'am.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: This is all the cards of all the people I have that have signed up. Is there anyone else who would like to make any comments? You need to please identify who you are.

TK-0024 MR. HOSKISSON: My name is Wayne Hoskisson. Actually I was stationed at Fort Sill with the Sergeant Missile Battalion in 1964, so I have been involved in some military missiles. I didn't get to wear the little badge because I was there a year too late. But when I was there we didn't successfully fire a missile. We failed a couple of times; but we did try. So I'm sure rocket science has come a long way since 1964. But I still see it as kind of a risky business. And it's an area that I use. I like to get down there, and when I'm there you are not likely to find me unless you are -- I mean if you have got a drop zone of eight by ten miles, that's eighty square miles. You are not going to find somebody in that distance in that kind of a geographical

TK-0024

area in that area. It's not flat. You can't look at the area with binoculars. You can't get in a helicopter and fly over it. There is no way you are going to be able to find people in that kind of geographic area. 1

That's all I have.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Is there anyone else? Okay. We have a gentleman in the back. If you would also state your name for us.

TK-0025 MR. SCHMIDT: My name is Jerry Schmidt. I didn't plan to speak tonight, but decided to come up the last minute. I appreciate you coming to Salt Lake for the hearing. I know it's lots of fun for you folks.

I just want to say that as far as -- I'm against the project. I don't believe you have picked the right area to do this. I believe Southeastern Utah, Southern Utah needs to be protected at any cost. 1

Also, I wanted to suggest that the idea of moving the drop zones to BLM areas rather than National Park areas actually doesn't solve anything for me. In fact, you compound the problem for me. It's like other people have stated before. I use BLM areas much more often than I go to National Parks, and you just are making a bigger problem for me. In fact, we use the areas that 2

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you have suggested for drop zones.

Also, the idea has occurred to me much as the way people have inhabited ground zero at the Nevada test site, I don't know if evacuation of all people in the areas is a prerequisite for the test, or whether -- how important that will be. But if it is I wouldn't be surprised much in the way you had people inhabiting ground zero at the Nevada test site, that you will have hundreds of volunteers going down to the Canyon Country or make it impossible to conduct such. So I just want to -- I think that might be an important point for you to take into consideration when taking into account the costs of administering the tests. And also I really am concerned, too, with some of the economic effects it would have on some of the towns down there. I know this might be a small boost to Green River in some small way, although I don't think it's nearly what was estimated in the beginning when this project was first talked about. But certainly it would impact visitation to these areas. In fact, we have seen it impact this year, just from the rumors of the hantavirus. And when you guys are going to go out and blow a test here about once a month or so it's certainly going to impact the tourist visitation down there. I think there are more impacts there than what a lot of people have looked at. 3 4

TK-0025

Thank you.

MS. ESTES: Anyone else?

TK-0026 MS. NAPUTI: My name is Vera Naputi. I represent myself and my husband, Ron Ronniger.

I'm opposed to the use of the White Sands Missile Range as the TMD Extended Test Range. My two general concerns include both the impact and multiple uses of the booster drop zone during drops, and the inadequate evaluation of negative impacts on the resources caused by falling debris. The new areas are rich in archaeological and scenic resources, which many of us find great value in visiting during our rare and precious days off for a vacation from our busy professional lives. These vacations must be scheduled far in advance, and the wild card of missile launches would make these plans unpredictable. The great value to Utah of this area would be severely impaired by the misuse of our land. 1

My second concern is the cursory review of resource impacts, and the cavalier dismissal of irreparable damages as insignificant. Cryptogamic soil will not redevelop in my lifetime, and soil would be damaged both by the one hundred drops and any recovery efforts. I was hardly reassured by the admitted potential of leaving the booster casing and leaving the 2

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best removal method up to the discretion of Army and land managers. The probability of impacting irreplaceable archaeological sites is not acceptable, and I completely oppose it.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: Is there anyone else?

MR. RICHARDS: I'll talk from here. I have a question I wrote down.

MS. ESTES: Sir, we really need you to come up here because of the court reporter. And you need to identify yourself.

MR. RICHARDS: I'm Dave Richards age TKQ-0020

I'm tying to figure out how this is going to work. I'm down backpacking, I'm in the drop zone. I haven't learned about it ahead of time. I went in a week before you folks are planning your thing. And are you going to be canvasing the area to determine who's in that drop zone?

MR. NOBLE: There would be an attempt made, yes, to try to from previous knowledge of people going in and notification to know who might be in there. And then, yes, sweep the area as best we can to determine who would be in there. TKQ-0021

MR. RICHARDS: If you sweep the area and you find me in my camp you are going to ask me to leave?

MR. NOBLE: Yes.

MR. RICHARDS: What if I say no? TKQ-0022

MR. NOBLE: That information is then relayed back into the countdown procedures and the mission is put on hold until a decision can be made as to what the risk would be for you staying in there. TKQ-0023

MR. RICHARDS: So you can't physically remove me?

MR. NOBLE: No.

MR. RICHARDS: Okay. Thank you.

MS. ESTES: Is there anyone else? We have a lot of last-minute speakers. You need to come back up here. Since we have a court reporter here it's hard for him to hear when you talk back there.

TK-0020 MR. LONG: I'm Randy Long again.

And there's a few things that I would -- I mean a few more things I would like to mention. First of all, road closures again was mentioned. State Road 224, this is the Highway to Park City from Salt Lake, the main highway, has been practically closed for the past two years because of construction they are doing. They are doing some utility work. They are also widening the road and a number of things. But nobody has minded that because there's been other road into there. You can take -- it's 40. State Road 248 entering from the east.

TK-0020

Some of these other roads down in Southeastern Utah are not that way. Now, again U.S. 89 up near Logan, the same scenario there. There's a road from the west from Tremonton and I-15. Again I-70 or State Road 211 or State Road 313 or whatever. Probably we don't need to travel those roads. Some of those roads, except for I-70. They have no way around them. So again you need to take this into consideration seriously. Also, it makes no sense to travel the old and new area like you will be doing down in Green River. That area has not been used for years. When you are considering closing other facilities. You have already closed Fort Douglas, you are seriously considering closing the Tooele Army Depot, and there's been some talk of even closing Hill Field. So again economically this would make no sense, either. 6 7

Thank you.

MAJOR McWHORTER: Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ESTES: We have lost most of our crowd. Is there anyone else. Major McWhorter?

MAJOR McWHORTER: I would like to clarify that local law enforcement would potentially be available and if necessary possibly do some removal of protestors or whatever maybe at the site. Just as a point of

clarification.

I do want to thank everybody for coming tonight. We sincerely appreciate your comments. We are working with federal, state and local agencies, and we will continue to work with them. Your comments, suggestions, recommendations, reviews of the Supplement to the EIS will be seriously considered, and that information will be communicated to the decision makers. Again, thank you for coming and thank you, Miss Estes.

MS. ESTES: We are closing the Hearing at 9:51.

Thank you.

(Whereupon this Public Hearing was concluded.)

* * *

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

State of Utah)
) ss.
County of Salt Lake)

I, Milo N. Harmon, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and Notary Public for the State of Utah, certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were reported by me at the time and place therein set forth.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action nor in anywise interested in the outcome thereof.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed my seal this 23rd day of August, 1994.

Milo N. Harmon, CSR,
Notary Public in and for the
County of Salt Lake, State of Utah

My commission expires
August 1, 1995

NOTARY PUBLIC
MILO N. HARMON
3360 West 6735 South
West Jordan, UT 84084
My Commission Expires
August 1st, 1995
STATE OF UTAH

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Exhibits

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ED-0001

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I didn't sell my house in Alby & move to my log cabin 5 mi S. of Magdalena, seeking the "simple life" only to discover I have to worry about yet another U.S. Army SNAFU. It has come to my attention that populated areas of Quemado, Datil & Pie Town were not even noted in the U.S. Gov't survey map used for this study. Excuse me, rural America is alive & well, many of us moved here to escape the intrusions & now the danger of big government. Why can't you people play your war games somewhere else, you're really not welcome here.

Your Name Colleen R Wyckoff

Address PO Box 1009 Magdalena, NM 87825
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

1

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ED-0002

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Whereas the membership of the National Contract Management Association Zia Chapter of New Mexico recognize the importance of a strong national defense and the value of realistic testing of defense systems prior to fielding of these systems, and;

Whereas the state and citizens of New Mexico have had a long standing history of support to our national defense and to such governmental agencies as Sandia National laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base, and White Sands Missile Range, and;

Whereas the potential risks of this program has been shown to be minimal, and;

Whereas overland testing is less costly to the American taxpayer and of more value to the tester because of more accurate collection of test data;

We, of the National Contract Management Association, do wholly support to the proposal to conduct testing of theater missile sin New Mexico, specifically from Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range.

1

SIGNED:

[illegible]	BDM Int.
Dwight D. Muhlberger	DYNCORP
Sandra Brady	SAIC
Paul [illegible]	Martin Marietta
[illegible]	Rockwell
Patricia M. Ward	Phillips Lab (Ret)
Wayne A. [illegible]	Phillips Laboratory (AFMC)

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ED-0002

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
[signature]	
[signature]	
[signature]	Phillips Lab
Beth Schulte	Logicon RDA
LARRY E. BOST	
[signature]	Orion International
[signature]	Norman Labs
[signature]	Logicon R&D Associates
[signature]	[signature]

ED-0003

National Radio Astronomy Observatory
P.O. Box O, 1003 Lopezville Rd., Socorro, New Mexico 87801-0387
Telephone: (505) 835-7242 Fax: (505) 835-7027

August 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Ref: DEIS for TMD Extended Test Range, Supplement to the Draft, July 1994
Letter from W. Brundage, NRAO, May 3, 1993
Letter from W. Brundage, NRAO, March 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The Supplement to the Draft for the DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range shows that the proposed booster drop zone has been moved very close to the National Radio Astronomy Observatory's (NRAO) Very Large Array (VLA). When Figure 2-10 on page 2-16 of the Supplement is overlaid on a Forest Service map as shown in Enclosure 1, the border of the Booster Drop Zone C is less than a mile from the northern-most antenna station on the north arm of the VLA antenna array. The antenna array continues south from the drop zone more-or-less in line with the proposed missile and booster trajectories that are shown in Figure 2-3 on page 2-5 of the Supplement. A major concern is the safety of the antennas and rail system adjacent to the drop zone, but those issues are to be addressed separately. This letter is to address the additional interference problems introduced by the evacuation and recovery activities in the immediate vicinity of the VLA. 1

Mr. W. Brundage of NRAO has described in previous correspondence NRAO's concern that direct and reflected emissions from the target missile planned for the Extended Range Project may cause harmful interference to radio astronomy observations. Since the target missile passes right over the VLA, emissions as low as -110 dBW (1 hundredth of a billionth of a watt) effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) in the Radio Astronomy (RA) bands between 1330 MHz and 1722.2 MHz may cause harmful interference, though the exact threshold must be determined by additional calculation and test. Harmful interference corrupts astronomical data, a significant impact on VLA observations. Other RA bands are listed in W. Brundage's correspondence with the corresponding Harmful Power Densities (HPD).

Harmful emissions from the target missile have an expected duration of a few minutes but the evacuation of the booster drop zone and the booster recovery effort may cause a significant impact on the electromagnetic environment at the VLA over a period of several days. According to the Supplement, the booster impact area must be "verified clear," which will require ground crews in the immediate vicinity of the VLA using radio communications for several days before the missile flight, during the flight, and afterwards until the booster is recovered. In addition, 2

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Under Cooperative Agreement with the National Science Foundation

booster recovery operations call for a helicopter and ground crews in the drop zone, all in need of radio communications.

The RA bands most likely to be affected by the radio communications are between 73.0 MHz and 614.0 MHz where the HPD in the RA band ranges from -210 dBW/m**2 to -200 dBW/m**2, (less than 1/10th of a billionth of a billionth of a watt). Other harmonic emissions from the radio transmitters might cause harmful interference at higher RA bands. Because the radio communications will be in close proximity to the VLA, in many cases within line-of-site at a distance of a few miles, the harmful EIRP (HEIRP) for emissions in the RA bands will be about the same estimated for the target missile, -110 dBW, though again exact thresholds must be determined. Emissions in the RA band may be generated by direct or harmonic radiation or intermodulation between direct or harmonic emissions between transmitters.

NRAO's concern extends beyond the RA bands. The VLA receivers have a tuning range wider than the RA bands to make important passive use of the adjacent bands where the interference environment permits. W. Brundage provided a table showing adjacent frequency bands and the Harmful Peak Power Densities (HPPD) for each band with earlier correspondence. Radiation in an adjacent band from the missile or the ground crews in excess of the HPPD may cause gain compression in the VLA receivers even though observations are taking place within an RA band. The result is corrupted data, again a significant impact on VLA observations. The adjacent bands for the RA bands discussed above have HPPDs from -72 dBW/m**2 to -55 dBW/m**2. Because of the close proximity of the Extended Range operations, direct, harmonic, or intermodulation emissions from the missile, helicopter, or ground crews in excess of about 10 dBW (10 watts) in an adjacent band may to exceed the HPPD for the VLA receivers.

Operated under agreement with the National Science Foundation, the VLA is a premier facility in radio astronomy, used by astronomers throughout the world to conduct a wide variety of planetary, solar, galactic, and extra-galactic observations. The passive use of the radio spectrum by the VLA is important to the advancement of science; as a result radio astronomy is a radio service recognized by International Telecommunications Union (ITU) treaties and laws of the United States. In fact, the VLA was deliberately placed at its current location to avoid electromagnetic interference.

3

NRAO therefore requests that the DEIS for the Extended Range operation be modified to include the information in this letter. NRAO further requests that emissions resulting from Extended Range operations not exceed the HPD in any of the RA bands and the HPPD in any of the adjacent bands for the VLA. Finally, NRAO requests that where potentially harmful interference may occur, that NRAO receive 30 day advance notice of frequency and times through the WSMR Office of the Area Frequency Coordinator.

The mitigation request is especially important in view of the frequency expected for target missile flights. According to Volume 1 of the DEIS, 100 flights are expected over the next 6 years, or more than 1 per month. The VLA is used 24 hours a day 7 days per week so that harmful interference occurring so often over several days duration gives further significance to the impact on VLA observations.

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Respectfully submitted,

Clinton C. Janes
Frequency Coordinator
and EMC Engineer

Encl: 1. Map showing VLA and proposed Booster Drop Zone C (addressee and cc)
2. Map showing VLA layout. (addressee and cc)

cc: W. Brundage
T. Cornwell
J. Dowling
D. Finley
M. Goss
S. Lagoyda
J. Ruff
R. Sramek
Dr. Andrew Clegg, National Science Foundation
Mr. Stan Greene, WSMR Area Frequency Coordinator

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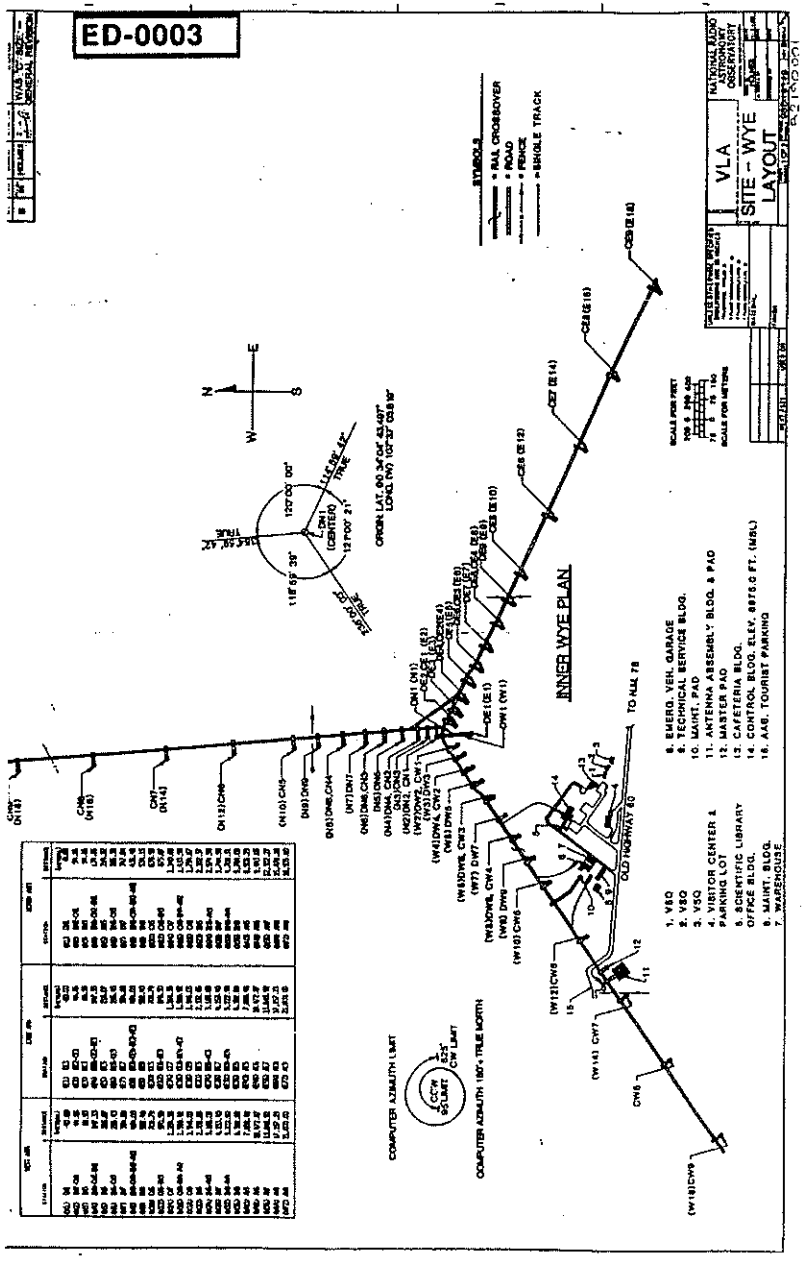

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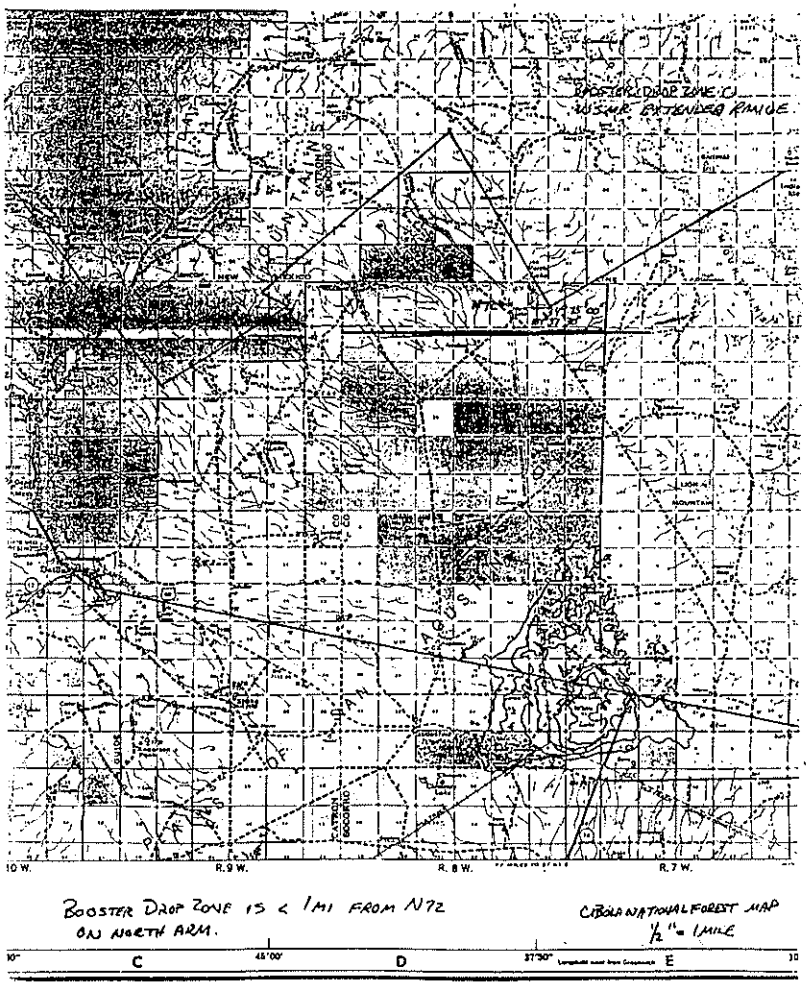

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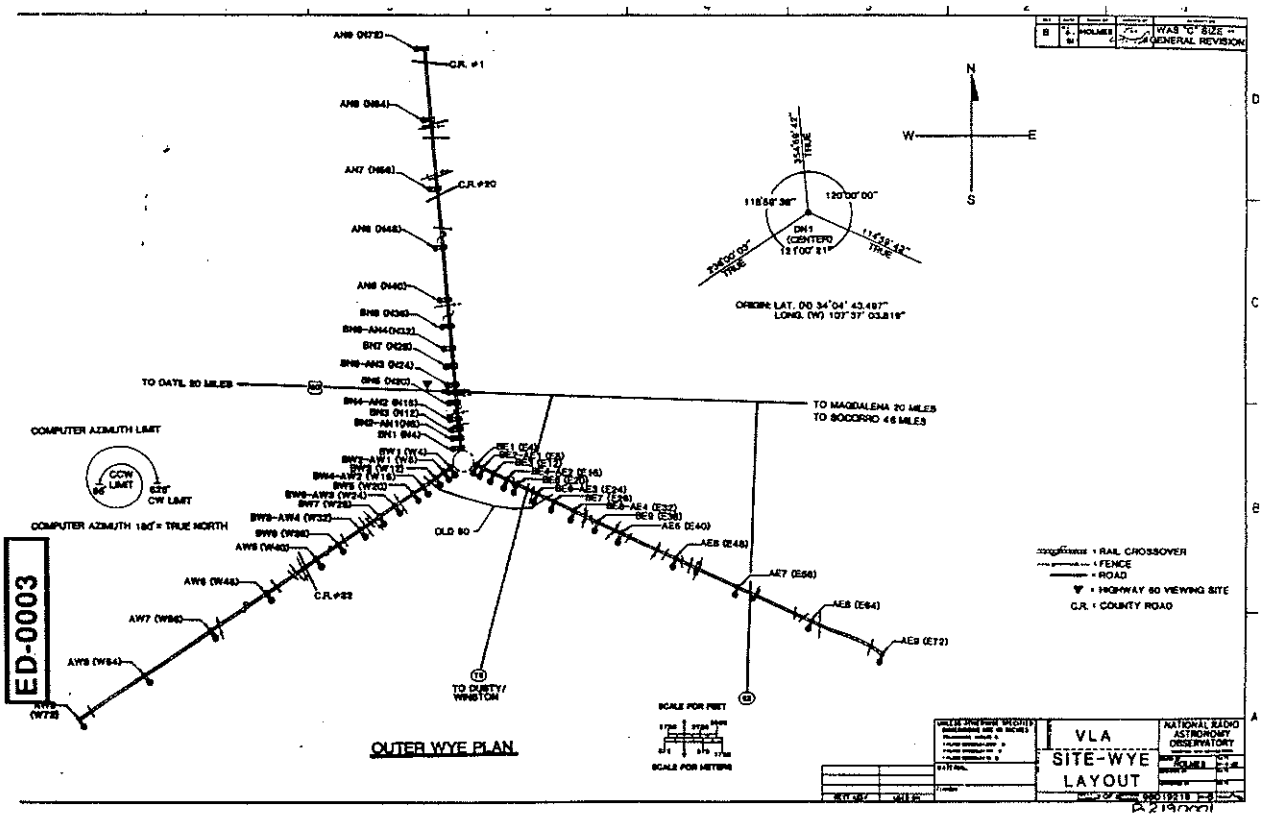

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EA-0001

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It is very simple, there are too many people to many Animals at too many possible Risk here for this to happen. I strongly feel I must speak for myself and for the Eagles that live here. I want to be sure my children and grandchildren will be able to see the Eagles and other animals that live here. I want them to be safe. I want them to have a healthy environment to live in. I want them to have clean air to breathe. I want them to have clean water to drink. I want them to have a safe place to live. I want them to have a safe place to play. I want them to have a safe place to learn. I want them to have a safe place to grow. I want them to have a safe place to live. I want them to have a safe place to play. I want them to have a safe place to learn. I want them to have a safe place to grow.

1

2

3

Your Name Lilian A Brown

Address HC-61 Box 5015 Datil NM 87821
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

EA-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Rather than launching from Ft Wingate, I would like to suggest that an area in Mexico be used as a launch to the trajectory of the target missile and booster impact zone are both over much more sparsely populated areas. A review of maps indicates that launch sites would be available in uninhabited parts of Mexico, and the flight trajectory would not endanger any populations.

1

Your Name Raymond A Madsen

Address Box 268 Grants, N.M. 87020
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Please hand this form in or mail to:
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Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

On page A-5 of Supplement to EIS under USAKA significant impacts:

→ 1. Why isn't the DOD using comparable toilets and waste sites to upgrade Kwaj treatment plants

→ 2. Also don't understand the statement about "vandalism of cultural sites" & the inability of TAD to exercise control over it. 1 2

Your Name Gary Dike

Address Rt 2 Box 406 Rimrock, N.M. 87321
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

EA-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

As presented this date 8/24/94 the Supplement adequately addresses environment impact to my satisfaction with one exception. As a native of New Mexico I am concerned that British Test Forces et al appear to be afflicted with anachronistic perceptions/views of this region in general. The anachronism causes unnecessary stress to our deep cultural roots.

We are not the enemy.

We are proud Americans. 1

Your Name Brenda M. Bridges de Chavez Martinez y Padilla

Address P.O. Box 51 Grants NM
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
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Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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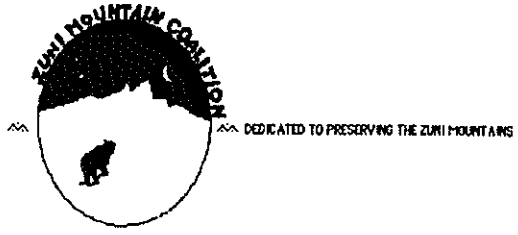

August 24, 1994

Last February, the good people of Gallup said "No!"
Last March, the good people of Ramah said "No!"
In July, the good people of the Navajo Nation said "No!"
Last night, the good people of Magdalena said "No!"
What part of "No!" don't you understand?

This additional booster drop zone is no improvement and not acceptable. The environmental process has been done piecemeal. There were no public hearings in the affected areas on the programmatic EIS. These hearings yesterday and today focus on only one portion of the project. The launches from Fort Wingate are an integral part of this new booster drop zone and it must not be forgotten that the people around Fort Wingate remain opposed. 1

Last night at the public meeting in Magdalena, all but one person opposed the tests. The topo map shows that the land is just as rugged as the Zuni Mountains and booster retrieval will be hard. 2

But you already know this. You also already know that rocket engine exhaust will be regulated by the EPA by the year 2000. You know that the exhaust destroys the ozone, particularly the boosters containing Halon. You know that these test will be close to schools. As Lt. Col. Marsha Thorton testified last night, even the best missile safety record has a 2 to 3% failure rate. 3

How would you feel, Lt. Col. ~~Hooty~~ Hoot, if I showed up at your suburban community and wanted to target practice over your

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children's heads. Even if I had credentials as long as my arm and awards that verified I was a world class sharp shooter, you would not let me do it. That 2 to 3 percent failure rate starts to look pretty grim. This is what you are doing to us. "Here," you say, "let us test weapons of war over your children's head. We're the best in the world."

This is crazy.

Our kids have to sell candy to make sure the schools have enough supplies. That is what our society has given us: old, under funded schools and new weapons. The priorities are wrong.

Utah Representative Karen Shepard successfully passed an amendment through the house that would have outlawed TMD testing where debris falls outside of an existing test range. It was killed in the Defense Authorization Act Conference Committee. As a member of that Conference Committee, Senator Bingaman did not support her amendment.

So far the entire Navajo Nation Council has passed a resolution against launches from Fort Wingate and Green River, Utah. There is at least one "takings" lawsuit being planned. A coalition of citizens groups is being formed to take this issue to court. Church Rock Indian Village Survival Camp, Dine CARE, Downwinders, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, and the Zuni Mountain Coalition are founding members of this new coalition.

See you in Court.

Thank-you,

Mary Lou Jones

Mary Lou Jones
President, ZMC
PO Box 39
San Rafael, NM 87051
1-505-285-5018

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EA-0006

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Whereas the membership of the **National Contract Management Association Zia Chapter of New Mexico** recognize the importance of a strong national defense and the value of realistic testing of defense systems prior to fielding of these systems, and;

Whereas the state and citizens of New Mexico have had a long standing history of support to our national defense and to such governmental agencies as Sandia National laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base, and White Sands Missile Range, and;

Whereas the potential risks of this program has been shown to be minimal, and;

Whereas overland testing is less costly to the American taxpayer and of more value to the tester because of more accurate collection of test data;

We, of the **National Contract Management Association**, do wholly support to the proposal to conduct testing of theater missile in New Mexico, specifically from Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range.

1

SIGNED:	
	BDM Int.
Dwight D. Muhlberger	DYNCORP
Sandra Brady	SAIC
Paul Scott	Martin Marietta
William Parker	Eichleay
Patricia V. Ford	Phillips Lab (Ret)
Wayne A. Eade	Phillips Laboratory (AFMC)

EA-0006

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
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Joe Chojnacki	Phillips Lab
Beth Schultz	Logicon RDA
LARRY E. BOST	
Clark Peery	Orion International
	Nuevo Labs
John C. Colbert	Logicon R&D Associates
Dwight A. Todd	Dyn Corp

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EA-0007

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Whereas the membership of the Professional Aerospace Contractors Association of New Mexico recognizes the importance of strong national defense and the value of realistic testing of defense systems prior to fielding of these systems, and;

Whereas the state and citizens of New Mexico have had a long standing history of support to our national defense and to such governmental agencies as Sandia National Laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base, and White Sands Missile Range, and;

Whereas the potential risks of this program have been shown to be minimal, and;

Whereas overland testing is less costly to the American taxpayer and of more value to the tester because of more accurate collection of test data;

We, of the Professional Aerospace Contractors Association of New Mexico do wholly support the proposal to conduct testing of theater missiles in New Mexico, especially from Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range.

1

	Name	Affiliation
Signed	Milton H. Stein Wood	NSA Systems
	Name	Affiliation
	Nelson Gallia	NMERI
	Name	Affiliation
	Name	WJSA
	Name	Affiliation
	Name	Ogden Environmental
	Name	Affiliation

EA-0007

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
Randall E Hoen	Honeywell
Name	Affiliation
Shelly B Lucero	Britton Const., Inc.
Name	Affiliation
David W. Mayer	Analex Corp
Name	Affiliation
Bob Francis	Guest Assoc.
Name	Affiliation
[illegible]	Johnson Engr
Name	Affiliation
Thomas Thomasson	Space Applications Corp.
Name	Affiliation
[illegible]	Space Applications Corp
Name	Affiliation
[illegible]	Hughes Aircraft Co
Name	Affiliation
Charlene Lieber	Lockheed Martin C.
Name	Affiliation
J. Michael Ryan	TRW
Name	Affiliation
[illegible]	Eagle Aerospace
Name	Affiliation

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PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR
THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
Edward K Meredith	Fluor Daniel
Richard C. Franke	General Research Corp.
Paul Chao	EAGLE AEROSPACE
Jack K. Lee	Eagle Aerospace
Thomas H Thag	Thag Mfg Inc.
Thomas J Ormsen	Rockwell Int.
Peter Cervantes	[illegible]
Mary Ellen Herken	TRW
Roger E. Jouch	AEROJET
Joe O Randall	UNM
Richard H Rutland	NICHOLS RESEARCH

EA-0007

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR
THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
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Michael A Bartlett	NICHOLS RESEARCH
Lavin L Jones	Space Industries INC.
Bob Forziel	Hall Aerospace
Tom Pat	Science Applications Corp
J C Clark	Logicon RDA
Susan Thorpe	[illegible]
Bob Holbrook	Northern Corp.
[illegible]	Ball Aerospace
Harold B. Hunt	BDM
[illegible]	P&W-Space Group

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EA-0007

PROCLAMATION OF SUPPORT FOR THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING

Name	Affiliation
Raymond C Saunders	Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.
	SAIC
	AeroTherm
Joseph G. Muehlbauer	DYNCORP
	DynCorp
	DynCorp.
	DynCorp
	DYNCORP
	DynCorp

Name *Affiliation*

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ek.1

EK-0001

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE KAREN SHEPHERD
ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE

AUGUST 24, 1994

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak here again concerning the Army's proposal to test the Theater Missile Defense system from Green River, Utah. Since I last testified at one of these hearings, the Army has put a great deal of effort into solving the objections raised by many Utahns at meetings in Salt Lake and across our state. I believe it was a good faith effort. Unfortunately, the plan is still riddled with problems, and in the end, does not adequately resolve our concerns.

Let me begin by emphasizing that I support the Theater Missile Defense program. But let me also say that the Army does not need to drop missiles here for this program to continue. According to the Environmental Impact Statement, there are two other sites -- both over water -- which could host these launches without any serious adverse impact. That cannot be said about the Utah sites. 1

The revised EIS simply exchanges one set of human and environmental problems for another. The new booster drop zones contain two pristine Wilderness Study Areas, irreplaceable archaeological treasures including Newspaper Rock, as well as a section of National Forest. They will still block access to the Needles Overlook and Wind Whistle Campground. And of perhaps greatest concern, the new drop zones mean that missiles would now fly directly over Canyonlands National Park. If anything were to go wrong, burning debris would rain down on this national treasure. 2

This is a real threat that needs to be taken very seriously. As you know, the West has been fighting fearsome wildfires all summer, and this proposal would introduce a new fire danger in an area that certainly doesn't need one. I have obtained pictures of 3

EK-0001

the results of a test at White Sands -- which with your permission I would like to introduce as part of the hearing record -- clearly showing swaths of blackened brush and mangled debris where a missile landed. Keeping in mind that Monticello is less than five miles away from the edge of the northern drop zone, this threat gives me great cause for worry. 4

The new supplement raises a number of other concerns, as well. First, the Army now claims that it can drop these rockets in a "booster impact area," which is much smaller than the actual drop zone, and that only this area would have to be evacuated. I'm not an expert on missile ballistics, but I do know that whenever you shrink your margin of error, the changes of a serious accident increase. The Army also claims that it no longer needs to shut down I-70 or close off the Green River. However, they neglected to include a new map of the area around Green River that will be evacuated. I am concerned that in their efforts to solve the problems associated with the original launch plan, the Army has unintentionally increased the risk to the public. 5 6

Again, I very much appreciate the Army's efforts to resolve Utahns' concerns about this missile plan, but in the end, it's clear this is not the place. We gain nothing if we destroy our beautiful state in the name of protecting it. Simply shifting the impact south is not a solution Utahns can accept.

Thank you.

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24 August 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
CCSD-EN-V, P O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am pleased to lend my support to the prospective launch program from Green River, UT, and from Ft. Wingate, NM to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. 1

My wife and I are property owners in Emery, Grand and San Juan counties and, with our children, operate several small businesses in Moab, Utah. We have many friends and customers in the Southeast Utah area.

I was the Chief of Launch Operations for the missile contractor at Green River on the Athena program from 1963 to 1968, and the Base Manager from 1968 until 1972, when I became the Manager of Launch Services for launch activities at Green River, Wake Island and at the NASA Wallops Island Launch Facility. I have 30 years of hands-on experience in planning and conducting missile launch operations, and have an advantage when it comes time to sort out the real issues from the suppositions, the fuzzy thinking, and the scare tactics employed by those in opposition to the program.

In my opinion, the potential risks, inconvenience to residents and tourists, and the possible impact to the environment and to area tourism are imagined to be much worse than past experience and reality has demonstrated. It is unfortunate that Utah representative Karen Shepherd is such an opponent of the program and, in my opinion, has spread incorrect information and irresponsible information on the potential impact of the launch program. Based upon her vote which helped pass the recent tax legislation, and her support of the health care bill and the crime bill, inclusive of all their negative aspects, I can find no reason to respect her opinion on the issue of missile launches from Green River, Utah.

The situation is not improved by what I consider to be unbalanced reporting of the hearing proceedings by some of the the news media, and I have taken the opportunity to communicate my concern to one of the local newspapers. I have spent considerable time in Southeast Utah since the last hearing, and have asked many people of their opinions and concerns. Of the people that I have contacted, only once did I hear expression of concern about booster impacts, and that concern was based on and inadequate understanding of the flight safety aspects of the program. None of the people indicated a concern for environmental impact or disturbance due to occasional restricted access or road closures. Of course, I was talking to local residents and business people, the people who pay the

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EK-0002

property taxes and operate the ranches and businesses and have a continuing vested interest in the area. As a matter of fact, I heard a lot of concern and forceful expression about the actions of some of the irresponsible out-of-town visitors to and users of the area. It is a case of the 'Ugly American' in his/her own country. Irresponsible trail or mountain bikers or four-wheelers will do far more damage in an afternoon to the pristine environment in the booster drop zone than all of the booster impacts for the entire launch program. I have been to the impact sites of Athena first stage boosters. The disruption is minimal and the natural forces of wind and rain soon erase any trace of the occurence. The impact is a one spot event as distinguished from the tracks of bikes and four-wheel drives which leave a trail for long distances and for years to come. The responsible bikers and four-wheelers need not be offended by this. The transgressions of the irresponsible class have been too often demonstrated.

There are four possible areas for the conduct of this testing. White Sands Missile Range and Southeast Utah will receive some economic benefit if the program is conducted here. It is reasonable that the government agencies at each of the four locations would like to have the money spent for the program at their respective locations. I cast my vote for our area to be the chosen location.

Yours Truly,

Joseph W Gelo

Joseph W. Gelo
9302 So. Tortellini Dr.
Sandy, Utah 84093
801/576-0782

EK-0003

THEATER MISSILE DENFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
Public comments August 24, 1994

The "new" revised plans for dropping spent booster rockets in Utah is a plan that still has many flaws. Many of us are here for the second time to comment on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range. We are just as frustrated today, by the idea of 3,000 lb booster rockets dropping out of the sky in Utah, as we were at the first comment session. So what has really changed? 1

The military is still planning to test missiles over the some of the most delicate, fragile desert eco-system in the United States. Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park are two of the most exquisite landscapes in the nation's national park system. What respect does the military have for the terms national park, national forest, wilderness area, primitive area, scenic lookouts, scenic byways? 2

I would like to comment in particular on the military's public notice in the local newspapers dated August 18, 1994. Along with the invitation for the public to comment, a token map was printed to identify the "new" booster drop zones. It was a small map with very few identifying markers, Monticello, Blanding and Bluff were the only named areas. The flight trajectories of the missiles were missing. Also absent from this map were the markings of Canyonlands National Park, the Manti-La Sal National Forest, the scenic Bicentennial Highway, the Scenic Byway #211, the Needles District and Overlook, Hovenweep National Monument, Dead Horse Point, the Green and the Colorado Rivers, Wind Whistle Campground, Newspaper Rock, the Natural Bridges National Monument, the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation and the Navajo Indian Reservation, etc. The military missile passes over or near these places and drops its booster adjacent to these areas. The printed token map did not make that clear to the citizens of Utah. 3

We have special signs on our maps and on our highways here that state, "Don't Waste Utah." It is a request for locals and visitors to our state to dispose of waste and trash in order to keep our state clean, uncluttered and pristine. We are asking the military to reconsider the area for the missile tests. Any of the over water sites would be a better choice than Utah's national park areas. " Don't Waste Utah" for this missile madness. 4

Rosemary A. Holt
Women Concerned/Utahns United
1589 Devonshire Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

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EK-0004

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. 9/24/94

I am opposed to the use of the White Sands Missile Range as the TMD Extended Test Range. My two general concerns include both the impact on multiple uses of the booster drop zones during drops and the inadequate evaluation of negative impacts on the resources caused by falling debris. The new areas are rich in archaeological & scenic resources which many of us find great value in visiting during our rare & precious days of vacation from our busy professional lives. These vacations must be scheduled far in advance and the wildcard of missile launches would make these plans more dictable. The great value to Utah of this area would be severely impaired by this misuse of our lands. 1

My second concern is the cursory review of resource impacts & the cavalier dismissal of irreparable damage as insignificant. Cryptogamic soil will not redevelop in my lifetime & soil will be damaged by the 100 drops and any recovery effort. I was hardly reassured by the admitted potential of leaving the booster casing & leaving the best removal method up to the discretion of the Army & land managers. The probability of impacting irreplaceable archeological sites is not acceptable. 2

Your Name Nina Naguth

Address 1060 4th Ave SLC, UT 84103-4122
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

EK-0005

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I applaud the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposed for White Sands Missile Range. The draft EIS is flawed incomplete, and insensitive to Archeologic, ecosystems, pristine beauty and recreational interests. These are not "special interests" because the wide range of Utahns and tourists are in this group. To object to the characterization of the impacts as not significant. Cryptogamic soil, cultural & archeological resources have a probability of damage that is significant. The document is not informative, too many factors have been ignored and the conclusions appear to be predestined. Please reconsider your flawed judgements so that any alternative flo ground launch to WSMR can be seen to be defensible. 1 2 3 4

Your Name Ronald P. Kaunikar

Address 1010 4th Ave, Salt Lake City, UT 84103-4122
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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Written Comments

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S001

MS-0001

August 23, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
% CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Mr. Hasley:

We are vehemently opposed to any sort of weapons testing on or over public lands. It is immaterial whether the land is designated wilderness, proposed wilderness, or simply public lands. The government has been too lenient in granting access to these areas by organizations who have no regard to the perpetuation of the natural state of the land, but care only about their particular agenda. Lumber, mining, and military interests are so completely absorbed in the attainment of their goals that they refuse to consider any impact on the land and its inhabitants. In fact, they intentionally under-state the environmental impacts and emphasize the proposed benefits to the area's citizens. 1

If you must test weaponry, confine your testing to those vast areas already allocated for that purpose.

Sincerely

George Rogan
Gloria Rogan

George Rogan
Gloria Rogan
2057 Moonglow Pl.
St. George, UT 84770

S002

MS-0002

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Dear Sir: I feel strongly that there is no place in southern Utah (or northern New Mexico) that deserves to be used as a ~~drop zone for missile boosters. As was clearly expressed at~~ our hearing in Salt Lake City, damage to our delicate environment (microbiotic soil) and to our cultural artefacts (rock art) ~~is a virtual certainty over the extended test period.~~ The majority of us at the hearing felt that there were good alternatives to this proposal; namely, moving the test sites ~~to areas over water in the Pacific and/or launching the missiles~~ from airplanes instead of the ground. The objections to these alternatives did not seem compelling: recovery of booster debris ~~may be more difficult but not impossible in the ocean, and an~~ air launch should be technically feasible and not that over budget. Please consider these viable alternatives to allowing ~~booster damage to our treasured landscape and archeology.~~ I am also concerned about our neighbors in southeast Utah who live near the drop zones: Blanding is only 7 miles and ~~Monticello 5 miles away from the proposed drop zones.~~ Even with all your assurances and a 'perfect' safety record so far, I am worried about a personal disaster (and lawsuits) that may ~~result from your first accident (remember the Challenger).~~ All these dangers could be avoided by moving the launch site out into the open Pacific. In my own small way I have enjoyed ~~the wonders of Canyonlands in canoeing down the Green River~~ and hiking and biking to the Confluence with the Colorado River in the Needles District. I have stood in awe gazing at the ~~petroglyphs of ancient Fremont Indians on the walls of 9 mile~~ Canyon and at Newspaper Rock in Canyonlands. My love for these (over

1
2
3

Your Name Thomas J. Sernka
Address City / State / Zip Code
Sincerely, Thomas J. Sernka, 2939 E. Delsa Drive, Salt Lake City Utah 84124

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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MS-0002

areas is anguished by the prospect of missiles and helicopters overhead and evacuations for a ton of metal booster falling from above.
Please do not destroy our way of life here in your tests to defend us against the remote possibility of foreign attack.
Thank you.

4

MS-0003

5-16-94

S003

Mr Halsey - U.S. Army - Strategic Defense Command

Re: Missle launch from Green River to N.M.

Please be aware the people of Utah WILL NOT TOLERATE your proposed missle launch from Green River. We love our canyons FAR too much to allow your 100 lb. Boosters dropping havoc on them.

1

Our Washington Representatives will fight this to the finish - as will the people of Utah. We also care too much for our Native American Navajos to have them endure the displacements this would cause.

2

I respectfully suggest you find a new site - or better yet, forget it all.

Sincerely
Jean Roberts
1427 Roberta St.
Salt Lake, Ut. 84115

c.c. Karen Shepherd - U.S. Congress, Wash, DC

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MS-0004

S004

August 20, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

The purpose of this letter is to submit my comments concerning the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range. As I understand it, this is a second proposal by the Army to test missile flight paths by launching them from near Green River, Utah, and having them drop booster sections in so-called "minimum-environmentally effected" drop zones farther south in "seemingly" unpopulated areas of southeastern Utah enroute to White Sands, New Mexico.

In my opinion, this new proposal is no better than the first, in that it still spells undesireable intrusions for both people and wildlife on at least two public-land Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) and several other citizen-proposed public-land "de facto" wild lands proposed for wilderness designation. These areas play host to not only "fawning" grounds and critical winter habitat for deer and pronghorn, (as well as habitat for numerous birds of prey and bats), but they also include some of the highest concentrations of ancient Indian archaeological sites in the American Southwest. Additionally, these areas offer outstanding "primitive recreation opportunities" for many wilderness enthusiasts who would find a sudden "order" from a "helicopter sweep" to cut short a wilderness trip and immediately evacuate, awfully annoying and terribly inconvenient. (And who is to say these launches would follow some sort of planned schedule anyway?)

At any rate, for me THERE IS NO PLACE IN SOUTHERN UTAH (or anywhere else where citizens have traditionally "tromped" for that matter), WHICH DESERVES TO BE USED AS A DUMPING GROUND FOR MISSILE DEBRIS! Whatever is gained from such activity can't possibly compensate for the ecological damage and blaring intrusiveness it will create. And what about an alternative of launching the missiles from airplanes, which I understand could eliminate the need for dropping booster rockets on public lands altogether?! Or why not use existing military bombing ranges, (i.e. the very large ranges in western Utah), that could also encompass the seemingly necessary "booster drops" and flight paths?

In short, I feel the DEIS Supplement fails to adequately address the issues of the "no-question-about-it" negative impacts on the wilderness study areas, wildlife, and archaeology of the newly proposed "booster drop zones" in southeastern Utah. And since these "drop zones" involve public land, and already the public has demonstrated substantial opposition to them through various polls and comments on the first DEIS, it is clear that

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MS-0004

these lands in their present "undisturbed" condition, carry a very "high value" for the majority of the public.

In conlusion, please consider other alternatives, and help preserve the tranquility of these lands for those who truly depend on them--and that is the wildlife. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

James W. Thompson

James W. Thompson
3801 South Viking Road
Salt Lake City, Utah
84109

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MS-0005

5005

Allen Lee Zobels
[illegible] Salt Lake City, UT 84[illegible]

David Hasley:
I wish To register my comments against the proposed drop of missile booster rockets over southern Utah and Arizona. The supplemental EIS still does nothing to address the effects on proposed wilderness areas, wildlife and archaeology. This use of public lands is not justifiable. Please, no military junk on these pristine lands. Launch missiles from airplanes and eliminate the need for boosters. Thank you. Allen Zobels

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2

MS-0006

5006

9/3/94

MR HASLEY,

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE ARMY'S PROPOSED MISSILE DROPS IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH.

THE IMPACT ON NATURAL RESOURCES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE WOULD BE DEVASTATING TO THE AREA.

NO MISSILE TESTING IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH!!

1

CARL H. C. WALDRON, MD
P.O. BOX 143
MANCOS, CO 81328

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S007

MS-0007

8/9/94

Dear Sir:

My name is Douglas McCleary, I live on the east end of town in Gallup, NM. I was employed at Ft Wingate Army Depot as a firefighter with Dept of Defense up until FWDA base closure.

I am supportive of Missile testing at FWDA. I have (as listed on my last personnel action statement) received from Tooele Army Depot, reemployment rights at Ft Wingate Army Depot til 1/22/96. 1

Question; Is it possible I could be re-hired at FWDA for this foreseeable Missile testing?

I am on the DOD stepper list with New Mexico listed, is there any future employment with DOD at White Sands (esp. Security/Fire Dept functions) proposed for FWDA? Thank you for accepting comments within these communities!

Request reply to...

Douglas McCleary
105 Coyote Canyon Dr
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 722-3309

S059

MS-0008

27 August 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CCSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I wish to register my strong opposition to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (USASSDC) proposal to drop missile booster rockets in the Butler Wash–Comb Ridge area of southeastern Utah. This area includes designated wilderness study areas (Bridger Jack and Fish Creek), in addition to several areas of proposed wilderness. The area is an extremely popular hiking and backpacking area; I have been hiking Butler Wash and Comb Ridge on a regular basis for 16 years, and many professional backcountry groups rely on access to these areas to make a living. Perhaps most importantly, the proposed drop zones are located in one of the richest archaeological areas in the country. The density of ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi) sites in southeastern Utah is extremely high; I find it difficult to believe that the military can guarantee that none of the sites will be damaged. The Historic Preservation Act explicitly protects cultural resources located on federally owned lands and provides for penalties for infringement. How can one branch of the government work at such obvious counterpurposes to another? 1 2 3

I appreciate your consideration of an alternative viewpoint. Be assured that, through similar letters to my senators and representatives in Congress and my involvement with local groups, I will continue to actively oppose this ill-conceived scheme.

Sincerely,

Mary C. Eukorn
23608 C.R. T
Dolores, CO 81323

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5056

MS-0009

E.W. KAUL
PO Box 698
WATER FLOW NM
87421

5009

8-8-94

Dear Army Missile Persons:

Thanks for the copy of the EIS Supplement. I'm sure a great deal of work and expense went into its preparation. HOWEVER,

After reading it I am still not convinced that the need for testing in "realistic theater environments" outweighs the possible hazards and inconveniences that will come with launching missiles over this area. 1

I am further concerned that the weighty format of the EIS renders most of its information opaque to readers. 2

Since it is likely, though, that such launches will occur regardless of local concerns, this letter is merely to register my feelings and let you know I remain opposed to these launches.

Respectfully E.W. Kaul

MS-0010

Mr Richard Fleming
23608 County Rd T
Dolores CO
81323

27 August 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CCSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am strongly opposed to the USASSDC proposal to drop missile booster rockets in the Butler Wash–Comb Ridge area of southeastern Utah. This area includes proposed and designated wilderness study areas, is a very popular hiking and backpacking area, and is home to hundreds—if not thousands—of prehistoric archaeological sites. It goes without saying that dropping booster rockets on some of the most pristine backcountry left in the Southwest will have an adverse effect on the natural environment; what may not be as clear to someone not familiar with the area is the impact that such a program will have on recreation and the local economies (Moab, Monticello, Blanding, Bluff). Southeastern Utah is very popular with hikers and backpackers; every year, thousands of individuals hike Comb Ridge and Butler Wash, and many professional backcountry groups make their living guiding tours through these areas. Perhaps most importantly, the proposed drop zones are located in an area that is extremely rich in prehistoric Pueblo Indian sites. The sites are expressly protected by the federal Historic Preservation Act. Given the state of military technology that prevails today, it is impossible to believe that the Army can avoid damaging or destroying sites. Such damage or destruction would constitute direct violation of the Act. 1 2 3

Thank you for considering my input on this matter. I am sending copies of this letter to my representatives in Congress.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Fleming

Richard A. Fleming
23608 C.R. T
Dolores, CO 81323

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MS-0011

S011

TWIMC 8AUG94

THANX FOR THE "DEIS-SUPPLEMENT."

"THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK" BROUGHT BACK OLD USAF MEMORIES. SERIOUSLY:

1. DEIS VOL I, PG 2-34, FIG 2-34 GAVE BIG PICTURE OF WSMR. SUPPLEMENT DOESN'T! IF SUPERIMPOSED ON SUP PG 3-72, FIG 3-6 IT WOULD HAVE BEEN USEFUL!! 1

2. IF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ARE REDUCED THROUGH NEW BOOSTER DROP ZONES (C-192 WHY IS TABLE ES-1, VOL I, S-4 & TABLE ES-1, SUP, A-4 IDENTICAL? 2

3. IF EGLIN AFB SELECTED - YOU SHOULD USE NAVY TOMAHAWKS IN LIEU OF "HSAAS" WHAT DOES HERM MEAN - NOTHIN' WORSE THAN AIRS! 3

Ron D. Cox
6521 Hiwassee
Panama City, FL 32404

USA 19

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic
Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

MS-0012

S012

J Nowicki
General Delivery
Lemitar, N.M. 87823
August 10, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic
CSSDEN-V Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala. 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

This letter is to let you know that there are serious complaints regarding your proposed use of the Datil, Magdelena, Alamo Indian reservation area as a booster drop site for the route between Ft. Wingate and White Sands Missle Range.

Many of us make a living guiding hunters in this area. This action would completely devastate the fine sport hunting in the area. Many of us make our living for the year during this fragile time. Closing roads, even once or twice during the month would be fatal for the local economy. 1

Many of the Indians in the proposed zone would be effected, possibly causing a legal suit in federal court. The Indians are being persecuted enough without the U.S. Army interfering with their rights. And they will fight it. Plus using sacred Indian grounds for a booster drop site will show up as mighty poor public relations in Washington. 2

You must not be aware that Catron County is in the forefront of a legal battle in Federal court due to federal rangeland reform. Adding this fuel to the fire will not help anyone involved. Ranchers are so enraged at the federal government already that I seriously doubt that you will recover any boosters anyway. Most of these ranches have been in the same family since the mid-1880's and I can guarantee that they will be uncooperative with any federal agency, especially the U.S. Army. You would be well advised to pay attention to the national attention that his area is getting in the press, concerning rangeland management. And why would anyone want to intensify the existing legal problem. It will be a thorn in your side no matter what approach you use. Your safest bet would be to select an alternative site for a booster drop area. 3 4

We are just trying to make your life easier and protect our way of life. If you pursue this site then you will be amazed at the obstacles about to come your way.

Sincerely,

J Nowicki

MS-0013

8/13/94

To: David Hasly
US army Space & Strategic Defense Cmd.
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala 35807-3801

Subject: Fort Wingate Booster Drop Zone (BDZ)
Ref: Socorro newspaper, "Denver Chieftain," 8/10-a/94.

Dear Mr. Hasly

The proposed BDZ would seriously impact hunting activities if the area was closed for extended periods of time during the months of Oct, Nov, & Sept. 1

Impact could be minimized if the army or cognizant test organization observed the following. 2

1. Public notification of test schedule published 30 days in advance.
2. Area closed for no more than 4 hours in any 24 hour period.
3. Daily notification, over public radio & in local area, of changes to previously announced test schedule.
4. Test schedule to include day & hours of closing.

I will be unable to attend meeting in Magdalena therefore request these comments be made part of the record.

Sincerely,
Ross B. Wright
Box 255, Lemitar, NM 87823
(505) 835-0749

MS-0014

6837 South 1520 West
West Jordan, UT 84084
September 2, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Missile launchings over San Juan County, Utah

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I read with consternation of the U. S. Army's plan to use San Juan County, Utah as a drop zone for boosters on missiles fired from Green River, Utah to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. It is wrong, and I oppose it whole-heartedly.

I don't want you to get the idea I am some religious fruitcake, with wild eyes, matted hair, and multiple wives. I am a 41-year old lawyer, who practices in Salt Lake City. I am married, have one wife, kids, a mortgage, two cars, and not enough money to make ends meet. I love my country and consider myself a patriotic American citizen. I tend to vote Democratic, but don't align myself with the ultra-liberal wing of the party. I support the occasional Republican if he or she can abandon the far right long enough to see straight--unfortunately, that pretty much disqualifies most Utah Republicans. I am Mormon by family upbringing and by choice, but in recent years I have seen my Church veer too far to the repressive right, and my involvement in Mormonism is less now than it has ever been. However, I consider myself to be religious--I believe in God and in His purposes.

I have a vested interest in what you want to do. I was born in and grew up in San Juan County. My father eked a bare living from the harsh soil and climate there until he literally worked himself to death in 1964. Thereafter, my mother rolled up her sleeves and supported our young family, serving for 16 years as San Juan County Clerk. She put all of her sons through college and two of them on missions for the Mormon Church.

I left San Juan County for good in 1976, when I married. Since then, I have been back only a few times, and then just for a few days at a time. But I consider San Juan County to be my heart's true home. I love San Juan

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County as much as I love my life, and I intend to retire there someday. To me it is Heaven on earth.

You need to know that all San Juan County natives, past and present, don't support you in what you want to do. Let me tell you why: To be blunt, you are desecrating a sacred land with your killing machines. That's not as far-fetched as it sounds. The Mormon pioneers who settled San Juan in the late 1800's found a holy land, a refuge where they could dedicate their lives to God and raise their children in peace. (Now their descendants occupy the positions of power in San Juan and betray that heritage, cavalierly stating the San Juan has "good jails that the Army can use to deal with threatened disobedience"--a total disregard of our First Amendment freedoms to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances). The Native American peoples who lived there for centuries prior to the advent of the Mormons found the same thing. San Juan is a priceless part of God's creation. 1

For the first time in my life, I think I really understand how the American Indians felt when the white settlers trampled on their sacred ground. The Army wants to do the same thing to my sacred ground. It hurts and angers me. It makes me want to fight back. 2

San Juan is wild country, untamed, unforgiving. It is a land of extremes: too little water, too much wind, too much heat in the summer, too much cold in the winter, too few people, too many resources, too big to manage; it is too beautiful and free to lend itself to easy description.

Throughout its existence, San Juan has been a land where one can find God; in the red rocks, the blue sky, the mountains. Whenever I have gone back to San Juan in the years since I left, I find that I am renewed and restored in a way that no other place can heal me. I walk on the red rocks, I feel the sand, I smell the sage and pinion, I see the deep azure of the sky, and I am home and whole again. I have found my right place in God's creation. I will never be totally whole until I am home to stay; but meanwhile, infrequent visits must suffice.

The Army wants to turn this place of healing and peace and renewal and home into a laboratory where it can hone its skills in the killing arts. YOU ARE WRONG! What the Army wants is a betrayal of everything San Juan ever meant to the people who lived there, for whom San Juan is a real or a spiritual home. You cannot come unbidden into my

home, defile the spirit of my land, and not expect me to fight back. The U.S. doesn't need more killing machines. We don't need to be more efficient in destroying humanity--we can do that many times over already. We must renounce war and proclaim peace if we are to survive as human beings, and we can't do that when the Army is practicing for war every day, and doing it in my backyard.

Please, leave my dear home out of your plans to become more efficient killers. If you must conduct your tests, find a place that has no spirit and heritage your actions would defile and betray. Better still, find a way to make peace, not war, with all your time, talents and resources. I will fight you with every means at my disposal if you persist in your current plans, because what you want to do is immoral and wrong. It defiles everything I have ever stood for, and everything I hold dear. It makes a mockery out of the sacrifices of the people, Anglo, Hispanic, Amerindian, and everyone else, who dedicated their lives to San Juan. It is wrong!! Please, just go away. 3

Thank you for reading this and considering my views.

Alan E. Barber

cc: SUWA

3312

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5060

MS-0015

THE WESTIN ST. FRANCIS
San Francisco

Sept. 2, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am a 25 year resident of Utah and am very proud of our state. I implore you to drop your proposal to drop missile booster rockets in southern Utah. There is too much margin for error, even though the drop zones would only be 10 x 8 miles in size. Even the change of venue to San Juan County is not acceptable to me or to many of the residents of that part of our state. I'm sure you know the archaeological richness of that area, not to mention the wide range of wildlife whose habitat would be changed forever. 1 2

I ask you to look at alternatives to this plan: launching missiles from airplanes would be acceptable. I am not an environmental nut who is anti-military, but I am a very concerned citizen. 3

Thank you for your consideration.

Sondra Liggett
4645 Hedgemont Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84124
801-272-2996

Union Square 335 Powell Street San Francisco CA 94102 (415) 397-7000 Cable STFRANCIS Telex 278594

5016

MS-0016

GEORGE W. KOZELISKI
ATTORNEY AT LAW

August 17, 1994

MR DAVID HASLEY
U S ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTN: CSSD EN V
P O BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL 35807-3801

Re: Public Comment

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have reviewed the Supplemental-Environmental Impact Statement dated July 1994 in reference to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range regarding launching missiles from Ft. Wingate Depot to White Sands Missile Range.

After reviewing the supplement I still believe that the test firings should take place and the booster drop zones may remain as they were before or the new ones used. 1

I believe that the launches should take place and hope that you plan to go through with the program.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

George W. Kozeliski

GWK:ly

102 WEST HILL • GALLUP, NEW MEXICO 87301 • TELEPHONE (505) 863-9339 • FACSIMILE (505) 863-9330

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MS-0017

5017

San Juan County Commission

Ty Lewis - Chairman
Mark Maryboy - Commissioner
Bill Redd - Commissioner
Rick M. Bailey - Administrative Assistant

August 22, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

RE: DEIS, Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Dear Mr. Hasley,

San Juan County, Utah has reviewed the context of the subject DEIS and is in support of the project, with some reservations, so long as it meets all public safety requirements and is properly permitted in conjunction with County, State, and Federal regulatory requirements. 1

Our major concern is that there has been very limited communication with the Native American community. We are hereby requesting a Public Hearing at Aneth Chapter or Red Mesa Chapter to hear their issues and concerns. 2

Thank you for the opportunity to review the document and comment.

Sincerely,

Ty Lewis, Chairman
County Commission

P.O. Box 9 • 117 South Main Street • Monticello, Utah 84535 • 587-3225 • FAX 587-2425

MS-0018

5018

National Radio Astronomy Observatory

P.O. Box O, 1003 Lopezville Rd., Socorro, New Mexico 87801-0387
Telephone: (505) 835-7242 Fax: (505) 835-7027

August 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Ref: DEIS for TMD Extended Test Range, Supplement to the Draft, July 1994
Letter from W. Brundage, NRAO, May 3, 1993
Letter from W. Brundage, NRAO, March 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The Supplement to the Draft for the DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range shows that the proposed booster drop zone has been moved very close to the National Radio Astronomy Observatory's (NRAO) Very Large Array (VLA). When Figure 2-10 on page 2-16 of the Supplement is overlaid on a Forest Service map as shown in Enclosure 1, the border of the Booster Drop Zone C is less than a mile from the northern-most antenna station on the north arm of the VLA antenna array. The antenna array continues south from the drop zone more-or-less in line with the proposed missile and booster trajectories that are shown in Figure 2-3 on page 2-5 of the Supplement. A major concern is the safety of the antennas and rail system adjacent to the drop zone, but those issues are to be addressed separately. This letter is to address the additional interference problems introduced by the evacuation and recovery activities in the immediate vicinity of the VLA. 1

Mr. W. Brundage of NRAO has described in previous correspondence NRAO's concern that direct and reflected emissions from the target missile planned for the Extended Range Project may cause harmful interference to radio astronomy observations. Since the target missile passes right over the VLA, emissions as low as -110 dBW (1 hundredth of a billionth of a watt) effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) in the Radio Astronomy (RA) bands between 1330 MHz and 1722.2 MHz may cause harmful interference, though the exact threshold must be determined by additional calculation and test. Harmful interference corrupts astronomical data, a significant impact on VLA observations. Other RA bands are listed in W. Brundage's correspondence with the corresponding Harmful Power Densities (HPD).

Harmful emissions from the target missile have an expected duration of a few minutes but the evacuation of the booster drop zone and the booster recovery effort may cause a significant impact on the electromagnetic environment at the VLA over a period of several days. According to the Supplement, the booster impact area must be "verified clear," which will require ground crews in the immediate vicinity of the VLA using radio communications for several days before the missile flight, during the flight, and afterwards until the booster is recovered. In addition, 2

Operated by Associated Universities, Inc.,
Under Cooperative Agreement with the National Science Foundation.

booster recovery operations call for a helicopter and ground crews in the drop zone, all in need of radio communications.

The RA bands most likely to be affected by the radio communications are between 73.0 MHz and 614.0 MHz where the HPD in the RA band ranges from -210 dBW/m**2 to -200 dBW/m**2, (less than 1/10th of a billionth of a billionth of a watt). Other harmonic emissions from the radio transmitters might cause harmful interference at higher RA bands. Because the radio communications will be in close proximity to the VLA, in many cases within line-of-site at a distance of a few miles, the harmful EIRP (HEIRP) for emissions in the RA bands will be about the same estimated for the target missile, -110 dBW, though again exact thresholds must be determined. Emissions in the RA band may be generated by direct or harmonic radiation or intermodulation between direct or harmonic emissions between transmitters.

NRAO's concern extends beyond the RA bands. The VLA receivers have a tuning range wider than the RA bands to make important passive use of the adjacent bands where the interference environment permits. W. Brundage provided a table showing adjacent frequency bands and the Harmful Peak Power Densities (HPPD) for each band with earlier correspondence. Radiation in an adjacent band from the missile or the ground crews in excess of the HPPD may cause gain compression in the VLA receivers even though observations are taking place within an RA band. The result is corrupted data, again a significant impact on VLA observations. The adjacent bands for the RA bands discussed above have HPPDs from -72 dBW/m**2 to -55 dBW/m**2. Because of the close proximity of the Extended Range operations, direct, harmonic, or intermodulation emissions from the missile, helicopter, or ground crews in excess of about 10 dBW (10 watts) in an adjacent band may to exceed the HPPD for the VLA receivers.

Operated under agreement with the National Science Foundation, the VLA is a premier facility in radio astronomy, used by astronomers throughout the world to conduct a wide variety of planetary, solar, galactic, and extra-galactic observations. The passive use of the radio spectrum by the VLA is important to the advancement of science; as a result radio astronomy is a radio service recognized by International Telecommunications Union (ITU) treaties and laws of the United States. In fact, the VLA was deliberately placed at its current location to avoid electromagnetic interference.

3

NRAO therefore requests that the DEIS for the Extended Range operation be modified to include the information in this letter. NRAO further requests that emissions resulting from Extended Range operations not exceed the HPD in any of the RA bands and the HPPD in any of the adjacent bands for the VLA. Finally, NRAO requests that where potentially harmful interference may occur, that NRAO receive 30 day advance notice of frequency and times through the WSMR Office of the Area Frequency Coordinator.

The mitigation request is especially important in view of the frequency expected for target missile flights. According to Volume 1 of the DEIS, 100 flights are expected over the next 6 years, or more than 1 per month. The VLA is used 24 hours a day 7 days per week so that harmful interference occurring so often over several days duration gives further significance to the impact on VLA observations.

MS-0018

Respectfully submitted,

Clinton C. Janes
Frequency Coordinator
and EMC Engineer

Encl: 1. Map showing VLA and proposed Booster Drop Zone C (addressee and cc)
2. Map showing VLA layout. (addressee and cc)

cc: W. Brundage
T. Cornwell
J. Dowling
D. Finley
M. Goss
S. Lagoyda
J. Ruff
R. Sramek
Dr. Andrew Clegg, National Science Foundation
Mr. Stan Greene, WSMR Area Frequency Coordinator

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Under Cooperative Agreement with the National Science Foundation.

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MS-0019

S019

TAYLOR/HERRING COMPANY

P.O. BOX 2805 • AMARILLO, TEXAS 79105 • (806) 376-6347 • FAX (806) 376-6340

August 8, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sir:

Thank you for a copy of the DEIS and opportunity to comment.

One correction. Section 4.2.8 Land Use, paragraph 4 states: "There are no known year-round residential dwelling units in the booster drop zone, and only one seasonal ranch house, the Webster Cabin ...." 1

The HH Ranch has a dwelling know as "Dog Springs Camp" located in Section 31 T2N R8W. This Camp is occupied year around by one of our Ranch employees.

Also, Section 4.2.11 Infrastructure and Transportation, second sub-section "Transportation", first paragraph identifies several public roads to be closed during testing. We do not recognize your names for any of these roads, however, one road that should be closed during testing is the County maintained road running from Hiway 60, North through our Ranch on the San Augustine Plain, North Lake Canyon, Dog Springs, and on the Martin Ranch, and eventually to the Alamo Reservation. 2

We have enclosed an old map of our Ranch that shows the Section numbers and boundary lines for your use.

We support your project, and see no reason at this time why this should not be a simple, low risk operation. 3

HH Ranch
by: Taylor/Herring Company

Douglas Saunders
Executive Vice President

MS-0020

S020

STEVEN SCHIFF
First District, New Mexico

COMMITTEES:
Science, Space, and Technology
Judiciary
Standards of Official Conduct
Government Operations
Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations
Ranking Member
Republican Research Committee
Task Force on Crime
Chairman

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3101

August 12, 1994

PLEASE REPLY TO:
☐ Washington Office
1009 Longworth Building
Washington, DC 20515-3101
(202) 225-6316

☐ District Office
625 Silver Avenue, SW
Suite 140
Silver Square
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 766-2538

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P O BOX 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I have been contacted by Jan Underwood, who has both expressed serious concern and outlined a number of questions regarding the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range which she feels must be addressed.

I enclose her letter for your reference, and for inclusion in the public comment portion of the SDEIS.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Steven Schiff

SS:m2
Enclosure: As stated

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Return to Contents

MS-0020

August 10, 1994

Representative Steve Schiff
625 Silver SW #140
Albuquerque, NM 87102

AUG 1[illegible] 1994

Jan Underwood
49 Camino El Alto NE
Albuquerque, NM 87123

Dear Mr. Schiff,

I cannot fathom the logic of allowing scud-type missile launches from Fort Wingate to White Sand Missile Range. My objections are:

1. The path goes over our state's major north-south highway (Interstate 25). Are they going to close the freeway down for each firing? 1

2. There are a couple of high voltage power lines that the missiles will fly over - whole cities could lose power for days if a mishap occurs. This would have a serious economic impact on business and an even more serious impact on people on life-support in hospitals. 2

3. This will endanger the lives of people (three different native American tribes, ranchers and recreationalists), many of whom have little voice in making decisions like this. Do their lives mean nothing? Who would want a scud missile going over their property? If you say all the effected folks will be evacuated before a launch -- good luck. With the vast, rugged terrain and forested areas that are out there, no matter how good your remote sensing is - you won't get them all out. 3

4. Public lands that make up a large part of the corridor. I enjoy visiting that area on occasion, and if access to the area is restricted because of a launch, they won't really be public lands any more, will they? It seems like the corridor will turn into a military reservation. 4

5. Scud missiles don't seem to go where they are necessarily intended. So that means to me that either the corridor is actually much wider than projected, endangering a lot more peoples' lives, or that "better" missiles will be used that don't go off course. If the "better" scuds are used, then that really isn't an accurate test of the White Sands defenses, is it? And if the test isn't accurate, then it will not be worth the associated risks and environmental damage it would cause. 5

Please take the missiles elsewhere, to a place where all the people can be cleared out with 100% confidence, and our state's infrastructure will not be jeopardized. The days of civilians paying a price for military experiments should be over.

Sincerely,

Jan Underwood

Jan Underwood

Robert Steele
141 Gambel Circle
Durango, Co. 81301

MS-0021

5061
8/29/94

Dear Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell,

I am writing to you to protest the Army's plan to use the Cedar Mesa area and the country between the Abajo Mtns. + Canyonlands Natl. Park as drop zones for spent booster rockets.

I have spent many days hiking and exploring that country. The country is beautiful. Its more crowded these days but it is an incredible area. The ruins of Cedar Mesa are a national treasure. 1
I can't imagine anyone, even the Army, considering dropping 3,000 lb. canisters on the rock formations, ruins, trees, wildlife, and visitors of that country. These lands are sacred. Please don't allow the Army to defile them. They are unique + irreplacable. You may have driven by this country but until you see it on foot, to see the petroglyphs + pictographs, to wander to the foot of a tower that was abandoned three centuries before Columbus, to stand in awe at the beauty of it you can't really know it. These canyons aren't obvious from the road you have to leave your car but they are beautiful, unique, and fragile.

Thank you

Sincerely
Robert A. Steele

Return to Contents

Robert Steele
141 Gambel Circle
Durango, Co. 81301

MS-0021

8/29/94

Dear Representative Scott McInnis,

I am writing in response to an article in the Durango Herald concerning the Army's proposal to use the Cedar Mesa and the country between the Abajo Mtns & Canyonlands Natl. Park in Utah as drop zones for spent booster rockets.

This is incredible country. Rugged, beautiful, and remote and quiet. The canyons are truly a national treasure. The sandstone walls are gorgeous. There are ancient petroglyphs and pictographs. The ruins in these canyons were abandoned two or three centuries before Columbus left Spain. Some of the best preserved ruins in the southwest are in these canyons. It may not look like much from the road or from the air even, but if you enter these canyons on foot and stand before a meticulously crafted masonry wall with the mason's fingerprints indented in the mortar, you'd be hooked.

Please don't allow the Army to drop these 3,000 lb. canisters on this beautiful country. It is an austere, remote, unique, and irreplaceable, and fragile part of country. It is also an amazing bit of our history. To even risk one of these canisters hitting a wall built at the time of the Norman Conquest is truly sacrilege.

Thank you. Sincerely, Robert A. Steele

5062

MS-0022

August 30, 1994

John Hall
2355 C.R. 204
Durango, CO 81301
303-385-5819

US Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative McInnis:

We are writing to protest the proposed rocket drop zone known as Drop Zone 2 in southeastern Utah. Our family has taken many enjoyable trips in the desert southwest and feel that more areas need to be set aside as wilderness recreation areas rather than military target zones. With the decline in the cold war and the downsizing of the military, it seems reasonable that there would not be a need for an additional drop zone let alone the one that already exists. We cannot imagine how the military will be able to locate everyone hiking or riding in these areas before a proposed drop and can forsee that they will simply close the areas permantly. We think you realize how important tourism is in the Four Corners region and the impact such a move by the Army will affect the local economy. We hope that you will consider our plea for a zone where the only thing dropping is the occassional pinon pine cone or juniper berry.

1
2
3
4

John Hall
Steffie Goodman

Return to Contents

MS-0022

August 30, 1994

John Hall
2355 C.R. 204
Durango, CO 81301
303-385-5819

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

We are writing to protest the proposed rocket drop zone known as Drop Zone 2 in southeastern Utah. Our family has taken many enjoyable trips in the desert southwest and feel that more areas need to be set aside as wilderness recreation areas rather than military target zones. With the decline in the cold war and the downsizing of the military, it seems reasonable that there would not be a need for an additional drop zone let alone the one that already exists. We cannot imagine how the military will be able to locate everyone hiking or riding in these areas before a proposed drop and can forsee that they will simply close the areas permantly. We think you realize how important tourism is in the Four Corners region and the impact such a move by the Army will affect the local economy. We hope that you will consider our plea for a zone where the only thing dropping is the occassional pinon pine cone or juniper berry.

John Hall
Steffie Goodman

MS-0023

5063

8/28/94

JUDITH A. BREY
Registered Occupational Therapist

3 Pinetree Way
Durango, Colorado 81301
Telephone (303) 247-4182

David Hasley
U. S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSS DENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807380 1

Dear David Hasley:

Please find enclosed copies of letters written to my congressmen strongly opposing the use of Comb Ridge, Butler Wash and Cedar Mesa as rocket drop zones e.g. "Drop Zone 2." These sites are all in south east Utah's beautiful desert Country Have you been there and walked the canyons? I don't believe so or this project would not be considered for this or any Canyon Country area.

Sincerely,
Judith A. Brey

Return to Contents

JUDITH A. BREY **MS-0023**
Registered Occupational Therapist

3 Pinetree Way
Durango, Colorado 81301
Telephone (303) 247-4182

8/28/94

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative McInnis:

I am writing this letter to let you know of my strong opposition to the use of Comb Ridge, Cedar Mesa and Butler Wash in SE Utah as rocket drop zones by the U.S. Army. This is a proposed plan better known as Drop Zone 2. 1

My family and I are frequent visitors to this rare and beautiful land. Please look into this and help us preserve our desert country. I'm sending a copy of this letter to:

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 358073801

Thankyou-
Sincerely,
Judith A. Brey

JUDITH A. BREY **MS-0023**
Registered Occupational Therapist

8/28/94

3 Pinetree Way
Durango, Colorado 81301
Telephone (303) 247-4182

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

I am writing this letter to let you know of my opposition to the use of Comb Ridge and Cedar Mesa and Butler Wash in SE Utah as rocket drop zones by the Army. This is a proposed plan better known as Drop Zone 2.

My family & I are frequent visitors to this rare and beautiful land. Please look into this and help us preserve our desert Country. I'm sending a copy of this letter to: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 358073801

Thankyou-
Sincerely, Judith A. Brey

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MS-0024

Dear Sir, 5024

Launching missiles and dropping boosters over Utah is unacceptable. The principle of doing this is un-American. Find another way or forget it like other projects of this nature. You guys are unbelievable! 1

A concerned citizen

MS-0025

Mr. David Hasley 5025 August 30, 19

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

There must be alternative drop zones for the Green River Launch Complex Areas C_1 and C_2 are just as important, (if not more important) as area A and B for wildlife habitat, increasing recreational use, and just one of those last few areas on our globe that have remained undeveloped and relatively undisturbed. 1

Regarding area C_1 in Grand County, please do not allow this to be a drop zone for the boosters. First, visitation to and use of the Needles district of Canyonlands, and the surrounding BLM land (in the proposed drop zone) is skyrocketing. People from all over the world are seeking the grandeur and solitude of the spectacular canyon country. 2

Jeepers and hikers constantly use Davis, Lavender, Cottonwood and Salt Creek canyons for their enjoyment. The impacts of boosters dropping would greatly subtract from the quality of remoteness that these visitors seek. The actual event of the dropping, the debris left behind, the truck traffic needed in the 3

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MS-0025

process, the noise pollution, and more, would greatly detract from the beauty and serenity of the canyons, mesas, spires etc. in areas C_1 and C_2.

Second, we as humans have already altered and/or destroyed much of the globe's wildlife habitat. More and more of the public are interested in plants and animals of the wild. Wildlife ecosystems must be preserved. The occasional dropping of boosters on the lands of pronghorn antelope, mule deer, sage grouse, goshawks and much more cannot be a part of a preservation effort. Currently, the impacts of high technology are minimal or none in areas C_1 and C_2. Please let's keep it this way for the sake of the wildlife, and for our children's sake so that they can enjoy the resources in the future. Introducing new impacts to these relatively undisturbed lands could possibly invite more development and impacts. Some day we could have nothing wild, natural and remote left. That is a disturbing thought!

Third, C_1 and C_2 are extremely rich in archeological sites. If any of these sites are disturbed in the least, we'll have lost one of our national treasures.

Last, the private land of the Dugout Ranch would certainly be under threat. The residents and employees here should absolutely not be required to evacuate their important operations.

Please do not allow the dropping of boosters anywhere in the canyon country of Utah (in A, B, C_1 or C_2).

Very Sincerely,
Sonja Pascal

Sonja Pascal
31 La Sal Rd
Moab Utah 84532

4 5 6

MS-0026

S065

August 30, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
U.S. Representitive Scott McInnis
Mr. David Hasley, CSSDENV

Dear Sirs,

1

I have recently read of the Army's plan for using the pristine areas of Comb Wash, Butler Wash and Cedar Mesa in southeastern Utah for drop zones during rocket practice. These areas are some of the most BEAUTIFUL and SPIRITUAL in the entire United States, and I do NOT want the army to drop rockets on them.

Your help in stopping this plan would be greatly appreciated.

Thank-you for your time and attention,

Bradley Jay Phipps
3047 East Fifth Ave
Durango, CO 81301

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MS-0027

S027

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

August 23, 1994
Post Office Box 758
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-5440

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Overview

Dear David:

Please accept the following comments of Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, a 10,000 member organization concerned with Utah's public lands. These comments are in addition to those we presented in correspondence dated May 2, 1993, May 11, 1993, March 2, 1994, and March 4. We have also provided comments at two public hearings in Salt Lake City, at two hearings held in Moab, at the hearing held in Monticello, and at the "citizen review" meeting in Green River.

We now submit comments on the Supplement to the Draft EIS dated July 1994, and the two new proposed drop zones identified as C-1 and C-2.

The Supplement suffers many of the same failings as the EIS, and rather than repeat those concerns we adopt them by reference to our earlier comments. We also incorporate by reference the comments submitted by the Zuni Mountain Coalition dated March 25, 1994.

It is very difficult to comment on this project because the supplement fails to provide accurate maps of the drop zones, a meaningful explanation of how the evacuation of the drop zones and recovery of debris would proceed in this rugged canyon country, an adequate description of the existing environment, or any analysis of the impacts to the existing environment. Still, from our own knowledge of these areas we conclude that the use of proposed drop zones C-1 and C-2 would result in significant impacts and this proposed action is environmentally unacceptable. 1

The supplement should reflect that local citizens are heavily opposed to this project. According to a Deseret News/KSL poll 63% of the residents of southeastern Utah are opposed to the project. Speakers opposed to the project have greatly outnumbered those in favor at the Salt Lake City, Moab and Monticello hearings. The supplement also claims consultation with Navajo Nation, P. 4-6, but in fact the Tribal Council voted unanimously against project. The supplement should reflect this opposition. 2 3

The supplement also should be corrected to reflect that there has been no 4

Metro office: 1471 South 1100 East • Salt Lake City, Utah 84105-2423 • (801)486-3161
Moab office: Box 758 • Moab Utah 84532-0758 • (801)259-5440
Washington, D.C. office: 418 C Street, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 546-2215

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MS-0027

cooperation between the Army and other groups in the creation of the C1 and C2 drop zones. The supplement now erroneously claims that the new drop zones were created through consultation with environmental groups. P. s-1. That is false.

Nor were these drop zones created through consultation with the land management agencies. At the Monticello hearing, both the USFS and BLM were highly critical of the process used to create these drop zones. 5

The supplement fails to address issues which have been raised by the public at past hearings. These include:

There is still no adequate description of the proposed action, 6

There is no real analysis of the impacts to the values of the area. 7

There is absolutely no cumulative impact analysis of the impacts of this project on wildlife, wilderness, recreation or archeology, together with the impacts of other uses of these areas including livestock grazing, recreation, scenic overflights, and commercial filming. At the Moab March 2 hearing, the Army acknowledged that it did not have time to perform a cumulative impact analysis before releasing the draft EIS. The supplement also avoids the issue. 8

There is no discussion of the likelihood of an increasing number of tests in future. 9

There is no discussion of how the army will handle incidents of civil disobedience, although citizens at both the Moab and Monticello hearings promised that civil disobedience would occur if the Army tried to drop booster rockets on southeastern Utah. 10

The supplement lacks accurate maps so that the public can know which canyons and mesas would be affected. 11

There is no explanation for how the Army intends to conduct evacuation and recovery procedures in this rugged country. 12

The new drop zones hold some of the richest concentrations of cultural sites in the American southwest. Kivas, cliff dwellings, pit houses, rock art panels, ancient roads, burial and agricultural sites would be threatened. Still, the army has not conducted any on the ground inventory of the area. Nor has the Army consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Army must know what resources are at risk before it reaches a FONSI. 13

Instead of actually considering the damage that will occur to archaeology, the public is promised future mitigation plans in order to justify a FONSI. P. 4-34. 4-6. How will the Army mitigate a direct hit to a rock art panel or kiva? 14

The two new "impact zones" include both the Bridger Jack and Fish Creek 15

Wilderness Study Areas. There is no analysis of impacts to the WSA values, nor to the political effect on future designation of these areas as wilderness if they are included within a drop zone. The supplement ignores BLM's duty to protect the wilderness values of these areas under its interim management protection guidelines. P. 4-11.

The drop zones also include five additional HR 1500 wilderness areas: Harts Point, Six Shooter Peaks, Hatch Wash, Comb Ridge, and Road Canyon (as near as we can tell from the poor maps provided in the supplement). Yet there is no discussion of the impacts on the wilderness values of these areas, including noise intrusion. There is no consideration given to BLM's obligation to protect the wilderness nature of these lands under section 302 of FLPMA. 16

Further, on the National Forest the Shay Mountain roadless area would be hit. There is no discussion of this area. 17

The information provided about wildlife is so generic as to be useless. There has been no section 7 consultation, p. 4-4, nor has the military conducted full on the ground studies of area wildlife. According to the supplement the army does not know what wildlife and plant species are in these drop zones. There is no way the environmental impacts of the project can be analyzed without this information. 18

How can the army justify its claim that threatened and endangered species will be "avoided?" p. 4-34. 19

The supplement does not calculate how much helicopter use would be required to evacuate these areas, especially if civil disobedience occurs. Nor is the amount of time which would be required for searching for debris discussed. We are told it would take 10 minutes or less to recover debris. P. 4-13. This claim is ridiculous. It a booster rocket smashes into the rock on Comb Ridge and splatters into Comb Wash on one side and Butler Wash on the other, it will take far more than 10 minutes to clear the many deep side canyons. 20

The document does not explain how the decibel level of 93 or less was chosen as an acceptable level of noise for this area. These are silent wilderness areas. Introducing the sound of a lawn mower at 3 feet is not acceptable. It is predicted that the helicopter noise would be limited to 73-86 decibels. p. 4-5. That is the sound of a garbage disposal or a food blender at three feet. How can the Army claim this level of noise is acceptable within these canyons? 21

The Park Service prohibits use of any device making 60 decibels of noise at 50 feet in the nearby Canyonlands National Park. 36 CFR 2.12. The Army should adopt this level, or alternatively explain why it has chosen another level.

Further, the supplement fails to acknowledge that many of the canyons in the C1 and C2 drop zones are slickrock canyons with little vegetation to absorb noise. Operating helicopters in these canyons will have an even

greater effect than if in a forested area, for example.

The supplement erroneously claims that recreational use in the C-2 drop zone is minimal. P. 4-17. Actually, the C2 drop zone includes areas where recreation use has put on a permit system in order to control excessive recreational use. The C-1 drop zone appears to include the Indian creek and Hatch Point special recreation management areas, as well as BLM and USFS campgrounds. 22

The supplement fails to describe the adverse economic impacts on tourism from closing roads and the publicity that this area will be periodically closed for bombings. 23

The impact zone sizes appear uncertain. At page p. 2-6 the impact zone is said to be 13 miles by 9.9 miles. At page S-2, the impact zone is described as 8.1 miles by 9.9. 24

At p. 4-11, the supplement declares that Highway 211 will not be closed, yet the road is still included within the C1 drop zone. At the Monticello hearing, army officials said Highway 211 would "probably not" be closed. This issue must be discussed in greater detail, and the public must be given a certain answer about the closing of this highway. 25

What definition of "road" is being used? Does the army mean mechanically constructed and maintained roads? Or does the army intend to utilize two lane tracks which run across mesas, which have been created merely by use and which have never been surveyed for archeological sites? If so, clearances must first be prepared. 26

Which dirt roads both inside and outside the drop zones would be closed? 27

Where would road blockades be located?

Which areas would be closed in advance to hikers and hunters to avoid having civilians walk into the area during a firing? How long would these areas be closed? 28

The EIS states ground based sensors may be positioned to cover anticipated impact areas to assist in locating boosters. Where would the sensors be located, and what would be the environmental consequences of this action? 29

Would there be seasonal limits placed on the firings? Is so, what are those limits? 30

Would there be any limits to the times of day the firings could occur?

Would there be any limit to the size of helicopter which would be used, and to the decibel level of helicopters used? How many helicopters would be used? 31

How would fires be controlled, if a booster starts a fire at a remote 32

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location?

Are there any absolute limits to the amount of time launch areas and drop zones would be closed for flights, including roads? 33

Are there any limits to the amount of vehicle use which would be allowed off of mechanically constructed and maintained roads for retrieval of booster rockets?

Conclusion

There is no place in southern Utah which deserves to be used as a dumping ground for missile debris. Further, we support our friends in New Mexico who are also fighting drop zones. There should be no bombing of public or tribal lands, period. 34

Thank you for your attention to our comments.

Sincerely,

Scott Groene
Staff Attorney

MS-0028

5028

AUGUST 24, 1994

MR DAVID HASLEY
US ARMY SPACE & STRATEGIC DEF COM
CSSD-EN-V
PO BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL 35807-3801

MR HASLEY:

I AM RESPONDING TO YOUR INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE NEW POTENTIAL BOOSTER DROP ZONE TO THE NW OF MAGDALENA, NM.

I AM VERY FAMILIAR WITH THIS AREA AS MANY AFTERNOONS HAVE BEEN SPENT HIKING IN THIS REMOTE AND FRAGILE WILDERNESS.

WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED OR GAINED FROM FIRING ROCKETS FROM FORT WINGATE TO WHITE SANDS MISSLE RANGE?

THERE ARE HABITATIONS AND HUMAN LIFE EVEN IN THIS SPARSELY POPULATED AREA; AND, OF COURSE, THERE IS MAGDALENA. 1

EVEN IN THE MOST MINUTELY CALCULATED PHYSICS SPECTRUM THERE IS ALWAYS THE ELEMENT OF HUMAN ERROR. 2

AS A BUSINESS AND HOME OWNER I WHOLE-HEARTEDLY OBJECT TO THIS FRUITLESS EXERCISE.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

Roger Kelly

ROGER KELLY
PO DRAWER 66
MAGDALENA NM 87825

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S029

MS-0029

AUG. 24,1994
BARBARA HOWELL
918 S. 725 W.
OREM, UTAH 84058

MR. DAVID HASLEY
U.S. ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE
CSSD-EN-V P.O.BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL. 35807

DEAR MR. HASLEY,

PLEASE, DO NOT DUMP THE BOOSTERS IN UTAH. MANY PEOPLE THINK, THAT THIS IS A GREAT DUMPING GROUND, BECAUSE OUR POPULATION IS SMALL. IF IT ISN'T TOXIC WASTE,IT'S TESTING BOMBS, OR THEIR GARBAGE, OR SOMETHING ELSE. WE ARE SO TIRED OF BEING THE NATION'S DUMPING GROUND, JUST BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT OWNS A LOT OF THE LAND HERE. WE HAVE TESTING GROUNDS FOR THE AIR FORCE, ALL OVER. WE ARE HANDLING, WHAT WE HAVE, BUT WE DON'T WANT ANY MORE. PLEASE, DON'T DO IT FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. ONE OF OUR MAIN BUSINESSES, IN THE STATE OF UTAH IS TOURISTS. WE HAVE SCENIC BEAUTY THAT ALL THE WORLD WANTS TO SEE, EVEN IN FUTURE GENERATIONS. WE MUST PROTECT THAT. WE ARE AFRAID THAT YOU WILL RESTRICT THAT AREA AGAINST TOURISTS. YOU MAY SAY, THAT THERE ARE FEW ROADS THERE, BUT THERE WILL BE ROADS IN THE FUTURE. WE WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO GO THERE, AND STILL SEE SOMETHING WHEN WE GET THERE, BESIDES OLD BOOSTERS, AND DAMAGED LAND. 1 2

2. THE ENVIRONMENT HERE IS VERY FRAGILE. IT MAY NOT LOOK LIKE MUCH TO THE ARMY , BUT REALLY THERE ARE LIVING THINGS GROWING HERE. I AM NOT AGAINST PROGRESS OR MULTIPLE USE, BUT DROPPING BOOSTERS IS JUST DESTRUCTIVE. ONCE DAMAGE IS DONE IN THIS AREA, IT MAY NEVER RECOVER. UNLIKE THE EAST, IT DOESN'T RAIN MUCH, THINGS DON'T GROW EASILY. PEOPLE IN THE EAST DON'T UNDERSTAND THE ENVIRONMENT HERE, UNLESS THEY HAVE LIVED HERE FOR A LONG, LONG TIME. 3

3. THERE ARE LAWS IN UTAH THAT PROTECT OLD INDIAN CAMPING PLACES AND ARTIFACTS. PEOPLE HERE CAN'T EVEN PICK UP AN ARROWHEAD, OLD CORN COBS, OR A PIECE OF POTTERY. AND YOU WANT TO DROP BOOSTERS ON THEM? PEOPLE HAVE JOBS HERE, AS ARCHAEOLOGISTS, AND MUSEUM CURATORS,SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND RELATED WORK. YOU WILL RESTRICT ENTRY INTO THOSE AREAS, AND DESTROY WHAT IS THERE. WE ALSO HAVE DINOSAURS BURIED NEAR THE AREAS YOU PROPOSE, WHOSE KNOWS WHAT YOU WILL DAMAGE? 4 5

MS-0029

4. WHAT IF YOU MISS THE MARK, AND IT FALLS OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES YOU HAVE SET. WHAT DO YOU SAY,"OPPS, SORRY WE JUST DAMAGED AN OLD INDIAN BURIAL GROUND." OR "OPPS, SORRY WE JUST KILLED A FEW PEOPLE IN BLUFF." 6

THAT'S WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAID, WHEN THEY KILLED THE SHEEP IN THE DESERT NEAR DUGWAY, AND OTHER PLACES, AND PUT THOSE MEN OUT OF BUSINESS. THIS JUST DIDN'T HAPPEN ONCE.

THAT'S WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAID, WHEN THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED UP WIND OF THE TESTING SIGHTS, AND THEY DIED OF CANCER.

THAT'S WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAID, WHEN THEY DESTROYED THE BEE FARMER'S BEES, AND PUT HIM OUT OF BUSINESS, NEAR HILL AIR FORCE BASE. HOW COULD THESE FARMERS POSSIBLY PAY FOR ATTORNEYS TO GO TO COURT TO PROVE, WHAT WE ALL KNEW WAS TRUE.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS LIED SO MANY TIMES TO THE PEOPLE IN UTAH, BECAUSE WE WERE GOOD TO TRY TO HELP THE GOVERNMENT. NOW WE CAN NEVER TRUST WHAT THEY SAY.

JUST BECAUSE WE CAN'T SPEND ALL OUR TIME, AND MONEY FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST WHAT THEY DUMP ON US, DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE AREN'T RIGHT. WE HAVE TO SPEND ALL OUR TIME EARNING MONEY FOR TAXES. YOU HAVE LOTS OF POWER TO DO WHAT YOU WANT. WE ARE ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE, BUT WE HAVE TO LIVE FOREVER WITH WHAT YOU DROP ON US, AND OUR CHILDREN, AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. ALL WE CAN DO IS PLEAD WITH YOU,

"DON'T DROP ANYTHING ON UTAH" .

PLEASE,

BARBARA HOWELL.

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MS-0030

5030

Ann E. Phillips
211 Hawthorn
Boulder, Colorado 80304
August 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I was very disturbed to read the manual, Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range and to learn about the area that is targeted for missile testing.

As an archaeologist focusing on rock art of the southwest, I am very aware that the area you have targeted is a major study area for Anasazi, Fremont, and Barrier Canyon rock art panels and dwellings. The images in relation to the dwellings in that area are unique, and any movement or shattering of the rocks surfaces irreparably changes the alignment of the rock art images as well as the images themselves.

The fact that there are no dwellings in the area that deserve to be registered as a National Historic Site does not give license to disturbing the hundreds of cultural sites in the area. 1

Since the missiles must be tested, please test them over the ocean and allow the !area targeted for these tests to remain as undisturbed as possible.

Thank you.

Ann E. Phillips

MS-0031

5031

Aug.22,1994
Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN : CSSD-EN-V
P.O.Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

As I am unable to attend the public hearing for the DEIS to the supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test range in Monticello, I am writing to express my opposition to any missile being fired over any space in southern Utah.

I have lived in southern Utah for 13 years. I moved here to have close access to the wild and pristine lands which are found EVERYWHERE. I frequent many of the areas which are now proposed in this supplement to the DEIS: Hatch Wash, Harts point, Bridger Jack Mesa and both of the Six shooter peak areas are areas which I truly love. Recently I have spent many days in the Comb ridge area. Road canyon and Fish Creek are areas which have sustained me in very turbulent times. I have been blessed by these areas and have learned the true nature of solace, beauty and compassion from them. In return for this in my life, I feel an unyielding force which drives me to their protection.

These landscapes are precious, sacred areas which guide us to an understanding of the value of life. Dropping booster rockets on these areas devalues our sense of wholeness, and destroys our innate sense of the inviolate. We are devalued. We are alienated from everything around us. 1 2

The pristine quality of the area is supported by the large number of rare animals which still inhabit the area: peregrine falcons, mexican spotted owls, southwestern willow flycatchers, ferruginous hawks and swainson's hawks. The rich cultural heritage which is found in this area also represents a chronology of culture which is a gift to the world. The DEIS fails to meet the requirements of NEPA which state that the analysis develop and provide COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION on the decision that provides the public with a true, INFORMED CHOICE. I find the DEIS a joke. 3 4
As a well informed interested person who cares and knows about the area I love, I could have written a more comprehensive document. For example p 4-4 "With the implementation of appropriated mitigation measure; no impact on threatened and endangered wildlife species or their habitat is expected. " No explanation is ever offered to explain to the public what these "appropriate mitigating measures are. The DEIS NEEDS TO ADDRESS THIS. How does the army plan to keep a booster rocket from landing on rare plants, from destroying rare bird nests, and from protecting the hundreds of archaeological sites which have not been surveyed to date? 5
The chances may be low such an event will happen but the document is required to explain what will be done in the event that it does happen. That is what I thought planning documents were for.

Another example: Because a potential land use conflict would exist with a wilderness study area and a booster impact area, 6

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MS-0031

additional coordination with the BLM would be required. What does this mean? What will happen??? Explain this. There are countless examples of inadequate information in the document. This document has only 35 pages of description of mitigations and it has 68 pages of interested parties. I am tired of having my tax money spent on documents which do not give the complete detailed analyses as required by law.

I respect the fact that the army was responsive to comments in the previous public hearings, but I do not really believe that the army understands the true nature of NEPA or the true nature of the unique landscape in southern Utah. The army has failed to acknowledge the rarity and the remoteness of the landscape. I laugh when I read the document. I walk these areas regularly. They are rugged and remote. Finding booster rockets pieces will not be easy. Helicopters or no helicopters, these lands are wild. 7 8

So are the people who thrive with these landscapes. They learn from the land, how to protect what they truly love. Do us a favor, go elsewhere. Leave Utah alone. Stop wasting our energy on dead old wartime issues. We are entering a new age, one where the focus needs to be on nurturing and sustenance, not on playing military games. I want my time and my money to support life promoting activities. Paying and supporting for missiles is not an activity I choose or support. 9

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Raven Tennyson

Raven Tennyson
371 E. 100 N.
Moab, UT 84532

p.s. I am on your mailing list under Kim Tennyson and Raven Tennyson. Please remove Kim Tennyson from your list. This is wrong.

MS-0032

5032

26 Aug 94

Dear Sir:

1

Dont mess with southeastern Utahs pristine wilderness. Indian rock art and irreplaceable archaeological sites

The armys proposal to launch missiles from Green River to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico is the worst idea the army could ever come up with. 2

It goes to show you not very much planning or thought went into this dumb idea.

I personally will fight the army in every way I know how. From money donations to demonstrations.

not sincerely

Gary N. Hicken

P.S. I am sick of the government doing anything it wants to without listening the the majority of the people in Utah.

S033

MS-0033

Steve Thompson
101 Smith Rd. MBU 4
Socorro N.M. 87801

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDEN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Ala.
35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I'm writing this letter to let you know of my concerns regarding your proposed booster drop site.

As a land owner in the Datil area I am concerned about the future of the land. One of the reasons I bought land there was the proximity of Cibola National Forest. My land borders the National Forest. As I understand it, a National Forest is for use of all the people to hunt, camp, backpack and other recreational activities. I feel your proposed activities would not be in the best interest for those who live in and use these areas.

I'm sure you are awrare there is a grass roots movement in this area for States Rights and Private Property Owners rights. I believe people are tired of actions such as the one you propose and others like the Federal Rangeland Reform.

When you perform an "Enviromental Impact Study" I think you leave out the most important thing, that is the people. The people who live and work here. The people who live here because they love the surrounding natural beauty. It's our backyard. I prefer not to see the military or your missles here. 1

In conclusion, I am firmly opposed to your booster drop site. Maybe Mr. Hasley you could arrange it so they could restrict an area bordering the property where you and your family live and fly missles over it. I am writing my representatives to let them know how I feel about this. I also plan to monitor their voting policies a little more closely so such things won't be forced upon us. I know there are a lot of people in the area who feel the same way. I hope our voice is heard.

Sincerely,
Steve Thompson

Steve Thompson

S034

MS-0034

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I attended the Aug 23rd hearing in Monticello, UT & most of the information presented, particularly the video, smacks of propaganda. Military spending in this day & age, when families are starving on the streets, is, in my opinon, ludicrous!! When will you paranoid people wake up?? We (the people) are our own worst enemies, not the Arabs or Russians; US. If half the budget for the studies of rocket booster drops in SE Utah was spent on fighting AIDS or educating children in inner city schools on the perils of drug use, our "great" nation would be setting a POSITIVE example for the rest of the world, instead of antagonizing greed mongers worldwide (most of whom would fit in nicely at the Pentagon). We don't need C1 & C2 or White Sands (or want them) and I hope I live to see the day we shut you down. Take your missles & boosters and look in the mirror long & hard. Your phallic toys are on the way out 1 2

Your Name Shannon Wilcox

Address PO Box 437 (Street) Bluff UT 84512-0437 (City / State / Zip Code)

ps. Mr. Randy Gallien(?) was falling asleep during the public hearing. Talk about "deaf ears"! See, thanks for coming ~ great show!

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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S0066

MS-0035

August 31, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
POB 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range, Supplement to the DEIS dated July 1994.

Dear Mr. Hasley:

As a landowner in Grand County and a soon-to-be resident of Castle Valley UT, I would like to propose that there be no missile launching from the Green River Launch Complex for the following reasons:

1. Southeastern Utah supports a thriving tourist and outdoor use industry which is just beginning to bring economic benefits to the area. Missile testing would severely compromise the public's perception of the area as being an attractive wilderness destination. 1

2. Cutting off use of the booster impact zones (i.e. evacuation) infringes on the public's right to use public lands and establishes a precedent for more infringement to occur. 2

3. WSAs are impacted. There is no accountability for controlling booster retrieval and we cannot ensure that these lands will be left undisturbed. 3

4. More plausible testing alternatives exist in areas that are not as recreationally and aesthetically valuable as southeastern Utah. 4

Thank you and please keep me informed.

Sincerely,

John Savarese
74 Mobile Ave.
Staten Island
NY 10306

S0036

MS-0036

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

AUGUST 24 '94 THE INN. GRANTT. N.H
I ENJOYED INTERACTING WITH THE GROUP, AND LEARNED QUITE A BIT. I STILL DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE TESTING HAS TO BE DONE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WHY THE ENTITIES WHO WILL BENEFIT DO NOT HAVE TO PICK UP SOME OF THE COST.
IT ALL COMES DOWN TO ONE FACT... I DO NOT WANT THE TESTING TO BE DONE IN NEW MEXICO !! 1

Your Name JOAN M. LANTZY

Address 3300 CANDY KITCHEN RD PINEHILL N.H
Street City, State, Zip Code 87357-1087

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

S037

MS-0037

504 Melody Lane
Socorro, NM 87801

August 25, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have the following comments or corrections pertaining to the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range:

Page 3-30; paragraph 4 (Vegetation) - woodcutting season is May 1 through December 15, not June through December, as stated. 1

paragraph 5 (Vegetation) - the Zuni Fleabane (Erigeron rhizomatous) is not proposed endangered, as indicated, but it listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2

paragraph 1 (Wildlife) - the southwest portion of the drop zone is indeed a popular hunting area, contrary to Dano's statement. Between 50 and 100 archery elk hunters frequent the area in September, and the number of muzzle loading elk hunters in October equals or exceeds this number. In addition, many hunters use the area in November to hunt deer, and again in April and May to hunt turkeys. 3

paragraph 3 (Wildlife) - the Mexican Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis lucida) is not endangered, but is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened. 4

Page 3-40; paragraph 1 (Recreational Land Use) - there are probably six to eight deer hunters per day during the November deer hunt, not six or eight per season, as stated! 5

The use of Monument Rock by climbers is minor in comparison to the rock climbing activity in Thompson Canyon, which is also out of the drop zone, but closer to it than is Monument Rock. Probably a dozen or more climbers per week use the Thompson Canyon site during good weather. 6

Page 4-27; paragraph 5 (Land Use) - the reference for firewood cutting dates is "Salas," not "Sales," as indicated. 7

MS-0037

Page 4-28; paragraph 1 (Land Use) - same comment as above. 8

paragraph 2 (Recreational Land Use) - six to eight hunters per season should be changed to indicate six to eight hunters per day, for the seven day season in mid-November. In addition, there would typically be 50 to 100 elk hunters in portions of the drop zone during September archery season, and an equal number in October muzzleloading season. Perhaps two dozen hunters may be using parts of the drop zone in the April-May turkey season. 9

Page 5-3, references 6 and 7 - reference is "Salas," not "Sales," as indicated. 10

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document.

Sincerely,

Dan Bastion, Jr.

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5038

MS-0038

Jason Justice
583 E Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

David Hasley
US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

August 27, 1994

Mr. Hasley:

I am writing to state my opposition to the plan to use lands in Southern Utah as a booster drop zone. The modifications to the launch plan do deal with many of the specific problems the preceding proposal would have created, but it fails to address the general conceptual problems. These problems include the evacuation of public lands during launches, negative land impacts associated with the dropping of the boosters and vehicles and personnel being used for equipment recovery, and finally the danger to historical sites.

Regarding land closures, the revised plan merely relocates the zones to be closed. The lands affected are still areas possessing substantial wilderness and scenic qualities. Many people utilize the booster drop zone for low impact recreational pursuits. The launch proposal would interfere with this use and would disrupt the aesthetic experience being sought by visitors. It is completely unreasonable to propose evacuating these tranquil lands using army helicopters, bull horns, or any other method. 1 2

Problems associated with the actual booster impacts and subsequent recovery efforts also have not been dealt with. Potentially hazardous chemicals may be released upon impact or during an aborted flight. The booster impact site may suffer fires and vegetation damage, and the equipment and personnel recovering material for study would disturb sensitive arid soil and damage plant life. Wildlife will be displaced while material is recovered, and given the frequency of launches, will result in a significant impact to the ecosystems. 3

Historical sites, also would be threatened by the new launch proposal, even more so than in the original plan. The area designated as a booster impact zone is one of the richest archaeological area in the region. Visitation by Army personnel poses the danger of vandalism and theft of 4

MS-0038

cultural resources. Vehicles used by the Army or the boosters themselves may inadvertently damage an archaeological site, causing the loss of information about the human past.

For these reasons, among others, it is clear that the booster drop proposal should be scrapped in its entirety. The lands involved have greater value with the unnecessary intrusion of additional human activity. The plants and wildlife of these lands are extremely sensitive and would be harmed by the Army's proposal. The interests of the nation are better served by leaving the land as wilderness. Thank you for considering my comments.
Sincerely,

Jason Justice

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MS-0039

5039

Aug. 27, 1994

Dear sir,

I am writing to protest the proposed dropping of missile boosters in San Juan County during the year of 1995, or any other time, for that matter. I attended the hearing regarding the revised EIS in Monticello, Utah, on August 23, and was appalled at what I heard. The areas in which the boosters are to be dropped are of such great beauty and natural significance that I cannot believe that any respectable citizen of this country would support their potential destruction. I was backpacking in one of these areas just this week and found myself wondering just what exactly could be worth such unnecessary impacting of our mother earth. I am an American, and I do not embrace the paranoid idea that our freedom rests on our ability to construct a monstrous defense system. Rather, I believe our freedom rests on our relationship to the natural world; surely the dropping of missile boosters on the fragile earth lends nothing to ideas of peace, balance, and harmony. The land that you are proposing to bombard is filled with archaeological sites that you don't know about because you have conducted no responsible survey of the area. Besides desecrating sacred land, these boosters have the potential to annihilate precious artifacts and ruins that hold the key to much of our understanding about humanity-past, present, and future. There is no way to be sure where these boosters will land; it is our responsibility and duty as inhabitants of the land to protect it from the unnatural ravages of an outdated and obsolete defense program. Although one county commissioner clearly feels no guilt in destroying the land of San Juan County, he by no means represents the feelings of most residents of the county. I came here from South Carolina less than a year ago, but already I feel part of

1

2

MS-0039

the beauty around me, and I am offended and disgusted that the U.S. Army feels that it has the right to label my land as wasteland and designate it for destruction. If this issue is pressed, and I'm sure it will be, we will rise and work (legally) toward the obstruction and demise of these plans and all others like them.

3

Sincerely,

Erin M. Hubbell

Erin M. Hubbell

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5057

MS-0040

HARMONY NOW!
Wholistic Fitness®

"Where Unique Training Brings Unique Results."

10 town plaza,240 durango, co 81301 1-800-753-3903

Senator Bill Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

8/30/94

Dear Mr. Senator -

I was raised and remain in the Four Corners. I am writing in regards to the Comb Wash being designated as a Zone 2. I do not want this area to be desecrated and dishonored in such an absurd manner. 1

As a prolific author who reaches over 300,000 people every month, let me know if there is anything I or my wife can do to stop this destruction of wildness. I do not want to take my opinions public. Please, stop this political maneuver before it's too late.

cc David Hasley

In Strength & Spirit,

Steve and Deborah Ilg
Head Trainer/Harmony Now!
Wholistic Fitness®

5041

MS-0041

105 Rockridge Circle
Durango, Colorado 81301

(303)259-1673

August 28, 1994

SENATOR BEN CAMPBELL
380 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

As someone who has visited the areas concerned and hiked the canyons and washes, I would like to protest the use of the Butler Wash, Comb Ridge, and other areas of Southeastern Utah for the purpose of a booster drop zone. These areas are geologic and archaeologic resources which cannot be replaced. 1

In addition there are many people like myself who enjoy visiting these areas and could be in danger. I personally have visited in these areas six times in the last two years. I plan to return as often and as soon as possible. Please do not destroy these lands with your thoughtless plans. 2

Sincerely,

Barbara Lawson

Barbara Lawson

CC:

SCOTT MCINNIS
512 CANNON HOB
WASHINGTON DC 20515

DAVID HASLEY
US ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTN CSSDENV
PO BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL 35807-3801

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MS-0042

August 28, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I have been informed that the U.S. Army is planning to use land in southeastern Utah as a drop zone for rocket boosters. I strongly object to this misuse of public land for such a purpose for the following reasons:

1. The military could use military reservations for such purposes. 1
2. This land in southeastern Utah around Butler Wash and Comb Ridge and part of Cedar Mesa serves multipurpose use for ranchers, hunters, and recreation people. By denying these people access, the surrounding communities of Bluff, Blanding, and Monticello would suffer adverse economic impacts. 2
3. This area contains many fine examples of prehistoric ruins and rock art. Undoubtedly, some of these sites have religious and cultural significance for modern-day pueblo peoples. Even a slim chance of a rocket booster damaging these sites would be a disaster of criminal proportions. 3
4. Any loss of life because of the Army's actions would be even more criminal in nature. 4

This land in the high desert holds high meaning for me and for any Americans who have witnessed its harsh beauty and cultural treasures. Please do not allow the Army to pursue this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher Vogl

Christopher Vogl
333 N. East Circle
Durango, CO 81301
(303) 247-0205

5043

MS-0043

LA GARITA LLAMAS
P. Kate Booth-Doyle
32995 County Road 41 G • Del Norte, Colorado 81132 • (719) 754-3345

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Atten: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

RE: Drop zones for missile testing

This letter is to register a request to cease any plans to extend test missile ranges into the Southwest. This concept is entirely unacceptable. The missile test areas include several of our NATIONAL forests and park lands as are reservation lands. These lands belong to the taxpayers and residents and are not dumping grounds for rocket boosters. 1

As an outfitter/guide on national forest land, my responsibility is to operate as a minimal impact guide and teacher for the general public where I subscribe to the LEAVE NO TRACE concept. The United States Army Space and Strategic Defense Command has an equal responsibility to guard and defend the safety of not only the people of this nation, but also the quality of continuing life on this planet. The policy being considered is in NONCOMPLIANCE with federal guidelines which demand the national forest and parks be free of litter. 2

As a user of the areas being considered as a dumpground, I request this proposal be withdrawn, not only for esthetics, but also for the safety of the people living and visiting these areas. Evacuation of the area is not an option! Evacuation of homes and public lands is a direct assault on the rights of the citizens of this LAND OF THE FREE. Free from the assault and degradation of our homes and recreation areas. 3

Thank you for your time.

Kate Booth-Doyle, M.A.

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MS-0044

5044

8-28-94

Dear David Hasley,

Please read the article enclosed written by Ian Thompson for the Durango Herald - Sunday 8-28-94.

We could not state our feeling any better - he has said it all.

We are against this plan - it seems unbelievable that it would be allowed to happen.

Please reconsider - that area is beautiful - sacred - untouched -

1

Please

Thank you,

Mr. + Mrs. Kenneth Bella
130 Elk Trail Rd - CR 205
Durango, Colo. 81301

c/c: Senator Ben N. Campbell
U.S. Rep. Scott McInnis

MS-0044

5044

Sunday 8-28-94

Wilderness to become 'Drop Zone 2'

Army plan would drop rocket boosters on Southeast Utah's canyon country

FOUR CORNERS ALMANAC

— Ian Thompson

Cortez freelance writer

Picture this, if you can. (I am about to break one my most sacred self-imposed rules and name the place I'm writing about.) The wildly beautiful place is mostly tilting stone cut by canyons. Juniper, piñon, and grass grow from what soil there is. Cattle graze beneath cottonwoods along the washes. There are no longer permanent human residents in the area, but there are the deserted houses of Pueblo people who lived there centuries ago. The only sounds are the breeze, birdsong, and an occasional coyote's howl.

Cut to: Barricades suddenly appear at the few vehicular entrances to this vast, virtually roadless area. Low-flying helicopters hunt down backpackers, hikers, mountain bikers, hunters and ranchers. Loudspeakers on the helicopters bark orders to anyone seen on the ground to get out of the area. Then, in the ensuing silence, spent booster rockets weighing up to 5,000 pounds each fall from the sky upon the innocent stone. The helicopters return hunting for the fallen rockets. Once located, the rockets are retrieved by military personnel in military vehicles. The barricades vanish and it is OK to reenter the area until the next rocket drop.

This isn't a concept for another Sylvester Stallone movie. It is an actual plan put forth by the U.S. Army. In my more mean-spirited lapses I find that the plan, if it becomes a reality, has a certain appeal. It should do a lot to keep other people out of one my favorite backcountry hiking areas. I can live with sharing the scarce shade there with a cow or two. Sharing that shade with human strangers is not why I go there. One hundred rocket drops between now and the end of 1999 ought to guarantee a lot of unpopulated shade for just me and the cows.

The proposed rocket drop zone described above, known as "Drop Zone 2", includes most of Butler Wash and Comb Wash and part of Cedar Mesa in southeastern Utah. The drop zone includes the Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area and the proposed Comb Ridge and Road Canyon Wilderness Areas. Some of the area is closed to livestock, much of the area is grazed by cattle owned by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Drop Zone 1 is not far north and west of Monticello, extending from the edge of Canyonlands National Park into the Abajo Mountains. This is another wildly beautiful region used by ranchers, backpackers and hunters. Included in the two drop zones are private and state lands and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service.

The Army's plan for dropping spent booster rockets on southeastern Utah is in fact an outrage. Both proposed drop zones are popular recreation areas. Locating everyone who might be in these rugged regions at drop time is going to be difficult, helicopters notwithstanding. Both support cattle operations. Not all cows understand English when they're told to get out of harm's way. The impact of freefalling booster rockets containing traces of rocket fuel, maybe gallons of the toxic stuff, will be felt by more than stone, cows and an occasional hapless backpacker. The impact will be felt by the local economies in Blanding, Monticello, Bluff and Mexican Hat. The number of motel rooms and restaurants in these communities has at least tripled in the last few years. People aren't coming to these towns to watch one-and-a-half ton tanks raining from the sky.

Judging from the number of La Plata and Montezuma County license plates I see when visiting Drop Zone 2, I'd say that Comb Wash is a pretty popular place among southwest Coloradoans. If you care about Comb Wash, write to: Senator Ben Campbell, 380 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 and to U.S. Representative Scott McInnis, 512 Cannon HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515, and protest the Army's plan. Send copies of both letters to David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, ATTN: CSSDENV, P.O. Box 1500, Huntsville, Alabama 358073601. Correspondence to Hasley must be received by Sept. 21. Further information on the proposal is available from an Army number, (800) 603-3030, and from Scott at the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance in Moab, (801) 259-5440. If you don't want to see Comb Wash desecrated but don't have time to submit a written protest, then plan on taking along a sturdy umbrella for your next visit.

(Ian Thompson is a writer living in Cortez and a columnist for the Sunday Durango Herald. *He is author of Four Corners Country*, with photographs by Dick Arentz, University of Arizona Press. Now in paperback.)

MS-0045

2215 North 1400 East
Provo, Utah 84604
August 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Base and Strategic Defense Command
P. O. Box 1500 Attention: CSSB-EN-V
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing regarding the proposed dropping of missile booster rockets in Southeastern Utah.

We appreciate and support the role of the Military in our System. But we cannot help wondering whether the takeover of such large areas in Southeastern Utah and New Mexico are really necessary to the security of our Nation. Too often in our memory we have been blocked from knowing the truth about the damage to our land and to our very lives, from weapons testing. 1

The U.S. Army already has a "Berlin Wall" around nearly 3000 square miles, almost 2 billion acres, in Utah. (This is exclusive of Forest Service, BLM and Park lands). Now it is proposed to periodically tie up more space. No part of picturesque southeasertn Utah desert deserves to be used as a dumping place for missile debris. We do not believe that the desecration of these beautiful valleys with their unique formations is justifiable. 2 3 4

We realize that an EIS can be juggled to ignore and dodge the hard questions of environmental conservation. Regardless of what is said or written in any EIS, we know there will be damage to the fragile areas proposed for the drop zones. Road building, use of trails by power vehicles, the invasion of noisy helicopters, and the need for other machinery to locate and remove the debris cannot be carried out and still preserve the tranquility and beauty of which we are so protective and so proud. 5

The military might force its way into the area by claiming national need, and by falsifying and deceitfully slanting an EIS. In truth the military will only add an enormous layer of antagonism and resentment among our people. At a time that pride should be encouraged in our military, you will be destroying the civilian trust and support it needs. You will force this scheme only at the cost of immense enmity and distrust. 6

We beseech you. Look to other means of testing your armaments. Find other creative ways to determine their efficacy and look deep into the need to do it at all. 7

Very truly yours,

George R. Blake

George R. Blake
Professor Emeritus

cc Senator Orrin Hatch
Congressman Bill Orton
Governor Michael Leavitt

MS-0046

Cathie Duncan
3055 E. 6th Ave.
Durango, CO 81301
August 28, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Campbell,

I am writing with extreme urgency on the issue of "Drop Zones 1 and 2." I am asking that you do all in your power to protest this outrage. The Army's plan for dropping spent booster rockets on southeastern Utah is an abomination and a calamity. 1

These areas are places where people and nature are trying to live - as well as being recreation areas. The environmental impact of such a plan would be catastrophic. 2

I do not want to see the desecration of the land and communities next door to me - and I am hoping that you will support my views.

Sincerely,

Cathie Duncan

cc: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

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MS-0047

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space
and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSS DENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
35807-3801

Aug. 29. 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley

These are copies of the letters I have sent to my local Senator and U.S. Representative to stop the proposed rocket release in "Drop Zone 2". This is an incredible area both in historical landmarks and unspoilt beauty. This is where my family and friends spend a lot of time hiking and exploring. If you can't relate, perhaps think about dropping the rockets on your favorite 'get-a-way' in Alabama.

Sincerely
Jessie Hastings R.N.

Aug. 29. 1994

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

MS-0047

Dear Representative McInnis,

I am writing concerning "Drop Zone 2" where the U.S. Army wants to drop spent booster rockets over Butler Wash, Coombs Ridge and part of Cedar Mesa in Southeastern Utah.

I am writing to tell you to STOP this plan immediately! Have you ever been to this area?!! If not, I suggest you take a trip. At first glance you will see nothing but a rolled up wash with sage, cottonwoods, juniper & pinion and a ridge of unusual white rock running North & South as far as the eye can see. Nothing spectacular until you journey up one of the many drainages through the rock. There you will find hidden and preserved Anasazi cliff dwellings, incredible petroglyphs and pictographs and remnants of this ancient civilization so undisturbed and undiscovered it makes Mesa Verde look like a shopping mall.

Please, I urge you to research these lands. It is unfortunate that these historical hidden landmarks may now be exposed with the wildness lost forever. However, I'd rather inform people of these places to protect and see them enjoyed than watch U.S. Army rockets destroy them in seconds.

PLEASE let me know what you will do to STOP this destruction! Sincerely,

Jessie Hastings R.N.

Jessie Hastings
Box 1791
Durango, CO 81302

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MS-0047

Aug 29, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Campbell,

I am writing concerning "Drop Zone 2" where the U.S. Army plans to drop 'spent booster rockets' over Butler Wash, Coomb Ridge and part of Cedar Mesa in Southeastern Utah. This land includes private and state lands and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service not to mention the Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area and the proposed Coomb Ridge and Road Canyon Wilderness Areas.

I am writing to tell you to stop this plan IMMEDIATELY! Have you ever been to this area?!! If not, I suggest you make a trip At first glance you will see nothing but an overgrown wash with sage, cottonwoods, juniper & pinon and a ridge of unusual white rock running North & South as far as the eye can see. The ridge is beautiful in that it looks like a giant wave stopped in motion but what lies within its many drainages are the stories of the Anasazi. There are countless cliff dwellings and petroglyphs and pictographs so undisturbed and so undiscovered it makes MESA VERDE look like a shopping mall.

Please, I urge you to research these lands. It is unfortunate that these historical hidden landmarks may now be exposed with the wilderness lost forever. However, I'd rather inform people of these places to protect and see them enjoyed than watch U.S. Army rockets destroy them in seconds!!! 1

Please let me know what you will do to stop this destruction.

Sincerely,
Jessie Hastings R.N.

Jessie Hastings
Box 1791
Durango, CO 81302

MS-0048

5048

August 29, 1994

Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Spent Booster Rockets

Dear Sen. Campbell:

I am writing to protest the U.S. Army's plan to drop spent booster rockets in Drop Zones 1 and 2 in Southeastern Utah during rocket flights from Green River, Utah to White Sands, New Mexico. I am personally familiar with the area in question, having hiked there on and off over the years as a visitor to this wonderful country.

Specifically, as you may know, Drop Zone 2 includes the Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area and the proposed Comb Ridge and Road Canyon Wilderness Area. Drop Zone 1 includes much of the country south of Canyonlands National Park abutting the Abajo ("Blue") Mountains. From personal experience, I know that this country is a hiker's paradise. It is also used extensively by cattle. 1

Is it not possible to find an area for this activity that does not involve land that is already designated as Wilderness? Is it not possible to find an area that is less used by both humans and animals? For example, my map of Nevada, Oregon and Idaho shows a lot of space that is much less utilized for these purposes. 2

Finally, what about safety considerations for the inhabited areas over which such rockets would travel? My map shows the communities of Shiprock and Gallup to be directly under their path. 3

I am curious as to whether there is precedent in the post-World War II era for making such flights with possible resulting harm to not only the environment, but to people as well as animals. I suspect that there is no such precedent and I strongly urge that we not allow one now.

Sincerely,

Francis C. Welch, Jr.

cc:David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
FCW:ac

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MS-0049

5049

GLACIER Guides, Inc.

JIMMIE C. ROSENBRUCH, ALASKA MASTER GUIDE & OUTFITTER
P.O. BOX 66, GLACIER BAY, ALASKA 99826 PHONE 907-697-2252
P.O. BOX 450, SANTA CLARA, UTAH 84765 PHONE 801-628-0973

August 29, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Missle Stratigic Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Southeast Utah Missle Testing

We are opposed to the plan of missle firing from Utah to New Mexico and the resultant missle debris over the area.

Much wilderness camping and hunting use is made of this area including use by ourselves. The danger to persons and impacts on wildlife are not fully addressed, in your E.I.S. 1

The use of aircraft launched missles would eliminate booster rocket parts being strewn on public lands. 2

Sincerely,

Jimmie C. Rosenbruch

MaryAnn Rosenbruch

● HUNTING ● FISHING ● CHARTERS ● PHOTOGRAPHY

51-FOOT YACHT M/V "CHAIK"

MS-0050

5050

August 31, 1994

3723 West Davidson Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85051

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Thank you for the Supplement to the DEIS.

My comments relate to the proposed Green River, Utah launch complex.

I support the changes that have been suggested. Closing I-70 and stopping boat traffic on the Green River are really not too practical. By eliminating these two problems, I believe the impact to populations, commerce and wilderness has been minimized. 1

I, therefore, would agree to formally support the new potential booster drop zones as it relates to the Green River site.

Thank you for soliciting my comments in this process.

Sincerely,

David C. Beard

David C. Beard

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5058

MS-0051

533 Sunburst Court
Grand Junction, CO 81504
(303) 434-1188
August 31, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I would like to comment on the proposed use of lands in Utah and New Mexico for Theater Missle Defense Extended Test Range. I have spent significant amounts of time on or immediately adjacent to all the proposed sites in the Green River Launch Complex. This has been both in a private capacity as a recreational user and as a youth minister and tour guide. I also have friends living in the Monticello area that are likely to be affected by these proposed missle tests.

My first concern is for the safety of the people living in populated areas next to the booster drop zones. If these are tests of missles similar to those used in the Gulf War, missles that were not always accurate even after testing, what are the risks to people immediately outside of the zones should the missles become misdirected? 1

Secondly, I would strongly object to the use of national parks or proposed wilderness areas for booster drop zones. This seems a very poor use of national resources. Even without long lasting environmental impact, the precedent of using such areas for military experiments is most inappropriate and does not suit the intent of the American people in establishing these areas. 2

Thirdly, care should be taken that the ruins of the most developed ancient civilization in the United States of America not be desecrated by missle tests. If areas such as C2 in the GRLC, which are rich in archaelogical remains and sites are to be protected, they at a minimum should be thoroughly inventoried before damage is done of a permanent nature in order that a reasonable determination can be made of what is being risked. 3

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. Please keep me informed of the decision making process.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. McGill

5052

MS-0052

Mr. David Hasley,
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command,
Attn.: CSSD-EN-V,
P.O. Box 1500,
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am writing to you to express my opposition to the Army's proposed testing of missile systems over Utah and New Mexico. I do not think that the need justifies the potential negative impact of dropping boosters and debris over these two states. The Army has not shown sufficient need and is opposed by many people including the BLM.

In my view, this is another example of the Army being out of touch with the rest of the world. Considering the fiascoes that the Army has created at Dugway, Tooele and its total failure in the Gulf war to shoot down even one Iraq missile, we do not need any more of this foolishness. I am a tax payer and sell into the Army Labs and test facilities. I have found the waste and stupidity only surpassed by the US Postal system. ENOUGH! 1

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opposition. The level of confidence in our government and those agencies that squander our tax dollars is at an all time low. There is a reason for this, you are servants of the people, show a little respect to those who pay your salaries.

Sincerely,

Jack Noel

Jack Noel
1021 Forrester NW,
Albq., NM 87102

Return to Contents

MS-0053

Aug 27 5053

Dear Mr. Hasley,
We are strongly opposed to the proposed rocket drop zones in SE Utah and hope that you will encourage reconsideration of the use of these wonderful areas for this purpose. 1

Sincerely,
Jamie Furze
James Furze MD

J & P FURZE
875 E. 6th Ave.
Durango, CO 81301-5510

David Hasley
US Army Space & Strategic
Defense Command
Attn CSSDEN-O
P.O. Box
Huntsville Alabama 35807-3501

MS-0054

5053

920 Balsam Street
Cortez, CO 81321-2608
September 1, 1991

U.S. Senator Hank Brown
717 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Re: The Army Plan to have rocket booster drop zones in S.E. Utah

Dear Senator:

We do not understand why the Army needs to expand into even more areas for their missile testing. The Department of Defense budget has been cut back and the cold war is over so it would seem that the current existing testing ranges in California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and the Oceanside ranges would provide plenty of space for drop zones. 1

The proposed Drop Zone 2 includes both a wilderness study area and proposed wilderness areas. This area has some of the most spectacular and unique archaeological sites in the region that will most certainly be impacted or destroyed either by the landing of the spent boosters weighing upto 3000 pounds or by the army personnel who try to retrieve the boosters. The pot hunting and vandalizing of these treasures are despicable enough, but this adds insult to injury. We have seen photos of the mindless destruction of archaeology in the Army's Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site; we don't need any more of this type of activity. Drop Zone 1 is so near to Canyonlands National Park and extends so close to the town of Monticello, Utah that it is beyond reason why they would suggest it as a possibility. And again the area contains a great deal of archaeology. 2

We visit these areas frequently and know how hard it would be to try to search out and evacuate all the humans (without regard to livestock and wildlife) from the area, unless they plan to disturb the peace of the area by bombarding it with a constant noise announcing an impending disaster. 3

Hopefully the ability of the Army to drop the booster where intended is more probable than in the past. If not Bluff, Blanding, and Monticello, Utah and as well as other areas could have residents with boosters sitting in their living rooms. Not a prospect the government should want to consider handling. 4

Sincerely,

Donald C. Tucker
Donald C. Tucker

Jeanne M. Tucker
Jeanne M. Tucker

cc: David Halsey 5

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5068

MS-0055

28 August, 1994

Mr. David Hasloy
U.S. Army
P.O.Box 1500
Huntsville, Al

John S. Higley
489 S. Utah Ave
Provo, Utah 84606

Dear sir;

I am writing to you in response to the Army's new proposal for dropping missile booster rockets in southern Utah, specifically those zones located in the San Juan County area. Sir, I oppose the new zones for several reasons:

1. The military has yet to accurately map the drop zones which compromises the integrity of the proposal. 1
2. The military has not performed any surveys for wildlife or archaeological sites in the drop zone. The area is replete with sensitive and valuable archaeological sites. 2
3. Proposed steps to survey and evacuate hikers from the site prior to a missile drop will be costly and risky at best. 3
4. The impact zones include areas such as the Bridger Jack and Fish Creek Wilderness Study areas which are currently being considered for wilderness designation under Utah's Wilderness Bill H.R. 1500. 4
5. As a backpacker into these areas, I resent the idea of these beautiful areas being littered by debris. I resent the idea of having to be evacuated during my stay that I have planned for months in advance. 5
6. As a worker in Emergency Medical Services in rural and wilderness areas, I understand the risks and costs involved in evacuating civilians. Those risks and costs alone should be enough to discourage such a proposal.

Mr. Hasloy, thank you for allowing me as a citizen to respond to the United States Army's proposal. You have my permission to use any of my comments as you may see fit. Please, sir, let us not let such a beautiful area be reduced to a dump site for military garbage.

Respectfully,

John S. Higley

5067

MS-0056

Lee A. Bennett
PO Box 656
Monticello, UT 84535
801-587-2556 (phone/fax)

September 4, 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I have just completed my review of the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I am disappointed in the supplement and discouraged by the Army's inability to follow the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 1500, the implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act. The supplement does little to address the concerns I expressed in my February 27, 1994 letter to you about the draft EIS. And as before my concerns are specific to the proposal to launch target missiles from Green River, Utah and drop booster rockets in Grand and San Juan counties, Utah. 1

The supplement fails to provide adequate disclosure of environmental consequences. This shortcoming violates the purpose of an EIS as cited at 40 CFR 1502.1: "It shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision-makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts...shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analysis". The supplement demonstrates in several places its failure to meet these requirements. Here are a few of the more blatant examples:

1. The supplement states that habitat for certain federally listed species is known to occur in the booster drop zones, and that consultation would occur if species have the potential to be affect (page 4-4). Since the habitat is known to exist in the drop zones, the potential for these species to be affected is already acknowledged and consultation is, therefore, required. Until that consultation process is complete the effects of implementation are unknown. Therefore the claim that "...no impact on threatened and endangered wildlife species or their habitat is expected" (page 4-5) is premature and inappropriate. 2

2. The Army's reliance on statistical generalizations to assess potential impacts to sensitive plants is misleading. Disturbance of "...less than 0.4 ha (1 ac)..." (page 4-4) during 3

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MS-0056

recovery sounds insignificant, unless the impacted acre is the one on which the sensitive plant grows. By its own admission (page 2-6) the Army cannot pin-point or accurately control the booster rocket drop trajectory. Therefore the potential to affect the sensitive plant is known to exist, the mitigation measures are inadequate to protect the species, and the Army has failed to clearly disclose the consequences of implementation.

3. The presence of cultural resources are known in the booster drop zones (page 4-6) but the discussion of potential impacts is so general that neither the public nor the decision-maker has the ability to determine the effects of implementation. The Army must define specifically where theses resources are located in order to provide for their protection, but neither the EIS for the supplement provide any evidence that such data have been considered. Further more, the Army acknowledges that it cannot control the booster rocket trajectory so that impacts can be avoided (page 2-6 and 4-5). The mitigation measures do not address the fact that where the rocket lands cannot be controlled, and therefore mitigation measures are inadequate to provide protection for this non-renewable resource. 4

These three examples clearly indicate the failure of the EIS as supplemented to disclose the irretrievable or irreversible commitments of resources (40 CFR 1502.16) which will occur, or to provide adequate mitigation measures (40 CFR 1508.20). It also illustrates the lack of discussion regarding the significance of direct and indirect effects (40 CFR 1508.8) of implementing the proposed action. 5

With the supplemental information, the EIS still fails to provide reasonable alternatives to the proposed action. The Army's proposed action remains the use of more than one test range (draft EIS page S-1 and 2-32), meaning that all action alternatives would be implemented. This violates the National Environmental Policy Act which requires that alternatives to the proposed action be considered (section 102(C)(iii) and (E) of NEPA). 6

In checking with local federal agencies to better understand the resources present in the proposed booster rocket drop zones in southeastern Utah, I looked at maps provided to them by the Army. Their maps do not identify the same areas as illustrated in draft EIS or supplement. This discrepancy indicates that the Army is not doing an adequate job of informing the affected agencies or public, and clearly shows that assessment of impacts is incomplete and misleading. 7

In short, the draft EIS and supplement fail to provide a clear and accurate disclosure of environmental consequences, and fail to provide a reasoned array of alternatives to the proposed action. The Army has not complied with the National Environmental Policy Act and is obviously writing the EIS to justify their decision to conduct the missile launches in whatever manner they wish and without regard to the environment, human health and safety, or law.

I look forward to your new draft EIS and its clear disclosure of the consequences of implementing a reasoned array of alternatives.

Sincerely,

Lee A. Bennett

MS-0057

5070

Robert and Sandra Hayden
[illegible] E. 300 S. 100-71
Blanding, UT 84511

September 6, 1994

Mr. David Hasley

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley: 1

We are writing to inform you that we are strongly opposed to the proposed booster-drop zones in our county. We feel that the beauty, safety, and quality of life here in our county would be at risk. We ask you to find another alternative-- someplace far from towns were people live: someplace where the land is of little value to the environment, to history and to recreation.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Hayden
Robert L Hayden
Sandra Hayden
Sandra Hayden

5071

MS-0058

3720 Canyon Crest Road
Altadena, California 91001

8 September 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: Southeast Utah Proposed "Drop Zone '2"

Dear Senator Campbell:

I am writing to express my protest to the proposed rocket drop zone in southeastern Utah areas, including Butler Wash, Comb Wash and Cedar Mesa. The proposal is unreasonably dangerous to humans and wildlife alike, and should be considered completely unfeasible for reasons of potential government liability alone. 1

We are among many people who value this remote and beautiful land for hiking and vacationing, and consider this proposed desecration an abomination.

Your efforts to defeat the proposal will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Lynda Larsen

cc: David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSDENV
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

MS-0058

3720 Canyon Crest Road
Altadena, California 91001

8 September 1994

Scott McInnis,
U. S. Representative
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D. C. 20515

Re: Southeast Utah Proposed "Drop Zone '2"

Dear Representative McInnis:

I am writing to express my protest to the proposed rocket drop zone in southeastern Utah areas, including Butler Wash, Comb Wash and Cedar Mesa. The proposal is unreasonably dangerous to humans and wildlife alike, and should be considered completely unfeasible for reasons of potential government liability alone.

We are among many people who value this remote and beautiful land for hiking and vacationing, and consider this proposed desecration an abomination.

Your efforts to defeat the proposal will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Lynda Larsen

cc: David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSDENV
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

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SIERRA CLUB MS-0059

3072

September 4, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

Re: Supplement to the Draft EIS, Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The Southern New Mexico Group of the Sierra Club was disappointed to read that the Supplement to the Draft EIS Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range limits itself to booster drop zones.

Our concern is for the missile launch sites on McGregor Range, Fort Bliss Texas/New Mexico. The placement of Candidate Launch Sites are shown in the DEIS at Pg. 2-46, Fig. 2.2-8, "Test Facilities Location Map, Southern White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss McGregor Range.. White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area." These launch sites are marked "Pershing" and "IFC-25". 1

The management of McGregor Range, as you know, is governed by Public Law 99-606, Nov. 6, 1986. If you are to use McGregor Range or are to be a tenant, you should then abide by the provisions of this law. We are particularly concerned that the joint management by Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Caballo Resource Area, be recognized. And, that PL 99-606, Section 7, Ongoing Decontamination, be enforced not only by Fort Bliss but by all users and/or tenants. It is our understanding that the areas shown at DEIS pg. 2-46, Figure 2.2-8, marked Candidate Launch Sites have been used in the past as an artillery range, as well as a Pershing launch site. This would indicate that should the US Army, Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range use these sites, the US Army, Space and Strategic Defense Command, should budget for the decontamination of the area.

Therefore, we respectfully request in the spirit of public confidence and good faith that McGregor Range sites not be used. And we further request, since Fig 2.2.8 is labeled "White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area," that McGregor Range be

MS-0059

decontaminated by the US Army as part of this and any other activity planned for McGregor Range.

Sincerely,

Marianne H. Thaeler

Marianne H. Thaeler, Chair
Southern New Mexico Group
Sierra Club
2015 Huntington Dr.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88011

cc:BLM, Caballo

MS-0060

Mr. David Hosley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn CSSD-EV-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

6 SEP94

Dear Sir,

I am a member of the Red Rock 4-Wheelers based in Moab, Utah. I have examined the Environmental Impact Statement Supplement to the Theatre Missile Defense Extended Test Range. I would like to make the following comments based on Drop Zones C1 and C2 from launches made from the Green River Launch Complex. Drop Zones in C1 appear to have their theoretical Booster impact center at Wind Whistle Rock in the Northeast, Shaw Mountain in the Southwest and Tank Mesa in Drop Zone C2.

1) Errant or "off course" missiles that must be detonated during the first stage flight or second-stage flight have not been addressed as to what their socio-economic impact might be. 1

2) Much of the environmental damage caused by a first-stage booster impact could be greatly reduced if they were parachuted 2

MS-0060

to the ground, reducing the ground deformation crater.

3) The removal of the spent Booster Rocket by means of helicopter might not render the least impact to the surrounding soil, i.e. a Blackhawk helicopter, as does any aircraft has to move its weight in air in order to fly; Therefore a theoretical gross weight of helicopter weighing 18,000 lbs. has to move 18,000 pounds of air just to hover. That is a lot of wind and soil that would be displaced. During certain maneuvers Blackhawk helicopters can create wind speeds of up to 150 miles per hour and have been known to collapse buildings. Perhaps retrieval of spent boosters by land vehicle would have the least impact, especially in view of the recent BLM's enactment of Resource Management Plans, closing roads off due to excess soil deterioration and erosion. 3

I ask the U.S. Army Space and ...

MS-0060

Strategic Defense Command to consider my questions and act on my recommendations.

Sincerely,
Laurence P. Sparks
42 Hale Ct.
Glendale Hts, Ill. 60139

MS-0061

September 3, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Campbell:

This is the first time I have ever written a letter to a public official, because basically I feel they do little, if any, good. However, I am so outraged by the Army's proposal to drop rocket boosters on Southeast Utah's canyon country, I feel I must write to you, in hopes that perhaps this letter will do some good.

As a resident of the Four Corners Area, I appreciate on a daily basis the beauty that this country holds. Its natural diversity of mesas and canyons and its rich culture and Native American heritage make it the most exceptional place to live in this country. To think of turning part of this area into "Drop Zone 2" is absolutely disgusting.

Much of this area is made up of U. S. Forest Service and BLM lands, entrusted to the government to preserve for this and future generations. Several wilderness areas are also included in this "zone". They will hardly stay pristine wilderness when covered with huge craters made by rocket boosters. How do endangered plants and animals know to "get out of the way"? And where do they go? There are also many spectacular ruins that stand sentinel to a culture that lived in touch with the natural environment. How can these fragile structures made of wood and earth withstand the onslaught of 3,000 pounds falling from the sky? Present-day Native Americans also live in the area near this drop zone. They are in fear, and rightly so, of what the U. S. government is doing to them. As in the past, it appears the army is totally ignoring their concerns and treating them as "expendable" members of our society. 1

With the cold war at an end and the desperate need for peace in this world, why must the Army continue to play their war games? Have we not learned from our past mistakes, destroying major portions of Nevada, New Mexico, and some Pacific Islands in the name of peace? Is our government so power crazed and war hungry that they cannot search for better ways to preserve our future than playing war games in areas that provide solitude, peace, and hope for the future?

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I realize I represent only one vote, but it is a vote that was cast your way in the last election. Without your assistance in defeating this program I can assure you it will not be cast you way in the future. I hope as my senator, a Native American, and a resident of this beautiful part of the world, you will help to prevent Southeast Utah's canyon country from becoming "Drop Zone 2". Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lynn Dyer

Lynn Dyer
P. O. Box 668
Cortez, CO 81321

cc: David Hasley

MS-0061

September 3, 1994

Mr. Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior
U. S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Babbitt:

This is the first time I have ever written a letter to a public official, because basically I feel they do little, if any, good. However, I am so outraged by the Army's proposal to drop rocket boosters on Southeast Utah's canyon country, I feel I must write to you, in hopes that perhaps this letter will do some good. Since much of the area included in this "drop zone" includes BLM land, and your San Juan Resource District is strongly opposed to this action, I am writing to express my concern and to support your people at the local level.

As a resident of the Four Corners Area, I appreciate on a daily basis the beauty that this country holds. Its natural diversity of mesas and canyons and its rich culture and Native American heritage make it the most exceptional place to live in this country. To think of turning part of this area into "Drop Zone 2" is absolutely disgusting.

Much of this area is made up of U. S. Forest Service and BLM lands, entrusted to the government to preserve for this and future generations. Several wilderness areas are also included in this "zone". They will hardly stay pristine wilderness when covered with huge craters made by rocket boosters. How do endangered plants and animals know to "get out of the way"? And where do they go? There are also many spectacular ruins that stand sentinel to a culture that lived in touch with the natural environment. How can these fragile structures made of wood and earth withstand the onslaught of 3,000 pounds falling from the sky? Present-day Native Americans also live in the area near this drop zone. They are in fear, and rightly so, of what the U. S. government is doing to them. As in the past, it appears the army is totally ignoring their concerns and treating them as "expendable" members of our society.

With the cold war at an end and the desperate need for peace in this world, why must the Army continue to play their war games? Have we not learned from our past mistakes, destroying major portions of Nevada, New Mexico, and some Pacific Islands in the name of peace? Is our government so power crazed and war hungry that they cannot search for better ways to preserve our future than playing war games in areas that provide solitude, peace, and hope for the future?

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MS-0061

I realize I represent only one vote, but it is a vote that was cast for the Clinton administration with the belief that their commitment to the environment was solid and real. I hope as a representative of that administration's commitment you will help to prevent Southeast Utah's canyon country from becoming "Drop Zone 2". Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lynn Dyer

Lynn Dyer
P. O. Box 668
Cortez, CO 81321

cc: David Hasley

MS-0061

September 3, 1994

Mr. Jack Ward Thomas
Chief of the Forest Service
P. O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Dear Mr. Thomas:

This is the first time I have ever written a letter to a public official, because basically I feel they do little, if any, good. However, I am so outraged by the Army's proposal to drop rocket boosters on Southeast Utah's canyon country, I feel I must write to you, in hopes that perhaps this letter will do some good. Since much of the area included in this "drop zone" includes U. S. Forest Service land, and your local Forest Service personnel are strongly opposed to this action, I am writing to express my concern and to support your people at the local level.

As a resident of the Four Corners Area, I appreciate on a daily basis the beauty that this country holds. Its natural diversity of mesas and canyons and its rich culture and Native American heritage make it the most exceptional place to live in this country. To think of turning part of this area into "Drop Zone 2" is absolutely disgusting.

Much of this area is made up of U. S. Forest Service and BLM lands, entrusted to the government to preserve for this and future generations. Several wilderness areas are also included in this "zone". They will hardly stay pristine wilderness when covered with huge craters made by rocket boosters. How do endangered plants and animals know to "get out of the way"? And where do they go? There are also many spectacular ruins that stand sentinel to a culture that lived in touch with the natural environment. How can these fragile structures made of wood and earth withstand the onslaught of 3,000 pounds falling from the sky? Present-day Native Americans also live in the area near this drop zone. They are in fear, and rightly so, of what the U. S. government is doing to them. As in the past, it appears the army is totally ignoring their concerns and treating them as "expendable" members of our society.

With the cold war at an end and the desperate need for peace in this world, why must the Army continue to play their war games? Have we not learned from our past mistakes, destroying major portions of Nevada, New Mexico, and some Pacific Islands in the name of peace? Is our government so power crazed and war hungry that they cannot search for better ways to preserve our future than playing war games in areas that provide solitude, peace, and hope for the future?

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MS-0061

I hope you will help to prevent Southeast Utah's canyon country from becoming "Drop Zone 2". Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lynn Dyer

Lynn Dyer
P. O. Box 668
Cortez, CO 81321

cc: David Hasley

MS-0061

September 3, 1994

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative McInnis:

This is the first time I have ever written a letter to a public official, because basically I feel they do little, if any, good. However, I am so outraged by the Army's proposal to drop rocket boosters on Southeast Utah's canyon country, I feel I must write to you, in hopes that perhaps this letter will do some good.

As a resident of the Four Corners Area, I appreciate on a daily basis the beauty that this country holds. Its natural diversity of mesas and canyons and its rich culture and Native American heritage make it the most exceptional place to live in this country. To think of turning part of this area into "Drop Zone 2" is absolutely disgusting.

Much of this area is made up of U. S. Forest Service and BLM lands, entrusted to the government to preserve for this and future generations. Several wilderness areas are also included in this "zone". They will hardly stay pristine wilderness when covered with huge craters made by rocket boosters. How do endangered plants and animals know to "get out of the way"? And where do they go? There are also many spectacular ruins that stand sentinel to a culture that lived in touch with the natural environment. How can these fragile structures made of wood and earth withstand the onslaught of 3,000 pounds falling from the sky? Present-day Native Americans also live in the area near this drop zone. They are in fear, and rightly so, of what the U. S. government is doing to them. As in the past, it appears the army is totally ignoring their concerns and treating them as "expendable" members of our society.

With the cold war at an end and the desperate need for peace in this world, why must the Army continue to play their war games? Have we not learned from our past mistakes, destroying major portions of Nevada, New Mexico, and some Pacific Islands in the name of peace? Is our government so power crazed and war hungry that they cannot search for better ways to preserve our future than playing war games in areas that provide solitude, peace, and hope for the future?

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Page 2
Representative Scott McInnis

I realize I represent only one vote, but it is a vote that was cast your way in the last election. Without your assistance in defeating this program I can assure you it will not be cast you way in the future. I hope as my representative and a resident of this beautiful part of the world, you will help to prevent Southeast Utah's canyon country from becoming "Drop Zone 2". Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lynn Dyer

Lynn Dyer
P. O. Box 668
Cortez, CO 81321

cc: David Hasley

5075

MS-0062

September 1, 1994

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
52 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20513

Dear Representative Scott:

I am writing to protest the plan put forth by the U.S. Army to use Southern Utah as "Drop Zone 2". Several of the areas included are used for recreation by many people, some are used for livestock grazing and all are beautiful pieces of real estate, far too nice to be used as a drop place for rocket boosters. Also, many of the area towns would be impacted in a negative way. 1

I can only hope that plans as destructive and wasteful as these will be canceled.

Sincerely,

Debra Walker
440 County Road 232 96
Durango CO 81301

cc: David Halsey,
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSDENV
PO Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

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MS-0062

September 1, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

I am writing to protest the plan put forth by the U.S. Army to use Southern Utah as "Drop Zone 2". Several of the areas included are used for recreation by many people, some are used for livestock grazing and all are beautiful pieces of real estate, far too nice to be used as a drop place for rocket boosters. Also, many of the area towns would be impacted in a negative way.

I can only hope that plans as destructive and wasteful as these will be canceled.

Sincerely,

Debra Walker
440 County Road 232 #16
Durango CO 81301

cc: David Halsey,
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSDENV
PO Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Southwest Surgical Associates, P.C.

5076

David C. Deaver III, M.D., F.A.C.S.
J. Matthew Baker, M.D.

MS-0063

September 6, 1994

Congressman Scott McInnis
512 Canon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McInnis:

I recently read an interesting column in the Durango Herald by Ian Thompson, a local author and archeologist whom I'm sure you know. The topic of his column was the Army's plan to allow spent rocket boosters to "drop in" on the canyon country of southeast Utah. I would like to add my voice to the large chorus which I'm sure has already written to you. I also think it is a pretty bad idea to use wilderness areas for a drop zone for spent rocket boosters. I would hope that if the Army hasn't already done so, they would consider public meetings so they could hear the opinions of their "bosses" who live in these areas or enjoy them. I would also hope that we could count on your support in opposing this plan. 1

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

David C. Deaver III, M.D., F.A.C.S.

DCD/kml

xc: Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

1800 East Third Avenue
Suite 103
Durango, Colorado 81301
(303) 247 - 4448

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Southwest Surgical Associates, P.C.

MS-0063

David C. Deaver III, M.D., F.A.C.S.
J. Matthew Baker, M.D.

September 6, 1994

The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Campbell:

I recently read an interesting column in the Durango Herald by Ian Thompson, a local author and archeologist whom I'm sure you know. The topic of his column was the Army's plan to allow spent rocket boosters to "drop in" on the canyon country of southeast Utah. I would like to add my voice to the large chorus which I'm sure has already written to you. I also think it is a pretty bad idea to use wilderness areas for a drop zone for spent rocket boosters. I would hope that if the Army hasn't already done so, they would consider public meetings so they could hear the opinions of their "bosses" who live in these areas or enjoy them. I would also hope that we could count on your support in opposing this plan.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

David C. Deaver III, M.D., F.A.C.S.

DCD/kml

xc: Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

1800 East Third Avenue
Suite 103
Durango, Colorado 81301
(303) 247 - 4448

MS-0064

Roger N. Tanner
2384 Sweeney Road
Lompoc, CA 93436-9640
August 11, 1994
(805) 736-1782
FAX (805) 736 3882

Colonel Gregory Stolt
Director, Targets, Test and Evaluation Directorate
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (CSSD-TE)
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
July 1994

The supplement to the DEIS contains changes in the description of the HERA target missile which are incomplete. The original description of the HERA target systems shows either a Minuteman I second stage (M56A-1) or a Minuteman II/III second stage (SR-19-AJ-1). The supplement to the DEIS shows only the SR-19-AJ-1. Both second stages were originally designed to be ignited after first stage burnout, at high altitude. The M56A-1 has successfully been used as a booster for sounding rockets launched at sea level after the nozzles are trimmed for more efficient operation at ground level atmospheric pressures. The SR-19-AJ-1, as removed from an operational Minuteman II missile cannot be used for a launch at ground level because the liquid injection thrust vector control does not have adequate control authority to maintain a proper flight path.

The supplement to the DEIS fails to disclose that a decision has been made to use only the SR-19-AJ-1 boosters for the first stage of the HERA target missiles, because the reliability of the few available M56A-1 boosters is questionable, an opinion formed after multiple failed launches in recent years with these boosters. 1

The supplement to the DEIS fails disclose that the SR-19-AJ-1 boosters proposed for the HERA target missiles are not "off-the-shelf" qualified military booster stages with proven reliability. The SR-19-AJ-1 boosters to be used on the HERA target missiles will use a reconfigured thrust vector control system (currently under development) to allow launch at ground level. The redesigned booster will be requalifed under the constraints of peacetime military hardware development. 2

There is no way to collect a large statistical base of successful launches to support using these modified missiles on a test range where the drop zones have to carefully planned to avoid populated areas. 3

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Page 2

The EIS should take into account the number of failed Minuteman training and test launches that have happened in recent years in the test programs conducted from Vandenberg Air Force Base and other launch sites around the world (e.g. Wallops Flight Facility and the Eastern Test Range). Some failures were with full Minuteman configuration ballistic missiles while some were modified missiles or missile stages, used on various test programs. The failure rate during these training and test programs do not support a decision which precludes using existing DOD booster assets; but, the failure rate is high enough that the probability of a mission termination by the Range Safety officer must be addressed within the scope of the EIS. 4

The HERA target missiles use modified military booster stages and an entirely new and yet to be qualified guidance system, all which have been developed and qualified under fiscal constraints much tighter than those used to develop and qualify the highly reliable Minuteman ballistic missiles. 5

Sincerely,

Roger N. Tanner

cc
Governor of New Mexico

5078

MS-0065

September 5, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Mr. Hasley,

As a resident of southwest Colorado, a person who frequently uses southeastern Utah for recreational activities and a Utah state permitted archaeologist I am vehemently opposed to your project concerning the proposed dropping of booster rockets in southeast Utah.

I am a homeowner in a town less than 50 miles from the proposed drop zone. We often experience very dry years and extreme fire danger. Just this year a wildfire raged very near to your proposed drop zone. I am not aware of the status of the booster rockets when they hit the ground, but am concerned about possible fire danger. Also, as a homeowner, I am concerned about the possible effects on property value in the area due to the fact that patriot missiles could be flying overhead several times a month and dumping giant booster rockets out of the sky. 1 2

As an outdoor enthusiast I frequently hike, boat, bicycle and camp in southeastern Utah. In particular the Abajo Mountains and Cottonwood, Comb and Butler Wash as well as Arch, Fish and Mule Canyons. In the summer we enjoy the area about four to eight days each month, sometimes backpacking into remote areas for days at a time. It concerns me that my family could be subjected to extremely dangerous situations in an area that we think of as pristine, peaceful and safe. It would seem that the logistics of *actually* evacuating everyone from a drop area are difficult if not impossible to work out especially in such a rugged and remote area as this and with so many backcountry users. 3

Finally, as a Utah state permitted archaeologist who has done extensive archaeological work *in* the proposed drop area I can definitively say that numerous, extremely important prehistoric archeological sites could be absolutely devastated by the proposed drops. Historic sites too could be severely impacted, including some that are significant to the Mormon people and their history and religion. Many of these sites are not yet properly documented and to lose the valuable history and prehistory contained within even one site would be shameful. The density of these sites in this area is such that they *will* be impacted by your program. I am also painfully aware of the fact that the draft Environmental Impact Statement that accompanies this proposal is frighteningly inadequate. This I will address through the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance who is equipped to have it made into a realistic document, rather than a slap-dash push through. 4

As a result I must again express my passionate opposition to your missile launch program in this area. I will devote as much time, energy and funding to fight this proposal as is necessary to stop it. Please take note of our concerns, they are justified.

Sincerely,

Kelly McAndrews
20839 County Rd W
Lewis, Co 81327

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MS-0065

Kelly McAndrews
20839 County Rd. W
Lewis, CO 81327

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL
35807-3801

3077

MS-0066

Friday 9/9/94

Dear Sir

I am writing this letter in strong protest of the Army's plan to drop spent booster rockets in southwestern Utah. I am appalled they would consider doing this in a beautiful area used by hunters, ranchers, & local residents. 1
The local economies could be severely affected by such a plan and there is no way everyone could be cleared out 2
of such remote areas. The Army would be endangering people & livestock. Please reconsider the destruction of this beautiful country and possibly people & animals.

Thank you
Joann & Ed Castle
1400 Shenandoah DR
Hesperus, CO 81326

Copy of this letter sent to Senator Ben Campbell
U.S. Rep Scott McInnis

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MS-0067

5090

ELYSE KLINGENER, D.M.D.

3235 North Main Avenue
Durango, Colorado 81301
303—259-3112

9-6-94

To U.S. Representative Scott McInnis

Dear Sir:

I am outraged at the Army's proposal to drop spent booster rockets on Drop Zone 2 that includes some of the most beautiful canyon country in the U.S. Butler + Comb Wash have numerous precious ruins and are home to many creatures and mature vegetation. Please help protect this wonderful, peaceful canyon wilderness from people who obviously do not value it at all except as a drop zone! 1

Is nowhere safe from helicopters with loudspeakers, barricades and doubtful army exercises with rockets? I can't believe our government can intend to deface our natural heritage in this manner. Please try to stop these destructive plans for these fine and precious southeast Utah canyonlands. 2

Sincerely,
Elyse Klingener

Copy to: David Hosley, Army

MS-0067

ELYSE KLINGENER, D.M.D.

3235 North Main Avenue
Durango, Colorado 81301
303—259-3112

9-6-94

Sept 5, 1994

Dear Senator Campbell,

I strongly protest the proposed rocket Drop Zone #2 that includes Butler and Comb Wash! This is one of the most beautiful areas in the country and the army wants to drop spent booster rockets on the precious ruins, the helpless wildlife and native vegetation and anyone visiting there for peace + solitude. Helicopters with loudspeakers are equally incomprehensible to tolerate in this wonderful canyon wilderness.

I can't believe our government is planning such an obscenity and urge you to protect this area from people who obviously do not put much value on it except as a landing area for rockets! I am outraged.

Sincerely,
Elyse Klingener

Copy to: David Hosley, Army

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MS-0068

Sept 5, 1994

attention: David Hasley

This letter is in opposition to your planned use of my home as a missile test range. I live adjacent to the Cibola National Forest off of Forest Road 6A, less than 2 miles from the SAN TOOTH Mountains (CATRON County 2N, Section 8

I and my family already put up with low military aircraft flyovers, which I am not at all pleased with. There are plenty of desolate cattle grazing, marginal land areas in New Mexico to do unnecessary tests upon. 1

I hereby state my complete opposition to use of my land as a test range. I will Not compromise the cleanliness of the water and soil upon which I grow my food for my family. 2

I will not accept any terms or compromises. I anticipate a response to this letter.

With all sincerety,

Chris KARSA
ALAMOCITA GARDENS
PO BOX 616
RED TOWN, NM 87827

5080

MS-0069

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

This proposed zone is totally unacceptable. It is rich in cultural sites – archaic, prehistorical and historical. The land is fragile. Archaeological sites, cryptobiotic soil, etc. cannot be restored. Many of us work to educate the public to tread lightly in the desert, not to touch, or take. This proposal is a terrible example by our government. We are trying to preserve for future generations – the military is trying to take. The military already has taken a lot of our state. It is clear from the hearings the military doesn't have a clue about this area. It is also clear Utahns don't want this. Please listen to us. 1

Your Name Kathy + Eric Kankainen

Address 1174 Harrison Ave, Salt Lake City, Ut 84105
Street City / State / Zip Code

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

3083

MS-0070

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Please referrence my comments on your earlier proposal. I am an area so dependant on tourism, any negative press or any activity to causes big impacts. Not only will people avoid this great hiking camping, 4x4 area during launches, mis-information will keep them away even when you aren't closing the area. We've already suffered loss of business due to [redacted] media coverage on Hanta Virus deaths in New Mexico, forest fires in Colorado, and record high temperatures in Phoenix, events blown out of proportion happening hundreds of miles away. How can you think this will be minimum impact when missile debris drops in our back yard. Please do not use South east Utah as a bombing range.

Your Name Jim Hook - Recaptive Lodge & Tours

Address P.O. Box 309, Bluff, Ut 84512
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

1

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

3084

MS-0071

P.O. Box 1281
Moab. UT 84532
4 September 1994

Mr David Hasley
US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr Hasley:

Please do not turn southeastern Utah into a drop zone for missile pieces. People travel here from the world over in order to view our spectacular scenery and to enjoy the beauty and silence of remote canyons, mesas, peaks. To have test missile debris drop out of the sky is simply not compatible with the other values of this landscape.

Many persons hike in or otherwise enjoy the backcountry here, and tourist use is increasing season to season. To clear out remote areas of hikers when the Army plans to launch its missiles, is simply not feasible. 1

The drop zone threatens other resources as well. San Juan County has an astonishingly high concentration of archaeological sites. 3000 pound missile pieces would surely mar these areas as they strike the ground. 2

Mexican spotted owls, peregrine falcons, willow flycatchers are among the threatened and endangered species who make their homes in the canyons and flats of SE Utah. These animals as well as hundreds of non-listed species would undoubtedly be affected by dropping missile fragments. It would not be possible to clear these organisms from their homes and grounds before a missile launch. 3

In short, the idea of using lovely and sacred grounds of SE Utah as a test site for missile launches, and a dumping ground for missile debris, is ill-conceived. It reflects a deep insensitivity, on the part of planners, not only to landscape values but to the makings of an authentic basis for defense: one that begins by respecting and caring for the very thing defended. Please drop this 3000 pound idea from your planners. 4

Sincerely,

Catherine Landis

1

Return to Contents

MS-0072

5085 Durango, Colorado
September 2, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic
Defense Command.
ATTN. CSSDENV
PO Box 1500
Hempsville, Alabama.
35807 3801

Dear Sir:
I have written to the following Senator and representative Protesting the proposed Zone 2 drop in Southeastern Utah.
I urge Someone from the army to please visit this area before any decision is made.
I wrote to—
Senator Ben Campbell
Representative Scott McInnis
pointing out the reasons this is not the area for a drop.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Robert Barr
22 County Road 202
Durango, CO 81301

(Over)

MS-0072

Reason Given

It is already a designated Wilderness Area. Part under Study. 1

Is used by the Ute Mountain Tribe for grazing Cattle 2

Is used by Backpackers and Hikers. 3

Recreational use for La Plata and Montezuma Counties.

0086

MS-0073

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

To E

I am unequivocally opposed to the launching of the Theater Missiles from Green River. With alternative launching sites available that have minimal environmental and human impact, there is no reason to launch them over such a sensitive area. This area of Southeastern Utah in which the boosters would land is some of the most beautiful, fragile and culturally rich land in the state and in the nation. I have spent many years exploring this country and have come to love this unique area. You speak of restoring the land where a booster would drop. You cannot restore kryptogamic soil, the glue of the desert. It takes many, many years for this living, organic matter to grow and it can be destroyed by a single footstep. We go out of our way to avoid and protect this organic soil whenever we are hiking. There is NO way to restore ancient rock art, artifacts or archeology to its unique and invaluable original status. Once destroyed or damaged such resources are irrevocably altered.

This land should be protected for all of us and for the generations to come; to be used in a conscious manner by preserving the unique and irreplaceable resources in San Juan County, Utah.

1

2

3

Your Name Marianne Swartz

Address 849 Connor St. Salt Lake City, UT. 84108
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

0087

MS-0074

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

This comment sheet is long overdue in my opinion.

I, among many others in this community, have had enough with the military disrupting our way of life in this area.

We have low flying jets skimming the canyon ridges, Underground blasting supposedly for South Korea and now you want to fire missles over our heads so you can shoot them down.

Enough is Enough!

There comes a time when people have a breaking point. I along with others, would like to see the military do their experimenting some place else and not in our yard.

Fire Bingaham - not Missles -

1

Your Name Don Caron

Address PO Box 450 Magdalena, NM 87825
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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MS-0075

Sept. 7, 1994
312 E. Third St.
Cortez, CO 81321

U.S. Army Space and Stratigic Defense Committee
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Mr. David Hasley;

I would like to object to the U.S. Army's plan for a proposed rocket drop zone in and around Butler Wash, Comb Wash and part of Cedar Mesa in southeastern Utah. This proposed drop zone would not only threaten two wilderness study areas (Fish Creek and Bridger Jack) but also the preservation of nearly a thousand documented archaeological sites in that area. It is crucial to save these wildly beautiful areas which are rich in non renewable cultural resources and a popular recreation destination from this kind of impact. Thank you for your consideration. 1

Sincerely,

Paul Ermigiotti

Paul Ermigiotti

MS-0076

Pamela W. Baker
1549 Cambridge Dr.
Longmont, CO 80503
September 20, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I would like to comment on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The proposed booster drop zones C1 and C2 have, as identified in your document on page 3-9, NOT been totally surveyed for cultural resources. The fact that no sites currently qualify for National Register of Historic Places status does not mean that all sites have been identified. This area is, in fact, one of the most archaeologically dense areas in the lower 48 states, and archaeologists are just beginning to develop the data base necessary to deal with regional research questions, as opposed to site-specific research which was conducted in the past. This new awareness will no doubt transform the way in which sites are viewed as eligible for the register under Criterion D. 1

In view of the sensitive, non-renewable nature of the cultural resources in the proposed booster drop zones, this area would not be appropriate for the high impact activity you suggest. Mitigation will not protect the resource, and adequate research has not yet occurred. Surely you can conduct these tests in an area which will not be so irrevocably damaged.

Sincerely,

Pamela W. Baker

Return to Contents

MS-0077

September 17, 1994

0090

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

My family and scores of our friends are totally opposed to plans proposed by the Strategic Defense Command to use large expanses of the Four Corners Region as drop sites for spent booster canisters!

Most of us frequently visit those vast areas for recreation and to work for the protection of thousands of ancient archaeological and geological wonders found throughout those splendid, countless canyons. 1

If your proposed plan is implemented, our very lives are in danger and, tragically, untold valuable elements of Mankind's history will be destroyed forever. Federal laws protect that evidence from vandals yet your command intends to indiscrimanately and in random selection rain down waste cartridges on our rightful heritage.

Please, reconsider taking action as outlined in the documents "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I and II," dated January 1994; and "Supplement to the Draft," dated July 1994.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce & Emmeline Polich

Bruce & Emmeline Polich
202 Pine Ridge Loop
Durango, CO 81301
303/247-4275

MS-0078

0091

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

I do not have specific comments on the EIS, but I am opposed to the proposal to drop rocket boosters into areas in southeastern Utah. I urge my representatives in Congress to oppose this particular project, and I enclose copies of letters to them.

Sincerely,

James G. Biggins

Dr. James G. Biggins
735 Canyon Drive
Cortez, Colorado 81321

Return to Contents

MS-0078

The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Army's plan to conduct rocket firing operations which would allow spent boosters to fall into areas in southeastern Utah. I urge you through the Congress to request that the Army reanalyze their proposal and adopt another alternative, and am asking Representative Scott McInnis to do the same. My wife concurs in opposing the Army's proposal. 1

Before retiring from the Bureau of Land Management, I worked on the BLM Utah Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement. I recall that within the Army's "Drop Zone 2" there are three wilderness study areas. "Drop Zone 1" is near other WSAs. 2 These areas are remote and vehicular use is prohibited to preserve their special environments, but remoteness conserves their pristine character and attracts people interested in their natural features. Grand Gulch, adjacent to "Drop Zone 2", has more than 100,000 visitor use days annually and visitation in the WSAs and nearby lands in "Zones" 1 and 2 very likely totals similar numbers. Indian people speak of these areas as sources of medicinal plants and firewood; they may contain sacred sites, as well. Although BLM recently foreclosed grazing in part of the Comb Wash area, in "Drop Zone 2", to enhance the environment, livestock grazing is traditional throughout both "Zones" and is significant in the local economy. Finally, there may be mineral resources within both "Zones".

I know from reviewing many EISs that Department of Defense analyses usually understate negative impacts and superficial in assessing social, cultural, economic, and esthetic aspects. Heavy rocket boosters striking the earth at even relatively high velocity would cause considerable impact and scatter debris 3 widely. Can the Army warn everyone in these "Zones" to clear the areas, including livestock operators who would have to round up and drive their animals without using vehicles in the WSAs and possibly prospectors who would have to disrupt intensive mineral resource activities? Can the Army negate impacts and indelible marks on natural features, replace values that could be destroyed, and retrieve all debris? Miscalculations in any program are always possible. I am concerned that the Army could not provide complete safety and mitigate negative impacts.

Sincerely,

Dr. James G. Biggins
735 Canyon Drive
Cortez, Colorado 81321

cc: Congressman McInnis

MS-0078

The Honorable Scott McInnis
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Army's plan to conduct rocket firing operations which would allow spent boosters to fall into areas in southeastern Utah. I urge you through the Congress to request that the Army reanalyze their proposal and adopt another alternative, and am asking Senator Ben Campbell to do the same. My wife concurs in opposing the Army's proposal.

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Sincerely,

Dr. James G. Biggins
735 Canyon Drive
Cortez, Colorado 81321

cc: Senator Campbell

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MS-0079

0092

9/13/94

Mr. David Hasley
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL
35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley

I am writing to express opposition to dropping missile boosters over southern Utah. I have had the privilege of being in this area twice a year over the past several years. My concern is for the boosters falling on the thousands of archaeology sites in the area of designated impact. Disrupting anchors to the area would be of great interest to me personally. It would be like you going to your favorite recreation destination and finding it closed for one of the 5 days you planned to be there.

My request is for you to please consider a less archeologically intense area to conduct tests, that will always be with us. These sites which testify to our ancient culture do not need to be dumped on because technology has out-grown White Sands. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

1

2

3

Sincerely,

James M. Taylor
2311 S. Franklin St
Denver, CO 80210

MS-0080

0093

September 17, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 358073801

RE: Proposed "Drop Zone 2"

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing to express my heartfelt opposition to the proposed rocket drop zone, "Drop Zone 2," in Southeastern Utah. I recently was informed about this plan through a newspaper article in the Durango Herald. I implore you to do everything in your power to abolish this plan.

Are there certain places that you cherish? Places where you go to replenish your spirit? Places where, even when you go there just in your mind, you feel safe and at home? Comb Wash, a part of the proposed "Drop Zone 2," is that place for me. My feelings for Comb Wash are difficult to put into words. My reasons for insisting that "Drop Zone 2" not become a reality are extremely personal.

Aside from the obvious physical impact that dropping spent booster rockets would have on things like ancient native ruins, living creatures (lizards, birds, desert flowers), rocks and streams, the most painful loss for me would be intangible. I would no longer feel safe to go to Comb Wash, or anywhere else in "Drop Zone 2." The essence of that place, for me, would be destroyed.

1

Please don't allow "Drop Zone 2" to happen.

Sincerely,

Judith L. Gilmore

Judith L. Gilmore
84 Ponderosa Trail
Durango, CO 81301

0094

MS-0081

ERMA MARTIN YOST
223 York Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
Tel: 201-432-4372 Fax: 201-432-6004

September 20, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Att: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL. 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

To my great horror I have learned about the proposed missile launches between Green River, Utah and White Sands, New Mexico, with proposed booster drop zones designated as C I and C 2. As an owner of property in San Juan County, Utah, I frequently spend time in that area. It is one of the richest areas in this county for sheer natural beauty and for cultural resources of rock art and cliff dwellings numbering in the hundreds perhaps thousands, most of which have yet to be surveyed and recorded. These resources are irreplaceable and draw many tourists and students of research and archaeology to the area annually. To damage or destroy any of these resources in any way is completely irresponsible and shortsighted. These areas of Utah need more protection not more intrusion. 1

Keep the booster drops out of Utah!

Sincerely,

Erma M. Yost

Erma Martin Yost

0095

MS-0082

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I am deeply concerned about the impact this project will have on the fragile desert landscape with its many archaeological sites. Not only would the dropping of the boosters be damaging, but the foot or horse traffic to recover the boosters would damage sites and vegetation that either would take years to recover or would never recover. 1

I understand there is no easy solution to your problem. With as many problems that were revealed in the Gulf War, the accuracy is very questionable. 2

Please consider the alternative of recovering boosters over sea. 3

Your Name JAN WRIGHT

Address 209 A' ST. SALT LAKE CITY UT 84103
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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0096

MS-0083

LEON C. YOST, Photographer
223 York Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302, USA
Tel: 201-432-3272
Fax: 201-432-5004

9-18-94

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Att: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, kAL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am very concerned about the missle booster drop zones C1 & C2 proposed for the area west of Blanding, Bluff, and Monticello Utah. This area, which includes Butler Wash, Comb Ridge, Comb Wash, and Newspaper Rock has one of the highest concentrations of prehistoric cultural material on the North American Continent. For 20 years I have traveled regularly to this specific area to photograph these sites which were created by the original Americans long before missles and boosters. These cultural resources are irreplacable and require the highest protection and preservation possible. 1

Any change in the use of this area should go in the direction of ***increasing*** protection, not putting the sites at risk as the booster drop zone would do. I believe this area has the merits to become a national archeological monument or park and I call on you to support one of these options and look elsewhere for the booster drop zone.

Sincerely,

Leon Yost

Leon Yost

0097

MS-0084

September 19, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Booster Recovery Impact in New Mexico, Monticello, Utah, Blanding, Utah

I would like to protest this type of activity in the above areas. My famil and I have spent the past 7 years camping and backpacking in these areas. We are very familiar with these areas. A booster drop zone as you propos would have a negative on this environment. It may be 100s of years before the damage such a drop zone could be repaired, if at all. 1

Please consider the permanent changes you may make with this booster drop zone. We have very little wilderness areas left untouched and these become more valuable each day.

Carolyn Smith

Carolyn Smith

5317 E. 39th No.
Wichita, Kansas 67220

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MS-0085

0098

SEL
STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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RICE UNIVERSITY

P. O. BOX 1892
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77251
(713) 527-8101, x 2649
FAX: (713) 285-5207

September 6, 1994

Robert F. Shearer, Assistant Chief of Staff
Installations, Logistics, and Environment
Department of the Army
US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P O Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Re: Potential drop zones for spent booster rockets near Monticello and Blanding, Utah

Dear Chief Shearer,

Southern Utah never fails to fascinate and intrigue me. It is my family's favorite vacation destination, near the site of property we have purchased for retirement because of the serenity, simplicity, and quality of life we have found there. We have just returned from camping and hiking to remote pictograph sites in Canyonlands; and a friend has just sent me two pages of the New Orleans Times Picayune describing Anasazi cliff dwellings and spectacular rock formations in southern Utah: "A 160-mile drive through southeast Utah reveals canyon country's natural and Native American treasures."

And now in another envelope comes the shocking announcement that the US Army plans to drop boosters weighing up to one and a half tons into an environment that I have been taught to walk across so carefully that I do not make new footprints in the fragile cryptogamic soil. Pictographs and petroglyphs 600-1100 years old bring people to Utah, and no site is more spectacular than Newspaper Rock on Highway 211. This site has art spanning many centuries, and it is completely wheelchair accessible--unlike most Anasazi sites. I know of no other place where disabled persons are able to approach and study such a panel of art. The remoteness and difficulty of access to most archaeological sites have protected them from the casual tourist whose fingertip could

1

2

MS-0085

damage the artwork, or who would not resist the desire to carry away a lovely sherd of pottery, an ancient corncob, a bit of prehistoric twine or fabric. Please imagine what effect a hundred falling boosters, and the manpower, cranes, and trucks necessary to retrieve the buried debris, would have on this fragile area.

3

Butler Wash and Comb Ridge hold uncountable Anasazi cliff dwellings and art sites which I have not yet seen but hope to because of their extraordinary state of preservation. The roads into the area are minimal and would be destroyed by heavy trucks.

Please know that to authorize missile-booster drop zones near Newspaper Rock and Comb Ridge would be as criminal a destruction of American historic sites as authorizing the haphazard bombing of Williamsburg or Boston or Jamestown. Please do everything in your power to prevent the use of these unique and irreplaceable sites as a drop zone for the Ft. Wingate and Green River launch complexes associated with the White Sand Missile Range test area.

Sincerely,

Sally Hubbard

Sally Hubbard

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MS-0085

Missile booster drop zones proposed in county

Sites near Monticello and Blanding have been proposed as missile booster drop zones according to a new United States Army plan.

Public hearings on the proposal will be held in Monticello August 23 at the Monticello High School auditorium beginning at 7 pm.

Two controversial sites near Canyonlands National Park were initially proposed. However, after intense lobbying by recreationists and environmentalists, new sites have been proposed.

The booster drop zones are located five miles northwest of Monticello and seven miles southwest of Blanding.

The Army plans to launch target missiles from Green River to White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. The flight path trajectory will take the missiles directly over Monticello.

Once the missiles are over New Mexico, they will be intercepted and destroyed by larger missile systems.

The Army is proposing four test ranges. The Green River to White Sands Range is the only overland route. The Army maintains that overland routes are superior because the boosters can be retrieved more easily.

According to the environmental impact study, the boosters weigh up to one and a one-half tons. The impact would be the equivalent of a two-ton empty, steel, fuel tank falling from a 17-story building.

The boosters carry extremely flammable rocket fuel, which should be consumed before hitting the ground.

People in the missile drop zones would need to be evacuated for the missile firing tests. The Army plans approximately 100 launches through 1999.

The drop zone near Monticello includes state highway 211, which runs from Church Rock to the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park. Because of this, there would be restricted access to the Needles District of Canyonlands during the firings.

The initial proposed sites were opposed by many in the Moab area because Dead Horse Point State Park and the Island in the Sky District of Canyonlands would be closed during the firings.

The proposal states that the only economic impact would be to local motels. Local law enforcement and fire suppression personnel would be supplemented by military units.

0099

MS-0086

September 9, 1994
50 Danielle Cir. DWII
Durango, CO 81301

The Honorable Scott McInnis
U.S. Representative
512 Cannon HOB
Washington D.C. 20515

Sir:

We are writing regarding our concerns over the Army's plans to create rocket booster drop areas in the Southeast Utah canyon country.

The Army & Air Force currently have access to an adequate number of test ranges without desecrating and destroying the natural beauty found in the Butler Wash, Comb Mesa and Cedar Mesa (Drop Zone II) and Drop Zone I, the edge of the Canyonlands National Park and Abajo Mountains. 1

The fragile desert and semi-arid lands within these beautiful areas would be destroyed to such a degree that they would never totally recover. The toxic residue from the spent fuel -no one knows how much that would be, maybe gallons- would also add to the environmental destruction. In addition to the detrimental effect it would have on the land, it would also impact greatly on the economic welfare of the communities of Blanding, Bluf and Mexican Hat. 2 3

People do not visit these areas to observe spent pieces of rockets being dropped into and destroying areas of this beautiful corner of our great country.

With deepest respect and confidence in your understanding and ability, we sincerely request that you do all in your power to prevent this unnecessary folly from becoming a reality.

Sincerely,
David G. & Sandra K. McEwen

c.c.: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

Return to Contents

MS-0086

September 9, 1994
50 Danielle Cir. DWII
Durango, CO 81301

The Honorable Ben Campbell
U.S. Senator
380 Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Sir:

We are writing regarding our concerns over the Army's plans to create rocket booster drop areas in the Southeast Utah canyon country.

The Army & Air Force currently have access to an adequate number of test ranges without desecrating and destroying the natural beauty found in the Butler Wash, Comb Mesa and Cedar Mesa (Drop Zone II) and Drop Zone I, the edge of the Canyonlands National Park and Abajo Mountains.

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People do not visit these areas to observe spent pieces of rockets being dropped into and destroying areas of this beautiful corner of our great country.

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Sincerely,
David G. McEwen
Sandra K. McEwen
David G. & Sandra K. McEwen

c.c.: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

0100

MS-0087

115 East Meadow Rd, CR 224
Durango, Colorado 81301

September 11, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Southeast Utah - "Drop Zone 2"

Here we go again!!! With the military/government presenting a warm and fuzzy picture to convince us common folk their actions will have little impact on our lives or our environment.

The recent proposal by the U.S. Army that Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area, Butler Wash, Comb Wash and Cedar Mesa in Southeastern Utah be used as a rocket drop zone is an outrage!!! As I understand it, not only will the area be closed, but it will lie defenseless as it is bombarded by 3,000-lb missiles. Then the Army plans to fly helicopters over the besieged landscape in an attempt to locate the metallic cadavers. This exercise is to be followed by military vehicles and equipment issuing forth across the target zone to try to retrieve the remains. All of this is to be carried out in a "non-destructive mode." Isn't anyone paying attention???

I am giving you the benefit of the doubt by thinking that perhaps you are not familiar with the intended battleground. This extraordinary area is home to incredible undisturbed terrain, beautiful scenery, and abundant and varied flora and fauna. The region is rich in history, having been home to peoples from Paleo Indian groups to early settlers. Evidence of their presence is still visible at over 1,100 known sites located in the proposed "Drop Zone." The area is also home away from home to those of us who seek our solitude and the nourishment of our souls in the silence and natural beauty of these canyons and vistas. 1

Sir, you are laying siege to one heck of a piece of beautiful public land and I object vehemently! The Army's proposal to desecrate this area must be stopped. I object to having any area altered by our species, but if this exercise is indeed "necessary" why not target one of the countless stretches of Utah land that is little but sage plain. 2

Most sincerely,
Claudia Clemens

Return to Contents

MS-0087

115 East Meadow Rd, CR 224
Durango, Colorado 81301

September 11, 1994

Scott McInnis
U.S. Representative
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515

Re: Southeast Utah - "Drop Zone 2"

Dear Representative McInnis:

Here we go again!!! With the military/government presenting a warm and fuzzy picture to convince us common folk their actions will have little impact on our lives or our environment.

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I implore you to take whatever action is necessary to preserve the area and keep it free of military action. The Army's proposal to desecrate this area must must be stopped!

Most sincerely,
Claudia Clemens

cc: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command

MS-0087

115 East Meadow Rd, CR 224
Durango, Colorado 81301

September 4, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Southeast Utah - "Drop Zone 2"

Dear Senator Campbell:

Here we go again!!! With the military/government presenting a warm and fuzzy picture to convince us common folks their actions will have little impact on our lives or our environment.

The recent proposal by the U.S. Army that Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area, Butler Wash, Comb Wash and Cedar Mesa in Southeastern Utah be used as a rocket drop zone is an outrage!!! Not only will the area be closed, but it will lie defenseless as it is bombarded by 3,000-lb missiles. Then the Army plans to fly helicopters over the besieged landscape in an attempt to locate the metallic cadavers. This exercise is to be followed by military vehicles and equipment issuing forth across the target zone to retrieve the remains. All of this is to be carried out in a "non-destructive mode." Isn't anyone paying attention???

This extraordinary area is home to incredible undisturbed terrain, beautiful scenery, and abundant and varied flora and fauna. The region is rich in history, having been home to peoples from Paleo Indian groups to early settlers. Evidence of their presence is still visible at over 1,100 known sites located in the proposed "Drop Zone." The area is also home away from home to those of us who seek our solitude and the nourishment of our souls in the silence and natural beauty of these canyons and vistas.

I implore you to take what ever action is necessary to preserve the area and keep it free of military action. The Army's proposal to desecrate this area must be denied!!

Most sincerely,
Claudia Clemens

0101

MS-0088

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The time is past for the Department of Defense to move civilian populations around. The basic premise is that the military is under civilian control not that the civilians are under military control. The time is past for the military to preempt our backyards for their experiments. The proposal designates an area north and south of my home and business for a missile dump for 100 missile booster rockets over a five year period. Not only do I oppose this firing, I am even more concerned for setting a precedent that the land north and south of my home is wasteland and to be used at the discretion of military planners, for this presumes there are no religious sites, no cultural resources, no recreational or economic interests. I have created a business which depends on the fact that people want to visit this place and learn from it. This business employes ten people, it is both a restaurant and a trading post which has received national recognition. These proposed tests violate my home, my business, and the jobs of the employees who operate that business. In a time when San Juan County acknowledges a 20% decrease in revenue, the citizens of this county cannot allow for further decrease because of the impact of this firing on tourism. 1 2

Your Name LIZA DØRAN

Address P.O. BOX 88 BLUFF, UTAH 84512
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

0102

MS-0089

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank
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Letters

Reader challenges Jones' letter rational

Editor:

Contrary to the heated assertions of Mary Lou Jones, the "pseudo-patriotic claptrap" (her words) of the "Missile Testing is Necessary" editorial can help this community decide the benefits and harm of the proposal to test missiles in our region of the state (*Independent*, 5-19). Among other things, it points out the need for the will to win a possible war (unwelcome though one is), and the importance of our having the capacity to survive.

I find it fascinating that Mrs. Jones sees a sudden need to plague us with belligerent rhetoric against foreign military sales. Permit me to point out that the United States Government, with the full cooperation of Congress, has spent the last 70 years feeding, financing, and arming the (now "former") USSR, along with virtually every other Communist country on the face of the earth.

Where do you think the Soviet army got all those trucks it rode in when it invaded Afghanistan in 1979? They were manufactured in a factory designed in the United States, and whose construction was financed by the U.S. taxpayer. There is no end to the list of our tax-funded military and financial aid to present and "former" Communist countries. How is this any different from the loans to Iraq that Mrs. Jones so loudly decries — and I decry them too.

It is beyond the scope of this letter to present the details, but it is nonsense in all its un-rationed splendor to assert that the Global Protection System will cost a trillion dollars. Equally nonsensical is the assertion that we could "buy friends" with this money. What kind of friend is one who is bought? What is this "friend" going to be or become when the money runs out?

Perhaps more to the point, Congress has been handing out hundreds of billions in foreign aid dollars for nearly 50 years. I challenged you, Mrs. Jones, show us one — just ONE — friend that we have bought with all those billions.

Steven Dapra
Grants

1025 Chestnut
Grants NM 87020

The Independent
Gallup, N.M.
Saturday, May 28, 1994

COMMENT FOR THE RECORD

1

I fully support these missile tests.

Steven Dapra

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MS-0089

Written Comment Sheet

TI

What's Going On Here?

Dear Editor:

Why has the dispute over missile testing been dragged down to such a crass and materialistic level? I refer to the contention by Mary Lou Jones (Beacon, 3-18) that Sen. Bingaman will support this testing merely because he has received some money from defense contractor Political Action Committees (PACs). Perhaps he supports this testing because it is an important part of our defense readiness. I don't want to appear as a defender of Sen. Bingaman, but it is possible that he might do the right thing once in a while.

Equally to the point, isn't it a little deceitful to denounce only Sen. Bingaman and Rep. Skeen for receiving money from these PACs? Isn't the testing going to originate in Fort Wingate? According to the map on the front page of the Spring, 1994 "Zuni Mountain Citizen" the Fort appears to be in Bill Richardson's district, not Joe Skeen's. Yet Mary Lou Jones remains strangely silent on Richardson's role in all this in her "Beacon" article of March 18. On page eight of this issue of the "Citizen," we are finally told that "Richardson's office has stated that it would be 'unwise' for him to take a stand at this time." Richardson's "unwise" is glossed over, while Bingaman's "It wouldn't be prudent . . ." is loudly denounced.

Why aren't we told how much money Richardson has received from the defense PACs, and other PACs as well? If he isn't receiving any I suspect we would be promptly told. Is there a coverup afoot? What "big money interests" are financing Bill Richardson's campaigns? How much corporate socialism has he voted for to placate his fat cat patrons?

While we are on the subject of money, why doesn't the Zuni Mountain Coalition reveal how many billions of our tax dollars have been voted away in foreign aid to Communist and non-Communist countries by Bingaman, Richardson, and the rest of the New Mexico delegation? Most of 'our' delegation, Sen. Bingaman in particular, has never seen a foreign aid bill it didn't like. In correspondence with me, Sen. Bingaman has made it very plain that he intends to continue his twelve year long practice of shipping our taxes to the (now "former") Communists running the "former" USSR. Billions for "former" Communists from Sen. Bingaman, and Mrs. Jones is silent. A relative pittance for the defence of the United States, and she is in high dudgeon. What's going on here?

Sincerely yours,
Steven Dapra,
Grants

Cibola County Beacon
5-11-94 p 4

1025 Chestnut Grants NM [illegible] 87020

Thank you for
comments on t
Environmental

Your Name

Address

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

COMMENT FOR THE RECORD

0103

MS-0090

Citizens State Bank of Cortez

CHARLES M. SEARLE
PRESIDENT

Post Office Drawer T
77 West Main Street
Cortez, Colorado 81321
Telephone 565-8421

September 14, 1994

Mr David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Attn: CSSDENV

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The purpose of this letter is to protest, in the strongest manner possible, the proposed *Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range* proposed for *White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.* 1

Specifically, the off-range missile launches from Fort Wingate, New Mexico and Green River, Utah pose multiple unwarranted hazards to the four-corners area. The real *impact* will not be confined to the drop zones, local inhabitants, back country visitors, archaeological sites, or ranchers. In addition the very existence of the testing program will present a negative, very negative, impact upon the entire four-corners area.

The economic impact upon tourism will be widely felt. You are sadly mistaken to believe that your program will not discourage visitation to our area by citizens of the entire country--in fact will have a negative impact on visitations from foreign visitors as well.

Your proposed disregard for the economic recovery presently underway in this area is shocking, to say the least.

This is not the place for this testing program. I urge your withdrawal of any such plan as is suggested.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Searle

Charles M. Searle
President

cc: Senator Ben Campbell, Washington, D.C.
U.S. Representative Scott McInnis, Washington, D.C.

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MS-0090

Citizens
State
Bank
of
Cortez

CHARLES M. SEARLE
PRESIDENT

Post Office Drawer I
77 West Main Street
Cortez, Colorado 81321
Telephone 565-8421

MS-0090 - 2/3

September 14, 1994

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
proposed for White Sands Missile Range, NM
CSSDENV

Dear Representative McInnis:

This is to request your efforts to halt the planned overland missile launches from Fort Wingate, NM to Green River, Utah as proposed.

Attached is my letter to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command in which I protested their plan.

Please let us have your best efforts to delete these plans for the four-corners area. We can ill afford the very serious, negative, consequences of the Army plans.

Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Cordially yours,

Charles M. Searle
President

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

MS-0090

Citizens
State
Bank
of
Cortez

CHARLES M. SEARLE
PRESIDENT

Post Office Drawer I
77 West Main Street
Cortez, Colorado 81321
Telephone 565-8421

MS-0090 - 3/3

September 14, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
proposed for White Sands Missile Range, NM
CSSDENV

Dear Senator Campbell:

This is to request your efforts to halt the planned overland missile launches from Fort Wingate, NM to Green River, Utah as proposed.

Attached is my letter to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command in which I protested their plan.

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Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Cordially yours,

Charles M. Searle
President

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

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0104

MS-0091

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

SEE ATTACHED SEVEN PAGE STATEMENT

Your Name JAY FISHER

Address P.O. BOX 267 MAGDALENA, NEW MEXICO 87825
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

MS-0091

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CCSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Missiles over Magdalena

Magdalena is a fine little community. We have positive growth for the future; writers, artists, and craftsmen are moving in, fixing up the historic old buildings, and making something worthwhile out of a community once thought to be finished. Our children attend good schools with teachers and administrators that are doing their best to educate them for the future. We are a hopeful community that includes not only Magdalena, but Hop Canyon; a picturesque mountain retreat, The Alamo Band Navajo Indian Reservation, Datil,; a crossroads mountain community, and hundreds of private ranches, cabins, and homes.

When approached by the United States Army, I was hopeful. That was until I understood exactly what they were asking us to do:

Flying missiles from Utah and Fort Wingate, New Mexico to shoot them down over White Sands Missile range.

Flying ballistic weapons over our little community.

Dropping booster engines off of rockets not thirty miles from our home.

Screaming rockets filled with flammable, poisonous propel

lants, explosive bolts, and high pressure tanks zipping over my child's school. 1

NO!

We moved to this community to get away from the intrusion into our personal safety by industry and government. We already have fighter jets illegally flying close to the ground around our town. We have blasting in the Lynchburg Mine five miles from our Village by Korean interests. We have explosives research, lightning research, and radiotelescopes. Now add to this volatile mixture some unproven, untested missiles flying at 7000 feet per second.

ENOUGH!

What possible interest, financial or moral does this create in our community?

Everyone I know is a patriot. We are proud of America, and pleased that we have the strongest defense in the world.

But defensive measures can be tested in *unpopulated* areas. And they should be! By seeking to test missiles over our town, does that mean that we're expendable? 2

The army assures us that there will be no failures. A deviation of less than 5% in trajectory, however, could land a three thousand pound rocket engine in our school, home, or Senior Citizens Center. Is that an acceptable factor? A deviation of two (2) feet would put the booster drop zone inside the Alamo Navajo Reservation. Have they even been contacted about this

MS-0091

plan? People live there!

Army officials also let it slip that the radar guidance system for these missiles is untested. UNTESTED. But they insist they are building precision instruments. Ok. The Challenger Space shuttle was the most intricate, precision, expensive machine ever built. But to the horror of a nation, it exploded into a useless cloud of burning metal. The fact is, humans make mistakes. And a little mistake can cost lives. 4

If the Army is so sure of success, why don't they fly missiles over Albuquerque, Santa Fe, or how about your home? How about one every two weeks for five years? Are you willing to risk the odds with your family? This proposal is open-ended. Once permission has been given, White Sands will add us to it's ever-growing theater of operation; forever. It's interesting to note that none of the officials at these community input meetings live or have families in the fly zone. Most don't even live in the state. I've lived in New Mexico virtually all of my live.

That brings me to the financial aspect of this project. I understand the need to lure federal spending programs into our community. White Sands is fighting for the same dwindling defense budget as other institutions, bases, and interests. And I'm sure that it will bring a few more jobs into the state.

But it will kill *this* community. DEAD. Our main source of income is tourism. Just like the rest of the state of New Mexico, we rely on the interest of out of state and international tourists. They won't come here if missiles are roaring overhead every other weekend. We also rely heavily on hunting. Hunting

seasons extend throughout the autumn, winter, and spring. Not only will the hunters be threatened, the animals will be driven away by the screaming missiles and horrendous impact of a three thousand pound engine slamming into the ground at 350 feet per second. This is a fact that the Army hadn't considered, but publicly agreed with. 5

And what will it cost our community? How about road use? They will use our meager roads, chew them up more than they are already, and leave us to repair them. They plan to evacuate areas around the drop zone and use OUR emergency services to put out their fires in the dry forest, OUR police to set up road-blocks, and OUR rescue personnel to handle victims. 6

WHAT?

By what law or authority can the Army close public roads and evacuate people from their homes? Isn't this America? 7

We don't have the kind of equipment or training necessary to "Augment" this enormous activity. We have too few police and emergency personnel just handling the normal day to day problems. Our scant service personnel are also untrained in the area of contract negotiation with the Army. They can't handle any real emergency and are not legally responsible for writing "Contracts." 8

I'm not writing from a position of ignorance. I'm trained in Hazardous Material Emergencies by our fair state, and served as a level two fireman for 8 years in both the largest volunteer

MS-0091

fire department and the state's largest private industry. 9

These boosters WILL start fires. Not a reassuring thought considering the kindling-dry forest, and when our entire west is aflame.

The EIS filed assures us that adequate warning will be given in event of missile failure. 10

WHAT?

Missiles flying at 7000 feet per second? Booster rocket engines falling out of the sky at 360 feet per second? How many seconds do we have to empty our area schools?

What country is this, anyway?

White Sands Missile Range has been gradually increasing it's hold on New Mexico. Is the entire state destined to become a test range? Hell, they can't even feed the wild horses within their boundaries. This says a lot for the rest of us.

And what about endangered species in the drop zone? Understand, I am not an eco-nut. But great consideration was given to the Spotted Owl when the lumbermill at Reserve was shut down. And the endangered Zuni Fleabane? They aren't even mentioned in this "Sweetheart Deal" with the Forest Service. 11

MS-0091

The Environmental Impact Statement is full of amusing terms. Laughable until interpretation.

"Ground Depressions" - *CRATERS*

"Desired Flight Path" - *WE HOPE IT FLIES STRAIGHT*

"Chance is Unlikely" - *MAYBE THE FOREST WON'T BURN*

"Recreational Use is Limited" - *WE COULDN'T FIND THE CAMPERS, HIKERS, HUNTERS, RANCHERS, OR HORSEBACK RIDERS*

"Sparsely Populated" - *WE DON'T TRUST IT ENOUGH TO FLY IT OVER ALBUQUERQUE*

"Noise Sensitive Receptors" - *PANICKED HERDSMAN ON THE ALAMO NAVAJO RESERVATION*

"Health and Safety Hazards Slight - *WE'VE GOT SOME THAT CAN WIPE OUT THE WHOLE COUNTY*

"Mission Specific Near Hazard Area" - *MAGDALENA, ALAMO RESERVATION, DATIL, AND ALL HOMES, PROPERTY AND PERSONS THEREIN*

White Sands has told us of their "Perfect safety record in forty years." Wasn't there a missile that went wild and slammed into a Juarez graveyard? Ignoring that, it's a simple conclusion 12 that the odds are stacked against them. There will be a percentage of errors; it is an accepted statistical fact. There is no such thing as perfection as long as humans design, manufacture,

MS-0091

and operate the equipment. What is the price of a human life? How about your child?

To sum, it's inconceivable that we will pay our tax money to economically destroy our community on the basis of defense. Saddam Hussein has more peace and safety than American Citizens and their children. Just who the hell are we at war with, anyway? 13

FIRE UNTESTED MISSILES CONTROLLED BY UNTESTED RADAR OVER THE OCEAN. TEST THEM IN DEATH VALLEY. CONFINE TESTING TO MILITARY RESERVATIONS; THAT'S WHY THEY EXIST.

I believe that Utah has passed a moratorium along these lines.

REMEMBER, WE PAY YOUR SALARIES.

Jay Fisher

Father, Business Owner, Resident

in Magdalena, New Mexico

0105

MS-0092

P.O. Box 338
Bluff, Utah 84512-0338

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

September 15, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

My name is Nancy Negri and I am a resident of San Juan County in Southeastern Utah. I am writing to you to let you know that I strongly oppose the U.S. Army's plan to test missiles in San Juan County.

While I love my country, I do not see the need to drop rocket boosters in a beautiful, peaceful part of our country. I was born and raised in Miami, Florida. I left there due to the crime, overcrowding and the general lack of concern for the human race. I moved to Grand Junction, Colorado and then Bluff, Utah because it is a small town. There is little or no crime, not too many people, and people care about each other and their surroundings. While, testing missiles in the area would not raise crime or create overcrowding (actually it would hurt the small tourist industry here that many peaceful people depend on), it would definitely hurt the wonderful environment. This area is unique to any other part of the world. It is filled with sandstone spires, Anasazi artifacts, and tranquillity. I would not want any of this destroyed---not even for only four times a month.

1

2

Another reason I disagree with the missile testing is that I am starting my family, I am currently 4 months pregnant. I can not imagine trying to explain to a 4 year old that we can not go hiking today because the sky will be falling down. Or trying to explain to him or her why there is a huge crater in the earth left by the booster rockets that fell from the sky. They may be afraid to go outside or to look up at the incredible blue sky of the Southwest. Also, how accurate are these missiles? Considering that I live fairly close to the C2 Drop zone, should I be concerned about my house being hit? Or my family being killed as we drive to Blanding, Utah for groceries.

3

MS-0092

Perhaps I would feel safer if I moved back to Miami, Florida and lived amongst mere gangs--at least they are not shooting missiles (not yet anyway).

I understand that these missiles can also be tested over water. While I would feel sorry over the loss of marine life and habitat, I think that this would be a better choice than San Juan County, Utah. Or perhaps we could test them in other countries. Countries that receive millions and billions in U.S. funds (our taxes that could be spent on crime, schools, etc.). Another thought would be to test them in Huntsville, Alabama. I'm sure most people do not even know where that this, they would not care about the families living there, people trying to make an honest living.

4

Out of sight is not out of mind. Families, businesses, and the environment will be hurt even though the people who make these "smart" decisions can not see them. If the U.S. Army feels there is an incredible need to test rocket boosters, even though the Cold War is over, I think they should do it in their own backyard.

My vote is ***AGAINST*** testing the rocket boosters in San Juan County! Please go pick on somewhere else.

Sincerely,

Nancy Negri and Baby-to-be
P.O. Box 338
Bluff, UT 84512

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MS-0093

0106

September 14,1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al
35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am responding in the comment period regarding the possibility of missile booster drop zones in southern Utah. For the past twenty years I have spent a month in the spring and fall in these areas both on vacation and with groups of school children. Knowing this terrain well it is very hard for me to conceive of the damage that would be done both by impact and recovery. If there was a place that I wouldn't want to try and find and retrieve items such as these boosters this would be it. Additionally these are hard areas to contain, there are a variety of roads and I'm sure posting and announcements would be made, but the reality is that there could easily be people entering these areas during times of risk. 1 2

I walked across campus to the school this morning to talk with the students preparing for their fall southwest archeology course and discussed this proposal with them. To them this is a "no-brainer", I promised I would pass on their thoughts.

Sincerely,

David R. Christiansen
PO Box 520
Laramie, Wyoming 82070-0520

MS-0094

Dear

I'm writing to you in the hopes that I will be able to call your attention to the proposed spent booster drop zones 1 and 2 in SE Utah. The area proposed is a prime backpacking area and to disrupt this place with spent booster rockets is unthinkable. Where you are proposing to do this is anything but a wasteland. I urge you to visit this place for yourself before approving such a plan. Please take a look at other options. much of the land South and East of Farmington, New Mexico is much more desolite and less used than what you are considering in Utah. This decision will ultimately cause much anger and frustration to the population of this area and to those who frequent it. There are better options and ultimately you would be looking at better public relations between the government and the people around here who love this area. 1

Sincerely,
Margi Bucio
Durango, Colo 8130
1549 Meadow Rd

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0108

MS-0095

David Hasley

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

Attn: CSSDENV

Enclosed are copies of letters to our Senator and Representative protesting the use of the Cedar Mesa/Abajo mountain areas for Army test rocket 'drop' ranges.

A poor choice for some absolutely beautiful desert canyon country.

Sincerely,

Eric and Pam Giesel

1311 Mud Ln.

Ignacio, CO 81137

Eric Giesel

Pam Giesel

cc. Senator Ben Campbell

Representative Scott McInnis

MS-0095

Dear Senator Campbell

We are writing you regarding the U.S. Army plans to use the Butler Wash, Comb Ridge and Cedar Mesa areas as well as the Northwest flanks of the Abajo mountains (drop zones 2 and 1 respectively) for a "test rocket drop range".

These areas are fairly accessible and widely popular with many people in the four corners region. They also have a special meaning to us. We will spare you our myriad reasons for loving, enjoying and respecting these wonderful areas of Southeastern Utah. Suffice it to say that we emphatically protest the Army's planned use for these areas.

We optimistically encourage you to work to help the Army and anyone else who will listen, to find different sites for these proposed Army experiments.

Sincerely,

Eric and Pam Giesel

1311 Mud Ln.

Ignacio, Co. 81137

Eric Giesel

Pam Giesel

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MS-0095

Dear Representative McInnis,

We are writing you regarding the U.S. Army plans to use the Butler Wash, Comb Ridge and Cedar Mesa areas as well as the Northwest flanks of the Abajo mountains (drop zones 2 and 1 respectively) for a "test rocket drop range".

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We optimistically encourage you to work to help the Army and anyone else who will listen, to find different sites for these proposed Army experiments.

Sincerely,

Eric and Pam Giesel
1311 Mud Ln.
Ignacio, Co. 81137

Eric Giesel
Pam Giesel

0104

MS-0096

September 14, 1994

JANE YAZZIE
PO BOX 884
CRAIG CO 81626-0884

David Hrasky
US Army Space + Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Office/Hrasky:

The Army's plan to test missiles over the Southwest population of living people, animals and growth and allow missile boosters to fall to earth is too risky and destructive. Such a plan also shows the American people that the Army, in a post-Cold War period with base closing and downsizing, has no intention of decreasing it's access to American, especially American Western land and space.

The US military is not trusted because it's not trustworthy: having tested atomic + hydrogen bombs on Bikini Atoll; on American Southwestern lands; having tested germ & bacterial elements on American populations; having sent gases around Dulle County; having given no priority to disposing of uranium & nuclear waste; having used, long-term risk and illegitimately (through overpricing and waste) billions upon billions of American people's dollars; having silently used Americans as guinea pigs to radioactivity. 2

The US military is not trustworthy. It's simple to see. What will you tell us when it test missiles over both American land and Indian reservations? - just confusing defense with destruction, different words, same

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MS-0097

0110

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative McInnis

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Drop Zone 1 & 2 plan in which rocket boosters would be dropped in the Butler and Comb Wash, Cedar Mesa, Canyonlands and Abajo Mountain areas. I am completely appalled at the thought of this. I've been exploring that area in a recreational aspect for 10 years and the idea of it being desecrated is sickening to me. It beauty is vast and wild. I cannot stand the thought of it being destroyed. I am writing to strongly protest the Army's plan to use this area for a drop zone. Please do all that you can to stop this from happening. 1

Sincerely,

Shawna Off
678 E 7th Street
Durango, CO 81301

MS-0097

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Campbell;

I am writing to you regarding the proposed Drop Zone 1 & 2 plan in which rocket boosters would be dropped in the Butler and Comb Wash, Cedar Mesa, Canyonlands and Abajo Mountain areas. I am completely appalled at the thought of this. I've been exploring that area in a recreational aspect for 10 years and the idea of it being desecrated is sickening to me. It beauty is vast and wild. I cannot stand the thought of it being destroyed. I am writing to strongly protest the Army's plan to use this area for a drop zone. Please do all that you can to stop this from happening.

Sincerely,

Shawna Off
678 E 7th Street
Durango, CO 81301

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MS-0098

P.O. Box 113
Crestone, CO 81131
September 7, 1994

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff.
Installations, Logistics and Environment

I have reviewed the Supplemental Draft EIS for your proposed Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range completely unacceptable. The national forest and national parks were not created to become booster rocket dump sites for the military. Nor should the military have the right to intrude into the reservation or into the traditionally sacred areas of Native Americans. Comments such as "...the area comprising the new Booster Drop Zone C consists entirely of areas with no significant development or use aside from grazing, wilderness preservation and camping/hiking activities." reveal the utter ignorance and arrogance or military planners. 1

The West is not a vast "wasteland." For those of us who live here, each facet of the environment is important and essential. The idea of spent booster rockets dropping into areas where people live, work, and enjoy recreational activities is absurd. Equally appalling is the suggestion that open land is worthless.

The only purpose for expanded military "test" projects such as your proposal is to use up armaments and war supplies so the "defense" industry and the Pentagon budget can continue to sap the strength of America's economy at the expense of programs that would provide for the "common good" of all citizens.

It is unfortunate that the taxes of hard-working citizens are squandered by military bureaucrats who develop projects such as yours to justify their jobs. If all the money spent by the several branches of the Pentagon on "proposals" could be channeled into social programs, crime prevention, or economic revitalization, the entire populace would benefit.

I find nothing in this proposal to justify the time or money spent on it.

Very truly yours,
Patricia Joy Richmond

cc: Campbell, Brown, Nunn, Gore

MS-0099

Monte Mills
642 Alameda
Cortez, CO
81321

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN. CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama
35807-3801

Mr. Hasley,

I am writing you concerning the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes I and II" dated January 1994. This plan is to send long range and defensive missiles whistling over the West without concern for human welfare or environmental impact.

Mr. Hasley, the desert Southwest is the one of the most, if not the most beautiful, natural, cultural, and historically rich areas in the entire world. It combines an arid climate, which preserves the manual of time, with a rich diversity of flora and fauna. The launch and subsequent "landing" of long range missiles in this environment can mean nothing but harm. The balance of this eco-system is very fragile and repeated collisions with segments of missiles could destroy it. We cannot risk this possible outcome for the testing of seemingly worthless artillery. 1

The purpose that the Army has presented for these tests seems to be unnecessary. Weren't we taught enough about the environmental impact of long range missile interceptors in the Gulf War? Fragments from Patriot missiles and the Scuds that they intercepted rained down on the innocent citizens of Israel and Saudi Arabia causing death and destruction. These tests would do exactly the same, except this time every citizen of the United States would be a victim. The loss of a habitat so unique and diverse would surely harm each of us.

Please do something to stop the impact of these missiles on my favorite place on Earth. These tests are a threat to the people of the U.S. and need to be halted before they begin.

Thank you for your time.
Monte Mills
Monte Mills

MS-0100

Gretchen G. Chadwick
P.O. Box 3753
Durango, Colorado 81302
303/382-5961
September 12, 1994

David Hasley
U. S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV, P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

RE: U. S. Army Drop Zone 2, Southeastern Utah

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Ian Thompson wrote in the August 28, 1994, Durango Herald that if you care about Comb Wash, Butler Wash and Cedar Mesa in Southeastern Utah, write to Ben Campbell, Scott McInnis, and David Hasley. Gentlemen, I address each of you on this issue because I care. I care enough to work in making the area a national monument and I challenge you to adopt this cause.

I do not know who you are David Hasley, but if you are instrumental in desecrating the remains of an 800-year old civilization, perhaps the oldest remains of our country's culture, DON'T.

If you are instrumental in desecrating some of the most beautiful scenery in our country, DON'T. 1

If you are instrumental in desecrating tranquility and calm in our country, DON'T.

Mr. Hasley, there are no traffic jams, no crime, no crowds, not even a traffic light in Southeastern Utah. Try the Cow Canyon Trading Post in Bluff for dinner. The food is gourmet and the music is classical; but don't go without reservations. While you are there, climb a cliff in Butler Wash and read the 800-year old petroglyphs; then go sit on top of Comb Wash and become breathless from the view. Spend the night at the foot of Cedar Mesa in the Valley of the Gods and Mr. Hasley, you might never return to Huntsville, Alabama.

Gentlemen, we must not allow the Comb Wash-Butler Wash-Cedar Mesa area to be desecrated. I cannot believe that you would even consider such an act. Make it a national monument; I'm ready to work for you.

Sincerely,

Gretchen G. Chadwick

cc: Senatore Ben Campbell
Congressman Scott McInnis

MS-0101

September 14, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Air Command
Attn: CSSB-EN-B
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am writing to state my objection to the proposed impact zones for target missile debris in Bridger Jack and Fish Creek Wilderness Study areas that are proposed for wilderness designation in Utah's Wilderness Bill H.R. 1500.

The proposed evacuation procedure does not sound plausible. Also, this disruption of an area used by U.S. citizens for solitude and peaceful recreation has no resemblance to compatibility. The majority of residents (63%) object to this activity near their home (contrary to the county commissioner's viewpoint). The Navajo Nation opposes this intrusion, despite reports being circulated. My conclusion is that no bombing of public or tribal lands is justified. 1
Of particular concern is the safety and preservation of viable habitat for wildlife now occupying these areas. 2

The military must consider the alternative of launching missiles from airplanes, which would eliminate the need to drop booster rockets on public lands. 3

Sincerely,

Nancy Y. Wagner
2364 W. Daybreaker Drive
Park City, UT 84060
801-649-2669

Return to Contents

0115

MS-0102

Sept. 12, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator:

I object to the Army's plan to use Comb Ridge in southeast Utah as a drop zone for rockets.

The area is used by many for hiking and enjoying nature.

Such air traffic, not to mention the rockets themselves, would endanger valuable archaeological sites which are the only record of the prehistoric people who lived there.

1

Please reconsider the targeted drop zone.

Sincerely,

Pam Wheat
410 W. 6th St. #2
Cortez CO 81321

MS-0102

Sept. 12, 1994

US Rep. Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington DC 20515

Dear Representative:

I object to the Army's plan to use Comb Ridge in southeast Utah as a drop zone for rockets.

The area is used by many for hiking and enjoying nature.

Such air traffic, not to mention the rockets themselves, would endanger valuable archaeological sites which are the only record of the prehistoric people who lived there.

Please reconsider the targeted drop zone.

Sincerely,

Pam Wheat
410 W. 6th St. #2
Cortez CO 81321

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MS-0103

0116

September 12, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Sapce and Strategic Defense Command
Attention CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have recently been made aware of an attempt by the U.S. Army to establish a bombing range in one of the most pristine and beautiful areas of Utah. I find it outrageous that the Army is even considering this proposition. This area is widely used by many people in both Utah and Colorado for hiking, backpacking, and mountain biking. To think of Butler Wash, Comb Wash, and Cedar Mesa being destroyed by freefalling rocket boosters is, well, unthinkable. 1

Please do all you can to stop this ridiculous proposal from becoming a horrible reality. Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Nanc Cole
2524 Delwood
Durango, Colorado 81301

MS-0104

0117

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

September 15, 1994
Post Office Box 758
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-5440

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Overview

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please accept the following comments regarding the above referenced project.

We have been informed the project proponents have considered expected system failures for all major components of the boosters and missiles and that analysis exists for a failure of a major component. This information is obviously important for the public to understand this project, and must be made part of the EIS document. 1

The draft EIS suggests, as have personnel at the public hearings, that if the booster rocket beacon failed that the location of the booster would be determined by observation from a helicopter. Because helicopter would not be allowed within the drop zone it is very unlikely that anyone in a helicopter would observe where the booster rocket dropped, especially given the rough terrain of the proposed drop zones. The EIS must address this problem. 2

The EIS should include known safety range criteria, such as archeological sites. This will require the military to conduct on the ground inventories to determine the locations of the safety range criteria, including all archeological sites and threatened and endangered plant or animal species. Buffer zones should be planned for each criteria for various wind conditions. The EIS must explain the conditions which would delay launchings, and discuss the duration of the delays which would result. 3

Sincerely,

Scott Groene
Staff Attorney

Metro office: 1471 South 1100 East • Salt Lake City, Utah 84105-2423 • (801) 486-3161
Moab office: Box 758 • Moab Utah 84532-0758 • (801) 259-5440
Washington, D.C. office: 404 C Street, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 546-2215

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Return to Contents

MS-0105

Tami Choles
837 Menlo Ave
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

Sept. 18, 1994 0118

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Concerning firing missiles from Green River to N.M. There is no place in Southern Utah that deserves to be used as a dumping ground for missile debris. I use these drop zones. WITH my KIDS! who [1] are 4 and 7 yrs. I assure you they cannot evacuate as quickly as you may think. I value the lessons we all learn when we camp together in these wild lands.

The millitary could consider the alternative [2] of launching missiles from airplanes, instead.

The Army's EIS is a waste of paper, it dodges the hard questions like effects on wilderness [3] study areas, wildlife and archeology.

I believe my viewpoint is obvious.

Sincerely,

Tami R. Choles

MS-0106

September 13, 1994
County, Colorado
0119

[1]

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MS-0107

0120

September 9, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley
and others,

Please count this letter as a very vigorous vote against your plan to test missiles in southeastern Utah. This is one of the most beautiful and unique spots on earth; please consider the potential damage to this extraordinary area before commencing such an activity.

It would be outrageous if a wayward missile destroyed an irreplaceable geologic formation; I am truly appalled that such an idea of dropping missiles there has even come to the discussion stage. 1

Sincerely,

Nina Judd
8505 Juniper
Boulder, CO. 80304-1569

(Mrs.) Nina Judd
Boulder, Colorado

MS-0108

John R. Swanson
3408 Edmund Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55406

0121

September 15, 1994.

U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801.

Sir/Madam:

Please accept my following comments concerning the Supplement, Theater Missile Defense Initial Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I wish to advise that I oppose this project. As missile debris will damage land and water resources with damage to individuals and private property certain. And such project is in actual violation of the National Environmental Policy Act. 1

Sincerely,
John R. Swanson.

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MS-0109

0122

SEPT. 9, 1994

PETER SCHEETZ

112 RIVERA DR.

DURANGO CO 81301

DEAR DAVID HASLEY:

I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED MISSILE TESTS IN SOUTHERN UTAH. THE PROPOSAL EXHIBITS BLATANT DISREGARD FOR THIS LANDSCAPE, ITS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND THE PEOPLE WHO VISIT THIS AREA. I URGE YOU TO RECONSIDER THIS PROPOSAL.

SINCERELY,

1

MS-0110

Dear Mr. Hasley,

0123 9/9/94

Dinosaurs, archeological sites & my own piece of mind, flocking into remote areas & not-so remote areas in SW. Utah & E. Colorado, would be greatly affected by missile testing in that area. How can you make promises of "no problem" when there are obvious risks & NO equipment to test. I would hope you find another area & better yet, stop testing.

Donna Teal

PO Box 3481
Durango, CO 81302

1

Return to Contents

MS-0111

9-19-94 To: U.S. Army 0124 1

I'm against your bombing us with booster canisters and I don't like the shabby treatment of us folks in the 4 Corners.

There are people in uniform today that are a disgrace to this country and all the decent people who have served + given their lives for the real American Dream not the nightmare some are involved in today. Charlotte E. Ware

CHARLOTTE E WARE
3 HUMMINGBIRD LN
DURANGO CO 81301-4758
303-259-3485

MS-0111

Missile tests threaten both archeology and recreation

PUBLIC PULSE

By Ruth Richman

Missile Measures

There's something wrong when American citizens have to do battle with the U.S. Army to prevent destruction of our land.

Some of the most important archaeological and geological areas in this part of the country are threatened by the action proposed in the documents "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes I and II," dated January 1994, and "Supplement to the Draft," dated July 1994. For a real scare, call the Army's number, (800) 603-3030, and request those documents. They will give you an idea of how out of touch with reality the instigators of this proposal really are.

A small example is that they declare that tourists in the area will be minimally affected by the 100 drops of booster canisters in the next five years (that's 1/K drops per month). Here is a quote from the impact on recreation use:

"The impacts on recreation use in the Region of Impact can be partially mitigated by providing advance notice of testing activity locations to recreational users and travelers on all roads into the affected areas. All hotels, private and campgrounds in the area, visitor centers, the national park headquarters, ranger stations, BLM and USFS offices and tour operators and outfitters would be notified of the location of the booster impact area and testing schedule. This would help reduce unavoidable impacts on recreational use of the affected areas."

One of the most disturbing things in this proposal is that it disregard shows like archaeological sites in the area. ... They've got the Army's own admission that there are nearly 1,000 documented sites and much of the land has not been surveyed. When questioned how they would avoid damaging these fragile, beautiful reminders of the past, the major allowed that an archeologist would be brought in and they would "mitigate" the damage. Does that seem like a so idea of the action included in their drop zone?

One of the most disturbing things in this proposal is that it disregard shows like archaeological sites in the area. ... They've got the Army's own admission that there are nearly 1,000 documented sites and much of the land has not been surveyed. When questioned how they would avoid damaging these fragile, beautiful reminders of the past, the major allowed that an archeologist would be brought in and they would "mitigate" the damage. Does that seem like a so idea of the action included in their drop zone?

I went at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and we've been trying for nearly 11 years to instill respect for [illegible] archaeological [illegible]

Antiquities Act is suppressed by [illegible]

"Invitation to comment" in which speaker told us they'd be able to accomplish the whole process of dropping and picking up the three-ton container in one hour and 15 minutes. So obviously bad

I attended a meeting in Monticello described as an "informational" meeting by the Army. We received a President's Award

We received a threatening phone call from [illegible]

5125

MS-0112

Att: U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command,

There is No place in Southern Utah which deserves to be used as a dumping ground for missile debris. No Bombing of public or tribal lands, period, is justifiable.

The military must consider the alternative of launching missiles from airplanes, which eliminate the need for dropping debris on public lands. 1

Our family, my daughter included, hike, raft & bike all around southern Utah and there is No way you can get all hikers and rafters out of harms way. It is absurd to suggest you could do that as well as a violation on Our public lands which Not only includes us, but so too the trees, shrubs, owls, coyotes, turtles, insects that live there that you so willfully intend to destroy. What you can't see closes Affect You !! 2

MS-0112

I feel it's time for The Boys & Their toys mentality to cease and to start applying our brains & material toward peaceful, environmentally helpful and humanly useful ways.

Once again, we are opposed to the Army's proposed and would like to see a positive approach to wilderness as with the Utah Wilderness Bill H.R. 1500.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Lyness

Thomas H. Lyness
745 E. 300 S.
SLC, Ut
84102

745 E.

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MS-0113

D1026

Sept. 22, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O.Box 1500
Huntsville, AL. 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please find enclosed a letter I have written to the Washington Post concerning the proposed missile drops in San Juan County, Utah. I am hopeful that the Army will reconsider such action.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Timmins

Linda L.Timmins
1063 S. Oak Hills Way
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

MS-0113

September 12, 1994

Mr. F.J. Havlicek
The Washington Post
1150 15th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

Dear Sir:

I was an appreciative and avid reader of the Washington Post during the last15 years when my family and I lived in Maryland. I have recently moved to Salt Lake City Utah, and last week took a trip to Monument Valley. On the way I picked up a local newspaper and read an alarming article concerning proposed missile drops over an area of Southern Utah. I have enclosed the article for your perusal. I am hopeful that you will find it as alarming as I and perhaps write a critical article in opposition. As was stated by Kate Kitchell, of the BLM, "The San Juan Resource Area encompasses some of the most unique public lands in the nation." Archeologically the 1 impact could be devastating considering the Anasazi ruins already discovered and worse yet those which have not yet been recorded or documented. To suggest, as apparently the Army did, that to oppose such missile drops is to be unpatriotic is a particularly repugnant idea to anyone who treasures the magnificence of this part of the country. My trip through this part of the

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MS-0113

country renewed my spirit and rekindled my appreciation for the beauty and timelessness of Southern Utah. I feel strongly that any damage done to this extraordinary area would in itself be an unpatriotic and careless mistake in judgement.

Sincerely yours,

Linda L.Timmins

1063 S. Oak Hills Way

Salt Lake City, UT 84108

MS-0114

5127

BlueHeron POTTERY

9-20-84

To: David Hanley.

RE. EIS / TMD—

Having read the summary letter mailed to me recently, I am dismayed and disturbed by the missile testing program. The areas noted for these test activities, in particular the BOOSTER DROP ZONES are extremely important in terms of cultural resources. They have not been surveyed, studied and recorded to determine completely how much is really there. As a frequent hiker and archeological researcher in the CZ area SW of Blanding along comb wash & comb ridge / Butler wash, I am alarmed at the prospect of booster pockets impacting, destroying, finally obscuring a precious and fragile ecosystem. This landscape is sensitive; human occupation go back as much as 4000 years. Even the removal of boosters by helicopter I have is frightening. Before proceeding consider the increased use of this corridor for both recreation and scientific studies & I do not live in the Bluff / Blanding area & did not know of this TMD — I am seriously opposed to any such testing

1

2

Janet Lever
11753 North 85th
Longmont, Colorado 80503
303-772-4554

Sincerely, Janet Lever

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MS-0115

6128

September 20, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENV
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

RE: Invitation to comment on the supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement of the U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I write to vehemently oppose the proposed test missile booster drops in southeastern Utah. This area is one of the few wilderness areas left, and its desert environment is extremely fragile. It is home to some of the finest archaeological sites in the Southwest whose stability is endangered greatly from the slightest vibrations, and the vibrations caused by helicopters is far from slight. 1 2

Besides being a region of extreme cultural significance - the ancestral home of many Pueblo peoples as well as important to the Navajos of the Four Corners, it offers a haven to those seeking solitude - a beautiful area to hike and camp. The Comb Ridge area is a major attraction for tourists to visit the Four Corners, and if missile boosters are to be dropped, visitation to towns such as Bluff, Blanding, Monticello, and Mexican Hat will be drastically affected. 3

I recently attended the Pecos Conference at Mesa Verde National Park where Mr. Kennedy of the Park Service was the key speaker. He emphasized the necessity and the importance of the government and the citizens working together to protect and preserve not only cultural resources but also the natural environment. Is BLM land any less important than Park Service land?

This testing must not occur in this fragile landscape. We cannot risk damaging the land, the cultural sites, hikers and campers, livestock, wildlife, or the residents of San Juan County. Let your bombs, if they must drop at all, drop over open water. 4

All of the above also applies to El Maipais, the Cibola National Forest, and the Navajo Reservation.

Sincerely,

Dottie Sanders

Dottie Sanders
20193 County Road S.7
Cortez, CO 81321
(303) 882-7794

cc: Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior
Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the Forest Service
Senator Ben Campbell
US Representative Scott McInnis

6129

MS-0116

September 20, 1994

Dear Sir,

We are concerned about the Army's proposed plan to launch missles from Green River, Utah. There are several points that need to be taken into consideration before attempting such a project.

1. For years we have made trips to this area for its solitude and wilderness. Those experiences would cease to exist in the presence of military personnel trampling through, flying over, or clearing spaces.

2. This part of the world is known for its fragile beauty. It is our National Heritage (we are told) and needs to be protected. The soil is so fragile that we watch each and every foot step in order create the least potential damage and erosion. Can the Army honestly say that they would train men and every person to protect our National Heritage while on missions to find booster parts? 1

3. Patriot missles were widely publicized during Desert Storm. It seemed from descriptions on radio + TV that at times "friendly fire" was a problem. Although our address is Colorado we reside in San Juan County, Utah and are concerned that a degree or two error in aim would send booster rocket parts to our property. What is there to protect us from 2

MS-0116

"friendly fire" injury or accident?

4. It is well known that the archeological sites in the proposed booster rocket drop zone are numerous, fragile, ancient, and irreplacable. It is our National Heritage to visit these sites as well as ancestral grounds for thousands of Native American. Disruption of these sites for us would be equivalent to destruction of the Liberty Bell or Yellowstone.

3

4

Is there no where else for these missions to be done? Perhaps there could be tests conducted over Nevada or the Gulf of Mexico where personal injury and destruction of priceless antiquities and natural beauty would be minimized. National Security is, of course, vitally important, but it seems tests could be conducted without destroying the very unique treasures that the Government is protecting.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Vanden Bos
P.O. Box 647
Dove Creek, Co 81324

cc: Director
BLM, Monticello, Utah

5120

MS-0117

22 Sep 1991 Comments On The
THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
Supplement To the Draft
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Dated: July 1991

My name is Colin Gardner, and these comments are in addition to the those I have submitted previously. In my previous submital I referred to the accuracy of the impact point of the missile booster. The accuracy of any radar, radar, laser, or any electronic system is directly related to how the affects of the atmosphere have been removed, or accounted for. These affects increase as the tracking (from the radar antennae) elevation decreases. These affects are enhanced or enlarged when an inversion condition exist between the radar and its target. The following procedure might be used to accomplish this need.

1

One, take the theoretical trajectory of the missile and its booster, and input the affects of the applicable (refractive) atmosphere to that data. This can be achieved by (1) removing the refractive affects for each theoretical elevation angle, then add the corrections made to each coresponding theoretical angle. (2) Calculate the refractive affects at each resultant elevation angle. Then add those refractive affects to their corresponding original elevation angle. Continue this process until the final modified booster trajectory, when corrected for the affects of the atmosphere, using that same refractive atmosphere, matches exactly the theoretical trajectory as given at the beginning of this process. This process can only be achieved for all those elevation angles which above the "trapping" elevation angle, if any, for the refractive atmosphere used. The maximum "trapping" elevation for any refractive atmospher, even with a strong inversion condition, is approximately .75 degrees at the radar antennae which would perform the actual booster tracking.

Note: Refraction corrections are made in both elevation angle and slant range, and the refraction correction program, if I were doing it (and I have done it) should also show what those corrections were; i.e. DB (elevation angle error, given in Mils, where 17.7777 mils is equal to one degree), DR (slant range error, given in feet), DH (altitude error, given in feet), and DELRC (down-range error, given in feet). The (radar) target altitude, H (given in feet) and the distance-along the surface of the earth(which has a constant radius), RC (given in Nautical miles) are also given in the same print-out. At least two or three places beyond the decimal point are given for each of the above parameters, except altitude. Also a print-out of the refractive atmosphere used for correcting each set of radar data accompanies each set of (refraction corrected) radar data. Refraction corrections on radar data are far more significant than is understood by most RANGE USERS. It is recommended that each set

of radar data be corrected for refractive (bending) affects, not only for the booster trajectory (and impact) but also for all radar and optical data collected and processed under this or any other missile program. For Ballistic Camera data my refraction correction program calculates and tabulates TAU, the total angle of bending, which is the maximum, value of the elevation angle if the target was at a distance of infinity, for the atmosphere thru which it traversed. Optical refractive index values are different from radar refractive index values in that they are directly proportional to the density of the atmosphere. Optical refractive index values are normally about 75% that of radar refractive index values. All optical data, even at 60 degrees elevation, have significant refraction errors that need removing. They are usually larger than the precision (or accuracy) of the optical instrumentation, even at such high elevation angles as this.

Two, Use this trajectory with the pre-launch winds to determine how far the impact point has moved due to combined affects of winds and the refractive atmosphere on the theoretical on the booster impact. It might be that the affects of the refractive atmosphere, usually unaccounted, or notv ery well, for real-time computations. If there are corrections for refraction affects during real-time then the difference between the "real-time" refraction corrections and those obtained by using the refractive atmosphere outlined in inputting the affects of the atmosphere given above should be used.

NOTE: The above procedure for inputting the affects is best performed inside the refraction correction program itself, data point by data point. The refractive atmosphere is usually made up of end-points-of-linearlity of refractive index N-units versus altitude. A common source of this data is from SIGNIFICANT LEVEL data given by rawindsonde prints-outs. This is usually the source from which winds are obtained by weather personnel. Refraction correction theory, programming, and application has been my specialty for nearly thirty years. My refraction correction programs has been used exclusively for Post-Flight Data Reduction for all those years. I work in the Federal Service at the Pacific Missile Range and at Vandenberg AFB when these doing this work. My real-time refraction correction work was done when working at Vandenberg AFB. They probably are still in use today.

Now a few comments on the locating of sensitive environmental sites to a range safety or briefing chart. This can be done by using a curvy or wavy line for the boundary for each such geographical location. Or if near the border of a particular booster drop zone then depict only one curved line, shown inside the booster drop zone. When "hiding" sensitive environmental sites, do not use the same procedure as for the well-known sites. (i.e. being the center of circle of constant radius). Never use the same distance from the curved or wavy line when doing so. Also, never show geographical

locations submitted by one environmentalist, to any other environmentalist or person respresenting an environmentalist or posing as one. A listing by Name, for sensitive sites only, might be sufficient to let the person who submitted it know that his submission was accounted for in a NO HARM ZONE.

I thank you for reading my comments and I hope that they would become beneficial to the needs of this missile program.

Colin Gardner
1677 South 75 East
Bountiful, UT 84010
801-299-0233

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5131

MS-0118

863 E. 13th Ave.
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

September 23, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Listed below are comments to the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Rang Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Both the DEIS and the Supplement to the DEIS are deficient in at least four important regards with respect to the Green River Launch Complex: Environmental Consequences and Mitigations; Conflicts with Federal Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls; Risk Analysis; and Health and Safety.

- Environmental Consequences and Mitigations.

  The Supplement to the DEIS spends approximately one quarter of one page discussing the Environmental Consequences and Mitigations related to Archaeological Resources in Green River Launch Complex Booster Drop Zones C1 and C2. Nowhere in this analysis is there any indication whatsoever that the two proposed drop zones include some of the densest concentrations of archaeological remains in the United States. 1

  The Supplement contains the following statement: "Assurance of avoidance is not possible given the nature of TMD activities, but it is expect that the probability of 2

MS-0118

a booster striking a *specific* resource would be quite low" [emphasis added]. As I suspect the author(s) of this section are well aware, the large number of sites leads to a cumulative risk far greater than that associated with any single site.

With respect to Geology and Soils, the Supplement says: "...impacts within the booster drop zone are expected to be not significant..." No mention is made in either the DEIS or the Supplement of the extensive areas of cryptobiotic soils in the drop zone areas. In the public hearing that took place in Salt Lake City on 24 August 1994, none of those representing the USASSDC appeared to have even heard of such soils. As is well known to anyone knowledgeable about natural resources in SE Utah, cryptobiotic soils are widespread, extremely fragile, and cannot be restored once damaged. The failure to recognize this risk calls into question to competence of the entire natural resource analysis. 3

- Conflicts with Federal Land Use Plans, Policies, and Controls.

  Booster drop zones C1 and C2 both contain Wilderness Study Areas. The Supplement states: "If the booster impact area for a particular test cannot be designed to avoid a wilderness study area, then additional coordination with the BLM will be required prior to testing." In fact, both the booster drop and recovery activities in the two WSAs would clearly violate the no-impairment requirement of FLPMA and so are prohibited as a matter of Federal law. This requirement is in no way waived simply by "coordination" with the BLM. 4

  At the 24 August 1994 public hearing, one of the presenters claimed that impact on WSAs could be reduced by using horses instead of helicopters to transport booster remains. Clearly, this individual had never seen the rugged terrain in the Bridger Jack Mesa area! 5

- Risk Analysis.

  The Risk Analysis contained in Appendix I of the original DEIS is not redone for the new drop zones and flight paths proposed in the Supplement. I will therefore assume that the risk is presumed unchanged. 6

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MS-0118

While the DEIS quotes many quantitative likelihood estimates, it leave out one of the most relevant numbers: what is the chance of at least one premature termination causing debris to fall outside of an evacuated drop zone? Fortunately, this probability can be reconstructed from the numbers that are provided. Page I-7 quotes the probability of failure of a single booster as 1.4%. Page I-4 implies a probability of failure in a single flight of "less than" 2.0%. Using the 1.4% figure and the presumption of a total of 100 flights, the chance of *at least* one premature fight termination is over 75%. Using a single failure likelihood of 2.0%, the chance of at least one premature failure in 100 flights increases to almost 86%. I suspect that the failure to quote these numbers was not an oversight. 7

At the 24 August 1994 public hearing, a representative from the WSMR was specifically asked about the chances of a premature flight termination. He said that the chances were "very remote." Presumably, this statement is recorded in the transcript of the hearing. A likelihood of failure of at least 75% does not seem to me to be "very remote."

The low estimated total casualty figure on page I-4 comes about almost entirely because of the low single flight casualty rate, as determined by Monte Carlo simulations. The validity of these simulations is difficult to determine from the information presented in the DEIS. The claim of statistical significance for a likelihood estimate of 10^{-6} based on only 2×10^5 events is certainly suspect. The non-random and non-uniform specification of malfunction times in the simulation is further grounds for concern, given the very uneven distribution of population in the area. 8

- Health and Safety.

Neither the Supplement nor presentations at the 24 August 1994 public hearing indicate that adequate concern has been given to potential harm to back-country recreational users in the two drop zones. Back-country use in both areas is increasing at a rapid rate - the 1992 use figures quoted in the DEIS and Supplement are already well out of date. The frequency of flights will quickly reduce the effectiveness of notices send to "hotels, motels, ..., visitor centers, ..." With several flights a month, many users of these areas will intentionally or otherwise fail to consult the warnings. Others will avoid the 9

MS-0118

area altogether, effecting an economic impact on the local economy not considered in the DEIS or Supplement. The statement made at the 24 August 1994 public hearing that "notices would be placed at trailheads" could only have been made by someone who is totally unfamiliar with the area, since almost all travel is cross-country and, because there are no trails, there are not trailheads. 10

In summary, it is clear that the DEIS and Supplement contain gross deficiencies in many significant areas affecting both safety and the natural environment. Instead of accurately describing the true environmental impacts so that the public policy debate could compare them with the potential benefits of using the Green River Launch Complex, the DEIS and Supplement ignores significant impacts and is misleading on others.

The lands and people of Utah have been bombed, gassed, and irradiated for the last forty five years in the name of national security. While many of these tests were critical to the defense of the country, some were ill-conceived and caused enormous damage. Before Theater Missile Defense testing at the Green River Launch Complex commences, a far better job must be done of assessing the impacts and risk.

Sincerely,

William B. Thompson

5132

MS-0119

TWO KNIFE CATTLE INC.
Lynn Patterson
1420 N. Blue Mtn. Rd. T-1
Blanding, Ut. 84511

David Mosley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDM-PE
P.O. BOX 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Regarding: Comments on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement.

Dear Mr. Mosley,

As I am the only private land owner in the CZ impact area, I am going to address my comments to the CZ impact area and the effect the test missile could have on my cattle ranching operation.

I feel that the EIS was incomplete and left out important information.

1. There are five artesian wells, two partly buried storage tanks and 2 water pipelines on my ranch. These water improvements are on my private land and on my BLM and state leased land. These water improvements are vital to my ranching operation. Two of the artesian wells are used for domestic drinking water and are being considered as possible sources for the selling of drinking water to the public. If a booster rocket would hit a well or storage tank it would place a hardship on my ranch. 1

2. My ranch property is used as a line camp for my cattle operation. I have a couple of travel trailers that I keep there for housing. It varies, but I can have people living in this area anywhere from November 1 thru May 31 or later. Numbers anywhere from 1 to 6 people can be staying there at any one time. If we decided to sell water from the artesians, then someone will be living there year round. 3

3. There is a extensive set of corrals and cattle weighing facilities on the private property. Cattle and horses are kept there for anywhere from Nov. thru May. It would be impossible, and at times impossible to evacuate these animals. If a booster rocket were to land there it would be impossible for them to get away. The noise from the booster engine and the retrieval of the rocket could cause the cattle to panic and could result in injur.. 2

MS-0119

4. Even if we are not living in the CZ area, myself, family and hired help work there daily from Nov. thru May and if I have a project going we can be in the area during the other months of the year. We work not only on my private property but on the BLM and State land. Due to the size of the impact area it will affect me every time a booster rocket is dropped in the CZ zone. The CZ zone is not much larger than the impact area. 3

5. I am concerned that with all of the wildlife, hunting seasons and recreational actives in the CZ area; that the Army may concentrate dropping the booster rockets in the CZ area. Since the west side of the CZ area has wilderness study areas and past archaeological sites as well as year-round recreational people in Butler and Comb washes; the most likely places the booster rockets will be dropped are near or on my private property and on the area known as Hank Point. I would recommend that 2 or less booster rockets be dropped in the Hank Point/Cottonwood Wash/Butler Wash area per year. If more than that are to be dropped here, I will be opposed to the booster rocket project.

6. I believe that the EIS has underestimated the evacuation time. I have seen people near there vehicle either inside or outside the impact zone, then drive into the impact zone exploring Cottonwood or Butler Washes. These people did not come back to their vehicle for a week. If they carried outside the CZ zone the Army could be unaware of their presence in the impact zone and with all of the side canyons and caves they may not be spotted by helicopter. 4

7. I would recommend that the helicopters fly above 500 feet. This is the recommendation the Wildlife Dept. is making. Cattle are not used to [illegible] and stampede and I'm [illegible] about disturbed by the helicopters. 5

Sincerely,
Lynn Patterson
Lynn Patterson President
Two Knife Cattle, Inc.

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MS-0120

D133

SURGERY
Kent F. Richards, M.D.
Brent J. Christensen, M.D.

PEDIATRICS
Edmund C. Evans, M.D.
George H. Durham II, M.D.
Jesse N. Fox, M.D.
Arthur Y. Gardiner, M.D.
Wayne H. Cannon, M.D.
Owen R. Nilsson, M.D.
Kim N. Rigby, M.D.
Laurie L. Hilger, M.D.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY
Thomas E. Soderberg, M.D.
A. Owen Smoot, M.D.
F. Jackson Miller, M.D.

DERMATOLOGY
Marc N. Sanders, M.D.

BRYNER CLINIC
A Professional Corporation
745 East Third South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
(801) 328-7100

BRYNER CLINIC SOUTH
2950 East 7000 South
Sandy, Utah 84121

PHYSICIANS OFFICE BUILDING
324 10th Avenue, Suite 228
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
Wallace F. Bryner, M.D.
Scott W. Rallison, M.D.

INTERNAL MEDICINE
Kenneth J. Nelson, M.D.
Spencer B. Jones, M.D.
John N. Harrod, M.D.
Robin A. Simmons, M.D.
George J. Van Kooten, M.D.
Kurt V. King, M.D.
Mark N. Shepherd, M.D.

PLASTIC SURGERY
Larry K. Pease, M.D.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY
Jerald H. Bennion, M.D.

ADMINISTRATION
Steven W. Bergeson
Joel S. Macey

9-20-94

Dear Sir,

I am writing in opposition to the Supplement to the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS. I oppose any dropping of missile debris ~~any~~ in southern Utah. The plan to evacuate drop zones with helicopters is absurd & not to mention very noisy & intrusive in these proposed wilderness study areas. 1

Sincerely,
Laurie Hilger MD

D134

MS-0121

479 Green Mountain Drive
Loveland CO 80537
September 20, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSDENV, PO Box 1500
Huntsville Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Copies of this letter have been sent to Senators Brown and Nighthorse Campbell and Representative Allard.

We are writing regarding the U.S. Army's proposal to launch rockets from the Green River Missile Range in Utah. Under the proposal, these objects will fly over numerous recreational and wild areas, including Canyonlands National Park, Newspaper Rock, the Abajo Mountains, Cottonwood Wash, Comb Wash, Butler Wash, Cedar Mesa, Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area, and Comb Ridge and Road canyon where wilderness areas have been proposed. These areas are all in the Four Corners area.

If this proposal is allowed to move forward, there will apparently be more than one hundred flights, each of which will drop boosters and other rocket debris all along the rocket's trajectory. Presumably these things emit noise as well, thereby disturbing people who are in the area to experience solitude. 1

We strenuously object to this plan. It should not be allowed to proceed, in any form. The impacted area contains some of the most pristine, fragile, wild terrain that there is in the U.S. The negative impact on people who are in the area for recreation and the businesses that rely on tourism for their profits would be very significant. 2

Furthermore, in our view the permanent damage to natural and historic features in the affected area that would result from these flights is the most serious issue of all. Much of the impacted area is very inaccessible by vehicle and even by foot. It includes archaeological sites, canyons, cliffs, mountains, roadless areas. These features be permanently damaged, and the Army seems to be completely clueless in its assessment of its ability to retrieve the debris, clean up the mess, and return the crash sites to their former state. 3

We grew up in the Four Corners, where we have explored extensively on foot and in vehicles. It is unconscionable to allow this wild country to be invaded by our own army. Please help keep them out.

Sincerely,
Chuck McAfee
Chuck McAfee

Mary E. McAfee
Mary E. McAfee

MS-0122

9-19-94

Dear David Hasley,

I've heard of your plan to drop spent rocket boosters in the Comb / Butler Wash - Cedar Mesa area. I know that this area is remote, but it is appreciated by many outdoor enthusiasts. This area is a virtual potpourri of geologic, historic, archeologic, and scenic wonders and happenings.

To think that a few spent rocket boosters crashing to the earth here will not present irreparable and unsightly damage is absolutely wrong. There are many ruins and petroglyph panels in these rocks. The geologic formations are unparalled in the Four Corners. The solitude that we go to enjoy would be destroyed. Once you crash your rockets wantonly into the rocks all this would be gone. Maybe you can retrieve your rocket booster, but you can't repair the damage that you've done to the rock formations or petroglyphs, nor to the psyche of those who happen to enjoy visiting this place.

If I'm not mistaken our government has taken pains to protect the value that is contained in the archeologic

MS-0122

sites that are scattered all over the Four Corners. Some sites are obscure and not so well known such as those in Butler Wash and Cedar Mesa, while other in Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon are world renowned. All have significance for what they teach us about the past. 1

Is the Army immune from the consequence of destroying archeologic sites? What kind of message does that send to the citizens of this country? What kind of message does that send to other countries that we pressure to protect their valuable archeologic sites at great cost to their governments? Is it ok for us to deface or destroy these sites when it's convenient to ignore the laws? 1

We also have laws that cause private companies to pay penalties and restore the land when they willfully destroy it. Is the Army above these laws also? Will you be paying to restore the land and compensate business for lost revenue due to the fact that no one will be stopping in Mexican Hat or Bluff on their way to visit this wilderness area. 2

I also have to question the reason that you need to drop rocket boosters

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MS-0122

on an area enjoyed by many people when you have millions of acres that have been apportioned to the military to do whatever testing, war games, dropping booster rockets that you need to away from the prying eyes of the public. How much more land do you need? Please, stay out of our land!

Thanks
Holly Rankin
1834 Florida rd.
Durango, Co. 81301

5136

MS-0123

September 19, 1994
P.O. Box 1087
Dolores, CO 81323

Bruce Babbit, Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Honorable Secretary Babbit,

We are writing to express our concern and outright opposition to the proposed U.S. Army plan to drop booster fuel tanks from rockets as they pass over southeastern Utah (Drop Zones C-1 and C-2). The rockets are to be launched at the Green River Missile Range in Utah and shot down at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Drop zones C-1 and C-2 include the east part of Canyonlands, Newspaper Rock, part of the Abajo mountains, Cottonwood Wash, Comb and Butler Wash, Cedar Mesa, Fish Creek Wilderness Study Area, and the proposed Comb Ridge and Road Canyon Wilderness Area. As many as 100 drops have been proposed between now and the end of 1999.

This plan endangers fragile desert environments, irreplaceable archaeological sites (there are 950 documented sites in the area and much of the land has not been surveyed), and people who inhabit the area and visit it. Threatening these resources of course undermines the local tourist based economy as well. 1 2

Each booster fuel tank weighs 2,000 to 3,000 pounds and has been described as "aerodynamically unstable" in the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement" and supplements to that document. The documents also admit the tanks "would likely be tumbling upon impact" and "may bounce once or twice before coming to a rest". These points make it quite evident that these boosters will have a negative impact upon the landscape wherever they land. They also illustrate that the U.S. Army cannot yet predict the behavior of the boosters and thus specifically pinpoint the areas where these boosters will land. Although throughout the documents, the U.S. Army makes assurances that these activities will have a low impact on the area. These assurances are unfounded considering this study is being conducted to determine those very things they already claim to understand. 3

We are also bothered by the recovery plan outlined in the documents because it is based upon unrealistic goals developed from scant knowledge about the rugged and remote nature of the area. In one hour and fifteen minutes, the U.S. Army intends to locate a spent booster missile tank by driving on existing roads to the area nearest the impact point and then walking from the road to the tank itself. A helicopter would then be called in to lift the booster tank and any associated debris to the vehicle parked on the road. Any hazardous materials would be treated in accordance with applicable regulations, and the area of impact would be restored using hand tools. Using this

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MS-0123

procedure, they will be lucky if they find the tank in a day's time. The longer they are left at the impact point, the more vulnerable natural and cultural resources will be, especially if toxins have spilled from the tanks. Furthermore, the impacted area cannot simply be restored using hand tools. Hand tools cannot rebuild unique rock formations, cryptogrammic soil, animal shelters, or archaeological ruins for example. 4

As outdoor enthusiasts and archaeologists, we are outraged that the U.S. Army has intentions of using such a beautifully wild and unique landscape as a playground for their war games. This land is owned by the citizens of this country, and the U.S. Army has no convincing argument for conducting tests there. A significant part of our work has been to educate people about the significance of our environment and cultural heritage, and thus foster respect for it. What kind of message are we sending people if we allow a government institution to grossly violate this ethic? In closing, we would like to point out that there are other areas of the southwest designated as "drop zones" as part of this study. They include parts of El Malpais, Cibola National Forest, lands of Acoma, Zuni, and Laguna Pueblos, and Navajo. These areas are threatened in many of the same ways as Drop Zones C-1 and C-2, with an additional threat to a large Native American population. The entire project needs to be critically evaluated because the U.S. Army has not given serious consideration to the devastating impact their actions could have. Attention to this proposal would be greatly appreciated. 5

Sincerely,

Melissa J. Churchill

Melissa J. Churchill

Duane Daniels

CC: David Hasley, US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command; Senator Ben Campbell; U.S. Representative Scott McInnis; Jack Ward Thomas, Chief of the Forest Service.

B157

MS-0124

September 19, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Gentlemen:

I have recently read an article in the Durango Herald stating that the U.S. Army plans to drop spent booster rockets (over 100 rocket drops between now and 1999) in the area of southeastern Utah which are named "Drop Zones 1 & 2".

THIS LETTER IS WRITTEN IN PROTEST OF THIS PLAN.

As you gentlemen know, this is a beautiful and breathtaking part of desert lovers Utah. Please accept this letter as a loud and clear message that the Army's plan needs to be squashed. Why, when these booster rockets were made, didn't the Army consider the why and wherefores of the disposal in a less destructive manner? 1

I will say no more but please take care of the places left that can be enjoyed where peace and the past are so abundant.

Sincerely,

Jean Edson Vick

Jean Edson Vick
Ignacio, Colorado

416 CR513
Ignacio, CO 81137

cc: David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN:CSSDENV
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

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S138

MS-0125

Sally S. Reed
560 21st Street
Hermosa Beach, California 90254

Sept. 25, 1994

Dear Representative McInnis:

I was dismayed recently to learn of the U.S. Army's intent to launch missile tests over one of this Country's most important archeologically rich areas. What kind of uneducated, irresponsible support is being encouraged for the thoughtless proposal documented in Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement and Supplement of January and July, 1994?

1

Surely anyone who has a knowledge, love and respect for the great southwest can foresee the destruction of irreplaceable geological and archaeological treasures when under attack from both missiles and missile debris? There is a disturbing air of ignorance and misrepresentation in literature printed to pacify the public. Who honestly believes the feasability of a booster recovery team cleaning and "restoring" highly inaccessible drop sites in little more than one hour? Does the army have a magic genie who responds on command to impossible tasks?

2

MS-0125

Sally S. Reed
560 21st Street
Hermosa Beach, California 90254

Have you ever experienced the joy of a dive hike or river run through lands of the Navajo, Pecos, Laguna or Zuni in the extended Four Corners area of the United States? When vacationers learn of such unconscionable destruction of irreplaceable antiquities they could easily omit parts of the southwest from their travel plans. The loss of tourist dollars alone in the Four Corners area should be of major concern to government and business officials in Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. When not-for-profit organizations such as Crow Canyon Archaeological Center of Cortez, Colorado work tirelessly to educate citizens of all ages and races to protect and preserve our past, how can the US army commit to employing bulldoze tactics to desecrate and destroy the utmost treasures and natural classrooms? Do the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service and the Forest Service condone the proposal? What do leaders of the Native American Pueblo people say about the threat to their ancestral sites?

3

4

5

There must be viable alternatives to this problem. I urge you to become fully informed on this issue and have the courage to act responsibly.

Sincerely,

Sally Reed

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MS-0125

Sally S. Reed
560 21st Street
Hermosa Beach, California 90254

Sept. 25, 1994

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MS-0125

Sally S. Reed
560 21st Street
Hermosa Beach, California 90254

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There must be viable alternatives to this problem. I urge you to become fully informed on this issue and have the courage to act responsibly.

Sincerely,
Sally Reed

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MS-0126

S139

September 23, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSDENY
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I have just returned from a month in the Southwest that culminated in a week-long archaeological field trip organized by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Now,I receive notice from Crow Canyon that plans are being formulated by the military to use this beautiful area as a booster fuel tank ejection drop zone!

You should be made aware of how delicate and special these places are. Amazing geological and archaeological sites are threatened by this ridiculous plan. Do not think that because population density is low the area can be sacrificed to this ill conceived military action. 1

During my visit to the canyonlands area I was surprised by the high percentage of visitation by European and Asian tourists. This plainly shows how vitally important the canyon country is. If people from foreign countries recognize the importance of these national treasures and expend the effort and money to visit these out-of-the-way sites, maybe we, the citizens of the West, should realize how important this area is to the world.

Please do not ruin these irreplaceable and lonely mesas and canyons. They hold treasures we should protect and defend.

Yours,

Maryann Argyres

Maryann Argyres
4220 North Canyon Road
Camino CA 95709

MS-0127

S140

9/25-/94

RE: THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE
EXTENDED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
AND SUPPLEMENT — JAN. 5 JULY 1994

REPRESENTATIVE MS THIS:

THE US ARMY SHOULD TRY OBTAIN
MISSILES WITHIN ITS OWN BACKYARD.
ONE COULD ONLY HOPE THAT DEBRIS WOULD
NOT GO THROUGH THE ROOF OF FAMILY
MINIVANS, KILL THE PETS OR DENT ANY
NEW CARS

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THE ARMY 1
TO GET TO TARGET AREA TO "CLEAN UP"?
— BUT THEN, LOOK AT THE MESS OF A
"CLEAN UP" JOB THE MILITARY HAS DONE
IN SOMALIA.

William H Atkinson
WILLIAM ATKINSON
MANHATTAN BEACH

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MS-0127

4/25/94

SENATOR CAMPBELL:

RE THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE
EXTENDED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
AND SUPPLEMENT — JUNE 4 JULY 1994

YOU SIR, ARE MAKING ARMED WITH
PRICELESS ANTIQUITIES IN THE NAME OF
TESTING MISSILES ??!

WHY DON'T YOU SHOOT THEM OFF AT THE
PYRAMIDS WHICH IN ITSELF IS BAD ENOUGH!!
I THOUGHT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CUTTING
BACK ON THESE PROGRAMS

COME ON GUYS! THINK BEFORE
YOU DO JUST ONE MORE DUMB THING!!

WILLIAM H ATKINSON
WILLIAM ATKINSON
MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA

2

5141

MS-0128

Blue Mountain Dine', Inc.
388 East 400 South (101-1)
Blanding, Utah 84511
(801) 678-3722

September 14, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Enclosed please find a resolution number BJY-29-94, "Requesting United States Army To Discontinue Their Plan In Using Two San Juan County Sites As Missile Booster Drop Zone", which is self-explanatory. The board will appreciate your assistance in sharing our request with your supervisors and officials for Space and Strategic Defense command.

Should you have further questions about our resolution and decision, please call me or the executive director, Dr. Irvin Jones, at (801) 678-3722.

Sincerely,

Maryleen Tahy

c.c.
Board of Directors
President Peterson Zah,
Navajo Nation
Mike Levitte, Utah Governor
Orrin Hatch, Utah State Senator

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MS-0128

BJY-29-94

RESOLUTION OF
BLUE MOUNTAIN DINE', INC. COMMUNITY CHAPTER

REQUESTING UNITED STATES ARMY TO DISCONTINUE THEIR PLAN IN USING TWO SAN JUAN COUNTY SITES AS MISSILE BOOSTER DROP ZONE.

WHEREAS:

1. BMD is a non-profit Utah Corporation within State of Utah, and is recognized and funded by the Utah Navajo Trust Fund; and

2. BMD is represented by a (5) five board of directors who are elected by the community and they are vested with full authority and responsibility to make all necessary decisions and to make transactions on behalf of community's needs, aspirations and wants; and

3. BMD was incorporated in 1978 and same was issued a certificate of good standing by Utah Department of Commerce on March 12, 1993; and

4. BMD represents approximately 1,250 San Juan County off reservation Navajos who reside within the (7) seven towns/communities of LaSal, Monticello, Blanding, Westwater, White Mesa, Bluff and Mexican Hat; and

5. The Board of Directors for Blue Mountain Dine, Inc., at their regular monthly meeting in Blanding, Utah on September 13, 1994, reviewed the plan by U.S. Army in using two San Juan County sites as missile booster drop zone; and

6. The board opposes the U.S. Army plan because of the cultural, economic and archeology impacts in the area and requests U.S. Army to abandon their booster drop zone plan. 1

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Board of Directors for Blue Mountain Dine', Inc. hereby requests United States Army to discontinue their plan in using two San Juan County sites as missile booster drop zone.

MS-0128

We the undersigned, certify that the above Resolution was presented and discussed at a duly called community meeting, at which a quorum was present, and that same was approved by a vote of 5 in favor ; and 0 opposed with 0 abstention on this 13 day of September 1994.

Maryleen Tah
President

Lucinda Fowler
Vice President

Mary Grisham
Secretary/Treasurer

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6142

MS-0129

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
Dedicated to Archaeological Research and Education

17 September, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
PO Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear sir:

I wish to protest the badly-informed plan proposed in the **Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range** for White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico (see enclosed articles).

Many area citizens attended the "Invitation to Comment" held in Monticello, Utah on August 23rd. Only two, San Juan County Commissioners, spoke for the plan. They were obviously out of touch with the sentiments of their constituents. The people sent by the Army, and the slide show presented to tout the plan, showed shocking ignorance of the terrain involved and gross insensitivity to the ecological and aesthetic value of this beautiful landscape.

1

Native Americans have not had this proposal explained to them in an adequate way, and the Navajo, at least, are angry and afraid. Considering the Army's lax way of treating them, I doubt the Puebloans are even aware that this threatens them. Sending an almost unreadable document to them, Mr. Hasley, does not give them the knowledge they need to make an informed decision.

In the enclosed articles you may read other opinions about how you propose to use the land that belongs mainly to the citizens of the United States. This country is a haven of solitude for writers, photographers, and for those who understand the need of the human soul for vacant spaces and unspoiled natural landscapes. We are a very vocal group, and believe me, we will not remain silent if this disregard for public lands is allowed to continue. The army is out of order, sir, and we intend to give this proposal all the negative publicity possible until we are assured that these unseemly plans are abolished.

Most truly yours,

Ruth Slickman

Ruth Slickman

cc: Senator Ben Campbell, Washington, D.C.
Representative Scott McInnis, Washington, D.C.

23390 Road K · Cortez, Colorado 81321 · Telephone (303) 565-8975 · Fax: (303) 565-4859

MS-0129

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
Dedicated to Archaeological Research and Education

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Wahington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Babbitt:

The purpose of this letter is to protest, in the strongest manner possible, the **Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range** proposed for **White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. (See enclosed articles.)**

The off-range missile launches and booster drops from Fort Wingate, New Mexico and Green River, Utah pose multiple unwarranted hazards to the Four Corners area. The real impact will not be confined to the drop zones, local inhabitants, back country visitors, archaeological sites, or ranchers. In addition, the very existence of the testing program will present a very negative impact upon this area, and, indeed, your own credibility as Secretary of the Interior. The economic impact upon tourism will be widely felt; this program will discourage visitation to our area by citizens of the entire country, and by foreign visitors as well.

2

This country is a haven of solitude for writers, photographers, and for those who understand the need of the human soul for vacant spaces and unspoiled natural landscapes. We are a very vocal group, and believe me, we will not remain silent if this disregard for public lands is allowed to continue. We will give this proposal all the negative publicity possible until we are assured that these unseemly plans are completely abolished.

Most sincerely,

Ruth Slickman

Ruth Slickman
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
23390 County Road K
Cortez, CO 81321

Phone: (303)565-8975

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MS-0129

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
Dedicated to Archaeological Research and Education

Mr. Jack Ward Thomas
Chief of the Forest Service
PO Box 96090
Wahington, DC 20090-6090

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The purpose of this letter is to protest, in the strongest manner possible, the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range proposed for White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. (See enclosed articles.)

The off-range missile launches and booster drops from Fort Wingate, New Mexico and Green River, Utah pose multiple unwarranted hazards to the Four Corners area. The real impact will not be confined to the drop zones, local inhabitants, back country visitors, archaeological sites, or ranchers. In addition, the very existence of the testing program will present a very negative impact upon this area, and, indeed, your own credibility as a steward of our National Forests. The economic impact upon tourism will be widely felt; this program will discourage visitation to our area by citizens of the entire country, and by foreign visitors as well.

This country is a haven of solitude for writers, photographers, and for those who understand the need of the human soul for vacant spaces and unspoiled natural landscapes. We are a very vocal group, and believe me, we will not remain silent if this disregard for public lands is allowed to continue. We will give this proposal all the negative publicity possible until we are assured that these unseemly plans are completely abolished.

Most sincerely,

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Phone: (303)565-8975

MS-0129

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
Dedicated to Archaeological Research and Education

17 September, 1994

Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
proposed for White Sands Missile Range, NM
CSSD-EN-V

Dear Representative McInnis:

Please help the citizens of the Four Corners area preserve some very important natural landscape, Navajo and Puebloan homelands, and our economically vital tourist visitation.

I enclose my letter to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, plus articles appearing in the Durango Herald and the Montezuma County Journal on August 28, September 9, and September 15. I hope you will add your voice to our cause.

The people in this area will be most grateful for your efforts to block this real threat to our landscape and our livelihood.

Most urgently,

Ruth Slickman

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

23390 Road K · Cortez, Colorado 81321 · Telephone (303) 565-8975 · Fax: (303) 565-4859

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MS-0129

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
Dedicated to Archaeological Research and Education

17 September, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
proposed for White Sands Missile Range, NM
CSSD-EN-V

Dear Senator Campbell:

Please help the citizens of the Four Corners area preserve some very important natural landscape, Navajo and Puebloan homelands, and our economically vital tourist visitation.

I enclose my letter to the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, plus articles appearing in the Durango Herald and the Montezuma County Journal on August 28, September 9, and September 15. I hope you will add your voice to our cause.

The people in this area will be most grateful for your efforts to block this real threat to our landscape and our livelihood.

Most urgently,

Ruth Slickman

Ruth Slickman

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

23390 Road K · Cortez, Colorado 81321 · Telephone (303) 565-8975 · Fax: (303) 565-4859

MS-0130

S143

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

Re. Supplement to the Draft EIS
Theater Missile Defense
Extended Test Range.

I am opposed to the proposed Drop zones C-1 and C-2 I have read the "Supplement" and have found a number of problems and incorrect assumptions

1) Your diagrams (three) could hardly be called maps are small and provide only the barest number of reference points such as US and State Highway and National Park and National Forest Boundari County, Forest Service, and BLM roads are omitted as are all land features. Although I am familiar with this part of the country and have visited both zones C-1 and C-2 it is difficult for me to know just where the zone boundaries are. 1

2) Drop zones should not include Wilderness Study Areas. Disturbances which are caused by man do not belong here. Even one acre disturbances and helicopters do not belong here. Bridger Jacks and Fish Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Areas must be respected as wilderness areas. 2

3) Both zones C-1 and C-2 have a high concentrat of cultural and archeological sites which must be protected. Your statement (p 4-34, P4.6 that "there are no significant adverse effects

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on Rincon cultural resources that cannot be avoided is wrong. If any of the 950 recorded sites (including Newspaper Rock) are directly impacted they are irretrievably lost as it would be impossible to restore or "mitigate" them. 3

4) I fail to see the logic in keeping Highway 211 open during drop events if Windwhistle Campground, Newspaper Rock, and residential buildings at Dugout Ranch are in the "impact zone" and are evacuated. Windwhistle Campground and the buildings at Dugout Ranch are rather a few hundred yards off Hwy 211 and Newspaper Rock is right on the road. I think it is unsafe to threaten to keep the road open. I don't want to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. 4

5) Your describe land use for zones C-1 and C-2 as "primarily devoted to livestock grazing". You do not recognize the extensive and intensive recreational use which occurs along with grazing. Your describe recreational use of zone C-2 as minimal which is just not true. Your agency recreation use statistics for Canyonlands National Park and Windwhistle Campground to other areas without recognizing that these other areas are separate destinations in their own right. Even the names Grand Gulch Cultural and Recreational Management Area SRMA and Canyon Rims Recreation Area should suggest recreation separate from Canyonlands. There is a multitude of opportunities for primitive and unstructured 5

MS-0130

recreation which are much need by individuals who value independence and self reliance. Permits are not required for these

6) The proposed three days notice in local papers is insufficient and will be ineffective for notifying people who are not local. Many people who use these areas for recreation are not local and many not see a local paper. Notices posted along the highways may also be ineffective as many recreationists are there for a week or more and would have no opportunity to read the notices. It is unlikely that many of these independent, self reliant people would go by a visitor center many miles out of their way for information about the places they intend to visit. 6

7) Your failure to look at maps other than scale 1:100,000 is a major omission. You have not acknowledged the extensive system of county, Forest Service, and BLM roads. Your approach of assuming that if a road is not paved it is not used. Just wonder what a list of use in this part of the country. It is not realistic to think that simple gesture and words will be correctly understood and followed. I question whether effective implementation of some possible impact zones can be made due the number of roads, the pattern of independent and sufficient recreational use, and the likelihood of recreationists not knowing or not understanding the evacuations and 7

So from Utah we met the place to discuss these

drop zones.

Sincerely

Alison L. Pirie

S144

MS-0131

September 19, 1994
P.O. Box 832
Monticello, Utah 84535

Dear Mr. Dave Hasley,

I am writing to voice my opposition to the plan by the U.S. Army to drop missile rocket boosters over areas of southeastern Utah. As a resident of this area I am well acquainted with the proposed drop zones. I feel that this plan does not coincide with existing uses of this land. This plan would have serious detrimental effects on the local economy and negative impacts upon the unique cultural resources. The EIS and the Supplement EIS severely failed to consider these impacts. These documents are extremely vague about specific locations of road closures and overall very superficial in their discussion of this project. 1 2

Most of the drop zones are areas currently managed as wilderness study area or areas proposed for future wilderness designation. People currently use these areas for solitude and to enjoy a primitive recreational experience. Attempting to close off these areas in advance of missile shots and flying around with helicopters to search out debris would have serious affects on the solitude of the immediate and surrounding areas. 3

The economy of San Juan County has been turning more and more to a tourist based economy. People come here to visit the unique landscape and experience the solitude and to visit the landscape in a natural setting. The last few years has seen several new motels and restaurants built to serve the increasing number of visitors. If people knew that missile debris could fall out of the sky and that certain areas would be temporarily closed at any time they probably would plan their itineraries to go to other areas. 4

I am a professional guide and archaeologist and am also very concerned with the protection of the numerous prehistoric sites within the proposed drop zones. This area has one of the highest site densities to be found in North America, up to 200 sites per square mile. Falling debris and the resulting search to retrieve this material would allow for irreversible damage to the many cultural resources of the area, many of these sites remain unrecorded. 5

I personally occupy these areas for up to six weeks a year for spiritual revitalization. The sub-alpine forests of the Abajo Mountains, with it's slopes incised by beautiful sandstone canyons, dotted with cliff dwellings and rock art of the Anasazi culture are unique to the Earth. They deserve respect and better treatment than this ill-conceived missile drop zone project would bring.

The military should not use U.S. Forest land or BLM land anywhere in the country for dumping missile debris. I suggest using the existing bombing ranges in Nevada or other land that has already been set aside for such purposes. 6

Sincerely yours,

cc. Secretary of the Interior, Chief of U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Representative Bill Orton.

S145

MS-0132

SAN JUAN COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 1

Post Office Box 310
Bluff, UT 84512

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley: ATTN: CSSD-EN-V

The San Juan County Service Area is the local governmental entity for the Bluff area in Southeastern Utah. Under the direction of its Board of Trustees, an advertised community meeting was held, in Bluff, on Wednesday, September 7, 1994. The issue of the impact of falling boosters was a principal agenda item. Bluff is the community nearest the southern drop zone.

Following a spirited, well-attended, and an informed discussion, the Board of Trustees (with the entire membership in attendance) voted unanimously to voice this objection to the proposed activity. The basis of this government's objection includes:

1. The high popularity of the area, including the drop zones, with vast numbers of foreign and American tourists; plus the vastness of the canyon areas constantly frequented by hikers, photographers, geologists, llama trekkers, and more---some of which are of several days (overnight) duration---and far into the back country. A "sweeping" helicopter could not possibly find all of them! 1

2. These visitors cannot be expected to interrupt their wholesome activity, move themselves and all of their gear out, and return the next day or so. Knowledge that they may be evicted will dampen the anticipation and seriously lessen the volume of such planned educational and pleasurable pursuits. This will certainly result in massive unfavorable impact on the tourism industry that is so vital to the State of Utah. 2

3. The high likelihood of injury, death, and/or damage inflicted by boosters as they near the earth's surface. Irreparable harm and loss would be sustained by a booster striking a person or near or upon any one of the thousands of Anasazi sites, burial, or other historic places. 3

4. The high likelihood of error in firing a missile, an aborted launch, its direction, its course, and the variables associated with the separation of the booster let alone the interceptor procedures to the south.

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5. The tragic drive-by and other menacing shootings that have taken their toll of Americans and tourists. Overseas the reports are that one should stay away from the big cities of America. Are the headlines of the foreign press to now warn the world that, if you come to the United States, and particularly the West, you should not only stay away from metro areas but be sure your access to and enjoyment of the peace and quiet of Utah's canyons may be interrupted by missile activity? Are the headlines to also include warnings of being struck by falling boosters? Must we look to the unreasonable, shameful alternative of requiring that the tourists bring their dollars, of course, but also be sure to pack in a helmet for head protection at least? 4

6. The outrageous, ill conceived notion that one of the last places for quiet, peace, serenity, beauty, a place where you can still listen to silence, must now be turned into a simulated war zone!

Respectfully, you are urged not to proceed. The tourist economy, the risks, the unpredictables, and all the rest, are weighty negative factors against this proposed activity. And, perhaps of equal importance: Are we, as a Nation, to be shamed by bringing dangerous, unwholesome events into a land of beauty, peace and open space? Must we, and our cherished, valuable tourists be reminded to at all times carry an evacuation instruction card?

Sincerely yours,

September 20, 1994

Stan Johnson, its Chairman
(801) 672-2281 (business)
(801) 672-2204 (residence)

5146

MS-0133

21 Sep 1994 Comments On The
THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE EXTENDED TEST RANGE
Supplement To The Draft
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Dated: July 1994

My name is Colin Gardner. I am a retired Physist who has worked in Missile Range Safety as a Range Safety Analysist. My experience has included: responsibility for developing and approving charts and range safety displays which include inflight range safety destruct boundaries; developing and issuing NOTAM's; coordinating with State Park officials and down-range islands for evacuation requirements; recommending missile hold times for manned spacecraft; recommending hold times for personnel, ships and/or aircraft that may inadvertantly, or in a planned manner attempt to enter restricted areas that were previously approved and identified as being unsafe to enter.

I have read this Supplement to the Draft EIS, and I have attended related Draft EIS meetings held in Salt Lake City. Specifically, I attended the meeting held on August 24, 1994 at the Holiday Inn, Downtown. First, regarding Booster Recovery, I would like to point out that the EIS, and the Army's comment on it at the meeting, appear to oversimplify the facts needing consideration.

Booster Recovery, which was oulined on page 2-8 of that Draft EIS:

> The normal procedure is for the booster recovery team to drive on exisiting roads to the area nearest to the impact point, and then walk from the road to the point itself. After surveying the site, the team would normally summon a helicopter to lift the booster and any associated debris to the vehicle parked on the road.

According to my knowledge of the area in question, and after hearing the presentation of other members of the public attending the meeting, and in conjunction with known Range Safety proceedures, the retrieval system outlined in the Draft EIS simply cannot happen as planned. 1

At the meeting, those representing the Draft EIS and its development discussed how one or more helicopters would be viewing the booster drop zone. In the event the booster's on-board beacon failed to operate, the personnel in the helicoptere would be able to see where the booster dropped. It is extremely unlikely that anyone in the helicopters could see where the booster dropped. This is because all such helicopters must remain outside of the NOTAM'ed drop zone, during booster flight. Therefore the helicopters would be too far away for personnel to see just where the booster dropped among the trees, ground cover, canyons, etc. Personnel with field glasses likewise would be located too far away because they too would be restricted from the NOTAM'ed drop zone.

In order for personnel to locate the booster given that its on-board beacon failed, additional booster drop location systems must be implemented. An example would be the seismic system that I described and for which I presented equations in my previous comments. (As a note: Whenever the booster beacon did function, ample verification for the seismic location system could be verified and calibrated; therefore the seismic location system would become very valuable whenever the onboard beacon failed to operate as planned. The 1000 to 2000 pound weight of the booster would be sufficient for a seismic system to record booster drop arrival times. From the booster drop arrival times, an accurate location, with redundancy, could be determined with

confidence. Furthermore, it may be prudent to include public paticipation as a component of a seismic location system. Including the public would give people greater confidence in the determination of actual booster drop locations.)

As my second point, I would like to comment upon the considerable number of environmentalist who are not convinced that land impacts are necessary for this proposed Missile System. However, due to my experience, I know that all proposed missile launches—whether over land or water—must be developed through the use of many, many mathematical equations, where these equations use various theories of missile propulsion, missile inflight guidance systems, free flight missile characteristics as well as on-board missile destruct and/or missile flight termination systems. I know that whenever a missile is launched a very large amount of data is required in order to verify each and every missile flight objective including all parameters included in missile flight simulaltions, whether or not its mission was succussful.

Therefore I concur that land impacts are required for several reasons. A particularly compelling one is that actual missile components need to be inspected after impact. That they work must be verified. And if they failed, just what part failed must be verified. ALL missile components must be accounted for, in order that comprehensive computer simulations can and do verify all missile behavior, including each and every missile objective, including each and every booster impact point. Land impacts are conducive to this verification and accounting process. 2

It would be most appropriate that the EIS cover in detail White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) instrumentation and their geogrphical locations that are required to meet the objectives of this missile program. Furthermore, the EIS should clarify any and all requirements, which may include any special WSMR agreement as may be required by this EIS. In the event the proposed EIS requirements are NOT met or executable, then the EIS should include the stipulation that there would be no flights until those requirements could be met. There appears to be some validity to enviromental concerns. To satisfy these concerns the Army should create a public review board which includes environmentalists. The environmentalist input should be limited to: (1) identification of sensitive archeological sites; (2) verification that the Army has satisfactory locations for each of these sites, (3) verification that each such site is included on all Range Safety Charts, Maps, and Electronic Displays, as described in the proposal given below (as well as on pre-operation and post-operation Briefing Charts); and (4) review of (a) pre-launch predicted booster impact locations versus live radar location predictions and (b) actual measured geographical locations as given by portable navigational satellite receiver readouts. 3 4

Now for the big question raised at this Aug 24, 1994 EIS meeting. It was very apparent that, first, there is a considerable number of very sensitive archeology sites of which personnel developing this draft EIS are todate unawares. Second, far too many environmental concerns were shown to be unconsidered. Now, I would like now to propose a plan whereby those environmental concerns can be taken into account—in association with responsible Range Safety criteria—in order that an acceptable EIS can be

approved; or at least acknowledged as containing the necessary safety considerations necessary to preserve the many national treasures contained within or immediately adjacent to the intended Booster Drop Zone.

As for my proposal: (1) All known archeological sites be identified by name and latitude and longitude. In all probability this cannot be accomplished except that EIS personnel, or their representatives, cooperate with responsibile environmentalists who know where such sites are located and how to get to them. Additionally, the latitudes and longitudes of these sites should be recorded with portable satellite receivers, whose output was designed for this very purpose. The most accurate encrypted navigational satellite data should be included. (NOTE: I recognize that at present, some archeological sites remain unknown to the public and, in the interest of preservation, it may be advisabale to keep their location undisclosed. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that some locations not be broadcast. To accomplish the necessary confidentially of these (few) archeological sites, they should be placed in a classified or Restricted Access Army document, as well as classifying or Restricting Access for every Range Safety Chart, Map, Electronic Display, or briefing chart where they are placed.

(2) That there be established NO HARM ZONES which circumscribe each known archeological site, and that all of these No Harm Zones be included on all applicable Range Safety Charts, Maps, and Electronic Displays. The requirement for No Harm Zones are to be included in the applicable Program Requirements Document (PRD) and Operational Directive (OD), or like documents. These No Harm Zones should also be included on pre-operational and post-operational briefing charts.

(3) The size of each No Harm Zone, surrounding each known archeological site should be three (3) times the Army's abiltity to predict actual booster impacts while using only pre-launch trajectory data and the best available wind data nearest to the day and hour of each intended launch.

If the accuracy of each intended (pre-flight) booster impact point is, for instance, 1000 feet, then to protect each and every archeological site, an additional buffer zone of twice that distance should be identified on the applicable Range Safety Chart/Map/Electronic Display, described above. In my example, the buffer zone would be 2000 feet, then adding it to the 1000 feet accuracy of booster impact giving a total of 3000 feet. Any area further than 3000 feet away from each and every archeological site approved or even requested for approval by environmentalists would be be available for intended missile booster impacts. With WSMR personnel, using approved impact prediction computer programs and range safety criteria, which includes actual wind conditions on the day and time of the launch, plus No Harm Zones derived from actual latitudes and longitiudes of applicable archeological sites, then and only should most, if not all, environmentalists accept this EIS.

As I indicated earlier, it would then be prudent to call upon a public group or committee to meet often enough to ensure all archeological sites were being protected under the system outlined above. Furthermore, in the same way, protection could be extended to other sensitive or significant environmental features besides archeology. Over time, more precise latitudes and longitudes may be obtained and used for enhancing the No Harm Zones

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described above, and included in all future Range Safety Launch Criteria for this missile program and whenever improved missile booster impact prediction uncertainty/accuracy becomes available.

If those who prepared this Draft EIS did their job correctly, then there should be plenty of space within the designated BOOSTER DROP ZONES to permit all of the proposed missile testing for which this Draft EIS was prepared.

I appreciate this opportunity to submit the above. I hope the criteria described above make it possible for both the EIS personnel and those concerned about preserving our important archeological sites to come together on this project.

Colin Gardner
1677 South 75 East
Bountiful, UT 84010
801-299-0233

MS-0133

P.S. In the event that BOOSTER impact predition error calculations appear to be too large to live with, there may be Range Safety kind of calculations that may become avaialabale to you when you use some familiar Range Safety terms. One term familiar to range safety personnel is BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT. A ballistic coefficent is used to "fly" a certain size piece of missile, which can be as large as a booster or a small fragment which has been the result of a missile break-up due to on-board missile destruct system. To find the minimum number for the accuracy of a booster impact might go something like this:

> Make an estimate of the ballistic coefficient for the BOOSTER, "flying" it, or allowing it to move with the winds on the day of an actual missile launch and booster deployment. By using the most accurate distance from the lauanch pad to the actual impact point until they match exactly. Do this repeatly for a dozen or more missile launches, arriving at a different BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT for each different booster drop point. By using only the minimum and maximum ballistic coefficient calculate the two impact points by using only pre-launch winds with the missile trajectory as determined prior to launch, and then compare the results to the actual booster drop. The maximum difference, in the down-range direction, would become the ACCURACY the of the booster drop point. Next, make a listing of each CROSS-RANGE DISTANCE from the impact points, when determining the exact ballistic coefficient used in determining the accuracy in the down-range direction outlined above. Then add to that list the cross-range distance between the actual impact point and the predicted impact point when using only pre-launch winds and the missile trajectory known prior to launch. The maximum value on this combined list could become the accuracy in the cross-range direction.

It is hoped that the above information, not shared with any environmentalist, could enhance your ability to have the needed information to meet all those needs/requirements of this particular missile program.

Colin Gardner, Physicist
Retired Range Safety Analyst
21 Sep 1994

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MS-0134

5147

San Juan County

Inviting . . . . . Unforgettable

September 28, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The San Juan County Commission is on record supporting the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Drop Zones, as proposed by the US Army to be located within San Juan County, contingent upon all safety concerns being met. The San Juan County Economic Development Board would like to express concern with the project from an economic standpoint.

The Proposed Missile Drop Zone (PMDZ) C1 would be located approximately five miles northwest of Monticello and the PMDZ C2 located approximately seven miles southwest of Blanding. We would like to draw your attention to discrepancies in the information supplied to the public. It is our understanding that:

1) the flight path trajectory will take the missiles directly over the community of Monticello,
2) the boosters are four and one-third feet in diameter, thirteen and one-half feet high, and weigh about 3300 pounds,
3) the speed of the booster when it hits the ground would be approximately 382 feet per second or over 250 miles per hour, the equivalent of dropping a 4000 pound empty fuel tank from the top of a 17 story building,
4) the impacts of any temporary evacuations are considered not significant, and
5) the Army is anticipating a maximum of four tests per month for five years or 240 tests.

This board believes that flights directly over any community are dangerous and evacuation will be disasterous to the economic stability of Monticello. The size and speed of the boosters lead us to believe that damage caused by their striking the earth would be significant and could expend already thin fire supression monies creating further damage and further impacting the county's resources. We believe that temporary evacuations will be significant in that folks on vacation will not take lightly to being moved from their desired location and will stop coming to San Juan County for recreation. We contend that this is a matter of perception. We do not know how the test dates

1

San Juan County Economic Development and Tourism Board
117 South Main P.O.Box 490 Monticello, UT 84535 801-587-3235

MS-0134

would be announced, but it is our belief that long range notification would be necessary in order to give people advance warning of the firings. We also believe that once potential visitors know about the testing such notification would change their minds about coming here at all.

As part of its official function, the San Juan County Economic Development Board serves as the County Travel Council. In this capacity it has accepted the task of promoting the area to prospective visitors. PMDZ C1 encompasses Utah Highway 211 which is the only highway vehicle entrance into the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park and portions of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Canyon Rims Recreation Area. Visitation at the Needles District for the year 1993 was 178,000. Virtually all of those visitors entered the park on Highway 211. Newspaper Rock State Park (which has since reverted to the BLM's purview) is also located on Highway 211 and in 1993 hosted 129,000 visitors. Canyon Rims Recreation Area hosted 28,000 visitors in 1993. Highway 211 is thirty-five miles long and is intersected by at least seven county roads that lead somewhere else. All of these county roads are accessible to visitors. We believe it would be extremely difficult and costly for the military to engage the manpower necessary to remove everyone from the drop zone or to prevent people from entering the drop zone even after it was closed during a test flight. It is our understanding that the Army selected these two drop zones because of low population density. As you can see by the figures presented above, for at least one-half to two-thirds of the year the population of the area is significantly higher.

2

Visitation in 1993 in the area of PMDZ C2, southwest of Blanding, was 64,000 at Goosenecks State Park, 3500 at Grand Gulch Primitive Area, and an estimated 6200 in the Comb Ridge/Butler Wash area. All of the county roads accessing PMDZ C2 are rough dirt or four-wheel drive. It seems to this board that it would prove exceedingly difficult to evacuate all of the deep canyons and broad mesas in this increasingly popular area. Even if helicopters were used to locate people four-wheeling and/or camping, we believe not everyone would be found. This is, after all, one of the few places remaining in this country where a person can literally "disappear" for days if he or she so desires. The project could also have a negative economic impact on the Native American Foundation Historical Center to be built in 1995 at the intersection of Highways 191 and 95.

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This board believes that the issues of impact on the area's cultural resources and the economic impact of the project were not addressed in the EIS. As an economically depressed region, we must be vigilant in our efforts to forestall any negative impact or perception that could possibly damage future growth. It is our understanding that more than 200 cultural sites may exist within a square mile within PMDZ C2. Any of these may be impacted by booster drops. There is presently no way of knowing how important this cultural heritage will be to the future economic well being of San Juan County, but we believe it is foolish to damage this resource before its value to the surrounding communities is known. Furthermore, it is one of the mandates of this board to effectively promote San Juan County to the benefit of the businesses in the county. In keeping with this mandate we are not in favor of PMDZ C1 or C2. We believe it would be difficult to surmount the negative publicity surrounding the drop zones. Several business people from Bluff and Monticello have already registerd their opposition to the plan, saying that it could damage their trade. To bring this kind of negative economic impact to an already economically needy area could destroy the tourist industry. That industry is one of the few that is available to the population in San Juan County. 4

We will be available to you for further comment or discussion at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Bret Hosler

Bret Hosler, Chair
San Juan County Economic Development Board

cc: San Juan County Commission
Senator Orin Hatch
Senator Robert Bennett
Representative Bill Orton
State Representative Keele Johnson
State Representative Mike Dmitrich
City Councils of Blanding and Monticello
Chambers of Commerce of Blanding and Monticello

S148

MS-0135

9-20-94

MR. DAVID HASLEY
U.S. Army SSDC
P.O. Box 1500
HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-3801

MR. HASLEY:

I agree with your summary of environmental impacts on pages A-3 & A-4 of the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range" document of July 1994. 1

On page A-3 the document states, "For WSMR these impacts are as follows: 1) Significant land use impacts would occur ... 2) Significant transportation impacts would occur" (page A-4).

Therefore, I do not want the WSMR program implemented with missiles launched from Green River, Utah. To me the word significant means major impacts. You folks need to follow your own recommendations!

Also, I think you have side-stepped the issue of archaeological resources in drop zones C-1 and C-2. Mainly in C-2. What "current level of data indicates a low density of prehistoric sites in Booster Drop Zone C" (document page 4-22) I have spent days exploring this area and it is rich in prehistoric archaeological sites. Who told you that drop zone C was not a significant archaeological ~~site~~ area? Over 2

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The July 1994 document does not present a defensible case for the launching of missiles near Utah.

You folks need to find another test site!

Sincerely,

Quentin Baker
1549 Cambridge Dr
Longmont, Colo. 80503

5150

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UTAH STATE SENATE

SENATOR
MIKE DMITRICH
MINORITY WHIP

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT
CARBON, SAN JUAN, GRAND, EMERY
KANE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

566 NORTH DOVER CIRCLE
PRICE, UTAH 84501
O-(801) 637-2875
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APPROPRIATIONS
Executive Appropriations
Higher Education
STANDING COMMITTEES
Judiciary
Revenue and Taxation

Wednesday, 21 September 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
HUNTSVILLE, ALA 35807-3801

RE: Boosters"

Dear Mr. Hasley

I send this letter in response to a request for comment on the proposed U.S. Army Missile Test site in Southern Utah. I was not able to attend the public hearing, so please excuse my use of informal terms, etc. I should like to receive, at your earliest convenience, a briefing packet. Please send it to my home at 566 Dover Circle, Price, Utah, 84501. The proposed site(s) are all located in my State Senate District (No. 27).

I do not take lightly the environmental concerns of the area. Many of the natural wonders are unique and irreplaceable. **Nonetheless, with the knowledge I have presently, I support this project.** My support is subject to the information requested above. What I do know leads me to believe that such impacts as occur pose low human and environmental risks.

I have not forgotten the Gulf War and being glued to the TV screen, as many Americans were, waiting for the SCUDs to impact on Tel Aviv or other cities. I remember the horrible loss of life when one of these mindless weapons destroyed an American barracks. Without that, our loss of life in that conflict would have been statistically miniscule. The Patriot missiles did a pretty good job, but it is my understanding that they were not really designed for the purpose. What if those missiles would have been carrying nerve gas, or—God forbid—a nuclear warhead? In these days of missing plutonium and destabilization in Southwest Asia and the Korean peninsula, development of a suitable weapon for point defense against ballistic missiles should be defense priority 1! There are no purely good projects. There is always a down side and trade-offs. In this case, the balance is clearly in favor of the project.

1

Sincerely yours,

Mike Dmitrich

Mike Dmitrich—Minority Whip,
Utah State Senate, District 27

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S152

National Radio Astronomy Observatory
P.O. Box O, 1003 Lopezville Rd., Socorro, New Mexico 87801-0387
Telephone: (505) 835-7000 Fax: (505) 835-7027

27 September 1994

Mr. David Hasley, Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

TEL 205-955-1257, FAX 205-955-3958

Ref: DEIS for TMD Extended Test Range, Supplement to the Draft, July 1994.
Comments by NRAO (David Finley) at Public Hearing, Magdalena, NM, August 23, 1994.
Letter from NRAO, comments on Supp. DEIS, August 17, 1994.
Letter from NRAO, comments on DEIS, March 10, 1994.
Letter from NRAO, comments on scoping for DEIS, May 3, 1993.

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The NRAO has two major concerns about the impact by the proposed Drop Zone C of the Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA) on the personnel, facilities, and operations of the Very Large Array (VLA) and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA). The VLA and VLBA radio telescopes are federal government and national astronomical research instruments without equal in the world. Any damage or operational degradation to these unique facilities would have a significant impact on this area of scientific research. The NRAO operates the VLA and VLBA for the National Science Foundation, a federal agency.

1

The first concern is the level of risk to VLA personnel and facilities from a booster falling outside of Drop Zone C. The second concern, expressed in earlier letters to you, is the level of electromagnetic interference (EMI) at the VLA and the VLBA. The Supplemental DEIS puts aside the NRAO concerns with a statement in section 4.2.8 "... land uses would not be affected..., nor would use of the Very Large Array...". This should be reconsidered.

The Supplemental DEIS does not mention the consequences of boosters falling outside Drop Zone C. The risk is sufficiently high that the Supplemental DEIS Appendix C outlines an Emergency Response Plan for flight malfunction/termination. A Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) and a Fault-Tree Analysis (FTA) by the Army could estimate the risk to VLA facilities and personnel. The probability of damage may be small, but must be weighed against the risk to life of VLA personnel and the costs of repair, replacement and degraded science. Each of the VLA antennas, including instrumentation, would cost about $6 million and take several years to replace. Two antennas are often located within a few miles of the boundary of Drop Zone C, and VLA personnel frequently perform maintenance on the antennas and on the railroad track linking the antenna stations. A flight malfunction could also cause a booster impact ten miles farther south at the VLA central control and maintenance facilities where about 80 personnel work. An assessment of the risks to the VLA from boosters falling outside Drop Zone C should be included in the EIS

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2

The second area of concern, which the Supplemental DEIS does not mention, is the EMI impact of Drop Zone C activities on the VLA and on the VLBA antenna at Pie Town (34 miles west of the VLA). The previous letters emphasized that our mission requires a location with low levels of radio frequency activity, which is a major reason the VLA is located on the Plains of San Augustin. Any prolonged increase in radio transmissions as close to the VLA as Drop Zone C could make a significant impact on our use of the land. An estimate of the EMI impact requires more information about the radio transmitter frequencies, powers, tracking radars and radiosondes active in, near, and over Drop Zone C. An assessment of the impact of increased EMI owing to operations in Drop Zone C should be included in the EIS.

Scheduling VLA/VLBA observing and maintenance activities to minimize risks from malfunctions and EMI is not a matter of a simple phone call for rearrangements. The telescopes are scheduled one to two months in advance with many more observing requests than can be accommodated, so impacts go far beyond the specific observations affected.

Any damage or degradation to the VLA would have a significant impact on astronomical science and the NSF investment. Having a TMD Drop Zone adjacent to the VLA introduces an unnecessary risk that must be avoided. The NRAO requests that the Impact Area and/or the Drop Zone be moved further away from the VLA to reduce the risk to the instrument.

The impact of electromagnetic interference can probably be mitigated by careful coordination between the NRAO and WSMR on the use of radio frequencies. We request that the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command, through the WSMR Area Frequency Coordinator, notify NRAO at least six weeks in advance of all pertinent planned activities and potential EMI; and promptly advise NRAO of all pertinent deviations from the plan.

Yours truly,

Dr. Miller Goss
Assistant Director
NRAO-VLA/VLBA

cc: Dr. Hugh Van Horn, Director, Division of Astronomical Sciences, National Science Foundation
Dr. Andrew Clegg, Electromagnetic Spectrum Management, National Science Foundation
Robert Cunningham, NEPA Compliance Manager, National Science Foundation
Elizabeth Blaug, Counsel, Council for Environmental Quality
Richard Sanderson, Director of Federal Activities, Environmental Protection Agency
William Cox, Chief of Federal Activities Section, Environmental Protection Agency
Dr. Paul Vanden Bout, Director, NRAO

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NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER

S153-

September 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and
Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Comments to the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Hasley:

On behalf of Aneth Concerned Dine, Church Rock Indian Village Survival Camp, Citizens For Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping, Dine CARE, Downwinders, Inc., Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, Water Information Network and Zuni Mountain Coalition (see Attachment A for a description of these organizations) (hereinafter "the Groups") I submit the following comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (hereinafter "Supplement" and "DEIS" respectively). Please note that the comments included in this letter are supplementary to any other comments which the Army might receive on the Supplement from the Groups, or from any individual members of the Groups.

Incorporated Comments

The Groups hereby incorporate by reference and reassert all the comments provided to the Army in the "Zuni Mountain Coalition's Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal" submitted on March 25, 1994 (hereinafter "ZMC Comments;" Attachment B). The Groups also incorporate by reference and support the comments provided to the Army by Marcia Ann Thornton on September 23, 1994 (hereinafter "Thornton Comments;" Attachment C).

Fort Wingate Booster Drop Zone C

All the problems identified in the ZMC Comments regarding the DEIS can be found in the Supplement.

A. Vagueness

The ZMC Comments identify the DEIS as being "so vague and indefinite that it defies the comprehensive environmental

1

103 Cienega Street Santa Fe, N.M. 87501
(505) 989-9022 FAX (505) 989-3769

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analysis required by NEPA." ZMC Comments at 13-14. In the Supplement the Army's only explanation of how it will mitigate impacts on cultural resources is to say it will prepare contingency plans and agreement documents, minimize off-road vehicle travel, educate workers, and do assessments after the missile booster has already landed. Supplement at 4-6 to 4-7.

In other words, if a missile booster crashes into a Native American grave, something the Army cannot rule out, the Army asserts that this is not a significant harm because it will have contingency plans, agreement documents, etc. That the Army cannot really tell what the boosters might hit and that any mitigation will only come after any damage occurs becomes clear with the Army's admission that "some portions" of the drop zone have never been surveyed for cultural resources. Id. at 3-35.

Similarly, the Army can only promise "additional analysis" and "continual close coordination" in regards to the undeniable threat the falling boosters pose to the Federally listed threatened and endangered species in the drop zone. Id. at 4-21. The Supplement even contains a map of where two of these listed species, the Mexican Spotted Owl and the Zuni Fleabane, are or may be located, id. at 3.32 (Figure 3-13), and still can forward no idea of how to prevent the boosters from destroying such species or admit to the possibility of such a significant impact. Such vagueness makes a mockery of the NEPA process.

B. Refusal to Assess High Risk Events

2

The ZMC Comments point out that the Army has not complied with its obligation to analyze low probability/high risk events such as a malfunction of the flight termination system. ZMC Comments at 9. Interestingly, the Thornton Comments point out that the historical error rate for research and development missile flights such as those proposed is about 5%, much higher than the Army's claimed failure probability of 1.4%, and that these missiles will use a new guidance system with little data to support it. Thornton Comments at 2.

With one-hundred flights proposed, a 5% failure rate would predict five failures. These five failures could kill humans and endangered species or smash the Sky City at Acoma Pueblo. It is no surprise that the Supplement makes no effort to analyze low probability/high risk events; the Army probably does not want to even concede such possibilities.

C. No Coordination of Environmental Reviews

The ZMC Comments urge the Army to coordinate its other environmental reviews, for example the reviews it will have to undergo to comply with the Endangered Species Act, with the EIS

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process. ZMC Comments at 10-11. Such coordination would allow the public to know whether the Army is taking the proper steps to comply with these laws. Yet the Supplement makes no effort to inform the public about the Army's compliance with other environmental laws or to coordinate its reviews as the NEPA regulations require. 3

D. Improper Analysis of Cumulative Impacts

The ZMC Comments explain that the Army must, in its analysis of the cumulative impacts of the proposed 100 missile flights, not just look at each launch in isolation; instead NEPA requires an analysis of the entire project, i.e., the cumulative impact of all 100 flights. Id. at 19-20. Unfortunately, the Supplement continues this insufficient practice. 4

Conclusion

The Groups urge the Army to remedy the defects in the DEIS and Supplement identified above and in the ZMC Comments and the Thornton Comments and to issue a new consolidated DEIS. Otherwise the public will never have a real opportunity to comment on the Army's proposal to shoot missiles over the people and other treasures of the Southwest. 5

Sincerely,

NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL
LAW CENTER

Douglas W. Wolf
Staff Attorney

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ATTACHMENT A

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The following organizations have joined together to file these comments expressing their concerns with the missile tests proposed by the Army.

ANETH CONCERNED DINE is a community-based organization of residents of the Aneth Chapter of the Navajo Nation working on environmental issues.

CHURCH ROCK INDIAN VILLAGE SURVIVAL CAMP is comprised of residents of Church Rock organized to protect their environment through public education and legal action.

CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO RADIOACTIVE DUMPING was formed 20 years ago to educate the public on the dangers of radioactive waste and other environmental justice issues.

DINE CARE is an all-Navajo organization dedicated to protecting the Navajo homeland and providing a voice for our traditional people.

DOWNWINDERS, INC. is a Salt Lake City based, non-profit educational foundation which acts as a watchdog of military activity in the Western United States.

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE is a 10,000 member non-profit grassroots group dedicated to preserving the Colorado Plateau.

WATER INFORMATION NETWORK is a non-profit grassroots organization that provides technical, financial and organizing assistance to grassroots groups fighting contamination of the land, air and water in the Southwest.

ZUNI MOUNTAIN COALITION is a citizen conservation organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of the Zuni Mountains, their environment, people, culture and traditions.

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ATTACHMENT B

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STEVEN C. SUGARMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

612 OLD SANTA FE TRAIL, SUITE B
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 983-1700

March 25, 1994

RECEIVED
AUG - 3 1994
Ans'd.....

Commander
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attention: CSSD-EN-V (David C. Hasley)
Post Office Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Re: Zuni Mountain Coalition's Comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Proposal

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Please be informed that this office represents the Zuni Mountain Coalition in connection with the coalition's intent to monitor the Department of Army's proposal to implement a theater missile defense testing program in the Four Corners region. Specifically, this office is charged to assure that the Department of Army complies with all pertinent environmental laws in the formulation, planning, analysis, and implementation of the contemplated test program. This letter is submitted in response to the Department of Army's first cut at the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range (hereafter "TMD Test DEIS"). Please note that the comments included in this letter are supplementary to any other comments which you might receive on the TMD Test DEIS from the Zuni Mountain Coalition, or from any individual members of that coalition.

As you will note from the ensuing discussion, the Department of Army's TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act's (hereafter "NEPA") standards in many respects. A review of the TMD Test DEIS reveals not only that your NEPA-mandated analysis of environmental and human health and safety effects associated with the test program is legally inadequate, but that the project must pass many other regulatory hurdles before the Department of Army can implement the program. As will be discussed in more detail below, the program is not yet in compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act.

Until such time as the analyses and consultations required by the above mentioned statutes are completed and incorporated into the TMD Test DEIS for public review and comment, it would be premature for the Department of Army to publish a TMD Test EIS in final form. The project's environmental analysis is still in much

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too embryonic a form for meaningful comment on pertinent environmental and human health and safety issues. Accordingly, Zuni Mountain Coalition submits that the Department of Army must reissue the environmental analysis for the proposed project in draft form once again, incorporating more detailed analysis including the items discussed below. Only when the public and decision-makers are able to review a more comprehensive and complete TMD Test DEIS will there be an opportunity for meaningful participation in the environmental review process.

NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) prior to proceeding with any "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). EISs must contain "a detailed statement" on the environmental impacts associated with the proposed federal action. 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C)(i). The primary purposes of EISs are (1) to provide decision-makers with an environmental disclosure sufficiently detailed to aid in the substantive decision whether to proceed with the project in light of its environmental consequences, and (2) to provide the public with information and an opportunity to participate in gathering information. See Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. v. NRDC, 462 U.S. 87, 97-100 (1978), Silva v. Lynn, 482 F.2d 1282, 1285 (1st Cir. 1973).

A. The DEIS Fails to Explain the Need for the Proposal as Required by NEPA

The broad-sweeping salutary purposes of NEPA absolutely require that federal agencies adequately discuss the purpose and need of proposed actions. An exposition of purpose and need lays essential groundwork not only for an adequate environmental analysis of a contemplated project, but also for the agency decision-making which ultimately ensues. In the absence of a discussion of purpose and need, neither the public nor decision-makers are in a position to assess the adequacy of an environmental analysis or the advisability of incurring identified environmental risks in order to achieve governmental objectives.

The Council on Environmental Quality (hereafter "CEQ") regulations implementing NEPA recognize the fundamental importance of identifying and discussing purpose and need. Those regulations provide, in pertinent part, that "[t]he statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action." 40 C.F.R. §1502.13. The TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with this regulatory mandate.

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According to the TMD Test DEIS, the purpose of the proposal "is to provide realistic test situations for defenses to operate within a simulated theater of operations . . . ." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-2. With respect to need, the DEIS states that the tests "are needed to fully validate system design and operational effectiveness of ground-based TMD missile and sensor systems." TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-3. These statements of purpose and need do not satisfy NEPA's requirements. Essentially, the statements boil down to nothing more than the most specious of syllogisms: the purpose of the test is to test. The statements do not impart any information whatsoever as to how the proposed tests are indispensable to the acquisition of critical information. Neither do the statements address the issue of whether that information is actually needed in today's political climate, or whether or how the information is technically relevant.

By identifying the purpose and need of the proposed action so superficially, the Department of Army critically flaws the environmental analysis. Most importantly, the dearth of explanation regarding purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to weigh the risk of identified hazards against any sort of benchmark of benefit. That is, without an adequate explanation of the objective sought to be achieved by implementation of the proposed project, it is virtually impossible to use knowledge as to the project's environmental consequences and risks in any sort of reasoned risk-benefit analysis. Moreover, the inadequate exposition of purpose and need makes it virtually impossible to develop the required alternatives analysis. If the public and decision-makers have no sense as to what the Department of Army actually needs to achieve with this proposed program, then those interested parties cannot suggest reasonable alternatives for analysis not yet identified by the project proponent.

In the final TMD Test EIS, the Department of Army must adequately justify the proposed project with a thorough statement of purpose and need.

B. The DEIS Fails to Incorporate a Legally Adequate Discussion of Project Alternatives

According to CEQ regulations implementing NEPA, the discussion of alternatives and their respective environmental consequences is the "heart" of environmental analysis. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14. An adequate discussion of alternatives in an EIS provides assurances

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that the decision-maker has actually considered a broad range of alternatives for achieving the desired objective.[1]

> Consideration of alternatives forces the government agency to evaluate fully the environmental effects of the proposal and to compare those impacts with the environmental consequences of the suggested alternatives.

Druid Hills Civic Association v. Federal Highway Administration, 772 F.2d 700, 712 (11th Cir. 1985).

The range of alternatives which a NEPA analysis must consider is very broad, limited only by the tests of "feasibility" and "reasonableness." "[A]n agency must look at every reasonable alternative, with the range dictated by the 'nature and scope of the proposed action' and 'sufficient to permit a reasoned choice.'" Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma, 956 F.2d 1508, 1520 (9th Cir. 1992) (citations omitted). "The existence of a viable but unexamined alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate." Citizens for a Better Environment v. Hodel, 768 F.2d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1985), see also Idaho Conservation League, 956 F.2d at 1519.

The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of alternatives is facially inadequate. Indeed, the DEIS is clearly nothing more than a discussion of the one alternative -- testing at all of the four identified sites -- which the Department of Army has previously identified as the preferred alternative. For a host of reasons, this incredibly cramped scope of analysis fails to conform to NEPA's high standards.

First, just as the TMD Test DEIS fails to explain the purpose of the project and how the proposed project is needed, the TMD Test DEIS also proffers theater missile defense systems as the only method to achieve national security. The DEIS does not identify a single alternative strategy which is directed towards the objective of national security. The Department of Army cannot merely state, as it does in the TMD Test DEIS, that "[i]n the Missile Defense Act of 1991, Congress called for the provision of a highly effective TMD program" and then dispense with NEPA's requirement of an alternatives discussion. TMD Test DEIS, p. 1-1. The fact that three years ago, Congress enacted legislation calling for a TMD program does not excuse the Department of Army from identifying and analyzing other political and military means of defending forward

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[1] Of course, this analysis is hampered in this case because of the Department of Army's failure to provide an adequate explanation of purpose and need, as discussed above.

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deployed troops. Indeed, one of the main purposes of an EIS is to provide Congress with the information it needs in order to update its law-making on national security issues.

In Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Morton, 458 F.2d 827, 836 (1972), the court held that "[t]he need for continuing review of environmental impact of alternatives under NEPA cannot be put to one side on the ground of past determinations by Congress or the President." This statement is particularly apt in this case. The Department of Army has a continuing obligation to assess alternatives to theater missile defense systems, and their associated environmental risks. The TMD Test DEIS must incorporate this required alternative analysis so as to provide Congress with the information it needs to make defense decisions respecting the protection of forward deployed troops with full awareness as to the environmental consequences of these decisions. Just as in Morton:

> While the consideration of pertinent alternatives requires a weighing of numerous matters, such as economics, foreign relations, national security, the fact remains that, as to the ingredient of possible adverse environmental impact, it is the essence and thrust of NEPA that the pertinent [Environmental Impact] Statement serves to gather in one place a discussion of the relative environmental impact of alternatives.

Id. at 834. Likewise, in connection with the proposed TMD program, the Department of Army has an obligation in preparing the subject EIS, to gather all pertinent information on alternatives to theater missile defense systems. Alternative methodologies of defending forward deployed troops must be analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to comply with this mandatory duty.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS presents only one alternative for the proposed testing program. This alternative calls for testing at each of the four sites identified in the DEIS. While the Department of Army violates NEPA by its consideration of only one alternative for a testing program, this violation is exacerbated by the inclusion of only one ground-based test site in the alternative. As developed in the TMD Test DEIS, all ground-based testing will occur at White Sands Missile Range (hereafter "WSMR"). The DEIS fails to discuss even one ground-based alternative to WSMR. This is clearly a violation of NEPA.

According to the DEIS, other ground-based alternative sites were "screened" for inclusion in the test program, but were dropped from detailed study for various reasons. However, the discussion

as to why those alternatives were dropped from detailed study does not even rise to the "brief discussion" which NEPA requires. 40 C.F.R. §1502.14(a). Indeed, there is no real discussion whatsoever as to why other ground-based alternatives were rejected. In fact, two foreign sites which were "eliminated from further consideration" for no proffered reason were not identified at all. Various other ground-based alternatives were dropped from detailed study because they currently lack required instrumentation, but not because the instrumentation of those sites is technically infeasible.

The essential point here is that there are ground-based test sites, other than WSMR, which the Department of Army should have analyzed in the scope of the TMD Test DEIS. The failure to analyze these alternative sites, and to instead analyze only the WSMR/preferred alternative, is a clear violation of NEPA. Even if the other ground-based alternatives would require instrumentation, and therefore are financially less attractive than the WSMR site, the Department of Army must analyze these sites. Furthermore, an analysis of alternative sites for ground-based testing is particularly important because of legislative efforts to ban all off-range missile testing. While this subject is discussed more fully immediately below, the essential point here is that in light of legislative initiative to prohibit the release of missile debris off-range, the Department of Army's analysis of TMD testing must consider an alternative which would not violate a possible legislative ban.

C. The DEIS Includes a Misleading Description of the Preferred Ground-Based Alternative

Not only does the TMD Test DEIS violate NEPA by analyzing only one alternative for the testing program, the EIS also violates NEPA by providing misleading information as to what implementation of that alternative actually entails. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the preferred WSMR ground-based site will entail target launches from both the Green River Launch Complex and the Fort Wingate Depot. In all likelihood, this is an alternative that will never be available for implementation because of legislative proscription. As the Department of Army is aware, current legislation prohibits use of the Green River Launch Complex because it would result in the release of missile debris within 50 miles of Canyonlands National Park. Congress enacted this prohibition, Section 221 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1994, as a compromise to a broader measure which would have barred

> launch of a missile as part of a test program in any case in which an unavoidable or anticipated result of the launch would be

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> release of debris in a land area of the United States outside a designated Department of Defense test range.

H.R. 2655, 103d Congress, 1st Session.

The sponsor of H.R. 2655, Congresswoman Karen Shepherd of Utah, has stated that she will reintroduce substantially the same bill in the upcoming legislative session. Even if the broader bill fails to pass Congress again during the upcoming legislative session, it is virtually certain that the prohibition on target launches affecting or Canyonlands National Park will be reenacted. Accordingly, it seems most likely that all target launches for WSMR ground-based testing will originate at Fort Wingate. The TMD Test DEIS fails to disclose this fact in describing the preferred alternative. Rather, the DEIS ignores the prohibition on the use of the Green River Launch Complex in a blatant attempt to understate the significant impacts to Fort Wingate, its surrounding areas, and associated drop zones. This misinformation is in clear violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Moreover, a discussion of impacts associated with use of Fort Wingate as the only target launch site for medium range overland testing must be incorporated into the final EIS.

D. The DEIS Makes an Improper Use of the Tiering Process

The Department of Army apparently misunderstands the tiering process. Or, in the alternative, the Department of Army is misusing the tiering process in order to evade a full exposition and public disclosure of the effects of the proposed testing program in the Utah and New Mexico. The CEQ defines tiering as follows:

> Tiering of environmental impact statements refers to the process of addressing a broad, general program, policy or proposal in an initial environmental impact statement, and analyzing a narrower site-specific proposal, related to the initial program, plan or policy in a subsequent environmental impact statement.

While the Department of Army claims to be utilizing tiering in the preparation of the TMD Test DEIS, it is not making proper use of the procedure.

In practice, tiering requires an action agency, such as the Department of Army, to prepare its broadest programmatic environmental analyses first, and to prepare incrementally more

specific analyses on project phases or components as the program develops. In short, the analyses will proceed from the broadest to the most specific. However, in the case of the subject missile testing program, the Department of Army has inverted the procedure. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the document is being tiered to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. Despite the Department of Army's intent to tier testing to these programmatic EISs, neither of these documents is yet complete.[2] In the absence of complete programmatic environmental impact statements on the TMD program and WSMR activities generally, the Department of Army cannot legally make a decision on TMD testing unless the subject TMD Test EIS contains the full and comprehensive analyses of impacts which the Department of Army would, presumably, prepare in conjunction with the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities. The Department of Army simply cannot tier the TMD Test DEIS to documents which do not yet exist. If the Department of Army decides that it does, indeed, wish to tier the TMD Test DEIS to both the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS and the programmatic EIS for WSMR Activities, it must defer its preparation of the TMD Test DEIS until those documents are complete.

A similar tiering flaw is presented in conjunction with the designation of target missiles to be used in the proposed project. The TMD Test DEIS indicates that the Department of Army will prepare a HERA Target Systems Environmental Assessment to discuss the environmental impacts associated with the use of the Department's preferred target missile. This is impermissible. If the TMD Test EIS is premised on the use of HERA missiles as the preferred target missile, then the TMD Test EIS must analyze the environmental impacts of HERA missiles in conjunction with the TMD Test EIS. To defer this analysis until after the completion of the TMD Test EIS would eviscerate the policy justification underlying NEPA: to analyze the consequences of various courses of action before a decision to act is made. The Department of Army cannot decide to utilize HERA missiles during TMD testing now, and analyze the effects of such a decision later without running afoul of NEPA's requirements.

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[2] While the TMD Programmatic Life-Cycle EIS is apparently complete, no Record of Decision has yet been prepared for this analysis. Accordingly, it is possible that this first level EIS will need revisions as the document's various inadequacies come to light.

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B. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Impacts Associated With the Failure of the Flight Termination System

Throughout the TMD DEIS, the Department of Army assumes that there will be no impacts or releases of debris outside the control of Army personnel. This assumption is predicated on the unquestioned hypothesis that the flight termination system ("FTS") will always function perfectly. The Department of Army assiduously avoids any discussion of FTS failure. While such a "head in the sand" approach may serve the Army's interest in pacifying the public as to the possible human health and safety impacts of TMD testing, the approach falls far short of the disclosure and analysis required by NEPA.

Even after CEQ redefined its regulations on "worst case" analysis, NEPA regulations still required federal agencies to incorporate an analysis of low probability/high risk events into environmental analyses. According to the regulations, action agencies are obligated to assess the environmental consequences of all "reasonably foreseeable" events.

> "Reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that they have credible scientific support, are not based on pure conjecture, and are within the rule of reason.

40 C.F.R. §1502.22. Accordingly, even if the probability of FTS failure is low, the TMD test EIS must incorporate a discussion of the consequences of that failure since they are so catastrophic.

If the Department of Army chooses to pursue the possibility of off-range test programs, it must act responsibly. Launch zones for target missiles and target missile trajectories are adjacent to and over population centers and public lands. It is impermissibly irresponsible for the Department of Army to propose such launches and overflights without first considering the consequences of an "uncontrolled" impact. Certainly, the Department of Army is in possession of credible scientific evidence as to how an uncontrolled impact of a target missile would effect a population center such as Fort Wingate or Moab. Until such time as the TMD Test EIS incorporates an analysis and discussion of such evidence, along with a discussion of the probability of such occurrence, the TMD Test DEIS is legally inadequate.

F. The TMD Test EIS Should be Coordinated With Department of Army Efforts to Comply With Other Federal Environmental Laws

Implementation of the TMD test program, as that program is set out in the TMD Test DEIS, would require compliance with other federal environmental laws. For example, a final decision on implementation of the test program cannot be made until the Department of Army complies with the Endangered Species Act. Since the test program may lead to adverse effects on threatened and endangered flora and fauna, the Army has a legal obligation to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding those effects. 16 U.S.C. §1536. Likewise, the National Historic Preservation Act must be respected in connection with the proposed testing. Since the test program may negatively affect historic and cultural use sites which are either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Department of Army must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officers of affected states before it decides to proceed with the proposed test program. 16 U.S.C. §470h.

There are compelling reasons which argue in favor of consolidating consultations pursuant to the Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act with preparation of an EIS. The CEQ regulations implementing NEPA recognize the salutary effect of consolidated environmental review:

> To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by . . . the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

40 C.F.R. §1502.25(a). In a related vein, the regulations state that one of the purposes of NEPA is

> [e]mphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document.

40 C.F.R. §1501.1(b). Obviously, this mandate is premised on simple logic. As noted above, the objective of EIS preparation is to provide the public and decision-makers with a comprehensive understanding of all environmental costs associated with project implementation. Amongst those environmental costs are adverse

impacts to threatened and endangered species and historic and cultural use sites. NEPA's environmental disclosure purposes will obviously not be satisfied if the Department of Army defers its Endangered Species Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance until after it issues a Record of Decision on the TMD Test EIS.

According to the TMD Test DEIS, there are at least ten threatened or endangered wildlife species and six threatened or endangered plant species that occur on WSMR and Fort Bliss McGregor Range. Likewise, the Green River Launch Complex is habitat to eight threatened or endangered wildlife species and the Fort Wingate Depot is home to three threatened or endangered wildlife species and to two plant species. Clearly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of effects to threatened and endangered species can be best accomplished through consolidation of NEPA compliance and Endangered Species Act compliance. Moreover, a decision to implement the proposed testing program until after the Department of Army conducts the required Endangered Species Act consultation.

A similar situation obtains with historic resources. Both Fort Wingate and WSMR, as well as other areas to be affected by the test program, are rich in resources protected by the National Historic Preservation Act. Accordingly, the NEPA-mandated analysis of the TMD test program requires incorporation of a comprehensive analysis of effects to these resources. This analysis can be best accomplished through consolidation of required consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers with the NEPA process.

In conclusion, it is legally impermissible for the Department of Army to "phase" required environmental analyses. Since the proposed test program triggers requirements for analyses under various environmental laws, the Department of Army must consolidate all these various analyses in order to discharge its duties under NEPA, as well as its duties under the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

G. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Booster Drop Zones and Other Debris Release Areas

The TMD Test DEIS contains an inadequate discussion of the impacts to booster drop zones and other debris release areas, as well as an inadequate discussion of the legality of booster drops on various public lands. Until the Department of Army fully discusses these impacts, the TMD Test EIS will not pass muster under NEPA.

First, the location of booster drop zones has been left impermissibly vague by the Department of Army during project planning. This is outrageous. It is well acknowledged that the proposed TMD test program is particularly controversial because of off-range impacts. Indeed, the fact that Congresswoman Shepherd was able to secure passage through the House of Representatives of a bill which would have banned the proposed project, because of its off-range impacts, is strong evidence that such off-range impacts are especially significant. Given their significance, it is shocking that the Department of Army does not engage in a more detailed discussion as to where booster impacts are anticipated.

At a public meeting in Gallup, New Mexico, Department of Army personnel indicated that the proposed booster drop zone in El Malpais National Monument would be eliminated.[3] However, Army personnel did not provide any information whatsoever as to the replacement booster drop zone. If, in fact, the booster drop zone at El Malpais National Monument will be replaced by another booster drop zone, this is critically important information which must be included in the TMD Test DEIS and subjected to public review and comment. Furthermore, because it is so likely that all target launches for the WSMR site will originate at Fort Wingate Depot, as explained above, the Department of Army must clearly identify all booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate Depot target launches. As of the current time, the location of booster drop zones associated with Fort Wingate is entirely unclear. In the absence of more precise information as to where the Department of Army plans to drop target missiles, NEPA cannot fulfill its important purposes.

Yet another problem flaws the TMD Test EIS's discussion of environmental impacts associated with target missile booster drops for the WSMR land-based test program. Maps supplied in the TMD Test EIS indicate that most missile boosters will be dropped on public lands. Although the information provided on drop locations is incomplete, as noted above, the maps lead to a conclusion that many boosters will be dropped onto Cibola National Forest lands.[4]

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[3] If, contrary to representations made at the Gallup public hearing, the Department of Army still plans to use El Malpais as a booster drop zone, it must conduct a thorough study and analysis of all associated impacts. The TMD Test DEIS, which was prepared at a time when the Department of Army was still committed to the use of El Malpais as a drop zone, is woefully inadequate with respect to its discussion of booster drop impacts.

[4] In fact, maps set out in the TMD Test DEIS show that parts of Cibola National Forest will actually be within the launch hazard area created for the Fort Wingate target launches. The

Presumably those boosters which are not dropped onto Cibola National Forest will be dropped onto lands under the regulatory control of the Bureau of Land Management or Indian tribes.

It goes without saying that the Department of Army cannot drop payloads onto public lands with impunity. Permission must be acquired for such drops, and federal environmental law must be respected. For example, Cibola National Forest lands are managed pursuant to the National Forest Management Act. All uses of the Cibola National Forest, including the use of the forest as part of an off-range missile testing program, must be consistent with the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. 16 U.S.C. §1604(i). As the Department of Army must be well aware, the Cibola National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan does not contemplate the use of the forest as a debris release site. Accordingly, the forest cannot be used for this purpose unless and until the United States Forest Service amends the pertinent Land and Resource Management Plan to reflect this new use. Amendment of the Land and Resource Management Plan will require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Similar environmental analyses will must be prepared for anticipated drops onto Bureau of Land Management lands and Indian lands.

The essential point here is that this off-range overland test program is an unprecedented departure from normal test protocol of on-range debris releases. Clearly, the Department of Army must ensure that all off-range debris releases are extraordinarily well considered and planned. Of course, the environmental and human health and safety consequences of these debris releases must be well analyzed. Finally, the Department of Army must ensure that it complies with public lands land-use restrictions imposed by federal law. As the TMD Test DEIS now stands, there is simply an inadequate discussion of all issues pertaining to off-range debris releases. This inadequacy must be rectified, and the more complete information must be made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is released.

H. The TMD Test DEIS Subverts NEPA's Purposes Because the Proposed Action, as Described, is Too Vague and Indefinite for Review

As noted above, one of the central purposes of an EIS is to provide the public and decision-makers with complete information concerning the environmental consequences of proposed actions. Obviously, this purpose cannot be achieved if the proponent action agency undertakes the preparation of an EIS before the contours of

launch hazard area includes Quaking Aspen Campground.

the proposed action are sufficiently well developed. This is the case with the TMD Test EIS. Upon review of the DEIS, the reader is put on notice that either the Department of Army is still in preliminary planning stages for the TMD test program or prefers not to disclose details of the test program. In either case, the net result is the same: the proposed test program, as described in the TMD Test DEIS, is so vague and indefinite that it defies the comprehensive environmental analysis required by NEPA. Throughout the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army leaves the public and decision-maker guessing as to how many actual missile launches will occur, the timing of these missile launches, the type of missile to be utilized, and other such critical factors. Until the test program is more firmly developed, it is virtually impossible for the Department of Army to provide any sort of reasoned analysis of expected environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts. Accordingly, in order to comply with NEPA the Department of Army must provide a more detailed description of the proposed program, and provide accurate details as to the environmental effects associated with that program.

I. The TMD Test DEIS Contains an Inadequate Discussion of Direct Impacts Associated with the Proposed Test Program

The TMD Test DEIS contains a discussion of direct environmental impacts and human health and safety impacts which fails to comply with NEPA's high standards in various respects. The case of Sierra Club v. Corps of Engineers, 701 F.2d 1011, 1029 (2nd Cir. 1983), succinctly sets out the standard against which EISs will be judged:

> [T]he . . . [impact statement] must set forth sufficient information for the general public to make an informed evaluation, . . . and for the decision-maker to "consider fully the environmental factors involved and to make a reasoned decision after balancing the risks of harm to the environment against the benefits to be derived from the proposed action." [The impact statement gives] assurance that stubborn problems or serious criticisms have not been "swept under the rug."

Unfortunately, the Department of Army's analysis of the proposed testing program does not address the "stubborn" and significant environmental problems associated with the proposal with any degree of objectivity. Rather, the TMD Test DEIS attempts to understate the significance of the impacts by relying upon erroneous assumptions and specious reasoning. While these analytical flaws pervade the Department of Army's entire analysis, these comments

will be directed towards the inadequacies in the discussion of environmental impacts associated with the one identified land-based test site.

1. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Wildlife Refuges

The proposed test program will have impacts on three wildlife refuges included in the National Wildlife Refuge system: Sevilleta, Bosque del Apache, and San Andres. Shockingly, the TMD Test DEIS entirely fails to discuss the impacts which the test program might have on these resources. The complete omission clearly constitutes a violation of NEPA and must be rectified. Impacts to these wildlife refuges associated with launches, debris release, and overflights must be discussed in a supplemental TMD Test DEIS which is available for public inspection and copying before a final TMD Test EIS is released.

2. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to National Monuments

The proposed test program will have impacts on at least two national monuments: El Malpais National Monument and White Sands National Monument.[5] The TMD Test DEIS discusses these impacts in the most cursory of fashions, essentially suggesting to the public that it should accept the Department of Army's conclusory assertions that impacts to the national monuments will be insignificant. A good faith and objective analysis of environmental effects requires much more than the mere assertion that the effects are insignificant. Indeed, such an assertion does not constitute an analysis at all. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS contains an adequate discussion of impacts to the national monuments, the TMD Test DEIS is incomplete.

3. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Air Quality Impacts

The TMD Test DEIS's discussion of air quality impacts is inadequate, particularly with respect to air quality impacts associated with an on-pad missile failure. Indeed, the Department of Army seems intent on masking the impacts of a failed launch by

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[5] As noted above, it is now unclear whether the Department of Army still intends to use El Malpais National Monument as a booster drop zone. Until such time as El Malpais National Monument is finally and conclusively dropped from consideration as a booster drop zone and a replacement site is identified, the Department of Army has an obligation to discuss the effects of booster drops onto White Sands Missile Range.

utilizing assumptions which understate impacts. According to the TMD Test DEIS, the Department of Army's analysis of on-pad missile failures assumes that all the solid propellant in the booster would be released at a height of 656 feet. TMD Test DEIS, p. 4-14. However, even the Department of Army concedes that this assumption understates air quality impacts. The TMD Test DEIS states as follows:

> For the TSCREEN model calculations, the puff of emission was assumed to be released at its final ground cloud height [656 feet]. Although this assumption tends to underpredict concentrations very near the launch site, it will not significantly affect concentrations at points beyond the distance at which final ground cloud rise is reached.

Id. If the assumption that the puff of emission is released at 656 feet underpredicts air quality impacts associated with a successful launch, it must significantly underpredict the severity of impacts attributable to an on-pad launch failure. The Department of Army cannot evade its responsibility to analyze air quality impacts with objective good-faith by such reliance on misleading assumptions.

Moreover, the TMD Test DEIS understates the significance of air quality impacts by relying upon the dispersal of pollutants to support a conclusion of non-significance. Essentially, then, the Department of Army is arguing that "the solution to the pollution is dilution." While it may well be true that the air pollutants emitted by the test program will be dispersed over the long-term, the TMD Test DEIS fails to discuss the fact that the program will result in multiple short-term exposures of air pollutants which may, over time, lead to human health and safety concerns. Particularly in connection with target missile launches from Fort Wingate, where population centers are virtually adjacent to launch hazard areas, the effects of multiple short-term exposures on human health and safety must be discussed. This is especially true in light of the fact that even the Department of Army concedes that target missile launches will result in exceedances of HCl standards.

The air quality impacts analysis in the TMD Test DEIS is also flawed by an impermissibly limited scope of analysis. It is not sufficient for the Department of Army to limit its analysis to effects to ambient air quality. The Department of Army must disclose all the environmental effects of the proposed missile test program, including atmospheric effects.

4. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Historic and Cultural Resources

Obviously, it is impossible for the Department of Army to analyze the impacts of the testing program on historic and cultural resources without first acquiring accurate knowledge on the extent of resources present is potentially affected areas. The TMD Test DEIS suggests to the public and decision-makers that impacts to historic and cultural resources will be insignificant because appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design. However, the Department of Army apparently does not see fit to incorporate the most important mitigative measure into its NEPA-mandated environmental analysis: complete and accurate inventories of all surface and sub-surface resources.

As discussed above in this comment letter, the National Historic Preservation Act requires the Department of Army to consult with the Utah and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers before undertaking any action which might have an effect on historic and cultural resources. This Section 106 consultation will necessitate the acquisition of accurate inventory information. Furthermore, the Section 106 consultation will obligate the Department of Army to conduct a comprehensive analysis of possible effects to historic and cultural sites which might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, the scope and depth of analysis required by the National Historic Preservation Act may well result in an analysis of impacts to historic and cultural sites which is far more detailed than that currently included in the TMD Test DEIS. Because this consultation/analysis will be required, it should be performed concurrently with preparation of the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment before the final TMD Test EIS is prepared.

5. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

Just as the TMD Test DEIS's analysis of impacts to historic and cultural resources is flawed by inadequate surveys and inventory data, the analysis of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals is similarly flawed. The Department of Army appears convinced that it can evade its responsibility to analyze these effects by claiming that the resources are so scattered that the likelihood of debris falling on a protected species is unlikely. This is simply not enough. The public and decision-makers must have much more information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered plants and animals in order to balance the risk to these resources against the benefit sought to be gained through implementation of the proposed test program. NEPA requires

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that this information be included the TMD Test DEIS and be available for public review and comment.

Furthermore, the Department of Army will not be able to implement the contemplated test program until it completes a Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act, as discussed above. This consultation is required because the project "may" affect listed species. 16 U.S.C. §1536(c). During the course of the required Section 7 consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Army will acquire critical information on the occurrence of threatened and endangered species in the project areas and the potential for adverse effects to these species. This information should be integrated into the TMD Test DEIS and made available for public review and comment.

6. The TMD Test DEIS Does Not Adequately Disclose Impacts to Human Health and Safety Associated with Target Missile Launches from Fort Wingate

In many respects, the TMD Test DEIS fails to provide adequate details regarding possible impacts of the test program on human health and safety in the Fort Wingate vicinity. This is particularly egregious in light of the fact that there is a substantial likelihood that Fort Wingate will be the site of all target missile launches associated with the land-based component of the proposed test program.

For example, the TMD Test DEIS acknowledges that Fort Wingate has neither a hazardous materials management system nor a waste management program currently in place at the facility. Nevertheless, the DEIS provides absolutely no details whatsoever regarding anticipated management of hazardous materials and the environmental effects associated with the storage, use, and disposal of those materials at Fort Wingate. It is not enough for the Department of Army to claim, as it does in the DEIS, that these impacts are not considered "extraordinary" or "significant." NEPA requires much more than bare conclusory assertions as to the magnitude of particular impacts. NEPA requires objective good faith analysis based on science. The effects of hazardous material storage, use, and disposal is an issue which has simply not been subjected to the rigorous analysis which NEPA requires.

Similar inadequacies flaw the TMD Test DEIS's discussion of emergency response. As stated in the DEIS, Fort Wingate has no established safety programs. Moreover, it is unlikely that there is adequate fire protection in the Fort Wingate areas for test program-related fires or adequate emergency response health care available in the case of a target launch malfunction. A discussion of these important issues must be included in the TMD Test DEIS.

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J. The TMD Test DEIS Does not Contain an Adequate Discussion of Cumulative Impacts

It is well settled that NEPA-mandated analyses must contain a complete discussion of cumulative impacts expected to occur within a project area. The cumulative impacts which must be considered include impacts associated with all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions within the project area, whether they are attributable to private or governmental action and whether they are related to the TMD test program or not. The TMD Test DEIS does not comply with this standard.

First, the TMD Test DEIS fails to comply with law in that it treats discrete missile launches as if they were not interdependent parts of a single project. For example, the TMD Test DEIS evades analysis of impacts associated with a missile or missile debris impacting historic and cultural sites by claiming that impact is unlikely. While it may be true that impact to a site might be unlikely if the program contemplated only one missile launch, the program will be defined by dozens of missile launches. Obviously, there is a correspondingly higher likelihood that impact to a historic or cultural site will occur. This likelihood must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. The Department of Army used the same faulty analysis in connection with its discussion of impacts to threatened and endangered plants and animals.

In a similar vein, the Department of Army understates human health and safety effects by treating discrete missile launches as if they were not part of one integral program. In fact, missile launches which might not, when viewed individually, have significant health impacts will almost certainly have significant impacts when the Department of Army considers the cumulative effect of recurrent missile launches over time. It is unreasonable and illegal for the Department of Army to "segment" its analysis of the program's impacts by narrowing the scope of its analysis to discrete missile launches. Instead, the Department of Army must analyze the cumulative effects of the entire TMD test program.

Second, the TMD Test DEIS fails to satisfy NEPA's cumulative impacts requirement because it does not adequately analyze the synergistic impacts of other projects over time. For example, an adequate cumulative impacts analysis of effects expected at WSMR would require the Department of Army to delay release of the TMD Test DEIS until such time as the programmatic WSMR EIS is complete. Until such time as that document is finalized, it will be virtually impossible for the public and decision-makers to appreciate the cumulative impacts expected at WSMR. The same point holds true for operations at the Green River Launch Complex and Fort Wingate.

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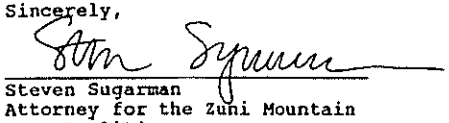
Moreover, the cumulative impacts analysis must extend beyond impacts directly associated with other Department of Army activities. As an example, the TMD Test DEIS indicates that missile debris will be released onto the Cibola National Forest. The impact of this release, and associated recovery actions, on threatened and endangered wildlife species is cumulative with other ground-disturbing activities on the Cibola National Forest, such as timber harvest and road construction. The cumulative impacts of all these discrete endeavors must be analyzed in the TMD Test DEIS. Until the TMD Test DEIS analyzes the synergistic impacts of actions not within the regulatory control of the Department of Army, the TMD Test DEIS does not comply with NEPA.

In sum, the TMD Test DEIS is flawed in numerous respects. Additionally, the Department of Army's test program is out of compliance with numerous other environmental laws. Until such time as the TMD Test DEIS is substantiated with additional analyses, including the analyses required by the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Forest Management Act, the TMD Test DEIS is simply not sufficiently complete for public review and comment. Accordingly, the Department of Army must reissue the TMD Test EIS in draft form, once again, before issuing an FEIS for the proposed project.

Sincerely,



Steven Sugarman
Attorney for the Zuni Mountain Coalition

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ATTACHMENT C

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132 Monica Road
Los Lunas NM 87031
23 September 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have reviewed the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and have a number of technical issues that I feel were not adequately addressed.

1. **What is the actual boost vehicle for the target missile?**

The document continually refers to the "first stage booster" which implies it is the first stage of a Minuteman. During the public meeting in Magdalena NM, we were led to believe stages 2 and 3 of the Minuteman II missile system will be used. This does not agree with what was presented in the formal documentation. The entire basis for the risk analysis relies very heavily on the selection of a boost vehicle.

2. **Why is the drop zone for the initial stage booster of the target missile only a 2σ wide zone?**

Most research and development programs use a 3σ wide hazard zone which encompasses about 97% of the total possible outcomes. Using this criterion, the drop zone should be 6 miles wide and 15 miles long which provides a small measure of safety for those of us who live near the drop zones..

3. **What are the positive guarantees that affected ranchers and inhabitants near the drop zones or along the flight corridors will be informed of each test in advance?**

The Magdalena Postmistress says that some ranchers come in to collect their mail only once or twice a year. Mailing a notice or placing an advertisement in the local papers will not guarantee that these affected individuals will be informed of test activities. I also contacted several land owners about the public meeting in Magdalena and only one of them knew of the meeting. This is rural country and the Army cannot rely on those methods of notification that work in urban areas.

4. Why weren't all land owners within the debris containment corridor/flight corridor informed of the public meetings on the DEIS?

I know that I was never notified that my property is within the debris corridor associated with flight termination of the target missile. It was a bit of a fluke that I even learned of the public meeting at Magdalena and the DEIS. When I contacted the City of Socorro regarding the DEIS, the officials I spoke with were surprised and upset to learn that they were within the debris corridor for flight termination of the target missile.

5. Private dirt roads are not gated primarily to restrict public access.

In cattle country, all roads (public and private) are gated to control the grazing range of cattle; they are not gated to control traffic flow. Everyone who lives in this part of the country knows that you leave every gate as you found it (open or closed) after you pass through. If the only outlet through the gate is to private property, the gate will be posted as private with an obvious sign. This is another instance of applying urban standards to a rural environment.

6. What operational experience justifies that helicopter recovery operations will take less than 10 minutes on site within the proposed drop zones?

The helicopter pilot and crew must be sure that the spent boost stage is sufficiently stable for flight before exiting the drop site. This could easily take more than the 10 minutes given in the DEIS. Extraction of an injured person strapped in a standard may be accomplished in less than 10 minutes because the center of gravity, weight, and flight characteristics are well known. The spent boost stage is significantly heavier than a person in a litter and the center of gravity is less well known due to potential crushing during impact with the ground. Any difficulties with the retrieval process can require the helicopter to remain at the drop site longer than 10 minutes.

7. What historical data justifies a claimed failure probability of 1.4% for the boost portion of the target missile?

For research and development flights similar to those proposed for TMD, the historical failure probability has been about 5%. This is a factor of more than 3 higher than that used in the DEIS. Most of those failures were guidance related. TMD does not plan to use the Minuteman guidance system but rather a new guidance system from Coleman Research Corporation which has just recently entered the guidance market. There is no data to indicate that the Coleman Research guidance system will be any better than the existing Minuteman guidance system. The preferred mode of failure causes the boost stage to overshoot the intended drop zone which puts the northern portion of the Very Large Array complex at risk. One chance in twenty of the boost portion of the target missile failing is higher than the other national ranges will allow for flight over populated or inhabited areas.

8. What is the hazard associated with the 10,000 psi toroidal helium tank on the boost portion of the target missile?

This tank is not discussed in the DEIS at all but was mentioned during the Magdalena public meeting. The energy associated with a 10,000 psi tank is substantial. Other national ranges such as the Eastern Range and Western Range require that such tanks not be allowed to reach the ground intact. This is usually accomplished by a destruct system of some sort. Depending on the actual amount of helium contained in the tank, the hazard area associated with its impact and subsequent rupture and fragmentation can be substantial. The tank needs to be described in terms of expected tank pressure when the boost portion of the target missile impacts the ground and the resultant shrapnel (size, velocity, range from impact point, etc.).

9. What steps will be taken to ensure Minuteman boost portion of target missile is free from voids, cracks, and fissures?

Older Minuteman stages have been found to have cracks, voids, and fissures that developed over the years that they stood on alert. Before these stages were used for missile test flights, they had to pass nondestructive inspections to find such problems. In at least one instance, a missile was rejected by the Eastern Range because of cracks then sent to the manufacturer for refurbishment and shipped to the Western Range where it was used for a launch that ended in destruct action. The public wants to know that all possible care has been taken to ensure public safety especially since these launches will be over inhabited lands.

10. What type of radiofrequency interference is expected from the explosion associated with the intercept and the various telemetry channels and radars?

Large air explosions emit radiofrequency signals across a wide spectrum of energies. In addition, the boost stage of the target missile will likely generate telemetry signals to allow tracking of its path. Active radar on the ground will also track the target missile. All of these activities generate radiofrequency signals in a number of frequency bands. Both the Very Large Array and Very Long Baseline Array radiotelescopes operated by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory and the Langmuir Laboratory are very sensitive to radiofrequency signals.

11. What consideration has been given to specialized collection resources within the Department of Defense to maximize data collection during flights from other ranges?

There are resources within the Department of Defense that can collect optical (visible, ultraviolet, and infrared) as well as radiofrequency information during any intercept tests. Use of some of these resources may reduce or eliminate the need for test flights that are totally over land.

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12. **Why was the Tonopah Test Range never considered as an alternative?**

Firing a target missile from the northwestern portion of the Tonopah Test Range toward the Nellis Gunnery Range in Nevada would give a flight path of at least 150 miles. The primary advantage of such a flight path is that it would be entirely over federal reservations. There would be no impact to private lands or individuals.

I strongly believe that the DEIS in its present form does *not* accurately or totally represent the hazards and environments associated with the proposed action. Alternatives to the proposed action (such as I have raised in points 11 and 12) have not been sufficiently investigated. The questions I have raised here *must* be addressed to allow the decision maker to make an informed decision on this DEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If I can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Marcia Ann Thornton

MARCIA ANN THORNTON

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S154

Sept 26 1994

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I am writing to respond to your updated EIS to test theatre defense missiles, ~~testing~~ which included using Green River, Ut as a ~~the~~ launch site, and the desert lands adjacent to Monticello Ut as a booster drop site. It is these two locations I am familiar with and am directing my comments

~~I fail to see~~

I support the no-action alternatives and do not agree with your proposed actions.

1

1) I do not agree that because an area is empty of human inhabitants that it is appropriate to drop military debris there. Military testing is supposed to be for the good of all americans. It is supposed to be safe and accurate. If this is all true, why are we not testing at locations on the population & East coasts where those most in danger of attack from other Nations can witness US Military at work. Why not use a farm or farms in Suburban Virginia near our nations capitol? I don't believe the technology is as safe as stated. The launching of missiles will be dangerous to inhabitants of Green River, and the dropping of boosters to several communities

2

The federal agencies in charge of the land you target have been working for years to get the backing of the American public to treat public lands carefully - be careful with matches, keep your jeeps & motorcycles on the roads, hike on trails, don't tear down trees for campfires and now the US military wants to make a farce out of this by landing boosters in remote area then proceeding to recover them. Even by aircraft or helicopter, the effects of recovery are felt by

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all creatures hovered over by an aircraft. If you think it does no harm, read studies of deer & bighorn / elk too if they are in your proposed area) fleeing from aircraft. Ground transportation does obvious damage.
The need to sit here & write to intelligent people in high places in the military, that firing defense missile & dropping boosters is dangerous to our human, population & severely damaging to the land is ludicrous - I'm sure you know this.

2) The moving of the test site within drop zones from Grand County to San Juan county solves no problems in terms of human populations or natural systems. The boundaries of the drop zone seem improbable: Adjacent to but not touching roads, towns, National Parks, preservations, etc.
The only solution that seems to be possible from this rewrite is to drop boosters where the local political climate is more friendly. San Juan county commissioners are not known for their modern ideas. In the last few years San Juan county has had commissioners who argue that Uranium is not a health hazard & oppose cleaning up sites of tailings. Not perhaps relevant except to show the thought process in San Juan county officials.

3) I can't wait to see & hear the explanations given as people are evacuated from the area. Recreationists in the desert and on the mountains motorists / travelers on I-70 - will be evacuated

3

MS-0139

for various amounts of time. Please don't use your public lands, we're bombing them. Then you'll be free to continue your journey. And while we try to locate & pick up our booster from the public lands, please don't drop your candy wrapper, that would be littering. Yup I'd buy that.

I'm sure you've received much response on this proposal. The Military has invested alot in the EIS & amended EIS planning & mailing. However, I do not believe it is in anyone's best interest to continue this process. Missile ranges exist for Military activity. Please let us live, and our visitors recreate in peace.

Sarah Marshall
PO Box 321
Moab UT 84532

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MS-0140

S155

National Parks
and Conservation Association

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

September 27, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Program

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) is America's only private nonprofit citizen organization dedicated solely to protecting, preserving, and enhancing the U.S. National Park System. Founded in 1919, NPCA has more than 450,000 members. NPCA's Rocky Mountain Regional Office appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Program. These comments supplement those submitted by NPCA's Southwest Regional Office in letter to you dated March 25, 1994, and those expressed by our office at a March 17, 1994, hearing in Salt Lake.

We urge you to cease consideration of the Green River Launch Site for use in the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Program. Launches from Green River will unavoidably threaten bodily harm to people and ecological harm to sensitive public lands, including National Park System areas. 1

The proposed closure and evacuation procedures are unworkable and inappropriate. They are unworkable because recreationists are widely dispersed in the popular backcountry areas that lie within the booster drop zones. Unavoidably, some people will fail to get proper notice of launches and many of those who do receive notice will misunderstand the location or time of closures and evacuations. There are just too many people traveling on wide-open public lands for the proposed procedures to work. 2

The proposed procedures are inappropriate because the proposed booster drop zones (C1 and C2) are public lands that are in close proximity to three National Park System

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
P. O. Box 1563, Salt Lake City, UT 84110
Tel: (801) 532-4796 • Fax: (801) 532-4796

National Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-0650

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areas. The drop zones include BLM's Wind Whistle Campground and Needles Overlook, Newspaper Rock State Park, two BLM wilderness study areas, five BLM areas proposed for wilderness designation by the Utah Wilderness Coalition (of which NPCA is a member), and a potential National Forest wilderness area. People seeking the solitude and release of backcountry recreation should not be subjected to threats of debris crashing on them or to the noise and other disruptions of booster recovery efforts. In addition, the currently proposed flight path goes directly over Canyonlands National Park. Misfirings or accidents could easily drop debris into the park. Closures or evacuations in the C1 drop zone will limit or discourage visits to the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park. This area is one of the most popular backcountry recreation areas in Utah. 3

The DEIS Supplement does not recognize and analyze the national significance and ecological sensitivity of the scenic, recreational, wildlife, and archeological values of the proposed drop zones. This failure was described in detail by the BLM at the Monticello and Salt Lake hearings last month. We share the BLM's concern about adverse impacts to: 1) recreational users (an estimated 50,000 visitors annually), 2) desert bighorn sheep and other wildlife, 3) dense concentrations of archeological sites (up to 200 sites per square mile), and 4) potential wilderness areas which are subject to interim management protection under FLPMA. The DEIS and DEIS Supplement are clearly inadequate to meet the requirements of NEPA for a hard look at the affected environment and expected consequences of the Green River-White Sands alternative.

The poor quality of the EIS and Supplement cause great concern about the sincerity of the Army Department's commitment to NEPA. It also raises fears that the Army TMD Program is more committed to getting early approval for use of the Green River Launch Site-White Sands Missile Range Alternative than it is to seriously weighing the program's negative human and ecological impacts. 4

When the negative impacts of the Green River-White Sands alternative not just on Canyonlands National Park and Southeastern Utah, but also on National Park System, tribal and public lands in Arizona and New Mexico are also considered, it is clear that it is unacceptable. It is not a reasonable alternative and should not even have been included in the DEIS. 5

Sincerely,

Rod Greenough
Regional Assistant

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S156

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

ANNA ZIVIAN BILL WENGER LESLIE SHERLOCK

September 26, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
US ARMY SPACE AND STRATEGIC
DEFENSE COMMAND
Attention: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

While supplemental DEIS for the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range for the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico addresses some of the issues we were concerned with in the first DEIS, we still oppose the proposal on the grounds that the benefits to national security do not outweigh the negative effects on regional security. 1

While the Four Corners area may be sparsely populated, it is by no means unpopulated. Further, while the booster drop zones now exclude Canyonlands National Park, they still include important recreational and environmental sites. Just because is a desert does not mean it is deserted.

The San Miguel County Commissioners remain opposed to this project and ask you to reconsider the need for a land-based testing site.

Yours very truly,

Leslie Sherlock
Chair

/LS

P.O. Box 1170 • Telluride, Colorado 81435 (303) 728-3844

MS-0142

S157

September 25, 1994

CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. David Hasley
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

Listed below are comments on the TMD Extended Test Range July 1994 Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Supplement). The Supplement was written to address the potential environmental impacts of the new potential drop zones associated with the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. The Army could have saved considerable tax dollars by addressing previous citizen comments on the original Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in the Supplement. The Supplement leaves many original citizen concerns unanswered, and in fact reveals additional problems with the proposed Green River - to - White Sands missile launch route.

Attached is a copy of my March 6, 1994 comments on the DEIS. This document enumerated a number of technical deficiencies with the DEIS. After reviewing the Supplement, it appeared the best way to comment was to correlate Supplement comments with my March 6, 1994 comments on the DEIS technical deficiencies. Accordingly, the comment numbers listed below correspond to the comment numbers in my March 6, 1994 letter.

1

Supplement Technical Deficiencies

1) Movement of the drop zones renders moot the economic analysis on the closure of I-70. The new drop zones, however, are located in a heavily touristed area of San Juan County. Utah Travel Council figures show that tourists spent almost $34,000,000 in San Juan County in 1993. This results in direct local tax impacts of $622,932, State Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILTs) of $153,665, and Federal PILTs of $400,847. Even if the actual effects of booster drops on the local environment were safe (which they aren't), the perception of "bombing" Southern Utah WILL have negative affects on the local economy. Ask any 4-corners area businessman how the recent Hantavirus scare affected his business. Tourism clearly declined because of the perception that this area was unsafe. The new drop zones proposed in the Supplement are still close to Canyonlands National Park and Newspaper Rock State Park, whose annual visitations have increased 16.2% and 13.3%, respectively.

2) The Supplement has included language about drafting agreements with local landowners so they are compensated for any damages incurred on their property.

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The Supplement continues to trivialize suppression of fires caused by booster and/or early termination debris igniting vegetation. According to the Supplement, the BLM has a pumper truck that could be stationed in the area. The BLM has stated that they do not have the people or resources to fight fires that may be caused by boosters falling on BLM administered lands (see attached 3-21-94 letter from BLM Moab District Manager). THE ARMY OBVIOUSLY DID NOT CONSULT WITH THE BLM PRIOR TO DRAFTING THE DEIS OR SUPPLEMENT. Additionally, there is a strong probability that impact areas will not be accessible by vehicle. When the Army misrepresents liasons and overlooks such obvious circumstances in order to reach a "No Significant Impact" conclusion, it creates mistrust of your entire effort. The Army has not been honest with the public in this EIS process. 2

3) The Supplement did not address the issue of specific noise levels in Canyonlands National Park. 3

4) The Supplement did not clarify the involvement of the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources or the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on the DEIS. Were they involved? If not, why? 4

5) Using helicopters to recover debris creates additional significant noise impacts on an area that currently experiences rare incidents of low-level aircraft flight. 5

6a) The Supplement did not address how the low-level helicopter flights used to "clear an area" will affect wildlife and recreationists in the area. 6

6b) Changing the drop zone location resolves the concern of its affect on the commercial boating community on Green River. 7

7) While the Supplement included a figure for the Fort Wingate area that showed Low-Altitude Airways and High-Altitude Jet Routes, in only had a High-Altitude Jet Route figure for the Monticello drop zone. The figures in the Supplement still fail to give local residents a clear picture of the effects on local air traffic. 8

The Supplement does nothing to alleviate concerns that this proposal is being used as a "foot in the door" for perpetual restricted airspace.

8) The Supplement speaks to the use of horses to access impact sites away from existing roads. Use of hand tools to reclaim a site is questionable. 9

9) The Supplement does not include figures for the Debris Containment Corridors for the new flight paths. Given the hazards associated with early termination, it is critical that these 10

MS-0142

corridors be clearly set forth in the EIS.

10) The Supplement failed to use the Army's actual early termination statistics to determine the risks associated therewith, instead of basing early termination probabilities on statistically-assumed levels of risk. 11

11) See comment for item #8 above.

12) The Supplement did not change the vague probabilistic language used in the DEIS regarding potential damage to pristine landforms. 12

13) Supplement did not quantify the amount of tri-ethyl phosphate that could leak from a booster. 13

14) Requires no further comment.

15) Requires no further comment.

Comments mentioned in Scoping but not addressed by the DEIS or Supplement:
Listed below are concerns that were sent to you during the scoping process, re-iterated as comments on the DEIS, and still ignored or inadequately addressed:

1) The DEIS and Supplement did not include an analysis of the probable areal extant of ground damage to be expected from the falling booster rockets for different types of earth strata. 14

2) The DEIS and Supplement reach a "No Significant Impact" conclusion in their analysis of surface water contamination from unused booster fuel, but they do not analyze the possible health hazards to stock and wildlife if this fuel contaminates stock tanks. 15

3) The DEIS and Supplement do not adequately address the issue of ground fire containment. The Supplement's extra language on this issue is so poorly thought out that it can't be construed as adequate consideration of this issue. 16

4) The DEIS and Supplement do not adequately address the issue of establishing restricted airspace for two reasons. A) They made no mention of the fact that the FAA will ONLY grant Restricted Airspace when the requesting entity owns, leases, or otherwise controls the land under the Restricted Airspace, and B) The temporal aspects of the proposal are not clearly set forth in that a definitive end date for the project is never mentioned. This lack of an ending test date gives rise to the potential of a perpetual test and/or overflight zone, which is entirely inappropriate for the overland alternative set forth in this DEIS. 17

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Reviewing the Supplement clearly shows that proper consideration of overland missile testing impacts still eludes the Army's EIS team. I have attended at least one of each of the Army's Scoping, DEIS, and Supplemental EIS public meetings, and have heard many comments similar to those set forth above stated clearly and succinctly by concerned citizens. The Army has had ample opportunity to create an adequate EIS from this process. If the Final EIS continues in the tradition of the DEIS and Supplement, the Army can expect to spend a lot of time and money on litigation.

Given the "precision" arguments put forth by Army staff when trying to persuade affected residents that they would be safe from booster debris, it is difficult to understand how utilization of over-water testing would compromise our national security. The WSMR alternative should be eliminated from the Final EIS. 18

Sincerely,

Frank Protiva, P.E.
310 N. Mogollon, #1
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

cc: U.S. Representative Karen Shephard (Utah)
U.S. Representative Karan English (Arizona)

5158

MS-0142

CERTIFIED MAIL

March 6, 1994

Mr. David C. Hasley
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I am a civil engineer working for Glen Canyon Environmental Studies who, like the Army, has a Draft EIS currently under public review. I have spent the last 2.5 years working on studies that support our DEIS alternatives, and consequently have an understanding of what it takes to assemble a credible EIS. After devoting many hours to a thorough review of the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS, it is quite clear that it is anything BUT credible.

Listed below are my comments on the TMD Extended Test Range Draft EIS. While the comments below are focused on the technical deficiencies of the proposed Green River and Fort Wingate Launch Sites, the primary and most obvious deficiency is the Army's callous disregard for 1)the health and safety of people living, working, and recreating in southeast Utah and Northwest New Mexico, and 2)the thoughtless and unnecessary destruction of pristine areas both within and adjacent to several of America's National Parks and Monuments. A review of the DEIS clearly shows that overland testing is unsafe for people and the environment, and should not be considered as a viable alternative in the DEIS.

The February 22, 1994 DEIS public hearing in Gallup was the Army's first mention that the proposed booster drop zones may be different from the locations set forth in the DEIS. I stated then, and now reiterate that changing the drop zone locations significantly alters the scope of the DEIS, and hence requires the issuance of an amended DEIS with its requisite comment period. You response, Mr. Hasley, was to tell the Gallup group that the Army only needed to notify those with an affected interest, and that you did not need to issue an amended DEIS. It is important that I clearly state this for the record.

Another interesting issue that surfaced at the Gallup hearing was the proposed evacuation of citizens who dwell within the proposed booster drop zones. Mr. Michael Caplan asked you to cite the U.S. law that gave you the authority to forcibly extricate a U.S. citizen from his own property, and he also wanted to know what the consequences would be if he didn't evacuate. Major John Adams

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responded that forced evacuations would be determined on an individual basis, taking into account the proposed trajectory of a specific launch and the weather on the day of the launch. If the objecting citizen(s) were deemed to be in danger after careful consideration of these factors, then a decision would be made to either scuttle the launch or forcibly evacuate the citizen(s).

This response implies that the Army can determine, with apparently significant precision, where a booster will land. Since the point of the test program is for air-to-air intercept of missiles, the point of intercept must also be known, and with significant precision. The Army is thus able to pinpoint a relatively tight ellipsoid of the two locations that will result in debris falling out of the sky. With this knowledge, it shouldn't be too difficult to stage debris recovery from ships with helicopters, hence the three offshore location alternatives set forth in the DEIS could serve as well as the one overland alternative.

If the Army is NOT able to pinpoint these debris zones with the accuracy implied in Major Adams' response, then why should residents near (let alone within) the proposed booster drop zones trust your assurances of safety?

Technical Deficiencies:
Some of the comments below have relatively simple solutions, but most do not, and hence further underscore the lack of thought that went into this DEIS.

1) The DEIS economic analysis concludes that there will be a positive economic benefit from the cleanup crew's use of local motel rooms and restaurants. The analysis did not look at the economic impacts of closing I-70 for two hours and closing one of the main roads into Canyonlands National Park for up to twelve hours FOR EACH LAUNCH. Additionally, the press has presented conflicting statements about the proposed closure of the old state highway (that runs directly through Green River) concurrent with the closure of I-70. Concurrent closure would completely shut off access to Green River, which could have significant negative economic impact on the at community.

2) The DEIS economic analysis did not consider the potential revenue loss to area ranchers from grazing allotments that get burned from crashing fuel boosters. Local communities would also be affected by losses from groundfires, as much of the area subject to potential fires is frequented by hikers and other tourists. Burning these areas reduces the length of time that tourists will stay in the area, if they come at all.

What happens if ground fires damage private land? This is not addressed in the DEIS. The missile trajectory from Green River to White Sands Missile Range traverses a large quantity of private

land.

The DEIS says that "other agencies would provide the primary fire-fighting force." Do "other agencies" have the capability of containing the ground fires that WOULD happen? This is not addressed in the DEIS.

3) The pristine areas adjacent to and within Canyonlands National Park currently enjoy a level of tranquility shared by few other places. The noise of missile launches would have a significant impact on this quiet, again with the potential of reducing tourism revenues in Southern Utah.

4) The DEIS states that bighorn sheep are more than 8km from the launch site, but it never shows the actual area of bighorn sheep habitat. Were Utah Department of Wildlife Resources or USFWS cooperating agencies on the DEIS? If not, why?

5) P. 4-57 says that booster fragments may not be recovered if they fall in bighorn sheep habitats, because the noise of the choppers may have adverse affects on the sheep. Leaving the debris on the ground is hardly an adequate solution to this problem.

6) P. 4-57 also states that "Impacts caused by low-level helicopter flights to sensitive species is anticipated to be not significant," since they won't go where bighorns exist. Does this mean that bighorns don't enter into any of the booster drop zones (ever)? The Army proposes to do low-level helicopter sweeps of the drop zones prior to EACH launch to notify hikers and campers to evacuate. How will THESE low-level chopper flights affect the bighorn sheep?

6) P. 3-100, Fig. 3.1-14: The Green River (and its commensurate level of recreational use) is not included in the booster drop zone, yet p.4-107 says that variances in booster drop accuracy is "on the order of a kilometer". It is obvious that the Army has placed the western edge of the proposed booster drop zone almost exactly a kilometer away from the Green River to conveniently avoid addressing the adverse impacts to the commercial boating community.

7) P. 3-87, Fig. 3.1-10: Affected towns are not shown on the map of Low Altitude Airways, Restricted Areas, and Military Operations Areas. This does not give local residents a clear picture of the effects of this proposed operation on local air traffic.

P. 4-55 states "All missile launches...would take place in either existing restricted area airspace or NEWLY-DESIGNATED restricted area airspace that would be cleared of non-participating aircraft." The people of Colorado's San Luis Valley are painfully aware of the noise pollution and fears associated with low-level flights in restricted airspace. I own pristine wilderness land that is

located directly under the proposed Green River-to-WSMR Debris Containment Corridor. I ALREADY suffer from VERY LOW-LEVEL F16 and B52 Flights...so low that they rattle the dishes in my cupboards. We cannot agree to more overland restricted airspace!

8) P. 4-61 says that "off-road travel would be minimal and would not involve multiple traverses along a single track." Does this mean that multiple-tracking to a single recovery point is supposed to be preferable? Exactly how much tracking up of the wilderness do you propose? It is not clear enough in the DEIS.

9) P. 4-92 shows the proposed fuel booster drop zones, but the Debris Containment Corridors are buried on page I-2 of the Appendix. These flight termination Debris Containment Corridors mean that hazardous debris could fall out of the sky anywhere inside a 20-mile wide corridor that stretches from Green River, Utah to the center of New Mexico.

10) Page 4-100 states "The likelihood of an in-flight failure requiring debris recovery outside of the designated booster drop zones is considered low." This is a subjective statement that needs to be documented with hard numbers. Throughout the DEIS, risks associated with early terminated flights are determined through ambiguous statistical analyses that don't state their governing assumptions. It is fairly common knowledge that the various military agencies have had to perform early terminations on a number of similar missiles. USE YOUR ACTUAL TERMINATION STATISTICS TO DETERMINE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY TERMINATION, instead of basing termination on statistically-assumed levels of risk.

11) P. 4-99 states "Impact areas will be restored to the extent necessary to prevent undue erosion." What about revegetation and restoring the area to its pre-impact condition? The DEIS must be much more specific on this issue.

12) P. 4-100 states "Flight termination could result in impacts to unique geologic features similar to the arches and other forms found in southeast Utah. However, the potential for impacting any of these types of geologic features is extremely small due to the small probability of an impact within any given square mile of the flight corridor and the limited number of such features within the corridor." What does a "square mile" unit of area have to do with anything? This statement is another blatant attempt at distorting the actual probability of irreparable environmental damage.

13) P. 4-100 states "...because of the small volume of triethyl phosphate that may be used and its chemical characteristics, any impact from the accidental release of this compound into the soils

would be transient and is considered to be a Not Significant Impact." How much is a "small amount" of tri-ethyl phosphate? Please quantify.

14) P. 4-103 states "All resulting missile debris will follow a ballistic trajectory and impact downrange in an area determined by the missile's flight parameters at the time of its termination." If the missile (for whatever reason) deviates a mere 10 degrees off course, it will be 3.5 miles off of its trajectory after covering only 20 miles. It is easy to see how unsafe these tests can be when conducted over land.

15) P. 4-103 states "White Sands Missile Range policy dictates that with the exception of any Launch Hazard Areas and predetermined first-stage booster drop zones, areas beneath flight corridors are NOT EVACUATED." My health & safety is determined by U.S. Law, not by military policy. Wasn't it military policy that determined it was "safe" for thousands of dedicated soldiers to rush in to ground zero immediately after a nuclear test blast, only to ALL die of cancer shortly thereafter? There have been a number of recent revelations that cause mistrust of "military policy."

Comments mentioned in Scoping but not included in the DEIS:
Listed below are concerns that were sent to you during the scoping process to help define the scope of the DEIS. These concerns were either completely ignored or inadequately addressed in the DEIS.

1) The DEIS did not include an analysis of the probable areal extent of ground damage to be expected from the falling booster rockets for different types of earth strata.
2) The DEIS reaches a "No Significant Impact" conclusion in its analysis of surface water contamination from unused booster fuel, but the analysis does not analyze the possible health hazards to stock and wildlife if this fuel gets into watering tanks.
3) The DEIS did not adequately address the issue of ground fire containment, saying only that "other agencies would provide the primary fire-fighting force".
4) The DEIS did not adequately address the issue of establishing restricted airspace for two reasons. A) It made no mention of the fact that the FAA will only grant Restricted Airspace when the requesting entity owns, leases, or otherwise controls the land under the Restricted Airspace, and B) The temporal aspects of the proposal are not clearly set forth in that a definitive end date for the project is never mentioned or alluded to. This lack of an ending test date gives rise to the potential of a perpetual test zone, which is entirely inappropriate for the overland alternative set forth in the DEIS.

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\deis1.com

In summary, this DEIS is a farce, and is thus cause to question the Army's similar endeavors in other locations. It is difficult to support our armed forces' current funding levels when I see how money is squandered on ideas like the White Sands Missile Range TMD proposal.

Sincerely,

Frank Protiva

Frank Protiva, P.E.
310 N. Mogollon, #1
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

MS-0143

S159.

Sept. 24, 1994

To: Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTENTION CSSD-EN-V, P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am a resident of Utah, and I address my comments to you with an attitude of serious concern. The August 25, 1994 Salt Lake Tribune described your revised plan for missile testing in SE Utah. I am strongly opposed to such a plan. The fact that even the BLM opposes the plan sends a strong signal to me since in my opinion the BLM's stewardship of its lands has often been questionable and short-sighted. 1

Part of why I feel such strong opposition to your initiative comes from the fact that I've personally visited and enjoyed two of the areas that would be affected: Fish Creek Wilderness Area and the access road toward Wind Whistle Campground. I look forward to returning to those areas without competing with falling missile boosters or Army personnel telling me to evacuate. 2

Along Fish Creek we passed backpackers ranging from infants being carried to retired couples, all of whom would be negatively impacted by your proposal. You must realize that, for many people, possibly being evacuated is not an acceptable compromise. If there is any possibility that a firing will occur during their visit, many people would simply not visit, and that would be a great loss. Currently, when the campground at Arches National Park is full, its visitor center directs campers to Wind Whistle, a wonderful area where you can hear the wind whistle along the formation there. I know that that campground has experienced increasing numbers of visitors. 3

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To summarize No No. My points have addressed visitor recreation concerns. Other concerns just as important are potential effects on archaeological sites and wilderness and the wildlife there.

If you must test missiles, please arrange to do it somewhere within the vast tracts of land the military already utilizes. 4

Sincerely, Mark Hazel

Mark Hazel
628 E. 10th Ave.
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

S1160

MS-0144

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Although the steps taken to make this proposal more environmentally friendly, it is still absurd. The area under consideration is that would be impacted is vast and very remote. It is filled with thousands of Indian ruins (which was not marked on the map) and a fragile ecosystem. The falling debris is only a small part of the problem. Roads are few and far between so transportation in and out of the area will either be solely by air or destroy more ground surface. The negative impact to the wildlife and its habitat is unquestionable. 1 2 3

Your Name Rhonda Beveridge

Address 380 N. Center St SLC UT 84103
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

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S161

MS-0145

TO: Mr. David Hasley CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

September 26, 1994

I am writing to make comments on the TMD Extended Test Range July 1994 supplement to the Draft Enviromental Impact Statement supplement. I want to address the possible environmental impacts of your new suggested drop zones associated with the the White Sands Missile Range Candidate Test Area. As a property owner in San Juan County, I see many serious problems with your proposed trajectory of Green River to White Sands launch.

1. I have read in several of your documents, that there is a 2-3% expected error in your trajectory. How will this effect the school and community of Monticello should these errors occur? What is the emergency plan of action for the community? Exactly what is the established method for compensation damages to private property owners? Closed businesses? 1 2

2. I am concerned about Shay Mountain bombing and the fires that may be started with the leftover propellant. The BLM has indicated that they do not have the personnel or resources to fight these fires. BLM had said that they did not have any input in the original DEIS or even this supplement. I donot like the procedure you utilize which omits BLM and the Forest Service input. Perhaps you have a hidden agenda. 3

3. I live in Eastland, approximately eleven miles from Monticello. In this supplement, you totally ignore addressing the **Debris Containment Corridor** for your new flight plans. I want to see the maps of this corridor and a full disclosure of the hazards of your early terminations. 4

4. I have also lived in Mexican Hat and Monument Valley, San Juan County Utah. Consequently, my contact with tourists visiting this area has been thorough. Tourists are absolutely not going to travel into an area that is considered unsafe for families. They will go elsewhere. The perception will be that the Army is testing Missiles in a rural area because they realize there will be great danger to humans. The economic decline will be enormous! Newspapers and magazines that are ethically responsible, will publicize the dangers of visiting any area where missile boosters are dropping from the sky, helicopters are chasing out hikers and visitors, fires and left over propellant are on the land, four times a month. 5

MS-0145

5. You have not addressed the damage to archaeological sites, Kivas, burial areas. The Bluff drop zone contains some of the finest sites in the American Southwest. Once these are blasted we can never retrieve them. Navajo and White Mesa Ute people have not been considered. You are destroying Native American culture when umbilical cords, livestock, sacred plants and religious sites are hit with 3,000 lb. bombs falling at 250 miles per hour. 6 7

In conclusion, I am totally against your present booster drop zone. This is unequivally unsafe in San Juan County. Develop your plan for testing over the ocean. The present EIS is not adequate. This is intentional deception of the citizens who live. In these communities of Monticello, Blanding, White Mesa Ute, Bluff, and the Utah Navajo Strip. 8 9

Susan L. Smith
P.O. Box 776
Monticello, Utah 84535

cc: U.S. Representative Karan English (Arizona)
U.S. Representative Karen Shepard (Utah)

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MS-0146

S162

132 Monica Road
Los Lunas NM 87031
23 September 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I have reviewed the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Extended Test Range Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and have a number of technical issues that I feel were not adequately addressed.

1. **What is the actual boost vehicle for the target missile?** 1

The document continually refers to the "first stage booster" which implies it is the first stage of a Minuteman. During the public meeting in Magdalena NM, we were led to believe stages 2 and 3 of the Minuteman II missile system will be used. This does not agree with what was presented in the formal documentation. The entire basis for the risk analysis relies very heavily on the selection of a boost vehicle.

2. **Why is the drop zone for the initial stage booster of the target missile only a 2σ wide zone?** 2

Most research and development programs use a 3σ wide hazard zone which encompasses about 97% of the total possible outcomes. Using this criterion, the drop zone should be 6 miles wide and 15 miles long which provides a small measure of safety for those of us who live near the drop zones..

3. **What are the positive guarantees that affected ranchers and inhabitants near the drop zones or along the flight corridors will be informed of each test in advance?** 3

The Magdalena Postmistress says that some ranchers come in to collect their mail only once or twice a year. Mailing a notice or placing an advertisement in the local papers will not guarantee that these affected individuals will be informed of test activities. I also contacted several land owners about the public meeting in Magdalena and only one of them knew of the meeting. This is rural country and the Army cannot rely on those methods of notification that work in urban areas.

MS-0146

4. **Why weren't all land owners within the debris containment corridor/flight corridor informed of the public meetings on the DEIS?** 4

I know that I was never notified that my property is within the debris corridor associated with flight termination of the target missile. It was a bit of a fluke that I even learned of the public meeting at Magdalena and the DEIS. When I contacted the City of Socorro regarding the DEIS, the officials I spoke with were surprised and upset to learn that they were within the debris corridor for flight termination of the target missile.

5. **Private dirt roads are not gated primarily to restrict public access.** 5

In cattle country, all roads (public and private) are gated to control the grazing range of cattle; they are not gated to control traffic flow. Everyone who lives in this part of the country knows that you leave every gate as you found it (open or closed) after you pass through. If the only outlet through the gate is to private property, the gate will be posted as private with an obvious sign. This is another instance of applying urban standards to a rural environment.

6. **What operational experience justifies that helicopter recovery operations will take less than 10 minutes on site within the proposed drop zones?** 6

The helicopter pilot and crew must be sure that the spent boost stage is sufficiently stable for flight before exiting the drop site. This could easily take more than the 10 minutes given in the DEIS. Extraction of an injured person strapped in a standard may be accomplished in less than 10 minutes because the center of gravity, weight, and flight characteristics are well known. The spent boost stage is significantly heavier than a person in a litter and the center of gravity is less well known due to potential crushing during impact with the ground. Any difficulties with the retrieval process can require the helicopter to remain at the drop site longer than 10 minutes.

7. **What historical data justifies a claimed failure probability of 1.4% for the boost portion of the target missile?** 7

For research and development flights similar to those proposed for TMD, the historical failure probability has been about 5%. This is a factor of more than 3 higher than that used in the DEIS. Most of those failures were guidance related. TMD does not plan to use the Minuteman guidance system but rather a new guidance system from Coleman Research Corporation which has just recently entered the guidance market. There is no data to indicate that the Coleman Research guidance system will be any better than the existing Minuteman guidance system. The preferred mode of failure causes the boost stage to overshoot the intended drop zone which puts the northern portion of the Very Large Array complex at risk. One chance in twenty of the boost portion of the target missile failing is higher than the other national ranges will allow for flight over populated or inhabited areas.

MS-0146

8. What is the hazard associated with the 10,000 psi toroidal helium tank on the boost portion of the target missile? 8

This tank is not discussed in the DEIS at all but was mentioned during the Magdalena public meeting. The energy associated with a 10,000 psi tank is substantial. Other national ranges such as the Eastern Range and Western Range require that such tanks not be allowed to reach the ground intact. This is usually accomplished by a destruct system of some sort. Depending on the actual amount of helium contained in the tank, the hazard area associated with its impact and subsequent rupture and fragmentation can be substantial. The tank needs to be described in terms of expected tank pressure when the boost portion of the target missile impacts the ground and the resultant shrapnel (size, velocity, range from impact point, etc.).

9. What steps will be taken to ensure Minuteman boost portion of target missile is free from voids, cracks, and fissures? 9

Older Minuteman stages have been found to have cracks, voids, and fissures that developed over the years that they stood on alert. Before these stages were used for missile test flights, they had to pass nondestructive inspections to find such problems. In at least one instance, a missile was rejected by the Eastern Range because of cracks then sent to the manufacturer for refurbishment and shipped to the Western Range where it was used for a launch that ended in destruct action. The public wants to know that all possible care has been taken to ensure public safety especially since these launches will be over inhabited lands.

10. What type of radiofrequency interference is expected from the explosion associated with the intercept and the various telemetry channels and radars? 10

Large air explosions emit radiofrequency signals across a wide spectrum of energies. In addition, the boost stage of the target missile will likely generate telemetry signals to allow tracking of its path. Active radar on the ground will also track the target missile. All of these activities generate radiofrequency signals in a number of frequency bands. Both the Very Large Array and Very Long Baseline Array radiotelescopes operated by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory and the Langmuir Laboratory are very sensitive to radiofrequency signals.

11. What consideration has been given to specialized collection resources within the Department of Defense to maximize data collection during flights from other ranges? 11

There are resources within the Department of Defense that can collect optical (visible, ultraviolet, and infrared) as well as radiofrequency information during any intercept tests. Use of some of these resources may reduce or eliminate the need for test flights that are totally over land.

MS-0146

12. Why was the Tonopah Test Range never considered as an alternative? 12

Firing a target missile from the northwestern portion of the Tonopah Test Range toward the Nellis Gunnery Range in Nevada would give a flight path of at least 150 miles. The primary advantage of such a flight path is that it would be entirely over federal reservations. There would be no impact to private lands or individuals.

I strongly believe that the DEIS in its present form does ***not*** accurately or totally represent the hazards and environments associated with the proposed action. Alternatives to the proposed action (such as I have raised in points 11 and 12) have not been sufficiently investigated. The questions I have raised here ***must*** be addressed to allow the decision maker to make an informed decision on this DEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If I can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Marcia Ann Thornton

MARCIA ANN THORNTON

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MS-0147

Rick De Selm
P. O. Box 1738
Telluride, CO 81435
(303) 728-5108

Hello Mr. Hasley—

I think it is a very bad idea to shoot missiles between White Sands and Green River.

There is no need for this dangerous foolishness.

If you must shoot missiles, shoot them over the ocean. 1

Rick DeSelm

50% hemp 50% cereal straw
Tree Free EcoPaper
800-775-0225

S164

MS-0148

PATTYE PENNINGTON
6258 HWY 160
CORTEZ, CO 81321

September 24, 1994

Senator Ben Campbell
380 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

RE: Army's "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement

The Honorable Ben Campbell:

I believe the simplest of vocabulary words will let you know that the Army launching the proposed missiles from Green River Missile Range in Utah is not wanted. The reason this should not be done is so logical it's literally as "plain as the nose on ones face." You are, I know, aware of what our geography is in southwestern Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. I cannot believe the Army concludes they will do no harm to areas such as Canyonlands, etc. Reality seems to have been misplaced when the Army believes a 3-Ton booster fuel tank will not do any damage.

When is our government going to stop looking at our part of the United States as a testing ground for whatever they choose? All of mother earth is sacred - it matters not if it's sparsely populated. Is this proposal a necessity to our country's defense? Are we still in an arms race? If we are, a lot of people have been led astray!

My husband and I moved to this part of the country to retire, and because of the diversity we love, offered by Colorado and the surrounding states. Knowing that the Army's "Mitigation Measures" state that they will "be partially mitigated by providing advance notice of testing activity locations to recreational users and travelers and campgrounds in the area, visitor centers, the national park headquarters, ranger stations BLM and USFS office and tour operators and outfitters would be notified of the location of the booster impact area and testing schedule," does not allay our fears. In this same measure they talk in attorney legalese; again I quote, "This would help reduce the unavoidable impacts on recreational use of the affected areas." The key words in this quote are *would help reduce the unavoidable*. This clearly says they will damage recreational areas as well.

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MS-0148

The Army admits that there are nearly one-thousand documented archaeological sites in the area, and much of this land has not been surveyed for a total count. Their claim that the impact area would be restored to its natural condition is preposterous. How would you restore a crumbled cliff dwelling? -- with super glue??

It was said, by an Army Major, at a meeting in Monticello, Utah, that army personnel would be able to accomplish the whole process of dropping and picking up the 3-ton missile fuel container in one hour and 15 minutes. Hogwash! How many existing roads are in the to-be affected areas? That's how they claim they will get to the drop site, then walk to the point itself; of course they would enlist a helicopter to move the debris of this 3-ton monster to the road vehicle.

Senator Campbell, for love of our unique part of the world, help us stop this terrible injustice. There is nothing in the whole of the United States like the country that will be affected by this missile test proposal. Help us stop the exploitation of what we do have left, before it's too late.

Very respectfully,

Pattye Pennington

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

MS-0148

PATTYE PENNINGTON
6258 HWY 160
CORTEZ, CO 81321

September 24, 1994

U.S. Representative Scott McInnis
512 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

RE: Army's "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Representative McInnis:"

The simplest of vocabulary words will let you know that the Army launching the proposed missiles from Green River Missile Range in Utah, is not wanted. The reason this should not be done is so logical it's literally as "plain as the nose on one's face." You are, I know, aware of what our geography is in southwestern Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. I cannot believe the Army concludes they will do no harm to areas such as Canyonlands, etc. Reality seems to have been misplaced when the Army believes a 3-Ton booster fuel tank will not do any damage. 1

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MS-0148

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6

Representative McInnis, for love of our unique part of the world, help us stop this terrible injustice. There is nothing in the whole of the United States like the country that will be affected by this missile test proposal. Help us stop the exploitation of what we do have left - before it's too late.

Very respectfully,

Pattye Pennington

cc: David Hasley, U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command

MS-0149

San Miguel Greens

5165

Advisory Board
Pamela Zoline
John Lifton
Dolores LaChapelle
August Muth
Ana Chandler MacArthur

Executive Council
Dr. David Lenderts
Dr. Joel Kaufman
Art Goodtimes
Linda Goin
Rick Hollinbeck
Marty Schmalz
Steve Siegel
Julie Beaver
Becky Cochran
Lewis Holbrooks
Luna Bontempi
Jim Rosenthal
Maurice Richard

An Environmental & Social Justice Citizens Group in San Miguel County

Box 160
Norwood, CO 81423
303-327-4767
<goodtime@csn.org>

Sept. 27, 1994

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Sir:

For the third time the San Miguel Greens are writing to express our adamant opposition to the U.S. Army's proposal to site an extended missile range from Green River, Utah. to White Sands. New Mexico.

Again we must ask if this is the U.S. Army's idea of a cruel joke on its citizens, who are just beginning to recover from the environmentally devastating effects of above-ground nuclear testing in New Mexico and Nevada, plutonium processing at Los Alamos and Rocky Flats, and decades-long mining and milling of uranium and vanadium throughout Colorado. Utah and New Mexico. Instead of a peace dividend, we seem to be rewarded with ever more life-threatening impacts.

Again we must ask if this is the U.S. Army's idea of a cruel joke on its citizens, who are just beginning to recover from the environmentally devastating effects of above-ground nuclear testing in New Mexico and Nevada, plutonium processing at Los Alamos and Rocky Flats, and decades-long mining and milling of uranium and vanadium throughout Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Instead of a peace dividend, we seem to be rewarded with ever more life-threatening impacts.

In spite of changed drop zones and a supplement to the EIS that, not surprisingly, finds "no significant impacts" from any of the Army's planned actitivies, we are concerned about errant missiles, the effect of this "Star Wars"-type testing on the strong tourist industry in the region, the noise factor on humans and animals,

1

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MS-0149

San Miguel Greens

Advisory Board
Pamela Zoline
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Luna Bontempi
Jim Rosenthal
Maurice Richard

An Environmental & Social Justice Citizens Group in San Miguel County

Box 160
Norwood, CO 81423
303-327-4767
<goodtime@csn.org>

and the particulars of retrieval of targets and missiles alike as they are "destroyed" over some of the most scenic wild lands in the country.

Further, we are outraged that the U.S. Army would propose to expose civilian populations (and in fact whole towns) to the risk of raining debris in order to merely gain better access in retrieving its space trash. 2

As there are alternative sites for this kind of test range over the ocean, where little or no human risks are involved, we insist that you drop this dangerous proposal. 3

An earlier proposal to turn our area of Southwestern Colorado into a test range for the Air Force's B-1 bombers was proposed and defeated several years ago. We strongly resent the military's continuing treatment of this part of the country as a convenient dumping ground for unpopular and dangerous defense industry testing. 4

For these reasons, we are completely opposed to the proposal for the creation of an extended White Sands Missile Range as part of the TMD proposal. And we ask that our comments be accepted into the record.

Sincerely,

Art Goodtimes
for the San Miguel Greens

MS-0150

S166

September 26, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley:

I wish to express my strong opposition to the missile Booster Drop Zones proposed for San Juan County, Utah. As a professional archaeologist and wilderness guide engaged primarily in outdoor education, I work at times with groups of up to fifteen people within the boundaries of both proposed Drop Zones, C1 and C2, as well as in areas immediately adjacent to the designated zones. The proposed booster drops would limit the desirability, nature, and scheduling of my work, and adversly affect my productivity and perhaps income. It would also adversly affect those of the institutions for which I do this work, the Four Corners School of Outdoor Education of Monticello, Utah, and the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. 1

I am also deeply concerned about the protection of the cultural resources, primarily prehistoric masonry habitation sites, located in the open in many parts of the proposed Drop Zones. Most of these sites, which probably number in the hundreds, could be very badly damaged by the proposed booster drops. Having worked with some of these sites, I know that each site has some unique information to yield that cannot be duplicated at any other site. 2

For these reasons I oppose the proposed use of these two areas as missile booster drop zones.

Thank you for your attention.

Donald R. Keller

Donald R. Keller
Archaeologist

302 W. Juniper Ave.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

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MS-0151

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am writing to express my concerns for the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Theater Missle Defense Extended Test Range project. I have several thoughts about the document's content; I also want to comment on the Army's presentation of the Supplement to the general public.

1

My community learned of this proposal via the small print in one of our local newspapers; we read there was a draft EIS available just six days prior to a public comment meeting, to be held exactly one month after the draft was published. As near as I can figure from the draft's poor maps (please include topography in future maps), my community of Bluff, Utah is less than five miles from the drop zone. The closest copy of draft available to the public was in a library 50 miles away. Initially, I knew of only one individual in my town of 200 people that had a copy of the draft prior to the public comment meeting. To his credit, this person became interested in an earlier version of this plan when it involved a drop zone over Canyonlands. This first version defeated, it appears that the Army is so eager to push this second plan that they have acted with the greatest stealth and speed possible. The Army has seemingly ignored the town of Bluff. In the future I hope that the Army will take the time to consult or notify the communities that it will impact. Bluff has a district area board with seven members. I think sending copies of the draft and the final EIS to each of these people would be appropriate. The town also has a library where public documents are made available to the general public. A copy of the draft and the final EIS should be sent there as well.

2

In a document barely heavy enough to hold itself down in a gentle desert breeze, the Army has come to the easy conclusion that there would be "no significant impact" to all of the following: air quality, airspace, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazardous materials, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, infrastructure and transportation, and water resources. It seems obvious to me that little genuine work has been done for the supplement to the draft.

3

I can speak about one of these resources with professional intellegence. As an archaeologist, I know that the areas are extremely dense with prehistoric sites (the BLM figure is as high as 200 sites/square mile); there is no question in my mind that sites will be damaged by this project. The Army claims that a "depression of several inches up to a foot or two may result" from the impact of a booster. Given the high site densities noted above, an archaeologist will have to be sent with each recovery team to determine if the booster fragment has landed on an archaeological site (as is outlined on pages 4-6, 7). If the booster has impacted a site, I think there should be several options open to the recovery effort. Several ideas are listed below:

1) The booster should be removed by means other that detonation of explosives if the detonation could impact subsurface features (as is often the case with sites situated on sand dunes).

2) If detonation has to take place, then some mitigation may be necessary before the booster is removed; the amount of time necessary to remove the booster should be determined by the archaeologist on the site.

3) If no site is observed prior to the detonation, but found afterwards, the damage should be mitigated by thorough recordation of the site including appropriate sampling of the area damaged by recovery work.

In all cases, thorough recordation of the sites will need to be done. This may include further mitigation by testing or complete excavation of the damaged areas. Consultation with Native American pueblo groups (ie Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, etc.) would be appropriate and advisable. Considering the high site density of the areas under consideration, it becomes a question of how many sites are going to be hit, what kinds of sites are going to be hit, and finally, how much is it going to cost the taxpayer to send bozos like me out to clean up after the damage.

Considering that the area's economy is based largely upon tourism (especially in the Bluff community), which is strongly tied to recreational land use, the draft supplement's conclusions that the socioeconomic and land use impacts are expected to be nonsignificant are absurd. Closing off an area popular to hiking will affect

MS-0151

4

the planned trips of many. The motel and restaurant industries will be affected, as will those industries associated with outfitting and tour guides. Vendors of arts and crafts, food, and gasoline also depend heavily upon tourists that pass through the area. If, as a result of the booster drops, the perception of the area changes to be deterimental to hiking, biking, river running, or otherwise traveling through the area's fine outdoor setting, how can it be determined that testing is not deterimental to either land use or socioeconomics?

5

Finally, I want to propose the consideration of something less quantifiable, but something that nonetheless needs to be addressed (and was brought up and expressed well by a Blanding resident at the public comment meeting in Monticello): the psychological impacts to those living in the immediate area affected by the booster drop zones. My house is in Bluff, Utah, but my home includes the body of Comb Wash, Comb Ridge, and Butler Wash, all three of which are located in Booster Drop Zone C2 and will be impacted by the proposed project (I cannot tell how much of Butler Wash will be affected - some topographic expression on the maps would help). I was a sophomore in college when I first saw the Comb. I remember thinking that, from a distance, this jagged monocline of sandstone looked like the bony back of a dragon. I have since read that the Navajo consider it the backbone of a snake that encircles the Earth; an ethnographer friend informs me that the Navajo believe it to be a part of a sacred "person" important in their Blessing Way ceremony. I don't know how true either of these assertions are, but the idea that the Comb is actually part of a being larger than ourselves makes a lot of sense.

The Comb, and the washes that run parallel to its length, Comb Wash and Butler Wash, are traversed by many creatures. The whole system is a wildlife corridor. The presence of prehistoric roads in both of these washes indicates that they were natural "roadbeds" for the prehistoric Anasazi as well. They exist now as psychological corridors for a great many people who still use them, sometimes as a means to "get away" from the slick crap of what our society is becoming. We leave the fiber optic network of the "Information Superhighway" behind us there, and get back to the nervous system of something older, a grand body that we sometimes forget is there.

I propose that through common use, the Comb and its drainages are parts of a body that is composed by many: elk, mountain lion, ricegrass, humans, even sandstone. We are all connected in some fantastic variety of ways to this great neural cord. To have the Army rubbing its missile-tipped fingers over our spine, perhaps striking it hard in some places, is a chilling notion. Doubtless, the death of a juniper will ripple as damage and hurt through those of us attached to it, just as a small digit must respond to the pain of another distant limb. Knowing that we will have limited access to these places, that we will not be able to walk in them (as many of us do) except during certain windows of opportunity, is just plain crummy. Finally, there is the economic worry that many will have in the towns. This last affects psychology as well. Consultation with Native American groups on this aspect would probably reveal its significance, too.

Copies of the draft and final may be sent to:
Mr. Stan Johnson
Bluff Service Area Chair
PO Box 310
Bluff, UT 84512

Sincerely,

Jonathan Till
PO Box 341
Bluff, UT 84512

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MS-0152

Written Comment Sheet

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I object to many points in yr ES. Sure we can work it.

- It is stated in 2-2 "Test planners have a moderate degree of flexibility in eliminating booster impact areas. If the region roads fall (if they can disconnect) then why not use the H.A. landing zone? You will find more in reference 1-1

1

3.13 land use at 3-18 a more realistic and the reflection in Section 4 part of this is in error at most of the impact areas. This is not a valid measure of use - b/c no one ever enters the facilities.

2

Table 3-2 # of users in drop area? - the comment is re enforcement for number of users. Pkg near center are for prompt

3

Your Name Ed Sundeson

Address 660 N. East Capitol St SLC UT 84103
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

September 21, 1994

MS-0153

S169

Comments on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Supplement.

The new potential booster drop zones described in the Supplement to the Draft EIS have the same problems as the old zones described in the original EIS. While it is true that the proposed drop zones, both old and new, are remote and scarcely populated, this is exactly what makes them valuable. These areas contain some of the most unique and rare geology in the world. They also contain hundreds of sensitive archeological sites. Any damage to these areas, no matter how small, may not be repairable by any means or may last decades. An ancient ruin destroyed by a booster impact cannot be restored. These lands are special lands, and should be preserved for all generations of Americans. 1

The negative effects on the environment and the natural and cultural resources in these zones are, I believe, greater than assumed in the Draft EIS and the Supplement. The fact that proposed drop zones D1 and D2 contain wilderness study areas already is a source of conflict. The Supplement states that the disturbance caused by booster impacts in these areas could be contrary to the nonimpairment doctrine of the BLM and would require "additional coordination". Booster impacts are definately contrary to the lawfully mandated management of wilderness study areas, and questions arise about what is meant by "additional coordination" and how it is expected to solve the problem of nonimpairment. 2

Several times a year, I spend time in the areas covered by all four of the proposed booster drop zones in Utah. I go there for the peace and solitude of the "wilderness experience". Already, that peace and solitude is shattered too often by the noise of scenic over-flights and other motorized vehicles. I do not want to see further deterioration of the wilderness aspects of these precious lands. They should be preserved, not disturbed. 3

The candidate test areas in California and Florida do not have these problems. These overwater areas do not have the same potential of adversely affecting sensitive environments as does the White Sands Missile Range. They are still my preferred alternatives.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Ed Sundeson

Ed Sundeson

Please note that I have a new address.

My old address was: 1221 East Waterside Cove #17
Midvale, UT 84047

My new address is: 3568 East Partridge Way
Sandy, UT 84093

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MS-0154

Written Comment Sheet

S170
No address

Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Hearing

Thank you for attending this Public Hearing. Please use this sheet to give us your written comments on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I've been following the issue from the beginning and it seems the protesting from the Moab area has led to the shifting of focus for the U.S. Army. Now San Juan County is the focus, but why? Could it be that the commissioners of San Juan are easier prey.

How can you "test" 1 ton missile boosters? Realistically can you assure the missle debris will not do harm! I think not!

1

Your Name _____

Address _____
Street *City / State / Zip Code*

Please hand this form in or mail to:
David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801
Comments must be received by September 28, 1994

MS-0154

Sirs,

Your future testing [illegible] where it doesn't put the citizens at risk. A "test" means you do not guarantee the boosters won't fall on our schools or homes. We have a fragile economy which this would ruin. We want to save the 4 Corners if there is a possibility of a tragedy. The commissioners of this area are mistaken, you would not hire anyone from our state - you bring your own personnel. Please reconsider.

Sincerely

a Monticello Citizen

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MS-0155

26 September 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN:CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Al 35807-3801

To be included in the public comment on the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range

NO. NO. NO. to the Theater Missle Defense Extended Range.

Where do you guys get off saying there will be "no significant" impact on the ground you are bombing. And how nice of you to evacuate locals before bombing them. What do you mean no this, no that has been discovered and therefore doesn't exist and so no significant impact.

WRONG!

Since you believe there is no significant impact on the ground you are bombing I strongly suggest you bomb your own homes, museums, and other cultural sites.

Or better yet, why not bomb existing military bases, afterall, there is no signilficant impact from this activity. Your words not mine. 1

Most sincerely,

E. C. Mueller
P. O. Box 216
Crestone, CO 81131

S172 -

MS-0156

September 28, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Hasley,

Downwinders, Inc. hereby submits comments on the SEIS for the Theater Missle Defense Extended Test Range.

Most of the problems previously identified by commenters on the DEIS are still problems in the SEIS. The change in flight paths and boosters, while mitigating some problems, also creates others. Downwinders reiterates the criticisms we offered on the DEIS for purposes of this SEIS, along with the following comments.

- The SEIS provides insufficient detail on characteristics of the booster proposed for TMD Extende Range tests. Without additional information on the SR-19 launch missile and its guidance system, including historical, test, and R & D performance data, reviewers can not analyze and verify the Army's assertions regarding failure probabilities. This is critical in any effort to assess potential human and environmental impacts. In addition, the Army should provide information on how it has determined the "circular error probable" for SR-19 booster drops - based on historical and test data. Otherwise, reviewers are left with having to accept Army assertions about the accuracy of booster drops, and therefore the size of the booster drop zones, impact area, impact points, and dispersion areas required for program implementation. This is not satisfactory. 1

- The army has not provided sufficient programmatic justification for retaining the over-land (WSMR) alternative. Ability to retrieve debris for study more easily with the over land than the over water alternatives does not outweigh the dramatically more severe potential impacts associated with over land testing. 2

- There is almost no information provided in the SEIS on the new launch hazard area that is proposed due to the changes in the boosters, flight trajectories, flight paths, and booster drop zones. Omission of detailed information on this is incomprehensible, and is reason enough to call for a supplement to the supplement! Due to this lack of information, there is no way for reviewers to assess whether the change in the launch angle really merits such a large reduction in the hazard area. 3

- We note that the SEIS states that "areas where agreements with landowners are unattainable would be eliminated from the booster drop study area". We do not recall this being presented in the DEIS. Is this a change in proposed program policy? The SEIS also alludes vaguely to a reduced number of launches than were proposed in the DEIS. Is this a change in the proposed program scope and scale? The SEIS leaves these questions unaswered. 4 5

- We note that the SEIS proposes no evacuations of booster drop zones, but only of booster impact areas. We question this change. It appears that this reduces the margin of safety for people in the vicinity, with the gain being less disruption of activities in the area. We question whether this is a defensible trade off. 6

- We further note that the changes proposed in the SEIS do not alter the fact that there is little or no economic benefit from this program to the people living in the affected area. Nor do the SEIS changes resolve problems surrounding impacts on Native American sovereignty, cultural resources, recreation conflicts, airspace utilization conflicts, and other problems raised during the DEIS process - the SEIS only moves those problems around on a map. Downwinders maintains that the Army should drop the WSMR Extended Test Range alternative from further consideration in the environmental review process for the TMD program. 7 8 9

Sincerely,

Steve Erickson, for Downwinders, Inc.

966 E. Wilson Ave
SLC, UT 84105

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MS-0157

5173

...AESTAS
... MANAGER

CITY OF BELEN
525 BECKER AVENUE
BELEN, NEW MEXICO 87002
(505) 864-8221 - (505) 865-4994
FAX (505) 864-8408

September 26, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U. S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3901

Dear. Mr. Hasley,

I have reviewed the information letting the City of Belen know that it is within the debris containment corridor for proposed missile flights from Green River, Utah to White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. 1

The City is being asked to protest this action at this time. The City of Belen has not received information from U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command. White Sands Missile Range was to hold a Public Meeting on Tuesday, 27 September 1994 at the Albuquerque Convention Center. We have received word that the meeting has been canceled.

We want to maintain safety of lives and property for the City of Belen.

Sincerely,

Wayne Gallegos

Wayne Gallegos
Emergency Management Coordinator

WG/jcu

5174

MS-0158

714 East Green
Gallup, New Mexico 87301
(505) 722-3977

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box #1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

September 27, 1994

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I am writing to oppose the use of southern Utah as a missile testing site, namely the proposed Booster Drop Zones C1 and C2. I am a past and future resident of Bluff, Utah, where members of my family have lived since the 1950's. Thus, I not only have a vested interest in the well-being and future of the region, but I have a familiarity and deep love for San Juan County and its remarkable cultural and natural surroundings.

As a folklorist who has conducted extensive research on Navajo art and trading in and around southern Utah, I am especially concerned with the undeniable threat to the area's cultural resources. Although southern Utah may seem a sparsely populated region, and thus a perfect location for missile testing, it is in fact home to a dynamic and ethnically diverse community whose members are working hard to nurture its potential through a variety of educational and environmental programs. The use of southern Utah as a missile testing site flies in the face of such endeavors at a time when San Juan County residents are striving to realize the potential of their rich heritage and their culturally vital future. 1

In addition to the present community, the proposed missile testing Zones are inhabited by a wealth of prehistoric sites, many of which remain unexplored. These ruins contain valuable information that will enlighten us about our prehistoric heritage for generations to come. More importantly, because of their continued spiritual value to local Native American communities, the conservation of these areas is of the utmost significance. At a time when the United States government is voicing concerns for fairness in its dealings with Native Americans, it seems especially inappropriate to continue the precedented use of Native American lands, in this case Navajo and Ute, for such purposes as missile testing. 2 3

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As you are undoubtedly aware, the proposed Zones C1 and C2 are adjacent to Grand County, an area previously under consideration by the Army as a test site. I am bewildered that, considering the compelling arguments offered by concerned citizens of that community, the Army would propose testing on an area with similar cultural and environmental considerations. Having worked at a trading post in Bluff, I am well aware of the great pleasure that many tourists take in exploring the region. It is a rare treat to find such a relatively unspoiled area in this country. The proposed testing will not only jeopardize, inconvenience, and economically hamper residents of San Juan County, it will disappoint hundreds of thousands of tourists who come from all over the world to revel in the delights southern Utah has to offer. Last year's hantavirus epidemic is a prime example of how such a phenomenon can impact the well-being of the community and its visitors. We are still recovering. 4

While some residents of the community have expressed their feeling that opposition to missile testing in San Juan County is unpatriotic, I feel that quite the opposite is true. The southwest has long been a symbol of American freedom and independence of spirit - in art, literature, film. It is the one place where many European and other international visitors seek a quintessentially American experience. It is hard to imagine why our own government would deliberately despoil a region that is a source of so much national pride. I had been under the impression that we were in the process of scaling back our military holdings - why, then, does such testing continue?

I thank you for your time, and for the opportunity to express my strong feelings on this issue. I feel it would be a grave mistake indeed to jeopardize this culturally rich and naturally beautiful area.

Sincerely,

Laura R. Marcus
Folklorist

MS-0159

S175-

September 20, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Re: Invitation to Comment on the Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement of the U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command.

Dear Mr. Hasley:

The CSSD must reconsider using the proposed areas of Southeast Utah for dropping spent booster fuel tanks. If this activity needs to happen at all, please do not conduct it in one the few remaining pristine areas in the southwest. This area is completely inappropriate for such a destructive activity. Its ecology and archaeology are extremely delicate and important and should be treated gently and with great respect; not buffeted by metal cannisters dropped from great heights at terrific speeds.

This area is extremely popular with hikers, campers, river runners, and wildlife watchers. The two areas have 950 documented archaeological sites but neither has had complete surveys done. So the statement from the Army's Environmental Impact Study that "the chance of a booster striking a specific resource would be quite low" is practically groundless. In fact, this area is so rich in archaeological resources that the chances are extremely high that a site would be struck and destroyed. 1

Please do not use this beautiful and special area in such a careless and inappropriate manner. It is public land and the public has proven how it most wants this area to be managed -- gently and with respect.

Sincerely,

Kari Chalker
P.O. Box 177
Dolores, CO 81323

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MS-0160

September 27, 1994

Mr. David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807

Dear Mr. Hasley,

I would like to make some comments on the "Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement" for the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range." These comments will address the new potential drop zones C1 and C2 in Southeast Utah.

P.2-13, Figure 2-7.

Booster drop zone C1 is shown as one area; however, the text states that C1 is actually two drop zones separated by highway U-211. No information is given on the size of the buffer area around U-211 that will not be included in the Booster Drop Zone. If U-211 is excluded from the drop zone, then C1 should be shown as two separate potential drop zones. 1

P.2-6, Fourth Paragraph and P.2-14, Figure 2-8.

On p.2-6 is the statement: "The booster drop zone is larger than the booster impact area to allow for multiple booster impact areas. While only one booster impact area would be used for any one test event, multiple booster impact areas allow test planners to choose the appropriate area based on the particular flight and test parameters required for the individual test event." 2

Figure 2-8 shows that the booster drop zones do not allow for "multiple impact areas." C1 is actually two booster drop zones separated by highway U-211. There is no room in each of these sections of C1 to allow for multiple impact areas. The irregular shape of C2 also limits the placement of the booster impact area. It can be moved only about one mile to the northeast or about one mile to the west of the location shown in Figure 2-8. This figure should be redrawn to show the actual flexibility in locating the proposed booster impact areas.

PP.3-9 and 10, Archaeological Resources (Prehistoric and Historic). 3

This section is entirely inadequate. The cultural resource records at the BLM's San Juan Resource Area are more complete than those in the Antiquities Section of the Utah State Division of History. Why didn't you consult them? You checked the records at the Forest Service's Monticello Ranger District; the BLM office is just a short distance away.

You state: "Because of the large size of the drop zones, however, some portions still remain unsurveyed." Unfortunately, the opposite is true. Because of the large size of the drop zones, some portions have been surveyed. At most, 10% of the BLM's San Juan Resource Area has been inventoried for cultural resources. Probably less than 10% of the part of 4

MS-0160

booster drop zone C1 that lies on the National Forest has been surveyed. In addition, the statement on p.3-11 that "(n)one of the identified sites within booster drop zones C1 and C2 have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places" is absurd. Maybe you meant to say that none of the sites have been nominated for listing on the National Register. That is an entirely different issue. Hundreds of archaeological sites in booster drop zones C1 and C2 are eligible for listing on the National Register. If you found only 275 recorded sites in proposed drop zone C1, something is wrong. More than 200 sites have been recorded just along Indian Creek and North Cottonwood. Nothing is said about the abundant rock art that can be found in these areas. Can you imagine what a rock art panel will look like after being impacted by a missile booster? 5

P.4-6, Archaeological Resources (Prehistoric and Historic).

I disagree with the statements: "Because complete, systematic survey of such a large area is not usually feasible, treatment of potential impacts must be addressed through implementation of mitigation measures or avoidance. Assurance of avoidance is not possible given the nature of TMD activities, but it is expected that the probability of a booster striking a specific resource would be quite low."

First, without a Class III (complete) cultural resource inventory of the proposed booster impact areas, there is no way to know the extent of the cultural resources present. I am familiar with both C1 and C2. Both have areas with extremely high archaeological site densities. Site densities greater than 200 sites per square mile can be expected. C1 has an extremely high concentration of prehistoric rock art. C2 has numerous archaeological sites with standing walls. A complete, systematic survey of each proposed booster impact area is necessary before any mitigation measures can be proposed. Contrary to your assumption, because of the high density of archaeological sites in these areas, the probability of a booster striking a specific resource during the testing is relatively high.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act states: "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."

How can you determine the effect on cultural resources in the proposed booster impact areas without a complete cultural resource inventory? The necessary mitigation measures that will be required will be determined by the types of sites that are in the proposed booster impact areas.

Consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must take place before the Environmental Impact Statement is written. What good does it do to wait until after the decision is made to proceed with the project before the Advisory Council determines whether or not cultural resource issues are, 6

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or can be, adequately addressed?

P.4-34, Cultural Resources.

This statement in this section cannot be supported. Without a complete cultural resource survey, it is impossible to determine if adverse impacts to cultural resources can be avoided. Direct impacts to cultural features such as rock art and standing walls of archaeological sites cannot mitigated - especially if the sites have not been recorded.

P.4-35, 4.8 Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.

The statement that there would be "no loss of cultural resources, such as archaeological or historic sites" cannot be supported. I repeat: Without a complete cultural resource survey, it is impossible to determine if adverse impacts to cultural resources can be avoided. Direct impacts to cultural features such as rock art and standing walls of archaeological sites cannot mitigated - especially if the sites have not been recorded. I have hiked extensively in the proposed booster drop zones C1 and C2. Both have areas with extremely high archaeological site densities. 1

In conclusion, the "Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement" for the "Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range" is unacceptable in its treatment of cultural resource protection. Much additional work must be done, including complete cultural resource inventories of the proposed booster impact areas and consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, before it can be determined whether potential impacts to cultural resources can be "mitigated to a not significant level."

Sincerely,

Owen Severance
P.O. Box 1015
Monticello, UT 84535

c: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Congressman Bill Orton
Bureau of Land Management

MS-0161

Sept. 25, 1994

S177

Dear Mr. Hasley,

(Re: Supplement to the Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range DEIS)

I am appalled that you are considering the sites in SE Utah, including Comb Ridge/Butler Wash, as missile booster drop zones. These are some of the most pristine, beautiful wilderness areas in the world, not to mention home of the highest concentration of archaeological sites in the U.S.

The logistics of getting people out of the canyons before the missiles are dropped and the retrieval of the spent missiles were obviously planned by someone who has never hiked in the rugged canyons of this area. 1

PLEASE STOP YOUR WAR GAMES!

Sincerely,
Elizabeth M. Wheeler
Box 716
Mancos, CO 81328

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MS-0162

Mr. Hasley, 5178

May this card sit on your desk and attend all meetings in regard to your decision to use the Comb Ridge area of S.E Utah as a drop zone. Please

1

make a difference in your lifetime and do the right thing by eliminating all plans associated with the Green River/White Sands test areas.

Thank you,

Herb Tobom
Box 716
Mancos Co 81328

MS-0163

Dear Mr. Hasley: 5179

I have read the Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and am now even more opposed to your plan to drop booster rockets in Southern Utah. I have visited both of the new proposed drop zones. They are beautiful natural places, where hikers like myself are cautioned by the U.S. government to protect the plant and animal life and even avoid walking on the fragile soils. I find it ironic that this same government wants to drop 3000-pound pieces of junk in places where hikers are told not to set foot. The military justification for this project also strikes me as empty. Who would shoot missiles at the U.S.? Terrorists? If I were a terrorist with a bomb I would deliver it by suitcase, not missile.

1

2

Please cancel this whole project as soon as possible.

Sincerely, Daniel V Schroeder

D. Schroeder
4380 Hawthorn #13
Ogden, UT 84403

15 USA

Stanford Centennial 1891-1991
Memorial Court
The Quadrangle

David Hasley
U.S. Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
Attn: CSSD-EN-V
P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801

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MS-0164

S180

NEW MEXICO NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE
A Nonprofit Corporation
1750 Camino Corrales
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

26 September 1994

David Hasley
US Army Space & Strategic Defense Command
ATTN: CSSD-EN-V
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

comments on Theater Missile Defense Extended Test Range DEIS Supplement

Dear Mr. Hasley:

1

Doubts and fears about the missile tests expressed in our March letter remain. However, we will say that your newly proposed Booster Drop Zone C for a Ft. Wingate firing is a great improvement, and we would not oppose that part of the proposal, as we *would* oppose New Mexico drop zones A and B. You have (at last) shown some sensitivity to the irreplaceable natural values of the Zuñi Mountains and El Malpais.

(The scope of our comments is New Mexico. Nothing said here expresses an opinion on activities in other states.)

Sincerely,

Roger S. Peterson
Secretary

MS-0165

S181

City of Fort Walton Beach
America's Most Beautiful Beaches
107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW • P.O. Box 4009 • Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549
(904) 243-3141 • Fax (904) 664-2816

Larry Trenary
Mayor

September 27, 1994

Robert F. Shearer
Assistant Chief of Staff
Installations, Logistics,
and Environment
Post Office Box 1500
Huntsville AL 35807-3801

Dear Mr. Shearer:

This is to refer to your letter in early August which solicited comments about the proposed Theater Missile Defense Program. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the program although the comments will, of necessity, be limited to non-technical considerations.

For the most part many people have expressed concern over the safety aspects of the program. As Mayor and as a former high level engineer in the Department of Defense, I am aware of the extreme caution that the military employs in the conduct of a test program. I have the utmost confidence you will continue that policy in this program. I also note that our City Council here passed a resolution in support of bringing the program to Fort Walton Beach. A copy is enclosed.

1

Finally this area is tourist oriented. This means that we have a profusion of fine restaurants and places to stay that would certainly be able to care for any sudden influx of test personnel. In that connection even test personnel can't work without some relaxation and being tourist oriented we can offer that accommodation also.

I do hope you will give us favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

Larry Trenary
Mayor

T/m

enclosure

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MS-0165

S 181

City of Fort Walton Beach

America's Most Beautiful Beaches

Resolution 93-28

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO SUPPORT THE DESIGNATION OF EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AS A SITE FOR THE THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM; AND PROVIDING THE EFFECTIVE DATE HEREOF.

WHEREAS, the United States Congress passed the Missile Defense Act directing the Secretary of Defense to develop a Theater Missile Defense system by the mid to late 1990s.

WHEREAS, the Army is considering several potential sites to test up to six different anti-missile systems being developed under the Theater Missile Defense program.

WHEREAS, Eglin Air Force Base is one of the locations under consideration by the Army to conduct the TMD flight tests.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION I. That the City of Fort Walton Beach urges the Department of Defense to support the designation of Eglin Air Force Base as the site for the Theater Missile Defense Program.

SECTION II. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to forward copies of this Resolution to the Governor of Florida, all State and Federal Legislators, the Okaloosa County League of Cities, all Okaloosa County municipalities, the County Commissioners, the Commanders of Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, and other interested citizens as directed by the City Council.

SECTION III. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon approval by Council and signature of the Mayor.

ADOPTED December 14, 1993

MAYOR: Larry Jessary

ATTEST:

DEPUTY CITY CLERK

The form and legal sufficiency of the foregoing has been reviewed and approved by the City Attorney.

CITY ATTORNEY

MS-0166

S 182

October 6, 1994

3459 Gregory Dr.
Bay Point, CA 94565

Bruce Babbitt
Department of the Interior

Barbara Boxer
United States Senate

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate

George Miller
US House of Representatives

Dear Secretary Babbitt, Senators Boxer and Feinstein and Congressman Miller:

I have just learned about the proposed "Theater Missle Defense Extended Test Range Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes I and II, dated January, 1994 and Supplement to the Draft, date July, 1994. This proposal will result in missles traveling from the Green River Missle Range in Utah, then across the Four Corners and central New Mexico, and finally being shot down at the White Sands Missle Range in New Mexico. I understand I only had until September 28th to comment on this proposal, however I have trouble dealing with an arbitrary cutoff date when the issues involve threat to human and animal life, certain destruction of fragile landscape including public and private lands, and the possible desecration of religiously important and archaeologicaly significant sites (a felony, I might add, for the rest of us.)

I cannot conceive of the arrogance, the wanton egotism which would think up and execute testing life threatening armament over areas of civilian population. Oh, I am sure "every precaution" will be taken, but we can all imagine the results of a booster fuel tank landing on say a school bus full of children returning from a field trip, or the residential areas of Blanding, Monticello or Bluff, Utah or the White Mesa Ute Reservation or the tourist meccas of Moab, Arches or Canyonlands. And then there is the missle itself crossing over the Navajo Reservation, Chaco Canyon and untold Anglo and Hispanic populations on its way to White Sands. 1

I would like to add my voice to all the voices that say the landscape and its precious offerings deserve better from all of us, but would add that your fellow citizens certainly deserve more from their government than missles and booster tanks overhead. I hope you will work to see this proposal is seriously reconsidered. There surely must be another way to accomplish the goal.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Beckett

cc:David Hasley, U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command

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