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FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SMALL INTERCONTINENTAL
BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM
MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE,
MONTANA

DTIC
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AUG 23 1993
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APPENDIX E

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCE -
DECEMBER 1987

93-19454





**Air Force
Environmental Planning Division
(HQ USAF/CEVP)**

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**FINAL
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SMALL INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC
MISSILE PROGRAM**

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONTANA

APPENDIX E

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**United States Air Force
December 1987**

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Appendix E

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Introduction

This appendix is divided into two sections. Section E.1 reproduces the information provided in Chapter 6.0 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to allow the commentors to see the overall comment response process in one volume. Table E-1, in particular, allows an individual to identify the number assigned to his/her original document and to go to that document number in Section E.1.4 to read the response. Section E.2 includes all documents received during the public comment period. These documents are assigned identification numbers in the order they were received and are presented four sheets to a page. A total of 124 documents were received during or immediately after the comment period. These are assigned sequential numbers 1 through 124. In addition, all public hearing transcripts, as recorded by the court reporters, are presented at the end of Section E.2 as document numbers 125 through 130. One comment letter from the U.S. Department of the Interior was received too late for incorporation at the appropriate location. This has been assigned document number 131. All of these 131 documents represent the complete record of public and agency comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) program at Malmstrom Air Force Base (AFB), Montana.

E.1 Public Comments

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require that "after preparing a draft environmental impact statement and before preparing a final environmental impact statement the agency shall:

- Obtain the comments of any federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved or which is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.
- Request the comments of:
 - Appropriate State and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards;
 - Indian tribes, when the effects may be on a reservation; and
 - Any agency which has requested that it receive statements on actions of the kind proposed.
- Request comments from the applicant, if any.
- Request comments from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected."

The regulations further require that "an agency preparing a final environmental impact statement shall assess and consider comments both individually and collectively, and shall respond to those comments in the final document."

In compliance with these regulations, the Air Force released the DEIS for the Small ICBM program for a 58-day public review and comment period on June 25, 1987. Copies of the document were sent to agencies, organizations, and individuals as required and as documented in FEIS Chapter 9.0, List of Recipients and were made available to the public on request.

This appendix contains an overview of the public comment management process, a listing of all respondents, and a catalog of all comments received on the DEIS and the responses to those comments.

E.1.1 Public Review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

The public review and comment period for the DEIS began June 25, 1987 with publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register, and ended on August 21, 1987. During this period, public comments on the DEIS were solicited. Written comments were submitted to the Air Force Regional Civil Engineer, Ballistic Missile Support Office at Norton AFB, California. Verbal and written comments were received at six public hearings held in the study area between July 20 and July 25, 1987. As set forth in the CEQ regulations, these hearings were held at least 15 days following availability of the DEIS. The hearings were held in the cities of Lewistown, Harlowton, Great Falls, Conrad, Augusta, and Helena, Montana.

E.1.2 Receipt of Comments

During the public review and comment period, public comments on the DEIS were received from federal, state, and local agencies; private organizations; and individual citizens. The comments included memoranda, letters, and written statements submitted at the public hearings. Each of these are referred to as documents and all were given the same consideration in the review and analysis process.

E.1.3 Review and Response to Comments

Table E-1 contains a listing of all respondents who submitted comments during the public review and comment period. It identifies the author's affiliation, name, title, and city. Respondents are grouped by type of affiliation: federal, state, and local agencies; private organizations, and individual citizens. This table also identifies the document number assigned to each respondent. All documents and the comments within them are presented sequentially from 1 through 124 plus document 131 in Section E.2. An individual looking for a response to his/her comment can look at Table E-1, identify his/her name, identify the document number assigned to him/her, and go to the document number in Section E.1.4 to read the comment and response. Table E-2 lists public hearing attendees who submitted comment sheets for each of the public hearings. The names are listed in alphabetical order within each hearing location with their cities of residence in parenthesis.

For all documents received during the public review and comment period, 394 comments were identified. Table E-3 provides a summary of the number of documents and comments by type of affiliation. Table E-4 categorizes the comments by issue categories. Ninety comments, mainly from private organizations and individuals participating in the public hearings, relate to Air Force policy. Many questioned the need for the system or its deployment in Montana. Among the resource categories, the largest number of comments related to socioeconomics (issue categories 3 through 7 elicited 90 comments). Biological resources and transportation elicited 34 and 22 comments, respectively, followed by utilities (20 comments) and water resources (18 comments). Other resources received less than 15 comments each. All of these comments are listed in Section E.1.4 along with the responses to individual comments. Some comments have been responded to in detail in this section; others make reference to responses made for similar comments by other respondents; and still others have been responded to in the main body of the FEIS text. To facilitate the process of finding these responses, FEIS section numbers are provided.

In some cases, respondents have been referred to the Environmental Planning Technical Reports (EPTRs). These are background studies which, in the interest of brevity and readability of the document, provide detail not provided in the FEIS. Limited copies of these reports will be distributed to the State of Montana Office of the Governor and public libraries within the study area.

Table E-1

List of Respondents

Serial Number	Respondents	Document Number
<u>Federal Agencies</u>		
1.	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs	5
2.	U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Sandra E. Sacher)	95
3.	U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Wayne Zinne)	106
4.	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	123
5.	U.S. Department of the Interior	131
6.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	99
7.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	107
<u>State Agencies</u>		
1.	Montana State Board of Health	46
2.	Office of the Governor (Governor Ted Schwinden)	98
3.	Office of the Governor (Ralph Driear, Administrative Assistant)	101
4.	Office of the Lieutenant Governor	1
<u>Local Agencies</u>		
1.	City of Great Falls	70
2.	City of Lewistown	109
3.	Fergus County Disaster and Emergency Services	44
4.	Great Falls City-County Planning Board	111
5.	Lewistown City-County Planning Office	45
<u>Private Organizations</u>		
1.	American Association of Retired Persons (Lloyd M. Erickson)	29
2.	Birdtail Ranch (Doug and Nancy Dear)	87
3.	Casino Creek Concrete (Marvin Mathison)	41
4.	Chester United Methodist Church (Margaret Novak)	58
5.	Concerned Citizens' Coalition (Marie Schreiber)	8
6.	Concerned Citizens' Coalition (Wilbur L. Johnson)	36
7.	Conrad Ambulance EMS (Paul P. Rathsack)	61
8.	Farming Corporation (Arnold Lindberg)	63
9.	Great Falls Ad Federation (Jay Egan)	32
10.	Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce (Mike Labriola)	30
11.	Great Falls Clinic (Gordon K. Phillips)	89
12.	Institute for Peace and International Security (Paul F. Walker)	105
13.	Kaufmans (Ira M. Kaufman, Jr.)	6
14.	Kelleher Law Office (Robert C. Kelleher, Sr.)	91
15.	Konitz Contracting, Inc. (Tom Konitz)	49
16.	Konitz Contracting, Inc. (Bob Killham)	50
17.	Last Chance Peacemakers Coalition (Rick Duncan)	114
18.	Logging Creek Ranch Company (David Doran)	35
19.	Donald R. Marble Attorney at Law (Donald R. Marble)	100

Table E-1 Continued, Page 2 of 3

Serial Number	Respondents	Document Number
<u>Private Organizations</u>		
20.	Marra, Wenz, Johnson & Hopkins, P.C. (Warren Wenz)	94
21.	Montana Catholic Conference (A.M. Moylan)	72
22.	Montana Chamber of Commerce (Forrest H. Boles)	90
23.	Montana Power Company (D.M. Sprague)	121
24.	Moore Public Schools (Richard Hughes)	2
25.	Physicians for Social Responsibility (Belle C. Richards)	68
26.	Physicians for Social Responsibility (Belle C. Richards)	108
27.	Physicians for Social Responsibility (Catherine E. Wilkerson)	113
28.	Professional Systems, Inc. (Mark L. Macek)	21
29.	Sisters of Charity of Providence of Montana (Kathryn Rutan)	3
30.	Sun Valley Sun (Charles D. Klein)	55
31.	Waddell and Reed (Richard Moffitt)	17
<u>Individual Citizens</u>		
1.	Archie C. Bishop (Conrad)	115
2.	Ruth Bishop (Conrad)	116
3.	Michael Black (Billings)	40
4.	Bill Bourret (Great Falls)	19
5.	B.J. Bowlen (Great Falls)	120
6.	Alan J. Brown (Great Falls)	14
7.	Gerd J. Callant (Harlowton)	51
8.	Carol I. Collins (Great Falls)	104
9.	Harry Cosgriffe (Two Dot)	54
10.	Jerry N. Costeu (Great Falls)	23
11.	Deb Corcoran (Great Falls)	124
12.	M. Eileen Croghau (Great Falls)	4
13.	Robert J. Dahle (Great Falls)	25
14.	Sue Dickenson (Great Falls)	12
15.	Kent Dodge (East Helena)	69
16.	Rebecca Dodge (East Helena)	73
17.	Rosanne Donahoe (Helena)	92
18.	Jim Eagen (Great Falls)	13
19.	Opal Fladstol (Conrad)	60
20.	J. Michael Fleming (Belt)	110
21.	Dorothy Floerchinger (Conrad)	62
22.	Gretchen Grayum (Montana)	112
23.	Bill Hallinan (Helena)	103
24.	Mary B. Hamilton (Helmsville)	67
25.	Charles M. Heber (Great Falls)	102
26.	Bette J. Hiner-Inseth (Helena)	85
27.	Victoria M. Homer (Helena)	117
28.	Zarina Jackson (Great Falls)	7
29.	Richard A. Johnsten (Great Falls)	26
30.	Robert F. Jorgensen, Jr. (Great Falls)	22
31.	Ruby J. Kammerer (Helena)	83
32.	Ed Keil (Conrad)	64

Table E-1 Continued, Page 3 of 3

Serial Number	Respondents	Document Number
<u>Individual Citizens</u>		
33.	Bob Kelleher (Billings)	42
34.	Ed Kendley (Palson)	118
35.	Jack Kendley (Helena)	97
36.	Ken Knudson (Great Falls)	11
37.	Duane Kolman (Harlowton)	53
38.	Phyllis J. Lake (Great Falls)	10
39.	Marilynn Laughery (Lewistown)	43
40.	Teresa Lawson (Great Falls)	18
41.	Patricia M. Lindsey (Helena)	88
42.	John E. Lubinus (Lewistown)	48
43.	Marilyn Maddox (Helena)	84
44.	Beverly Magley (Helena)	82
45.	Stephen Maly (Helena)	76
46.	Morris O. Mancoronal, Jr. (Conrad)	56
47.	Don Marble (Chester)	65
48.	Dave McLaughlin (Helena)	93
49.	Lois K. McMeekin (Helena)	81
50.	Kay and Bernadette Miller (East Helena)	38
51.	Frank B. Morrison, Sr. (Helena)	77
52.	Melisa J. Myers (Helena)	96
53.	Stewart Nash (Lewistown)	39
54.	Buck O'Brien (Conrad)	57
55.	Stephen O'Brien (Helena)	52
56.	Jerry O'Connell (Great Falls)	20
57.	Ray Ozman (Great Falls)	28
58.	Ray Ozman (Great Falls)	79
59.	Robert Parker (Ulm)	86
60.	Bill Rockwell (Great Falls)	31
61.	Jim Senkler (Helena)	75
62.	Joan Sieffert (Helena)	71
63.	Howard Snyder (Great Falls)	16
64.	Louise Snyder (Great Falls)	15
65.	Marcia Staigmiller (Great Falls)	9
66.	Alice Stanley (Helena)	78
67.	D.A. Sternberg (Helena)	122
68.	Norman E. Stordahl (Conrad)	66
69.	Milo Stubbs (Great Falls)	33
70.	Diana S. Talcott (Great Falls)	37
71.	Irene Terwolbeck (Gaplin)	119
72.	T.H. Thomas (Great Falls)	27
73.	Ken Vander Ven (Lewistown)	47
74.	Janice S. Van Riper (Helena)	74
75.	Shirley C. Walker (Great Falls)	24
76.	Carla M. Williams (East Helena)	80
77.	Zane Zell (Shelby)	59
78.	Kenneth A. Ziegler (Great Falls)	34

Table E-2**Public Hearing Attendees**

Lewistown, Montana

Jim Barngrover (Grass Range)	Marilyn Laughery (Lewistown)
Thomas Bersuch (Lewistown)	Gulda H. Leininger (Lewistown)
Michael Black (Billings)	Thomas E. Longshore (Lewistown)
Ken Byerly (Lewistown)	John E. Lubinus (Lewistown)
Liz Ching (Billings)	Bruce Marsden (Lewistown)
Tom Elliott (Grass Range)	Marvin L. Mathison (Lewistown)
Jim Gamble (Lewistown)	James & Becky Mitchell (Lewistown)
Scott Haight (Lewistown)	Stewart Nash (Lewistown)
Milo Halvorson (Lewistown)	Alta Mae Pallett (Lewistown)
Anton Hastad (Halstad)	Jeff Shelden (Lewistown)
Mark Hedgpeth (Grand Range)	David Shipman (Lewistown)
Charley & Sally Karinen (Lewistown)	Robert T. and Alice Smith (Forest Grove)
Robert Kelleher (Billings)	Joan Thomas (Lewistown)
Bob Killham (Lewistown)	Judy Tureck (Coffee Creek)
Thomas L. Killham (Lewistown)	Ken Vander Ven (Lewistown)
Tom Konitz (Lewistown)	Elly Walkowiak (Lewistown)
Kraig & Recie Kruger (Grass Range)	Joe Zahler (Lewistown)
Don La Fountain (Lewistown)	

Harlowton, Montana

Gerd J. Callant (Harlowton)	Duane Kolman (Harlowton)
David Carlson (Harlowton)	Marilyn Krause (Harlowton)
Harry Cosgriffe (Two Dot)	Arville J. Lammers (Shawmut)
Barney Grindvoll (Harlowton)	Dan Mainwaring (Harlowton)
Bill Jones (Harlowton)	Frank Michaels (Harlowton)
Bob Jones (Harlowton)	Stephen O'Brien (Helena)

Great Falls, Montana

Bill Bourret (Great Falls)	Jim Eagen (Great Falls)
Alan Brown (Great Falls)	Jay Egan (Great Falls)
George L. Campanella (Great Falls)	Joel G. Ericksen (Great Falls)
Scott and Jean Carlson (Great Falls)	Kerry E. Gray (Great Falls)
Nicholas E. Cetto (Great Falls)	Charles Heber (Great Falls)
Carol Collins (Great Falls)	Becky Heimgartner (Great Falls)
Dan Connors (Great Falls)	Wayne M. Hirsch (Great Falls)
Jerry N. Costeu (Great Falls)	Jack Holland (Great Falls)
Bob Crotty (Great Falls)	Guy Huestis (Great Falls)
Will Crough (Great Falls)	Jim & Lucretia Humphrey, Jr. (Great Falls)
Robert J. Dahle (Great Falls)	Zarina Jackson (Great Falls)
Bruce Norman Day (Great Falls)	Ray Jergeson (Great Falls)
Sue Dickenson (Great Falls)	Wilbur L. Johnson (Great Falls)
Art Dickhoff (Great Falls)	Richard A. Johnsten (Great Falls)
Al Donohue (Great Falls)	Robert F. Jorgensen, Jr. (Great Falls)
David Doran (Great Falls)	

Great Falls, Montana (Cont'd.)

Ira M. Kaufman, Jr. (Great Falls)	Lenore M. Searles (Great Falls)
Ken Knudson (Great Falls)	Bob Sletten (Great Falls)
Mike Labriola (Great Falls)	Howard & Louise Snyder (Great Falls)
Phyllis J. Lake (Great Falls)	Donald L. South (Great Falls)
John R. Lawson (Great Falls)	Marcia Staigmilller (Great Falls)
Teresa Lawson (Great Falls)	Thomas G. Steinbrenner (Great Falls)
Mark L. Macek (Great Falls)	John T. Stevens (Great Falls)
Sheila Maybanks (Great Falls)	Barbara Stordahl (Great Falls)
Harold McLaughlin (Great Falls)	Milo Stubbs (Great Falls)
Richard Moffitt (Great Falls)	Diana S. Talcott (Great Falls)
Jack K. Moore (Great Falls)	T.H. Thomas (Great Falls)
Jerry O'Connell (Great Falls)	Bill Thornby (Great Falls)
Rowan Ogden (Cascade)	Mitch Tropila (Great Falls)
Ray Ozmon (Great Falls)	James R. Tucker (Great Falls)
Robert Parker (Ulm)	Shirley C. Walker (Great Falls)
John Polotto (Great Falls)	Warren Wenz (Great Falls)
Heather Porter (Great Falls)	Gordon Whirry (Great Falls)
Bill Rockwell (Great Falls)	William & Catherine Wilkerson (Butte)
Tim Ryan (Great Falls)	Rob R. Wilson (Great Falls)
Marie Schreiber (Great Falls)	Kenneth A. Ziegler (Great Falls)

Conrad, Montana

Archie & Ruth Bishop (Conrad)	Ruth Nickol (Conrad)
Larry S. Brownell (Conrad)	Margaret Novak (Chester)
Darryl Burditt (Conrad)	Mauri Novak (Chester)
Ronald W. Denzer (Conrad)	Buck O'Brien (Conrad)
Dennis M. Fladstol (Conrad)	David Oien (Conrad)
Opal Fladstol (Conrad)	Lester Peters (Conrad)
Dorothy Floerchinger (Conrad)	Paul P. Rath sack (Conrad)
Gene and Lois Habets (Conrad)	Marie K. Ries (Conrad)
Ed Keil (Conrad)	Norman E. Stordahl (Conrad)
Edward J. Larson (Ledger)	Helen Trebesch (Conrad)
Arnold Lindberg (Conrad)	B.J. Tweet (Conrad)
LeAnn Lusty (Conrad)	Vernon Venetz (Conrad)
Morris O. Mancoronal, Jr. (Conrad)	Dennis Williams (Conrad)
Don Marble (Chester)	James Yeager (Conrad)
Marjorie Matheson (Ledger)	Zane Zell (Shelby)
Donald McClain (Conrad)	

Augusta, Montana

Lloyd J. Allen (Augusta)	Gordon Dellwo (Augusta)
Richard Artz (Augusta)	Grace Doughty (Augusta)
Lisa Bay (Helena)	Feona Geise (Augusta)
Mike Bay (Wolf Creek)	Sarah Hawk-Cobb (Augusta)
James H. Boadle (Augusta)	Clayton R. Hitchcock (Augusta)
Betty B. Chamberlain (Augusta)	Charles D. Klein (Augusta)
John Cobb (Augusta)	Dave Knight (Augusta)

Augusta, Montana (Cont'd.)

Tom Larson (Augusta)
Rick Ripley (Augusta)
Renita Thomas (Augusta)

Tim Troy (Augusta)
Bonita L. White (Augusta)

Helena, Montana

Phil Brooks (Helena)
Kent & Rebecca Dodge (E. Helena)
Rick Duncan (Helena)
Robert J. Filipovich (Anaconda)
Kathleen Guehlstorff (Helena)
Bill Hallinan (Helena)
Mary B. Hamilton (Helmville)
Linda Hays (Helena)
Kathy Helland (Helena)
Kelly Hencz (Helena)
Victoria M. Homer (Helena)
Ed & Ruby Kammerer (Helena)
Jack Kendley (Helena)
Chester Kinsey (Helena)
Frank Kromkowski (Helena)
Dave Lovely (Helena)

Marilyn & Tom Maddox (Helena)
Beverly Magley (Helena)
Stephen Maly (Helena)
Joanne Maynard (Helena)
Lois K. McMeekin (Helena)
Frank Morrison (Helena)
A.M. Moylan (Helena)
Melisa J. Myers (Helena)
Belle C. Richards (Helena)
Jim Senkler (Helena)
Joan Sieffert (Helena)
Alice Stanley (Helena)
D.A. Sternberg (Helena)
David Treadway (E. Helena)
Janice S. Van Riper (Helena)
Carla M. Williams (E. Helena)

Table E-3

Documents and Comments by Type of Affiliation

Affiliation	Number of Documents	Number of Comments
Federal Agency	6	67
State Agency	4	115
Local Agency	5	7
Private Organization	31	65
Individual Citizen	<u>78</u>	<u>140</u>
TOTAL:	124	394

Table E-4

Number of Comments by Issue Categories and Type of Affiliation

Issue Category	Federal Agency	State Agency	Local Agency	Private Agency	Individual Citizen	Total
1. Air Force Policy	-	2	-	18	70	90
2. System Requirements	2	1	1	7	3	14
3. Employment	-	34	-	4	9	47
4. Housing	-	1	-	3	3	7
5. Education	-	-	-	-	6	6
6. Public Services	-	20	2	1	1	24
7. Public Finance	-	4	-	-	2	6
8. Utilities	6	8	1	4	1	20
9. Transportation	7	2	3	2	8	22
10. Land Use	-	4	-	-	1	5
11. Recreation (including Tourism)	-	9	-	-	5	14
12. Visual Resources	-	1	-	-	1	2
13. Cultural Resources	1	8	-	-	-	9
14. Biological Resources	13	12	-	6	3	34
15. Air Quality	9	-	-	-	1	10
16. Noise	3	-	-	1	1	5
17. Water Resources	14	3	-	-	1	18
18. Geology and Soils	9	1	-	-	1	11
19. Safety	-	1	-	7	4	12
20. Other Comments	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>38</u>
TOTAL:	67	115	7	65	140	394

E.1.4 Comments and Responses

**Doc Comment
Number Number**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: DEIS received by Montana Clearinghouse. DEIS to be listed in the next Intergovernmental Review Bulletin issued by the Clearinghouse. Comments will be directed to AFRCE-BMS.</p> <p>RESPONSE: Noted.</p> |
| 2 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: Comment in support of the deployment and operation of the Small ICBM in central Montana for reasons of possible economic boost to Montana and logical succession of the ongoing missile upgrade process</p> <p>RESPONSE: Noted.</p> |
| 3 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: Comment in opposition to the installation of the Small ICBM and other weapon systems in eastern Montana for reasons of arms race escalation, cost of military buildup, increased cost to taxpayers, and deterrent to rebuilding Montana's agricultural base and new industries.</p> <p>RESPONSE: The Small ICBM is a program directed by the President and the Congress. They determine the relative priority of defense versus other actions.</p> |
| 4 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: Comment in opposition to the Small ICBM system in Montana for reasons of disagreement with national defense policy and depending on a "war machine" for economic security.</p> <p>RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.</p> |
| 5 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: Concerned about relationship of predictive model to compliance with National Historic Preservation Act and to the identification of Native American sites. Feels need for cultural resources surveys.</p> <p>RESPONSE: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has identified predictive modeling as an acceptable part of the compliance process, especially when large planning areas are involved. The model is not intended to relate directly to Native American resources; they were identified from existing records and consultation with Native Americans. Cultural resources surveys have been conducted in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.</p> |
| 5 | 2 | <p>COMMENT: The LOI definition for a low and moderate impact on aggregate resources contains potentially contradictory sentences regarding the adequacy of existing aggregate resources.</p> <p>RESPONSE: The LOI definitions for aggregate resources have been altered to clarify their meaning and are presented in FEIS Section 4.10.1.3.</p> |
| 6 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: Statement in support of deployment of the Small ICBM in Montana because the construction and operations phases will bolster a terribly weak economic area and also bring in more tourists.</p> <p>RESPONSE: Noted.</p> |
| 7 | 1 | <p>COMMENT: The Air Force should have allowed more than 20 days for review prior to public hearings.</p> |

RESPONSE: The Council on Environmental Quality regulations, which implement the National Environmental Policy Act, require the hearings to be held at least 15 days following availability of the DEIS. The Air Force held the hearings 24 days after the release of the DEIS. Further, the Air Force has allowed 58 days for public comment. It was made clear during the hearings that written public comments could be submitted to the Air Force through 21 August 1987.

7 2 **COMMENT:** Small ICBM is illegal because it violates SALT I and SALT II treaties, which undermines and goes against our history of arms control.

RESPONSE: The President and the Congress directed the program and can decide on any future changes in it based on their assessment of international arms control developments and other national security and foreign policy concerns.

7 3 **COMMENT:** Small ICBM, because of such technology as penetration aids and its extreme accuracy appears to be a first strike weapon not the "billed" second strike weapon. Because of this, question its deterrence capability.

RESPONSE: In keeping with the national security policy goals, the President directed the deployment of the Small ICBM system.

7 4 **COMMENT:** We already have five other weapon systems with first strike capability. The Soviets might see this as threatening and aggressive leading to destabilization of the arms race.

RESPONSE: Noted.

7 5 **COMMENT:** Opposed to Small ICBM for reasons it creates local inconveniences, is not vital to our national security, questions its deterrent capability, and further destabilizes the arms race and costly.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

8 1 **COMMENT:** Would military personnel be eligible for HUD-subsidized programs? If yes, would military personnel have top priority? What impact would the Small ICBM have on the clients of the Mercy Home of Great Falls, which serves battered women and has 80 to 90 percent of their cases moved into HUD projects?

RESPONSE: Eligibility for HUD-subsidized housing is based on family size and income. Should military personnel meet the eligibility requirements, they would be required to follow the same procedures as all other eligible Great Falls residents to obtain HUD housing. The Air Force would provide housing either onbase or offbase through a leasing/rental guarantee program for most of the Small ICBM military personnel. Therefore, it is not expected that military personnel would require HUD-subsidized housing and would not displace Mercy Home referrals.

9 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM for reasons of the positive impacts on county road systems, overall transportation in the area, economy, and with appropriate planning and mitigation, the impacts on schools and services can be protected.

RESPONSE: Noted.

- 10 1 **COMMENT:** Commentor offered the following commentary: didn't want more "jetters" tearing up the street at 50-60 mph; value of home will drop.
- RESPONSE:** Recent Air Force history and statistics (obtained from a Peacekeeper Monitoring Program) suggest that such a situation is unlikely to occur. The Air Force found that in Cheyenne, Wyoming, a community in which ICBM deployment is currently underway, the personnel hired by Air Force contractors were in their mid-30s, were married, and averaged about 1 year of college. Most of them were residents of the community prior to taking employment with the Air Force. There is no "jetter" problem in Cheyenne, and we do not expect one in Great Falls. All Air Force personnel are expected to follow a code of conduct that reflects the importance of their mission. This discipline is enforced at all times both onbase and offbase. Because of the increase in housing demand associated with the program, we expect the value of existing housing units in Great Falls to rise rather than drop (FEIS Section 4.1.2.3).
- 10 2 **COMMENT:** Comment made that if the only way we can think to increase employment is this program, we should take a long, hard look at ourselves. Great Falls would be a bigger and better target in the event of war. The U.S. should agree with the Soviet Union to remove 100 medium-range missiles in Europe.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 11 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment for reasons of positive benefits, such as economy, to the Great Falls community, surrounding area, as well as Montana; through cooperation and mitigation, lessen the impacts, to the maximum extent possible, on the community and its school system.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 12 1 **COMMENT:** What is the effect of Small ICBM on peace making role of U.S. and disarmament.
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 7, comment 2.
- 13 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about effect of mid-term cancellation.
- RESPONSE:** If the Small ICBM program is canceled at any time after construction begins, an evaluation would be made to determine potential impacts.
- 14 1 **COMMENT:** Will the local interstate highway system be expanded or improved?
- RESPONSE:** The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), state and local transportation agencies, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), and the Air Force will determine specific defense access road improvements in support of the Small ICBM system.
- 15 1 **COMMENT:** Can see no reason why military children cannot be bused to schools now closed when other classes are filled.
- RESPONSE:** Potential mitigation measures have been recommended in FEIS Section 4.1.6 and do include busing students from Malmstrom AFB to area schools. The final selection of mitigations to minimize impacts on the Great Falls Public Schools system will be made by the school board with participation of the Department of Defense.

- 15 2 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of missile program because we need all the protection we can get since Russia is so far ahead of us in the arms race.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 16 1 **COMMENT:** Several schools in the Great Falls Public Schools system are closed. They could be used for the children associated with the program.
RESPONSE: See response to document 15, comment 1.
- 16 2 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of missile program because of the need to update our defense system and can live with the impacts.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 17 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program because of possible increased business with Malmstrom AFB.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 18 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM program for reasons of cost, the threat to peace, and quality of life.
RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 19 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program assuming Congress determines this weapon system is necessary to maintain a strong defense posture in this country.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 20 1 **COMMENT:** Are additional gates planned at Malmstrom AFB?
RESPONSE: As a result of the proposed program, no new gates are planned; however, there is some potential for relocating the north gate to accommodate traffic-pattern changes.
- 21 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of the Small ICBM program for its potential to establish a diverse and growing economic base.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 22 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program. Commentor observation: a group of environmentalists continue to "stack the deck" at various hearing meetings with negative viewpoints and taking all the time. These groups are not representative of the majority of the people and should be allowed to speak at only one meeting allowing the news media a more objective sample of people attending meetings. Maybe a show of hands for or against is in order.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 23 1 **COMMENT:** Statement in support of Small ICBM deployment, specifically Alternative 2, for its employment growth potential.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 24 1 **COMMENT:** If U.S. safety is at such risk, the U.S. should press forward with talks with the Soviets and resolve this explosive situation.
RESPONSE: Noted.

25 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
RESPONSE: Noted.

26 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program assuming Congress determines this weapon system is necessary to maintain a strong defense posture in this country.
RESPONSE: Noted.

27 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program because opinion is there will not be any significant adverse impacts.
RESPONSE: Noted.

28 1 **COMMENT:** Why is the Small ICBM necessary?
RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 2.

29 1 **COMMENT:** Will the rates charged for public utilities be increased, particularly for fixed income groups, such as senior citizens?
RESPONSE: The costs of utility service in the Great Falls area should not increase as a result of the program. No additional capital investments will be required for potable water, wastewater, solid waste, and energy systems since excess plant capacity is available. These facilities will be able to operate at a more efficient rate, thereby reducing the cost per unit processed.

30 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
RESPONSE: Noted.

31 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
RESPONSE: Noted.

32 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment because it will benefit both the country and Great Falls.
RESPONSE: Noted.

33 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
RESPONSE: Noted.

34 1 **COMMENT:** What happens to the new missiles and transporters if a new arms control treaty is signed?
RESPONSE: Any arms control treaty generally stipulates a period of time, usually lasting several years, before the agreed limits must be met. The parties to an agreement can use this time to make any adjustments necessary to meet those limits.

34 2 **COMMENT:** Could Small ICBM program be a bargaining chip at peace talk summits?
RESPONSE: These are determinations to be made by the President.

34 3 **COMMENT:** Will the program result in crowding at golf courses in Great Falls?

RESPONSE: Golf facilities have been identified by the Great Falls Park and Recreation Department as being occasionally used at or near capacity. Without expansion of the existing golf facilities, it is anticipated that crowding at the two city golf courses could occur more frequently as a result of baseline population growth. The Small ICBM program population will result in additional use of the city's golf facilities and will likely contribute to the crowding of these facilities (FEIS Section 4.5.2.2).

- 35 1 **COMMENT:** Are there additional launch sites proposed in the areas around Monarch and Niehart? If so, where?

RESPONSE: The Small ICBM program will only utilize the existing Minuteman launch facilities. No additional launch facilities are planned. Five of the proposed launch facilities (A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8) are located within 10 miles of the towns of Monarch and Niehart. Three of these (A-5, A-6, and A-8) will be utilized only under Alternative 3, where all 200 launch facilities are used.

- 36 1 **COMMENT:** Will temporary workers choose to live in hotel/motel/campgrounds or in rental housing? How can they afford to live in motels for an extended period of time?

RESPONSE: About 30 percent of the construction workers are expected to immigrate to the Great Falls area. Based on past experience at F.E. Warren AFB, about 55 percent of the immigrating workers will live in rental housing, 15 percent in mobile homes, and 30 percent in hotels/motels. Most workers who will live in hotels/motels for an extended period of time will be collecting per diem payments to cover this cost. However, it is not expected that temporary workers, who will be in the area for an extended period of time, would live in hotels/motels. Rather, they will live in mobile homes and rental units.

- 37 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned that the Air Force is not sincere in wanting to help the economics of the area.

RESPONSE: The Small ICBM program is proposed for deployment at Malmstrom AFB to maintain the deterrence capabilities of U.S. strategic forces. The anticipated impact on the economy as well as other environmental issues were considered in the final selection process. Operational needs of the system, however, were weighted more heavily in that process (FEIS Section 1.1).

- 37 2 **COMMENT:** Could the Air Force utilize available local contractors for the Small ICBM program?

RESPONSE: The process for selecting the construction contractors and other vendors is an open, competitive process. The Air Force cannot require contracts to go only to local firms. The Air Force will support certain activities such as giving information seminars so that local firms become more knowledgeable in how to compete successfully for federal jobs. A potential mitigation is that the Air Force will divide construction activities into smaller segments which will better meet the bonding capabilities of the small contractors. This will permit smaller local firms to compete more actively in the Small ICBM program bidding process (FEIS Section 4.1.6.1).

- 37 3 **COMMENT:** Concerned that influx of young military personnel will increase crime.

RESPONSE: Crime rates are based on many variables, not just the age of certain segments of the population. It is not expected that the additional military personnel will result in disproportional increases in crime in the area. Recent experience with the Peacekeeper in Minuteman silos program at F.E. Warren AFB indicated that no increase in crime rates was attributed to military personnel.

37 4 **COMMENT:** Young Air Force personnel are less likely to take care of rental housing.

RESPONSE: About 70 percent of young enlisted Air Force personnel are unmarried and will be living in dormitories on Malmstrom AFB. Married personnel who live offbase receive a housing allowance that enables them to obtain and maintain suitable housing within the community.

37 5 **COMMENT:** Will unsuccessful job seekers be transients or vagrants, thereby destabilizing Great Falls?

RESPONSE: Based on experience with the Peacekeeper missile deployment at F.E. Warren AFB, job seekers will be mature, educated, family types who will not destabilize Great Falls.

37 6 **COMMENT:** Adding more weapons to the world arsenal will not make for a stable and secure environment.

RESPONSE: Noted.

37 7 **COMMENT:** Question the sincerity of the military processing the EIS.

RESPONSE: It is not disqualifying under the law that the proponent agency favors the adoption of the proposal or particular alternatives or mitigation measures. What is required is that the EIS provides an adequate analysis of the environmental impacts that can be anticipated.

37 8 **COMMENT:** It is dishonest to have a division of a defense contractor writing the EIS. It is a conflict of interest and loses its credibility. If another EIS is prepared, it should be done by objective people taking key roles in its development.

RESPONSE: The U.S. Air Force was aware of the possibility of conflict of interest from the inception of the environmental support contract. After full investigation, it was determined that Tetra Tech's relationship with Honeywell, a defense contractor, did not pose a conflict of interest. A detailed answer to this question was provided by the Air Force in response to a comment by Mr. Kruger in the Lewistown public hearings on the DEIS. It appears verbatim in the transcripts of those hearings on pages 13 through 15. (FEIS Appendix E.)

38 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to deploying 200 Small ICBMs in north-central Montana. Also would like to get rid of the Minuteman silos.

RESPONSE: Noted.

39 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned that HMLs will be on public roads every day and that accidents are inevitable.

RESPONSE: A HML may be on the road almost every day, especially along U.S. 87/89 between Great Falls and Belt; however, farther from the base, the frequency would be lower. In addition, with the driving-

safety program provided for HML drivers and the presence of a U.S. Federal Marshall controlling traffic and leading the HML transporter convoy, traffic accidents related to HML transport would be minimized.

39 2 **COMMENT:** Concerned about severe impacts on the Great Falls Public Schools system due to the Small ICBM.

RESPONSE: The impacts on the Great Falls Public Schools system have been evaluated as high and significant for the Proposed Action with both housing options, and all alternatives (FEIS Sections 4.1.2.4 and 4.1.3.4). However, potential mitigation measures have been identified in FEIS Section 4.1.6 and Appendix D as possible ways of eliminating or alleviating these impacts.

39 3 **COMMENT:** Concerned that housing will be built for the program and abandoned at a later date when program is completed.

RESPONSE: The program is not expected to follow a "boom-bust" pattern. Housing demand will increase gradually over the construction phase and stabilize at these higher levels once the operations phase is reached.

39 4 **COMMENT:** Comment strongly urges the Small ICBM program not be recommended in Montana or anywhere in the U.S. Recommends putting our protection in the air.

RESPONSE: Noted.

40 1 **COMMENT:** Statement in opposition to Small ICBM deployment in Great Falls area for reasons of possibility of more crime, false and temporary economic growth, and HML movements.

RESPONSE: These issues are addressed in FEIS Sections 4.1.2.1, 4.1.2.5, and 4.3.2.1.

41 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment in central Montana for reasons of little impacts, economic boost, and more jobs.

RESPONSE: Noted.

41 2 **COMMENT:** Concerned that traffic will increase due to HMLs on the roads.

RESPONSE: Traffic impacts are recognized (FEIS Section 4.3.2.1) and possible mitigation measures are identified in the FEIS Section 4.3.6.

42 1 **COMMENT:** Requested Lewistown public hearing transcript.

RESPONSE: Copy provided.

43 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM for reasons of cost of program, the state is in a recession, cattle ranchers are barely surviving, and dollars could be better used elsewhere.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

44 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about what effect the Small ICBM program personnel will have on the Fergus County Disaster and Emergency Services. If there is an effect, who will assist either monetarily or otherwise?

RESPONSE: For Fergus County, short-duration county public services impacts are considered low due to projected increases in the number of emergency calls of up to 5 percent. These impacts are not considered

significant since no additional personnel or facilities would be needed. No long-duration impacts would occur (FEIS Section 4.1.2.5).

- 45 1 **COMMENT:** EIS does not reference satellite maintenance sites - economic and safety basis for consideration.

RESPONSE: As a result of suggestions made during scoping meetings and public hearings, the Air Force has initiated a study of expanding the maintenance capabilities at the HML enclosures. This could reduce traffic delays and accident potential associated with missile movements to Malmstrom AFB. Additionally, the resulting increase in construction workers in the deployment area has the potential to provide beneficial economic impacts to outlying communities. The concept of satellite or field maintenance centers at Lewistown and Conrad, however, was found unfeasible for the following reasons: (1) maintenance and repair of the HML at these centers would require duplication of secure facilities such as assembly, surveillance, and inspection building; mechanical maintenance shops; and weapons storage area; (2) facility construction would require additional land acquisition and road upgrades, thereby increasing program costs; and (3) Field Missile Maintenance Squadron and Security Police Squadron personnel would have to be located at the satellite centers increasing the overall military personnel requirements.

- 46 1 **COMMENT:** Montanans voted against further deployment of nuclear weapons 5 or 6 years ago. Commentor wants to see this vote honored and if not honored, at least addressed in the EIS.

RESPONSE: The defense of this country is a national issue. The basing and deployment decisions are ultimately made by the Congress and the President.

- 47 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned that traffic will increase due to HMLs on the roads.

RESPONSE: See response to document 41, comment 2.

- 47 2 **COMMENT:** Will highways used by the HMLs be improved?

RESPONSE: The Air Force is presently coordinating with the Military Traffic Management Command, Federal Highway Administration, Montana State Department of Highways, and county road departments regarding road and bridge improvements needed to accommodate increases in program-related traffic, including HML movements.

- 48 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned that home is near launch facility N-8.

RESPONSE: Launch facility N-8 would be utilized only if Alternative 3 is implemented. For this alternative, all 200 launch facilities are proposed to be utilized and will affect a number of homeowners. Options available to the homeowners under these circumstances are discussed in FEIS Section 4.4.1.2.

- 49 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM system for national safety.

RESPONSE: Noted.

- 49 2 **COMMENT:** Could the Air Force utilize available local contractors for the Small ICBM program?

RESPONSE: See response to document 37, comment 2.

- 50 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program in Montana in the belief we need to stay competitive in the area of ICBMs and the program will have a positive effect on the economic climate in Montana.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 51 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about sonic booms in Harlowton.
- RESPONSE:** No sonic booms would be induced by this program.
- 52 1 **COMMENT:** Questions the need for additional new weapons systems as the Small ICBM.
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 7, comment 2.
- 52 2 **COMMENT:** Questions the selection of a more populated area such as north-central Montana as opposed to a less populated area such as Alaska or northern Canada.
- RESPONSE:** Initial screening of potential deployment locations began with a list of 4,200 DOD and DOE installations situated throughout the 50 states. Using existing data on these locations, each was evaluated against minimum technical and operational criteria. From the initial effort, all but 51 areas in 15 states were eliminated. Field visits were used to collect and validate the data needed to conduct comparative analyses to determine the suitability of each location. The list was then reduced to 24 installations at this level of screening. An assessment of the environmental impacts on these locations was presented in the Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS). On December 19, 1986, the President announced the decision that Malmstrom AFB had been selected for initial deployment of the Small ICBM. The decision was based on operational effectiveness, cost, mission compatibility, and the LEIS.
- 53 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 54 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about noxious weeds.
- RESPONSE:** Road and bridge upgrading along T/E routes will be conducted by state or county agencies or their contractors. Development and implementation of subsequent reclamation and noxious weed control programs along T/E routes are the responsibility of these agencies. Reclamation and noxious weed control programs for areas disturbed onbase, around launch facilities, and along access roads will be developed, implemented, and monitored by the Air Force in accordance with COE practices for environmental protection (FEIS Section 4.8.1.4).
- 55 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about special impact on Augusta and suburban area.
- RESPONSE:** No major impacts have been identified for the community of Augusta. The discussion in the EIS is concentrated on those areas that will be affected by the program.
- 56 1 **COMMENT:** The military is too large, expensive, and dangerous to feel safe. The U.S. should stop military buildup and not make Montana a target for all countries who wish to launch against the U.S.

RESPONSE: See responses to document 3, comment 1 and document 52, comment 2.

56 2 **COMMENT:** Concerned that the program will affect air quality in Montana.

RESPONSE: Program-related construction would result in some temporary air quality impacts which would be low and not significant. Long-duration operations impacts would be negligible (FEIS Section 4.11.2).

56 3 **COMMENT:** Concerned that the program will affect clean water in Montana.

RESPONSE: Some short-duration degradation of the quality of streams in the deployment area can be expected to occur during the construction phase. The overall impacts on the receiving streams are expected to be low and not significant (FEIS Section 4.9.2.2).

57 1 **COMMENT:** What is the rationale for deploying the new Small ICBM on Minuteman sites? Wouldn't this arrangement make it easier for any enemy to knock out both missile systems at the same time with the same warhead?

RESPONSE: The President chose deployment of the Small ICBM in HMLs on existing Minuteman launch facilities because it maintains the mobility necessary for survival at a reasonable cost. The Small ICBM will be using 100 to 200 launch facilities located throughout an 8,500-square-mile area in north-central Montana. Upon tactical warning of a launch against the U.S., the HMLs will dash off of the launch facilities, covering an area well in excess of the existing 8,500 square miles. This ability provides the survivability of the system.

57 2 **COMMENT:** Now that the Small ICBM appears to be a real program to be based in the Great Falls area, will the Minuteman missiles be removed? If so, what are the potential socioeconomic impacts of decommissioning the Minuteman?

RESPONSE: There are no present plans to decommission the Minuteman missiles or change their method of operations.

58 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of the No Action Alternative.

RESPONSE: Noted.

59 1 **COMMENT:** Comment about psychological and moral impacts, and will of the people.

RESPONSE: The purpose of an EIS is to analyze expected changes resulting from the Proposed Action and its reasonable alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. It is not the purpose of this EIS to discuss morality, military tactics, or general societal issues. Finally, Congress, in Section 209(c)(4) of the 1986 DOD Authorization Act, directed the Air Force to analyze the environmental effects of "deployment and peacetime operation." The U.S. Supreme Court has held that psychological impacts attributable to the fear that an event like nuclear war may occur in the future is not an appropriate subject for EIS analysis because it is not related to the physical impacts of the program (Metropolitan Edison v. People Against Nuclear Energy, April 1983). Also see FEIS Section 1.7.1.

- 60 1 **COMMENT:** Additional costs of education (in Conrad) should be paid for by the federal government.
- RESPONSE:** The federal program set forth in P.L. 81-874 recognizes the responsibility of the U.S. for the impact which certain federal activities have on the local educational agencies. Currently, students whose parents live or work on federal property in the Great Falls Public Schools system qualify for impact aid. However, in order to qualify for the P.L. 81-874 monies, at least 3 percent of the student membership must have parents who live or work on federal property. The Conrad Public Schools system presently does not qualify for this aid, but may when the Air Force strategic training installation locates in Conrad in 1988.
- 61 1 **COMMENT:** Will new housing be built or will housing be remodeled in Conrad?
- RESPONSE:** No new housing construction or major remodeling is expected to occur in Conrad as a direct result of this program.
- 61 2 **COMMENT:** Could the Air Force utilize available local contractors for the Small ICBM program?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 37, comment 2.
- 62 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment because of the need to balance the national budget and we must stop the uncontrolled profit in the military.
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 63 1 **COMMENT:** Statement on the injuries sustained by his family as a result of Minuteman missile movements.
- RESPONSE:** Because of increased vehicular traffic, the risk of automobile accidents would increase during the construction phase and over the life of the Small ICBM program. Increased emphasis on defensive driving by military personnel and normal safety precautions during HML movements would help keep the risks to a minimum. HML drivers will be trained regularly at a special HML vehicle operations training area located at the base.
- 64 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment because the program will not create any additional short- or long-term cost to the local taxpayers.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 65 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of the No Action Alternative.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 66 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of deployment of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 67 1 **COMMENT:** The EIS didn't address the issue of AIDS and the high influx of military personnel, high-risk group.
- RESPONSE:** It is not the intent of this EIS to discuss moral or general societal issues. However, the Air Force has taken the following steps to address the spread of the AIDS virus. Since September 1985, all applicants for active duty are tested for the AIDS virus. Anyone who

tests positive is denied permission to enter the Air Force. In October 1986, the Air Force began testing of all persons on active duty or in the Air Force Reserves. Testing of all personnel will be completed by September 1988. As of August 31, 1987, 441,119 had been tested and 497 tests showed positive for AIDS virus for an infection rate of 1.1 per 1,000. The infection rate for all DOD employees is 1.6 per 1,000. No comparable figures for the general public are known as there is no widespread testing of the general public. Any Air Force person who tests positive is sent to Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland AFB, Texas for evaluation. If active AIDS virus is found to be present in the system, the person is medically retired from active duty.

67 2 **COMMENT:** Will deployment of the Small ICBM affect tourism in Montana?

RESPONSE: A discussion of the tourism industry in Montana has been added to Regional Recreation, FEIS Sections 3.5.3.1 and 4.5.2.1.

67 3 **COMMENT:** Concerned that the proposed program will affect the beauty of Montana.

RESPONSE: With the construction of HML enclosures, both local residents and tourists will become more aware of missile deployment in the area. The earth-covered igloos would resemble mounds of earth and be most noticeable in the very flat terrain. Many viewers would be unable to distinguish between the alternative pre-engineered buildings and one of the many agricultural buildings in the area. Along Interstate 15 between Yellowstone National Park and the Canadian border, only three HML enclosures (launch facilities I-6, I-7, and P-9) would be visible.

67 4 **COMMENT:** Statement on how the military should spend its money, the abolishing of the CIA and NSC, forget the Persian Gulf and what Charles Russell would say to "Midgetman."

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

68 1 **COMMENT:** EIS should address psychological effects on children.

RESPONSE: See response to document 59, comment 1.

68 2 **COMMENT:** Statement in opposition to Small ICBM deployment because of the needs of the people of the world for food, clothing, shelter, and that health care monies must not be diverted to unnecessary armaments.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

69 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment for numerous reasons as there is no need for further buildup of our nuclear arsenal, can't afford it socially or morally, welfare system now helping the weapon building corporations rather than the poor citizens, financial stress on taxpayers, health hazards and the socioeconomic "boom-bust" impacts that will further erode the fragile Montana environment and society.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

70 1 **COMMENT:** The City of Great Falls believes that disposal space at their existing landfill, along with the space available on the adjacent leased property, will provide a minimum of 15 years service.

RESPONSE: FEIS Sections 3.2.3.3 and 4.2.2.3 have been revised to reflect this change.

70 2 **COMMENT:** Page 4-84: The last potential mitigation measure listed refers to "alternative sources of state and federal funding to provide for additional staff, and equipment, for local governments." Suggest this statement be augmented with specific sources, if possible.

RESPONSE: No alternative sources of funding have been identified. This mitigation has been deleted from the FEIS.

70 3 **COMMENT:** Specific mitigation measures should be provided to address identified impacts on urban roads.

RESPONSE: Potential mitigation measures have been identified in the FEIS Appendix D.

71 1 **COMMENT:** Why do we need more weapons when some people are not being fed or clothed?

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

72 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about the impact suffered by low-income Americans due to the proposed program.

RESPONSE: The Small ICBM program's effect on low-income people was studied under various elements. During the construction phase greater employment opportunities will become available, providing a beneficial effect for unemployed or underemployed yet qualified persons. Housing will be supplied to most military personnel, whether onbase or offbase, and therefore, no significant increase in housing prices is expected. During the construction phase, there could also be a temporary increased demand for public assistance programs because of the presence of unsuccessful job seekers, but this increase in service demand should diminish during the operations phase. Program-related increases in demand for utility services are not expected to cause a price increase for local customers. These issues are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.1.2.1, 4.1.2.3, 4.1.2.5, and 4.2.2.

73 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment in Montana because of religious and family beliefs and difficulty understanding why we need the system.

RESPONSE: Noted. Rationale for the deployment of the Small ICBM system is provided in FEIS Section 1.1.

74 1 **COMMENT:** Was the scope of this EIS specifically and unambiguously limited by legislation?

RESPONSE: The Congress, in Section 209(c)(4) of the 1986 DOD Authorization Act, directed the Air Force to analyze the environmental effects of "deployment and peacetime operation" of the Small ICBM system (FEIS Section 1.7.1). The EIS was prepared in accordance with this statute.

75 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of the No Action Alternative.

RESPONSE: Noted.

76 1 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the environmental impacts of an accidental or intentional launch of a missile. Without such analysis, the program (Proposed Action and alternatives) will provoke legal action.

RESPONSE: System safeguards have been developed to ensure that there is no possibility of accidental launch. Analysis of intentional launch is beyond the scope of the EIS, since the Congress directed that only peacetime operations be addressed.

77 1 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the environmental impacts of an accidental or intentional launch of a missile. Without such analysis, the program (Proposed Action and alternatives) will provoke legal action.

RESPONSE: See response to document 76, comment 1.

78 1 **COMMENT:** Does the Air Force have a hazardous waste management plan?

RESPONSE: Malmstrom AFB has a hazardous waste management plan that identifies the procedures to be followed for the collection, documentation, and disposal of hazardous wastes. Currently hazardous wastes generated onbase are collected, stored onbase, and then transported to an out-of-state, EPA permitted disposal facility (FEIS Sections 3.2.3.3 and 4.2.2.3).

79 1 **COMMENT:** Commentor questions the need and urgency of deploying the system.

RESPONSE: The Congress mandated that the program be pursued as a matter of the highest national security priority with initial operational capability (IOC) by the end of 1992. In order to meet this IOC date and adhere to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Air Force is conducting this assessment of the environmental impacts for Malmstrom AFB this year (1987).

79 2 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM system for reasons as lack of confidence the system will work; and money better spent on housing, education, medical research, and cleaning up the air and water.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

80 1 **COMMENT:** Doesn't this program effectively add 100 to 200 possible targets concentrated within a fairly small area?

RESPONSE: See response to document 57, comment 1.

80 2 **COMMENT:** What happens to the area after construction?

RESPONSE: The proposed Small ICBM program at Malmstrom AFB is expected to have a 20-year life span. The construction phase will be followed by a substantial operations phase. Therefore, this program is not expected to follow a "boom-bust" pattern. This issue is covered in FEIS Section 4.1.2.2.

81 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment for reasons such as more dollars being spent on defense when foreclosures on family farms continue to escalate, cutbacks in education and funds being restricted or no longer available on such things as housing, nutrition, medication, and therapy. The real environment affects everyone in the U.S., not just Montana.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

82 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of the No Action Alternative.

RESPONSE: Noted.

- 83 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment because people won't be any safer than now, don't need any more people in Montana, and possible accidents and contamination.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 83 2 **COMMENT:** What is to become of the Minuteman system? Where does the money come from to build the Small ICBM system?
RESPONSE: There are no present plans to decommission the Minuteman missile or change the method of operation. The Small ICBM program will be funded by the Congress.
- 84 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM program because it will enhance Montana's economy and help deter aggression.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 85 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to the Small ICBM system because it is only another deterrent in a series of prior deterrents that is costly. The promised boom to the Great Falls economy is paltry compared to what it would buy to enhance life, not destroy it.
RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 86 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM for moral and spiritual reasons.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 87 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment for reasons as gates left open, broken cattle guards, damaged county roads, and increased crime.
RESPONSE: The Air Force has an ongoing program to supplement existing base procedures to educate new construction and operations personnel on local sensitive issues and concerns of property owners in an effort to minimize undesirable consequences.
- 88 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment in Montana or any other state because the U.S. needs to decrease nuclear weapons, not add to them.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 89 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment at Malmstrom AFB because we need to update the missile system and continue deterrence to maintain peace.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 90 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment at Malmstrom AFB because of the positive economic factors generated by the program for Montana.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 91 1 **COMMENT:** Comment objects to placement of 200 Small ICBMs in Montana because the missiles are in violation of SALT I and SALT II treaties.
RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 2.
- 91 2 **COMMENT:** Recent news stories have described the failure of certain components of the Peacekeeper missile. Would the Small ICBM use these components? Is the Air Force certain that the Small ICBM would operate properly?

RESPONSE: Only fully verified components are used in operational systems. The system will be fully tested and verified before it becomes operational. The Air Force is confident that the Small ICBM will perform as designed.

- 92 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment in Montana or anywhere on this planet because it is environmentally unsafe, a huge threat to all life and the U.S. should stop the escalation of nuclear weapons.

RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 2.

- 92 2 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the threat to all life on this planet.

RESPONSE: See response to document 74, comment 1.

- 93 1 **COMMENT:** The people of Montana previously voted against any more new weapons. Is this being considered by the state and federal governments?

RESPONSE: See response to document 46, comment 1.

- 93 2 **COMMENT:** It appears the majority of the public hearing testimony is opposed to the new missile system. These people are not being heard.

RESPONSE: Your comments have been provided to the decision-makers as required by law.

- 93 3 **COMMENT:** War has never solved anything. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are two very vivid reminders that not even nuclear warfare is an effective deterrent. As long as people are willing to bear arms, we will have war.

RESPONSE: Noted.

- 94 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in support of Small ICBM deployment at Malmstrom AFB as long as various impacts are dealt with appropriately during construction and operation of the system.

RESPONSE: Noted.

- 95 1 **COMMENT:** Requests the Miles City District Office of the Bureau of Land Management be notified when affected launch facilities are identified so that further analysis can be accomplished.

RESPONSE: Will notify.

- 96 1 **COMMENT:** Why wasn't California selected for Small ICBM deployment?

RESPONSE: A number of California military bases, along with other bases in all 50 states, were evaluated for Small ICBM deployment by the Air Force during recently completed siting and environmental investigations. Results of these two exhaustive studies were provided to the Congress and to the President. On the basis of operational effectiveness, cost, mission compatibility, and the assessment of environmental impacts presented in the Small ICBM LEIS, the President, on December 19, 1986, announced the decision to deploy 200 Small ICBMs in Montana.

- 96 2 **COMMENT:** Concerned that four-lane highways will be built in remote areas of Montana and ruin the land, creeks, and rivers.

RESPONSE: There are no plans for building four-lane highways in the remote areas of Montana as part of the Proposed Action. The need for road improvements is being studied jointly by the U.S. Air Force, Military Traffic Management Command, and federal, state, and local transportation agencies. These damaging mitigation measures are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.3.1.4, 4.3.6, and Appendix D.

96 3 **COMMENT:** Will deployment of the Small ICBM affect tourism in Montana?

RESPONSE: See response to document 67, comment 2.

96 4 **COMMENT:** Concerned about possible accidents that could affect such things as air quality, plant life, etc.

RESPONSE: This issue is addressed in FEIS Sections 5.3.2 and 5.4.

97 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about the aesthetics, maintenance, and use of existing transportation systems.

RESPONSE: The Air Force is coordinating the maintenance and use of existing transportation system with the Military Traffic Management Command, Federal Highway Administration, Montana Department of Highways, and local agencies through the Defense Access Roads needs process. As a result of the decisions made through this process, the Air Force will conduct or assist local agencies in the maintenance of existing transportation systems.

97 2 **COMMENT:** Concerned about geology and soils impacts due to the proposed program changes to the transportation system.

RESPONSE: Descriptions of the effects of the Small ICBM program, resulting from modification of highways and bridges and construction at launch facilities and Malmstrom AFB, are presented in FEIS Section 4.10.2.1, with soil erosion discussed in FEIS Section 4.10.2.3.

97 3 **COMMENT:** Concerned about biological impacts due to the proposed program changes to the transportation system.

RESPONSE: Potential impacts on biological resources resulting from modification of highways and bridges, as well as program operations are discussed in the FEIS for specific impacts occurring within sensitive areas, (e.g., bridge replacement over important streams or potential disturbance of threatened and endangered species habitat). Additional specific potential mitigation measures have been added in FEIS Appendix D.

97 4 **COMMENT:** Concerned about noxious weeds.

RESPONSE: See response to document 54, comment 1.

97 5 **COMMENT:** Concerned about the disruption of local quality of life due to proposed changes to the transportation system.

RESPONSE: In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures, the proposed Small ICBM program could lead to increased congestion and delay on transportation systems in the affected areas which could affect the quality of life as perceived by local citizens. This issue is discussed in detail in FEIS Section 4.3.2.1.

97 6 **COMMENT:** Will deployment of the Small ICBM affect tourism in Montana?

RESPONSE: See response to document 67, comment 2.

- 97 7 **COMMENT:** Commentor questions: What is our future? Do we have control?
RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 2.
- 97 8 **COMMENT:** Questions the need for additional new weapons systems as the Small ICBM.
RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 2.
- 97 9 **COMMENT:** What is the susceptibility of the system to electromagnetic pulse?
RESPONSE: The system is being designed to minimize its susceptibility to electromagnetic pulse.
- 97 10 **COMMENT:** Questions the economic effectiveness "benefit/cost analysis" of adding the weapon system.
RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 97 11 **COMMENT:** What is the life span of this program?
RESPONSE: Deployment of the Small ICBM would require approximately 6 years of construction activities in the deployment area, followed by 20 or more years of operations (FEIS Section 1.5.1).
- 97 12 **COMMENT:** What is the system susceptibility to terrorism?
RESPONSE: See FEIS Section 5.2.1.3.
- 97 13 **COMMENT:** How would the HML be able to operate in Montana's normal and winter blizzard conditions?
RESPONSE: The HML was designed to operate under extreme weather conditions. Winter testing was carried out at Malmstrom AFB last winter. To date, all tests indicate that the vehicle will meet design goals. Further tests will be conducted during the winter of 1988.
- 97 14 **COMMENT:** Statement in opposition to the Small ICBM proposal.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 98 1 **COMMENT:** The function of the Montana Department of Family Services (DFS), that is, the protection of children and adults from abuse and neglect, and the prevention of family violence should be discussed in the FEIS.
RESPONSE: The DFS discussion has been included in FEIS Sections 3.1.3.5 and 4.1.2.5.
- 98 2 **COMMENT:** Section 8.2.2 does not list either the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) or SRS' Community Services Division. Also, the Department of Community Affairs should be deleted.
RESPONSE: Corrections have been made to FEIS Section 9.2.2.
- 98 3 **COMMENT:** The Cascade County Office of Human Services is discussed in the body of the document. The social workers from Cascade County Office of Human Services have become part of the DFS staff.
RESPONSE: Noted. FEIS Sections 3.1.3.5 and 4.1.2.5 have been revised in response to this comment.

- 98 4 **COMMENT:** The social workers from Cascade County Office of Human Services have become part of the DFS staff.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 98 5 **COMMENT:** The DEIS makes no reference to the protective service functions that DFS has.
RESPONSE: The DFS discussion has been included in FEIS Sections 3.1.3.5 and 4.1.2.5.
- 98 6 **COMMENT:** The military population projected by the year 2000 would add some additional burdens on the DFS staff and budget for child protective and adult protective services.
RESPONSE: Noted. FEIS Section 4.1.2.5 has been revised to include a discussion of the increased demand for these services.
- 98 7 **COMMENT:** The FEIS should address impacts on the budget of the DFS because of expansion of child and adult protective services.
RESPONSE: Potential program-related impacts on the caseload and staffing of the Montana Department of Family Services have been discussed in FEIS Section 4.1.2.5. An analysis of the department's budget was not undertaken.
- 98 8 **COMMENT:** The DEIS implies an increase to family violence, but does not sufficiently acknowledge the extent of the impact.
RESPONSE: The agency for family violence, the Mercy Home, is discussed in FEIS Sections 3.1.3.5 and 4.1.2.5.
- 98 9 **COMMENT:** The DEIS suggests that the Community Help Line would require additional volunteers to staff, but does not project staffing needs for the Mercy Home.
RESPONSE: The staffing of the Mercy Home is noted in FEIS Section 4.1.2.5.
- 98 10 **COMMENT:** The FEIS should address the possible extent of impact on the need for protective services for children and for emergency assistance for victims of domestic violence at the Mercy Home and related agencies.
RESPONSE: The impact on the need for protective services for children was added and increased service demand is projected for the Mercy Home in FEIS Section 4.1.2.5.
- 98 11 **COMMENT:** The summary statement on impacts to public services does not include reference to the human services, only to the conditions of the Cascade County jail.
RESPONSE: The summary evaluation of impacts for public services in the FEIS has been amended to note the increase for service demand provided by human service agencies (FEIS Section 4.1.2.5).
- 98 12 **COMMENT:** The FEIS should project the incidence of child abuse and neglect, anticipated staffing requirements, and budget increases.
RESPONSE: The Socioeconomics EPTR presents projected increases in the number of cases of child abuse and the increased staff needed to meet this demand.
- 98 13 **COMMENT:** Child abuse and neglect must be addressed in the FEIS for the following reasons: The American Association for the Protection of

Children indicates that 14 percent of all children are abused in some way and the DEIS states that about 16 percent of the immigrating population will be children; because of some special structures and functions of the military which contribute to stress in service members and their families, the incidence of child abuse and neglect in military communities needs to be given special attention; apart from any factors related to the proposed Small ICBM program, the number of child abuse and neglect referrals to Cascade County DFS social workers increased by 7.3 percent from FY85 to FY86, the number of children involved in child abuse and neglect investigations increased by 8.6 percent in that same period, and the number of substantiated abuse and neglect incidents increased by 12.7 percent; and in light of these three factors, the proposed population influx's potential effect on the problem of child abuse and neglect needs to be directly addressed in the FEIS.

RESPONSE: Noted. The Socioeconomics EPTR includes a projection of child abuse complaints for both baseline and impact cases.

98 14 **COMMENT:** What are the projected increases for demands for social services, economic assistance and job-securing assistance for the unsuccessful job seekers?

RESPONSE: The FEIS notes the human service agencies likely affected by the unsuccessful job seekers and the staffing projections are made accordingly in FEIS Section 4.1.2.5.

98 15 **COMMENT:** What additional social service burdens can be anticipated if the Small ICBM program begins but is then terminated prior to completion?

RESPONSE: An evaluation study of such an impact would be conducted at the appropriate time.

98 16 **COMMENT:** The FEIS needs to address the issue of potential increase of emotionally disturbed children as a result of the proposed program.

RESPONSE: The number of full-time special education students are projected in FEIS Section 4.1.2.4. This includes the severely emotionally disturbed students.

98 17 **COMMENT:** Provide additional information on employment including type, duration, and wage levels of expected jobs.

RESPONSE: Table 4.1.2-2 (Section 4.1.2) presenting construction employment needs by job type has been added to the FEIS. Additional information is available in the Socioeconomics EPTR.

98 18 **COMMENT:** Could the Air Force utilize available local contractors for the Small ICBM program?

RESPONSE: See response to document 37, comment 2.

98 19 **COMMENT:** Identify geographic area from which jobs are considered to be "local."

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.

98 20 **COMMENT:** Identify assumptions and analysis used to predict job capture rates for local and nonlocal hires.

RESPONSE: This information has been provided to the commentor and is available in the Socioeconomics EPTR.

- 98 21 **COMMENT:** Identify which types of jobs will be filled by local and nonlocal workers.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 22 **COMMENT:** Provide information on previous Air Force experience with other large construction projects with areas socioeconomically similar to north-central Montana.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 23 **COMMENT:** Explain basis for predicting larger local economic effects during construction phase vis a vis the operations phase.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.
- 98 24 **COMMENT:** Describe methods used to project employment and population effects.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 25 **COMMENT:** Identify assumptions used to predict secondary economic effects during construction phase and how they differ during operations phase.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.
- 98 26 **COMMENT:** Provide additional information on the results of modeling project jobs.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 27 **COMMENT:** Describe the difference between long-term derivative effects of military and non-military jobs.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 28 **COMMENT:** Identify differences between income and expenditure patterns of military personnel and civilians.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 29 **COMMENT:** Provide additional details on models and assumptions used to project primary and secondary employment and income effects.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 30 **COMMENT:** Explain low rate of immigration into impact area.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.2 has been amended.
- 98 31 **COMMENT:** Identify assumptions regarding excess capacity in employment and service delivery capabilities among secondary economic activities in the impact area.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 32 **COMMENT:** Explain assumptions regarding labor force participation rates and job capture rates for relatives of Air Force personnel.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 33 **COMMENT:** Expand on the general discussion of income effects on the Proposed Action.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.

- 98 34 **COMMENT:** Differentiate between direct and secondary wage and salary earnings, and also explain how proprietor's income and various nonlabor income would be affected by the program.
- RESPONSE:** Wage and salary payments have been clarified in FEIS Section 4.1.2.1. Other income effects are covered in the Socioeconomics EPTR.
- 98 35 **COMMENT:** Provide comparisons of baseline conditions and income characteristics during key phases of system development and system operation.
- RESPONSE:** FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.
- 98 36 **COMMENT:** Identify the program's per capita income effects in the impact area.
- RESPONSE:** FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.
- 98 37 **COMMENT:** Discuss the potential for inflationary effects brought on by a reduction in the availability of goods and services during project development, identify potential mitigation measures to be used if population subgroups are adversely affected, and discuss how inflation may affect persons of different age groups, income levels, or other living conditions.
- RESPONSE:** No significant inflationary effects are expected in the Great Falls area (FEIS Section 4.1.2.1). However, some temporary displacement of other construction would probably occur as resources are drawn to the proposed program. Potential shortages of low- and moderate-income housing will be prevented through the provision of military family housing to Air Force personnel unable to obtain housing in the local markets.
- 98 38 **COMMENT:** What are estimating equations and other details of the approach used to estimate input-output models for the nine-county area and the state of Montana?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 39 **COMMENT:** What sectors were used in the I/O model?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 40 **COMMENT:** What are the values of the entries in the transactions direct requirements, and total requirements matrices of the I/O model?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 41 **COMMENT:** What are the baseline employment projections by detailed sectors for the I/O model?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 42 **COMMENT:** What is the justification of using a secondary employment multiplier of only 0.4 for the years 1994 and beyond.
- RESPONSE:** Clarified in FEIS Section 4.1.2.1.
- 98 43 **COMMENT:** What is the basis for assuming that 50 percent of military wives will seek employment in secondary industries.
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 98, comment 20.

- 98 44 **COMMENT:** What is the basis for assuming that nearly all civilian jobs will be filled by local people? Is local defined as north-central Montana or statewide?
RESPONSE: Clarified in FEIS Section 4.1.2.1.
- 98 45 **COMMENT:** Provide additional information on comparisons of demographic differences including more details on age cohort distribution, race, sex, educational background, etc.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.2 has been amended.
- 98 46 **COMMENT:** Discuss how overall demographics will change in the impact area.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.2 has been amended.
- 98 47 **COMMENT:** Discuss in detail how demographics may affect lifestyles, social structures, and community values.
RESPONSE: The program is not expected to significantly affect local lifestyles, social structures, or community values. The influx of approximately 7,580 military persons and their dependents would represent about 10 percent of the population in the Great Falls area. While these people would differ, in their demographic characteristics, from the non-military families currently residing in the Great Falls area (they are typically younger, more mobile, and of different geographic origin than Great Falls residents), the Air Force conducts community in-briefings to all new base personnel which provide information to help in their assimilation into the community. The Air Force will also implement a socioeconomic monitoring program to monitor this process.
- 98 48 **COMMENT:** Identify how well new military personnel will be assimilated into the local community and identify which population subgroups are most capable of coping with social impacts of the program.
RESPONSE: The Air Force provides information and assistance to arriving military personnel and their families to help them get acquainted with and settled in their new community. At Malmstrom AFB, this process has been very effective in maintaining a good relationship between the base and the community. Since the Small ICBM program will not cause any significant changes in the Great Falls population, potential impacts on subgroups cannot be meaningfully projected.
- 98 49 **COMMENT:** The Montana Department of Institutions operates the Montana Center for the Aged in Lewistown. How might employee turnover (switching to higher paying construction jobs) affect them?
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.1 has been amended.
- 98 50 **COMMENT:** No assumed mitigation measures are stated for the socioeconomics section.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.1.4 has been amended.
- 98 51 **COMMENT:** FEIS should clearly state the Air Force housing plan.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.3 has been amended.

- 98 52 **COMMENT:** What specific locally provided social, public health, and educational services will be directly/indirectly affected? What services are provided to military personnel onbase?
RESPONSE: FEIS Sections 3.1.3.5 and 4.1.2.5 have been amended.
- 98 53 **COMMENT:** What funding sources are available to support the Great Falls City-County Health Department and the Golden Triangle Mental Health Center and how do they differ with funds to support other public services?
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.5 has been amended.
- 98 54 **COMMENT:** Discuss the degree to which the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other public welfare programs will be affected by underemployed or unemployed immigrants.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.5 has been amended.
- 98 55 **COMMENT:** Discuss possible funding sources for some private service agencies whose workloads may increase due to the program.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.1.2.5 has been amended.
- 98 56 **COMMENT:** Information on state government finance in DEIS is out of date. New tax measures need to be included.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 3.1.3.6 has been amended to include the latest finance data and discussion of new tax measures.
- 98 57 **COMMENT:** The proposed program will compete for funding with other federal programs. How will this potentially affect these programs?
RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 98 58 **COMMENT:** Provide details on models and their assumptions used to predict revenue and expenditures for local governments and schools. What are implications of the program on mill levies, per capita tax bases and payments by non-military residents of Montana.
RESPONSE: See response to document 98, comment 20.
- 98 59 **COMMENT:** State government funds a portion of local court, social, and public health expenditures. How would these outlays be influenced by population growth, and would project-induced tax revenues be sufficient to offset possible increases in expenditures? How will this affect funding to the university?
RESPONSE: While it is expected that outlays for local court, social, and public health expenditures would increase in proportion to population growth, the program is also expected to generate additional revenue in the form of personal income taxes, property taxes, license and motor vehicle fees, as examples. However, an analysis of program impacts on the individual agencies within state government is not within the scope of the EIS.
- 98 60 **COMMENT:** The description of the status of the Montana Power share of Colstrip 4 is not adequate and should be supplemented with the additional data that are provided.
RESPONSE: The additional data have been incorporated into the description and can be found in FEIS Section 3.2.3.4.

- 98 61 **COMMENT:** The concept of reserve margin is not appropriately applied in the last paragraph on DEIS page 3-52.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 3.2.3.4 has been amended.
- 98 62 **COMMENT:** The growth rates and projected loads presented in the first two paragraphs on DEIS page 3-53 are confusing and do not appear to be consistent.
RESPONSE: FEIS Section 3.2.3.4 has been revised incorporating existing sales with projected demands to provide a more coherent discussion of the cooperative's future growth.
- 98 63 **COMMENT:** In Table 3.2.3-6 on page 3-55 of the DEIS, "Demand Charge/kWh" should read "Demand Charge/kW."
RESPONSE: Table 3.2.3-6 of the DEIS should have read "kW".
- 98 64 **COMMENT:** A more recent rate schedule should be used for Montana Power Company in Table 3.2.3-6 on page 3-55 of the DEIS.
RESPONSE: The reference on page 3-55 of the DEIS should have read "1986" instead of "1981" for Montana Power Company.
- 98 65 **COMMENT:** Table 4.2.2-1 should reflect the fact that MPC currently projects a 1986 peak load (base case forecast) to be 1,567 MW.
RESPONSE: The peak-load figure has been updated to 1,567 MW.
- 98 66 **COMMENT:** The text on pages 4-101 and 4-102 concerning the impacts on the rural electric cooperatives should be revised to indicate the effect of increased power purchases to service the launch facilities on all customers if the U.S. Air Force does not pay for the full cost of acquiring the power.
RESPONSE: In an effort to cooperate with the rural electric cooperatives, the U.S. Air Force has initiated a series of meetings with representatives of each of the power suppliers. The representatives have been asked, at this early date, to identify their construction and power costs for supplying the additional power to the launch facilities. The U.S. Air Force will arrive at an equitable solution that meets the needs of all parties.
- 98 67 **COMMENT:** The U.S. Air Force will be required to obtain a nonfee permit from the Department of Highways Gross Vehicle Weight Division to cover the movement of the oversize, overweight HMLs.
RESPONSE: The Air Force will continue its present practice of obtaining nonfee permits to cover the movements of all oversize, overweight vehicles.
- 98 68 **COMMENT:** Potential mitigations should include accelerated federal funding for parts of Great Falls transportation plans that could help offset program-related impacts, including construction of the south arterial bypass from Gore Hill to 57th Street in Great Falls.
RESPONSE: The Defense Access Roads (DAR) needs process, which is coordinating with the Military Traffic Management Command, Federal Highway Administration, Montana Department of Highways, and local agencies, will determine needed road and bridge improvements. Funding for these identified improvements will be made available through the DAR needs process.

- 98 69 **COMMENT:** EIS does not reference satellite maintenance sites - economic and safety basis for consideration.
RESPONSE: See response to document 45, comment 1.
- 98 70 **COMMENT:** The following state permits and/or regulations related to water quality must be secured: Stream Protection "124," Natural Streambed and Land Preservation "310," Water Pollution Control "404," and Short-term Exemption Authorization "3A."
RESPONSE: Generally, activities undertaken by the federal government are not subject to state regulation or control unless the Congress specifically invites that regulation and control. However, the Air Force will cooperate with the appropriate agencies to meet their requirements to the extent possible.
- 98 71 **COMMENT:** Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits will be required for any construction dewatering discharges that reach state surface water. This is administered by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Water Quality Bureau.
RESPONSE: The Air Force will apply for MPDES/NPDES permits in accordance with the Congressional authorization contained in Section 313 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, where applicable.
- 98 72 **COMMENT:** The DEIS is unclear in the statement found on page 2-19 that the 4,900 acre-ft of water required during construction will be met by town and city supplies in the area. In that construction sites will presumably be remote from these towns and cities, will this water be hauled to the construction sites? If water is to be obtained onsite, state water permitting authorizations will apply.
RESPONSE: Revisions to FEIS Sections 2.9.1 and 4.9.2.1 were made to clarify water resource-related impacts in the rural parts of the deployment area.
- 98 73 **COMMENT:** The text on page 3-48 of the DEIS should be corrected to indicate that hazardous wastes can be stored for greater than 90 days at Malmstrom AFB. The base holds a hazardous waste storage permit from the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and is not limited to 90 days of storage time.
RESPONSE: The text has been corrected in FEIS Section 3.2.3.3.
- 98 74 **COMMENT:** The cleanup activities section should include a more complete discussion of handling and final disposition of cleanup materials.
RESPONSE: A recovery plan to cover mishap response, decontamination, and cleanup has been developed and is in use for the existing Minuteman mission at Malmstrom AFB and the deployment area. This existing recovery plan will be updated to include the Small ICBM. The cleanup of a solid propellant, hydrazine or nuclear material will be conducted in accordance with appropriate EPA and state regulations (FEIS Section 5.2.1.1).
- 98 75 **COMMENT:** The FEIS should include the identification and commitment to U.S. Air Force implementation of appropriate measures for weed control on disturbed areas.
RESPONSE: See response to document 54, comment 1.

- 98 76 **COMMENT:** Mitigation measures and soil conservation strategies should be implemented to reduce soil erosion and runoff from disturbed sites.
RESPONSE: Noted. (FEIS Appendix D for details.)
- 98 77 **COMMENT:** Based on the safety analysis in the DEIS, an explosive safety zone of 1,250 feet appears adequate to protect people living or working near launch facilities. However, selecting isolated deployment sites would provide greater safety.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 98 78 **COMMENT:** Launch facilities near riparian areas should also be avoided to reduce sedimentation during construction and minimize possible contamination of water if an accident or spill occurs.
RESPONSE: Disturbance to riparian areas will be reduced to the extent possible through the use of standard mitigation techniques and avoidance on a local basis. Disturbed habitat will be restored after construction through grading, soil stabilization, and revegetation. These measures are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.8.1.4 and 4.8.6.
- 98 79 **COMMENT:** The FEIS should include a commitment to mitigating measures necessary to minimize construction disturbance on productive agricultural land. Selection of appropriate measures should involve local county planners, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and should be based on existing soil and land use classifications.
RESPONSE: This mitigation measure has been included in FEIS Section 4.4.1.4 and Appendix D.
- 98 80 **COMMENT:** The assumption that rangeland or dryland crops are nonproductive should be revised. Although total production may be low for dryland crops, net production may exceed that of irrigated land.
RESPONSE: The DEIS does not make the assumption that rangeland and dry-farmed cropland are nonproductive. The LOI for rural land use presented in FEIS Section 4.4.1.2 has ranked the various types of agricultural land use with irrigated cropland and forest ranked above dry-farmed cropland. Rangeland is ranked lower than dry-farmed cropland. This ranking is not to be interpreted that dry-farmed cropland and rangeland are not productive.
- 98 81 **COMMENT:** The DEIS is unclear regarding impacts on the 93 occupied residences located in close proximity. What is the possible impact on any recreation areas that are near proposed HML shelters.
RESPONSE: The extent of visual impact on these residences would depend upon intervening topography for individual cases. As indicated in FEIS Section 4.6.3, the pre-engineered buildings are generally more compatible with the deployment area visual environment than the earth-covered igloos. There are no known developed recreation areas or campgrounds within 0.5 mile of any launch facility.
- 98 82 **COMMENT:** Are the earth-covered igloos to be revegetated? If so, how long would it take to reestablish vegetation and what plant species would be used?

RESPONSE: There are no plans to vegetate the earth-covered igloos or any other area within the launch facility fencelines for security reasons. This is presently the case with Minuteman launch facilities.

98 83 **COMMENT:** Are psychological and fear aspects of nuclear war generated as a result of Small ICBM activities in the deployment area discussed?

RESPONSE: See response to document 59, comment 1.

98 84 **COMMENT:** Page S-21: The DEIS states that "several small wetlands onbase may be eliminated, but these wetlands are not important habitats." All wetlands are important to nongame species. The FEIS should define "important" habitat.

RESPONSE: This has been modified to read "...Several small wetlands onbase may be eliminated, but these areas do not support major local populations of wetland species..." As described in more detail in FEIS Sections 3.8.3.3 and 4.8.2.3, these wetlands are of minor value to wildlife on a local basis. Their loss is not expected to substantially alter local wildlife populations. Mitigations for the loss of these wetlands are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.8.1.4, 4.8.6, and Appendix D.

98 85 **COMMENT:** Page 3-126, Section 3.8 indicates that deployment "may affect" listed species. Therefore, Section 7 consultation is required.

RESPONSE: Section 7 consultation was initiated by the Air Force in February 1987 (FEIS Section 4.8.2.5).

98 86 **COMMENT:** Page 3-135: The last two paragraphs make no distinction between various zoological taxa and legal classification.

RESPONSE: Zoological taxa and legal classification were taken into account during analysis.

98 87 **COMMENT:** Page 3-141: The ornate box turtle does not occur in Montana. The sagebrush lizard and prairie lizard are not common in the area. The sagebrush lizard may be found in limited numbers in the southeastern portion of the study area. Horned toads are fairly common, while the prairie lizard does not occur in Montana.

RESPONSE: Changes have been noted for analysis in FEIS Section 4.8.2.2.

98 88 **COMMENT:** Pages 3-149 and 151: Habitat description for Preble's shrew is reversed. The species occurs in dry habitats with moderate to medium-heavy shrub canopy. Density is low, distribution is wide.

RESPONSE: Biological Abstracts, provided by the Montana National Heritage Program indicate that the Preble's shrew occurs in marshes and along streams. A Guide to Montana Mammals (1968) states that Preble's shrew is found in dry, sagebrush habitats. Further analysis of other data sources indicates dry, sagebrush areas are the shrew's primary habitat. These changes have been incorporated in the analysis and are reflected in FEIS Section 3.8.3.5.

98 89 **COMMENT:** Page 4-199: Threatened and Endangered Species section indicates field surveys would be conducted during spring and summer 1987 for the bald eagle and grizzly bear. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has received no information on plans, methods or results of these surveys.

RESPONSE: General surveys were conducted in April 1987 at 11 launch facilities that were believed to occur in or near threatened and endangered species habitats. Habitats surrounding these launch facilities were surveyed out to 1,000 feet. See FEIS Section 4.8.2.5 for survey results. The Air Force is currently working with the USFWS and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in developing specific guidelines that will eliminate or substantially minimize any potential impacts on protected species.

98 90 **COMMENT:** Page 4-203: The bottom of the page lists an assumed mitigation as "removal of trees and raptor nests/roosts would be minimized." How does this relate to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, and protective sections of state law?

RESPONSE: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the Endangered Species Act deal with the removal of trees which are utilized by raptor species for nesting and roosting activities. FEIS Section 4.8.1.4 has been modified to indicate that impacts on protected species will not occur or mitigations will be implemented.

98 91 **COMMENT:** Page 4-204: First item is not in concert with interagency recommendations for protection and management of bald eagles. The DEIS should reference the guidelines and call for development of site-specific management plans on nesting territories within the zone of influence.

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.8.1.4 (Assumptions and Assumed Mitigations) has been modified to more clearly reflect compliance with management guidelines given in the Montana Bald Eagle Management Plan (1986) and the Interagency Rocky Mountain Front Wildlife Monitoring/Evaluation Program (1984). Coordination with the USFWS and the MDFWP will continue.

98 92 **COMMENT:** A new active bald eagle nest has been located in the deployment area. Location and status was confirmed by the MDFWP and is in very close proximity to launch facility I-7, which is missing from Table 4.8.2-4. An exact location is available from the MDFWP. The appropriate mitigation measure is development of and adherence to a site-specific management plan for the Cascade territory.

RESPONSE: The Air Force has entered into consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other interested agencies to develop guidelines that will eliminate or significantly reduce any potential impacts on the bald eagle nest located 1.5 to 2 miles south of launch facility I-7 and 1.5 to 2 miles south of a bridge on I-15. The USFWS is coordinating with the MDFWP on this issue and has indicated that construction activities at I-7 or the bridge should not have any adverse impacts on nesting activities. Data regarding this new active bald eagle nest have been incorporated into FEIS Section 4.8.2.5 and Table 4.8.2-4.

98 93 **COMMENT:** Page C-3: Section 7 consultation has been completed. The second paragraph calls for development of site-specific plans on certain bald eagle nest territories to assist recovery of the species. The MDFWP intends to participate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to accomplish these plans and encourage participation by the Air Force.

RESPONSE: The Air Force is continuing to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in developing site-specific guidelines for launch facility I-7 and a bridge that are located 1.5 to 2 miles north of a newly discovered bald eagle nest. Coordination with MDFWP has been started by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Their continued interaction is encouraged.

98 94 **COMMENT:** The rationale for determining level of impact for regional recreation is questioned. Adding additional use to existing peak conditions further compounds problems at popular recreation areas. Recreationists, who are turned away when an area becomes crowded, incur more than a slight decline in the recreational experience.

RESPONSE: The level of impact criteria for regional recreation has been adjusted to reflect this concern (FEIS Section 4.5.1.2).

98 95 **COMMENT:** The DEIS identifies low, not significant impacts on Giant Springs State Park. Giant Springs now has portions of the season when its parking lots and picnic facilities are filled to capacity. A large percentage of the current use of the park is attributable to personnel from Malmstrom AFB, which is located only 1 mile from the park. Additional use by an increased population has the potential to affect this park.

RESPONSE: As a result of additional analysis, the level of impact rating for Giant Springs State Park has been changed to moderate to reflect increased use that would occur not only during peak-use periods, but also during some nonpeak-use periods (FEIS Section 4.5.2.1).

98 96 **COMMENT:** DEIS page 2-18: It is suggested that the sentence reading "Construction is expected to be in compliance with 316" should read "Construction shall be in compliance with 316."

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 2.8.3 has been revised.

98 97 **COMMENT:** The DEIS does not identify heavily used fishing areas such as the Missouri River Recreation Road, Newlan Creek Reservoir, Nilan Reservoir, Bean Lake, Lake Frances, and Tiber Reservoir.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to include some of these heavily fished locations. The discussion includes mention of only some of the most heavily used areas (FEIS Section 3.5.3.1).

98 98 **COMMENT:** The DEIS incorrectly states that "Hunting... primarily occurs on National Forest lands..." and that "Big game hunting primarily occurs on National Forests..." A significant amount of hunting pressure in the ROI occurs on private land. Recently, an increasing amount of private land in the ROI is being closed and hunting rights leased. Additional hunting pressure in the ROI caused by projected population increases may increase this trend, further increasing hunting pressure on public lands.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to reflect this (FEIS Section 3.5.3.1).

98 99 **COMMENT:** The DEIS states that "Increases in visitation can result in declines in the perceived quality of the recreational experience..." While this is true, it will also reflect in the success ratio of hunting and fishing. A drop in success will ultimately be a measurable item and not merely perceived.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to reflect this (FEIS Section 4.5.1.2).

98 100 **COMMENT:** The DEIS appears to have incorrectly assumed that regional demand and participation in recreation activities will increase at a rate proportional to population growth. We feel that it is a valid assumption that construction workers and Malmstrom AFB employees will increase the proportion of the younger population and have a greater impact on the ROI's recreation resources than the DEIS assumption provides.

RESPONSE: This assumption has been removed from the regional recreation analysis. Program-induced recreation demand is now calculated using participation rates for various age cohorts and not participation rates for the overall population (FEIS Section 4.5.1.1).

98 101 **COMMENT:** Section 4.5.2.1 has not addressed the MDFWP's recreation management plan for the Smith River and the potential impact that increased recreation use associated with the Small ICBM program may have. This increased use may require further management restrictions to be implemented.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to reflect this (FEIS Section 4.5.2.1).

98 102 **COMMENT:** Current hunting pressure in the Little Belt Mountains is resulting in the need for the MDFWP to consider a major change in the hunting program for this area. Currently, most hunting districts in the Little Belt Mountain are open for antlered bull elk hunting. Additional hunting pressure related to the Small ICBM program may cause the MDFWP to implement special permit hunting in this area. This will subsequently cause greater hunting pressure in other hunting districts farther to the west.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to reflect this (FEIS Section 4.5.2.1).

98 103 **COMMENT:** The DEIS does not address the importance of the Missouri River Recreation Road to area fishing opportunities. The Missouri River Recreation Road from Holter Reservoir to Cascade receives 73,000 angler days of use per year, and provides access to the most heavily fished reach of river per year in Montana. There are increasing incidents of conflicts among floaters, shore fishermen, and boaters along this stretch of the Missouri River. Additional fishing pressure can be expected to compound these problems.

RESPONSE: The regional recreation discussion has been changed to reflect this (FEIS Section 4.5.2.1).

98 104 **COMMENT:** The U.S. Air Force is requested to submit copies of any pertinent field evaluations conducted on state-owned lands regarding cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, and other resource information to the Helena Office of the Montana Department of State Lands for inclusion in the agency's resource files. If cultural resources are found on state-owned lands, the Department of State Lands should be contacted immediately to initiate mitigation planning procedures.

RESPONSE: No surveys have been conducted on state-owned lands so far. If state lands are involved, copies of evaluation reports will be provided. If cultural resources are found, the Department of State Lands will be immediately notified.

- 98 105 **COMMENT:** Concerned that there are inadequacies in the current resource data bases for management use as well as limitations of the background research, data synthesis, and organization.
- RESPONSE:** Available literature suggested by local professionals was considered in the preparation of the EIS. Additionally, a review copy of the cultural resources bibliography was provided to the SHPO in January 1987; no further suggestions resulted from that review.
- 98 106 **COMMENT:** The collective summary of site impacts on Figures S7 and 2.0-3 should not portray effects to prehistoric resources as beneficial.
- RESPONSE:** Although some aspects of the program are beneficial to prehistoric resources, it is not argued that overall effects are beneficial. Significant adverse impacts are clearly shown, along with the beneficial effects, in Figure S10 as solid black dots as well as in the text.
- 98 107 **COMMENT:** There is a need for more contextual information with which to evaluate historic and Native American resources.
- RESPONSE:** Contextual information is discussed more fully in the Cultural Resources EPTR.
- 98 108 **COMMENT:** Anticipated impacts on contemporary Native American religious and cultural sites are based on the results of solicited responses from local tribes and arbitrarily derived buffer zones surrounding identified areas of sensitivity.
- RESPONSE:** The buffers around Native American resources are not arbitrary; they represent bonafide concerns elicited during discussions with ethnographers and recognized Native American religious specialists. Field surveys of individual launch facilities conducted after the publication of the DEIS were accomplished in the presence of a qualified Native American representative.
- 98 109 **COMMENT:** The DEIS does not address visual impacts which may occur to (historic) sites which retain a high degree of integrity of setting.
- RESPONSE:** A consideration of visual impacts has been added to the FEIS Sections 4.7.1.2 and 4.7.2.2. Significant impacts are not anticipated because few resources have been identified in close proximity to affected areas.
- 98 110 **COMMENT:** Since all significant sites within the area of program effects have yet to be identified, contexts which function as the basis for establishing site values and reflect the National Register of Historic Places "Criteria of Evaluation" are warranted. This would provide the foundation for determining how to go about locating significant sites.
- RESPONSE:** Contextual information is discussed more fully in the Cultural Resources EPTR. Procedures for the identification and evaluation of resources, as well as references to appropriate regulations and standards, are included in the Cultural Resources Management Plan, as called for in the revised Programmatic Agreement (FEIS Appendix B.2).
- 98 111 **COMMENT:** Chapter 4.0 of the DEIS relies on CEQ regulations for consistency in formatting and for estimating anticipated levels and significance of impacts. For Cultural Resources management planning

efforts, this approach is largely uninformative and irrelevant. Chapter 4.0 would be better served by focusing on contextual information and National Register criteria.

RESPONSE: Noted. Contextual information is discussed more fully in the Cultural Resources EPTR.

98 112 **COMMENT:** Potential mitigation measures identified in Chapter 4.0 (Section 4.7.6) are at best a mixed bag of actions, some of which do not constitute mitigation, and overall do not convey a systematic and in-depth consideration of how to reduce the impacts likely to occur. The Cultural Resources Management Plan mentioned in this section and the Draft Programmatic Agreement (Appendix B.2) warrant more discussion since these would appear to be the critical management documents for pulling together background research, site evaluations, and mitigation efforts.

RESPONSE: Mitigation measures are more fully addressed in revised FEIS Section 4.7.6, Appendix D, and the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) called for in the revised Programmatic Agreement (Appendix B.2). The purpose and scope of the CRMP are elaborated in FEIS Section 4.7.6.

98 113 **COMMENT:** Section 6.0 on "Authorizing Actions" addresses only federal actions. The FEIS must contain a complete identification of required state and local permits and authorizations.

RESPONSE: It should be noted that the Authorizing Actions section does detail those state and local requirements made applicable to federal projects by virtue of Congressional authorizations contained in various federal statutes, such as the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, etc.

99 1 **COMMENT:** Page 3-189, Section 3.11.3.3, paragraph 1, line 15 should read "The City of Great Falls has submitted a plan to the EPA for attainment of standard" not "redesignation."

RESPONSE: Change incorporated in FEIS Section 3.11.3.3.

99 2 **COMMENT:** Page 3-189, Section 3.11.3.3, paragraph 1, line 17: 1989 would be the earliest redesignation could be expected.

RESPONSE: Change incorporated in FEIS Section 3.11.3.3.

99 3 **COMMENT:** Pages 3-191 and 192, Section 3.11.3.3, paragraph 3, and Table 2.11.3-2: the table and paragraph should state what year or years these data represent. There have been higher CO 8-hour averages.

RESPONSE: The table in question is 3.11.3-2, not Table 2.11.3-2 as mentioned in the comment. Table and text were changed to reflect the suggested comment. By adding 1986 data, the CO 8-hour average exceeded the NAAQS. The new table is 3.11.3-1, FEIS Section 3.11.3.3.

99 4 **COMMENT:** Section 3.11.3.3, paragraph 5, last sentence: EPA is uncertain that "...no state or federal ambient air standards will be violated" - with or without this program.

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 3.11.3.3 has been revised in response to this comment.

- 99 5 **COMMENT:** PM₁₀ standards replaced TSP primary and secondary standards on 7/31/87. Analysis should address the latest standards.
- RESPONSE:** PM₁₀ standards and PM₁₀ monitoring data were included in FEIS Table 3.11.3.1. TSP discussion and monitoring data were retained in the text at the suggestion of EPA Region VIII, Montana Office. PM₁₀ analysis is addressed in FEIS Section 4.11.2. TSP LOI definitions were changed to reflect PM₁₀ (FEIS Section 4.11.1.2).
- 99 6 **COMMENT:** CO monitor on 10th Avenue South will be relocated closer to the street this fall per EPA siting criteria. This could result in higher readings despite automobile replacement. CO discussions in Sections 3 and 4 assume attainment. EPA is uncertain about this conclusion.
- RESPONSE:** Relocating the state's CO monitor on 10th Avenue South closer to the street may result in higher CO concentrations during peak traffic periods. The relocation of the monitor is not expected to result in increased violations of the CO NAAQS from this program since the violations have historically occurred during periods of lowest traffic and appear to be primarily the result of atmospheric conditions and CO emitted from sources other than vehicular exhaust. The other sources include wood-burning stoves for space heating. Details are described in FEIS Section 3.11.3.3.
- 99 7 **COMMENT:** Define routine maintenance relative to potential impacts.
- RESPONSE:** The term "routine maintenance" was used for maintenance which would be scheduled at Malmstrom AFB approximately once a year. It has been changed to "major maintenance" since some maintenance would occur at the launch facilities also.
- 99 8 **COMMENT:** Chapter 2.0 oversimplifies impacts and does not provide site-specific impacts, factual criteria and ratings, definitions of magnitude and significance of impacts, and data sources.
- RESPONSE:** Chapter 2.0 has been revised in the FEIS to reflect the identification of proposed sets of launch facilities for the Proposed Action and alternatives. Extreme site-level impacts, as well as the range of impacts expected for each alternative, are discussed in this section. Further details on site-specific impacts, factual criteria and ratings, definitions of magnitude and significance of impacts, and data sources are provided in FEIS Chapter 4.0.
- 99 9 **COMMENT:** DEIS page 3-171, Section 3.10.2.1, paragraph 4: The use of an arbitrary area within 1,000 feet of the T/E route system or expansion areas of the launch facilities for the ROI for soil erosion ignores the factors of slope or terrain which would be locally significant.
- RESPONSE:** FEIS Section 3.10.2.1 describes the Region of Influence for which baseline conditions were characterized. For Soil Erosion, program impacts are expected to occur within 1,000 feet of the T/E route, consequently, the erosional characteristics (e.g., inherent erodibility, general land slope, probable maximum length of slope) of soils within that 1,000-foot area were compiled and used in the impact analyses presented in FEIS Section 4.10.2.3. Terrain conditions such as slope and length of slope were used in the impact analyses. Further site-specific terrain data will be used in the development of erosion control plans for all construction sites. These plans will present the

specific erosion control actions needed at a construction site based on the local terrain conditions, soil type, and the nature of the construction activity (FEIS Section 4.10.2.3 and Appendix D).

99 10 **COMMENT:** Page 3-174, Section 3.10.2.4: What are the effects on vegetation?

RESPONSE: Effects on vegetation are discussed in FEIS Section 4.8.2.1.

99 11 **COMMENT:** Page 3-171, Section 3.10.2.1, paragraph 4: The relationship of erodible soils and terrain characteristics to sensitive aquatic environments should be addressed in this section.

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 3.10.2.1 describes the general analysis methodology used in compiling soil erosion baseline data. Program impacts for soil erosion are discussed in FEIS Section 4.10.2.3 and for aquatic habitats in FEIS Section 4.8.2.3.

99 12 **COMMENT:** Page 4-1, Section 4.0, paragraph 3: In addition to construction impacts, site impacts also include operations impacts from road and facility use such as crew changes, maintenance, and supply traffic.

RESPONSE: Text in FEIS Section 4.0 has been revised in response to this comment.

99 13 **COMMENT:** Assumptions used in determining the fuel use associated with the operations aspects of the program are lacking.

RESPONSE: Fuel consumption associated with the operations aspects of the program are found in FEIS Table 1.5.2-2. Assumptions used in the calculations have been included in FEIS Section 4.2.1.4.

99 14 **COMMENT:** Do the impacts assessed in Chapter 4.0 include the anticipated base increases expressed in Chapter 3.0?

RESPONSE: The impacts in FEIS Chapter 4.0 do include the anticipated base increases (KC-135R Air Refueling Wing) expressed in FEIS Chapter 3.0.

99 15 **COMMENT:** A discussion of the water, wastewater, and waste (solid and hazardous) impacts and mitigations for the launch control facilities and launch facilities should be included in the appropriate sections of the Utilities resource.

RESPONSE: As noted in FEIS Table 1.3.2-1, potable water and wastewater will be removed from the launch facilities under contract with commercial haulers. At this time, it is not possible to identify the source of potable water supplies or the wastewater treatment facilities that will receive the sewage. It is anticipated that these contracts will contain clauses that specify standards of service. Solid and hazardous wastes will be returned to Malmstrom AFB for proper disposal and have been incorporated into the onbase analysis. No changes are programmed at the launch control facilities.

99 16 **COMMENT:** The DEIS notes that the projected maximum day use in the City of Conrad could exceed the treatment capacity of the existing sewage lagoons and lead to a violation of the city's wastewater discharge permit.

RESPONSE: After reviewing additional wastewater flow data, per capita values and peaking factors have been revised. In 1993, average day use will equal 60 percent of capacity while maximum day use will equal 75 percent of capacity (FEIS Section 4.2.2.2).

- 99 17 **COMMENT:** Are fuels currently stored at the launch facilities and will storage capacity be altered? Has a plan been prepared to address transport of fuel and waste products?

RESPONSE: Launch facilities at Malmstrom AFB have a storage capacity that ranges from about 1,800 to 11,100 gallons. The use of these storage tanks is currently under consideration. The base's Spill Prevention and Response Plan outlines procedures to be instituted in case of a spill at a launch facility. The plan will be updated in response to the transport and handling of fuel and wastes associated with the Small ICBM program (FEIS Sections 3.2.3.3 and 4.2.1.4).

- 99 18 **COMMENT:** FEIS Section 4.2.3.1 as well as other Utility sections discussing Alternative 3, should identify the impacts of the 200 launch facilities chosen.

RESPONSE: As noted in the text, the impacts associated with Alternative 3 are virtually identical to those identified for the Proposed Action. The utility system impacts associated with the use of all 200 launch facilities have been identified for the relevant utilities such as electricity and fuel.

- 99 19 **COMMENT:** Is there a contingency plan to provide for emergency vehicles to bypass HML convoys on congested secondary highways or T/E routes?

RESPONSE: Yes, there will be a contingency plan to provide access for emergency vehicles to bypass HML transporter convoys. A Federal Marshall will direct traffic and accommodate emergency vehicles throughout the movement of the HML transporter convoys on T/E routes (FEIS Section 4.3.2.1).

- 99 20 **COMMENT:** Were requirements for additional road maintenance due to increased use of heavy vehicles included in these evaluations?

RESPONSE: Preliminary evaluation indicates that a need for more maintenance work would be required. The final determination would be made as the result of the Defense Access Road needs program.

- 99 21 **COMMENT:** In addition to the additive impact of the Peacekeeper in Rail Garrison, cumulative impacts to T/E routes which service more than one HML and variation in the range of local impacts were not addressed.

RESPONSE: The DEIS addressed impacts at multiple sites. No additive impacts from disturbances were identified. The text of FEIS Chapter 4.0 (Sections 4.8.1, 4.8.2, and 4.8.3) has been revised to emphasize this analysis of "cumulative" additive impacts of multiple sites.

- 99 22 **COMMENT:** Define "meaningful adverse consequences."

RESPONSE: The use of "meaningful adverse consequences" was intended to refer to changes that would alter population levels or habitat carrying capacity. For clarification, these words were replaced by "... noticeable, but no consequences are expected that would alter the overall condition of populations and habitats and the integrity of ecological systems" (FEIS Section 4.8.1.2).

- 99 23 **COMMENT:** Page 4-203, Section 4.2.1.4: Wetland areas destroyed or significantly affected by construction should be replaced or remediated under an approved program.
- RESPONSE:** Wetland loss is expected to be minor. FEIS Section 4.8.1.4 has been modified to address the loss of wetland habitats and their replacement (also see FEIS Appendix D).
- 99 24 **COMMENT:** A comprehensive plan should be developed which specifically states the measures which will be implemented to monitor and mitigate noise during the operations phase as well as construction.
- RESPONSE:** The operation as well as construction noise impacts from the program will not be significant. This was demonstrated in FEIS Section 4.12.2 using various modeling techniques. As such, no monitoring plan or mitigation is suggested for the program.
- 99 25 **COMMENT:** A comprehensive plan should be developed which specifically states the measures which will be implemented to monitor and mitigate sediment runoff into waterbodies during the operations phase as well as construction.
- RESPONSE:** Mitigation and monitoring plans are addressed in FEIS Sections 4.8.1.4, 4.8.6, and Appendix D.
- 99 26 **COMMENT:** A comprehensive plan should be developed which specifically states the measures which will be implemented to monitor and mitigate dust during the operations phase as well as construction.
- RESPONSE:** The operation as well as construction-related dust impacts from the program will not be significant or violate any standards. This was demonstrated in FEIS Section 4.11.2 using various modeling techniques recommended by EPA. As such, no monitoring plan is suggested for the program. Standard dust-suppression measures, such as watering will be used by the construction contractors during land clearance activities.
- 99 27 **COMMENT:** The soil stabilization program should be specified or referenced and should include the specific techniques under consideration.
- RESPONSE:** Road and bridge upgrading along T/E routes will be conducted by the appropriate state and/or county agencies or their designated contractors. These agencies will develop revegetation and soil stabilization plans for reclamation of these disturbed sites. The Air Force will be responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of reclamation programs in accordance with COE practices for environmental protection for disturbed areas at access roads, launch facilities, and the HML vehicle operations training area onbase. These plans will provide for soil erosion control and revegetation. Specific methods of reclamation (e.g., mixtures, methods of application, fertilization, mulching, and monitoring) will be specified when the plans are developed (FEIS Section 4.8.1.4).
- 99 28 **COMMENT:** Where removal of trees or raptor nests is unavoidable, suitable replacements might be provided at the nearest appropriate location to the original site.
- RESPONSE:** FEIS Section 4.8.1.4 has been modified in response to this comment.

- 99 29 **COMMENT:** Variation in the traffic loads and resulting noise on T/E routes that serve multiple facilities has not been addressed.
- RESPONSE:** Variation in traffic loads and resulting noise on T/E routes that serve multiple facilities have been addressed in FEIS Section 4.12.2. The potential for noise impacts from traffic increases is considered negligible.
- 99 30 **COMMENT:** Variation in the traffic loads and resulting dust on T/E routes that serve multiple facilities has not been addressed.
- RESPONSE:** Fugitive dust emissions from vehicular activity during the operations phase in the deployment area have been assessed. Dust emissions have been calculated for vehicle travel on concrete, asphalt, gravel, and dirt roads in support of the operations phase. The results of the analysis have been discussed in FEIS Section 4.11.2.
- 99 31 **COMMENT:** Page 4-206, sentence 2: "Disturbance to vegetation in the deployment area during the operations phase is expected to be minimal." Will this be monitored in some fashion to document this statement?
- RESPONSE:** No off-road activities will occur in the deployment area during the operations phase of the program. Therefore, there will be no disturbance of vegetation in the deployment area during operations (the text has been revised in FEIS Section 4.8.2.1 to clarify this point). There is no need to monitor for impacts that will not occur. A monitoring program will be developed to determine the effectiveness of vegetation reclamation and noxious weed control programs.
- 99 32 **COMMENT:** Page 4-206, paragraph 3: How will disturbances of forested or riparian areas be minimized? Cumulative effects to the local ecosystem from multiple launch sites in the same area should be addressed. The environmental criteria, including minimizing impacts on local ecosystems, should be considered during identification of actual launch sites under all alternatives except Alternative 3. The additional traffic and operations disturbances which would result from multiple HML sites within the same zoned area of influence should be addressed. Specific revegetation plans should be developed which include an estimate for the recovery time frame for the various categories of vegetation which may be disturbed.
- RESPONSE:** Disturbances of forested or riparian areas will be minimized through judicious siting of facilities and reclamation of disturbed sites. Specific reclamation plans will be developed as addressed in document 54, comment 1. Although no additive effects from disturbances at multiple sites were identified, the launch facility identification process did account for environmental sensitivity and all probable impacts. These concerns and potential impacts from traffic and operations are discussed in greater detail in FEIS Section 4.8.
- 99 33 **COMMENT:** The trend in this EIS to "average" the impacts over the entire Region of Influence for each alternative tends to mask the significance of impacts to local environments. It is obvious that numerous specific factors were utilized to reach these general conclusions. This fact, coupled with the efficient use of the Geographic Information System (GIS), should produce a range of specific rating factors which would be displayed to accurately represent the variation on "local" impact under each alternative. A matrix system could be developed to help assess the impacts at

individual sites and the additive effects of various combinations of sites when related to sensitive environmental features in a specific area. This approach could provide a more realistic basis for evaluating the relative impacts from various launch site configurations under all alternatives.

RESPONSE: Descriptions of biological resources at each launch facility are presented in FEIS Appendix A. Site-specific impacts to biological resources at launch facilities are presented in FEIS Table 4.0-1. Site-specific impacts along T/E routes are summarized on a county basis in FEIS Table 2.0-3. These specific impacts are discussed in FEIS Section 4.8.2. The rating of overall impacts in FEIS Section 4.8.2 is not an attempt to average impacts, rather it addresses the potential multiple effects that would occur from this program. References to the deployment areas or the greater Region of Influence describe the context of these impacts. Impacts on biological resources at launch facilities would be small, isolated, and dispersed over time. Therefore, local variation of impacts because of effects from multiple sites would not occur and were not dealt with using a GIS.

99 34 **COMMENT:** Page 4-223, Section 4.8.6, paragraph 1: This paragraph suggests that the mitigation of impacts on biological resources from this program may be the responsibility of "other" agencies. Sentence 4 which states that "the Air Force would encourage implementation of these measures through environmental awareness and other programs" is misleading. It suggests that actual mitigating measures would not be undertaken by the Air Force. The roles and responsibilities of the Air Force, as well as the other agencies, should be more clearly stated.

RESPONSE: The role of the Air Force and other agencies has been clarified in FEIS Sections 4.8.1.4 and 4.8.6. Further details are provided in FEIS Appendix D.

99 35 **COMMENT:** Page 4-224, Section 4.8.7: The ability of biological communities to recover to a "state approximating pre-disturbance conditions once the disturbance ends" is dependent to a large degree on the extent of the "disturbance" and the quality of the commitment to a mitigation program during the life of the operation. This discussion should reflect that fact.

RESPONSE: The extent of disturbance to biological communities was considered when potential impacts and recovery potentials were evaluated and are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.8.2 and 4.8.3. The level of potential impact and existing conditions are summarized in Section 4.8.7. Sections 4.8.1.4 and 4.8.2 have been revised in the FEIS. FEIS Appendix D has been added to further clarify the mitigations program.

99 36 **COMMENT:** Page 4-255, Section 4.9: It is unclear how the water use rates for construction discussed in this section relate to the discussion in Section 4.2 on potable water treatment and distribution. Are the rates discussed here in addition to those covered in the previous section or is this section redundant to some extent? Comparison of water use rate change for the overall program would be clearer if the discussion was limited to one selection and the same units were consistently applied.

RESPONSE: The discussion of water use in FEIS Section 4.9 (Water Resources) covers all water use within the Region of Influence,

including that of the municipal water supply utilities discussed in Section 4.2 (Utilities). To the extent that the water use and wastewater discharges of the individual towns are discussed in FEIS Section 4.9, the numbers are equivalent to those cited in Section 4.2. The discussion in FEIS Section 4.2 covers the program impacts on individual utility systems. The units used in that section, such as gpm and MGD, are appropriate in discussing instantaneous flows and the capability of the water and wastewater utilities to handle the additional demands of the program. The discussion in FEIS Section 4.9 deals in part with total water use and wastewater impacts at a local and regional level. The units used (acre-ft and acre-ft/yr) are conventional to this type of discussion.

- 99 37 **COMMENT:** Page 4-225, Section 4.9: The effects on the total water resource from drawdown of local surface water or groundwater resources are appropriate to discuss in conjunction with water quality issues.

RESPONSE: The amount of water diverted to support program needs is a relatively minor fraction of the available water resource base in all cases. The overall water quality effects of these withdrawals are also expected to be low and not significant (FEIS Sections 4.9.2.2 and 4.9.2.3).

- 99 38 **COMMENT:** Page 4-226, paragraph 2: The use of the current State Stream Classification system as a guideline to identify sensitivity of a particular stream to water quality degradation is useful. However, revision of the State Classification for some streams in Montana is currently planned. It is not apparent from the text if the State Water Quality Bureau was consulted regarding this possible reclassification of any stream within the program area.

RESPONSE: The Montana Water Quality Bureau is conducting its triannual review of the current water quality classification of all streams in the state (FEIS Section 3.9.3.1). The process will not be completed until early 1988, well after the issuance of this FEIS. Since no official decisions regarding reclassification have been made, it was felt to be most prudent to conduct the analysis using the current state classifications.

- 99 39 **COMMENT:** What data were used to analyze the major groundwater sources?

RESPONSE: Several general sources of groundwater data for the ROI are now mentioned and may be found in FEIS Section 4.9.1.1.

- 99 40 **COMMENT:** Define "to the extent reasonable and practicable." Best Management Practices should be designed and implemented to meet all applicable federal, state, and local standards. The wording here implies that depending on the interpretation of "reasonable and practicable," these standards might not be met. We would not necessarily agree with that position and suggest that the statement be reworded to reflect a commitment to full compliance with all federal, state, and local standards.

RESPONSE: The Air Force will adhere to all federal legislation and executive orders requiring compliance with state, county, and local regulations. In addition, the Air Force will cooperate with the agencies and will implement applicable construction standards and environmental restrictions.

- 99 41 **COMMENT:** Section 4.2 indicated that maximum day use levels could exceed the treatment capacity and cause a reduction in the 90-day retention period. The statement made on page 4-236, paragraph 1 should be reevaluated in light of this possibility.
- RESPONSE:** The statement in FEIS Section 4.9.2.2 to the effect that Conrad has adequate capacity to treat program-induced wastewater effluent and would meet discharge standards is correct. FEIS Section 4.2.2.2 in the Utilities resource has been revised to reflect this fact (see related document 99, comment 16).
- 99 42 **COMMENT:** What is the total volume of additional wastewater for the HML launch sites and what are the time frames for delivery to specific municipalities. The effects of this increase on the local wastewater treatment facility should be addressed regardless of the contractual nature of the disposal methods.
- RESPONSE:** The total annual wastewater generated at the HML enclosures is now listed for the Proposed Action and alternatives. It is relatively small, varying from about 0.01 to 0.03 MGD (12 to 29 acre-ft/yr). Disposal of this wastewater will be accomplished by private contractor(s). At present, it is not known which specific wastewater treatment plants would be utilized to receive and treat the effluent or exactly when they would begin receiving it. But, it is likely that only those treatment plants with excess available capacity would agree to receive the effluent that is trucked away from the HML enclosures. The water quality impacts from disposal of this effluent should, therefore, be minor as indicated in the text (FEIS Sections 4.9.2.2 and 4.9.3.2).
- 99 43 **COMMENT:** What methodology was used to analyze the "quantities of sediment delivered to the streams during the recovery period?"
- RESPONSE:** Potential upland erosion resulting from land-disturbing activities was determined by application of the Universal Soil Loss Equation, discussed in FEIS Section 3.10.2.4. This amount was multiplied by a sediment delivery ratio to calculate the quantities of sediment delivered to the streams. FEIS Section 4.9.1.1 has been revised to reflect this methodology and Section 4.9.3.2 has been supplemented with a basinwide sedimentation analysis which includes a scenario that depicts the maximum potential program-induced sedimentation impacts.
- 99 44 **COMMENT:** Mitigations to alleviate potential saline seep problems were not addressed.
- RESPONSE:** A mitigation measure appropriate to reducing impacts on saline seeps has been added to FEIS Section 4.9.6.
- 99 45 **COMMENT:** Page 263, Section 4.10.2.3: This section should address specific sensitive areas and the volume of traffic relative to the number of HMLs/site or sites/local impact area.
- RESPONSE:** FEIS Section 4.10.2.3 describes the potential impacts of program-induced ground disturbance on soil erosion rates and how those rates compare to maximum tolerable soil losses defined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. The impacts of program-induced soil erosion at specific construction locations in the deployment area are discussed in FEIS Section 4.10.2.3. Potential impacts at individual launch facilities, along T/E routes, and at bridges are discussed in FEIS

Section 4.10.2.3. The influence of the induced soil loss on biological resources is presented in FEIS Section 4.8, with the potential impacts on water resources considered in Section 4.9. Impacts from dust generated by construction vehicles traveling over unimproved roads in the deployment area are discussed in FEIS Section 4.11.

99 46 **COMMENT:** Will the HMLs be exercised within the launch facility sites? What is the nature of maintenance activities at the launch sites?

RESPONSE: The HMLs will be periodically started and moved within the launch facility sites. Except for major maintenance at Malmstrom AFB, they would remain at the launch facilities until ordered to disperse (FEIS Section 1.3.2). Only minimal service and all feasible HML repairs would be performed at the launch facilities.

99 47 **COMMENT:** DEIS Table 1.3.2-1 implies linear relationship to road use. Any number and combination of vehicles could be using the same T/E route simultaneously. These are not addressed in the EIS.

RESPONSE: The impact of operations vehicles using T/E routes was assessed based on routes taken in traveling to the launch facilities identified for the Proposed Action and its alternatives and on the frequency of trips required. The assessment was also made on the assumption that all trips from the base would occur at the same time, that is, during the peak hour, to determine the critical effect (FEIS Section 4.3.2.1).

99 48 **COMMENT:** How will T/E roads be kept open in the winter? Who is responsible for maintaining the roads in winter?

RESPONSE: The local agencies presently responsible for the maintenance of the roads would continue to be responsible. The Air Force will pay the local agencies for any extraordinary work, including snow removal required to support the program.

99 49 **COMMENT:** What is the nature of exercise activities at the training area at Malmstrom AFB? Has the volume and nature of year-round activities been assessed in terms of dust?

RESPONSE: The training activities at Malmstrom AFB include HML movement on the southeast side of the base on gravel and dirt roads. The dust results of the analysis are shown in FEIS Section 4.11.2.

99 50 **COMMENT:** Has the volume and nature of year-round exercise activities been assessed in terms of noise?

RESPONSE: Noise analysis showed negligible impacts as discussed in FEIS Section 4.12.2.

99 51 **COMMENT:** Selecting facilities that may impact Class 1 streams or wetlands should be avoided.

RESPONSE: Impacts on streams or wetlands at launch facilities and along T/E routes were considered in the development of the proposed set. No major impacts on streams are expected to occur from road or bridge construction. Potential impacts on habitats such as prairie potholes at launch facilities are discussed in FEIS Sections 4.8.1.4 and 4.8.2.3.

99 52 **COMMENT:** Water quality issues discussed in Section 4.9 should include specific data like the existing water quality for streams and

groundwater resources within the potential impact area. Methods of analyses should be presented or referenced for all parameters, not just turbidity.

RESPONSE: The diffused nature of the proposed program involves limited construction at hundreds of sites in a large (8,500 sq mi) deployment area. The most appropriate level of water quality characterization is therefore at the stream basin level. A site-specific assessment has been carried out at those locations where construction or operations of the program is likely to have substantial water quality effects. The principal cause of water quality degradation resulting from program activities is sedimentation. Therefore, the study emphasized the analysis on turbidity and suspended solids. It was concluded that these parameters would not increase substantially and that water quality would not be significantly degraded as a result. Therefore, other associated water quality parameters (such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, ammonia, and nitrates) were not analyzed in detail.

99 53 **COMMENT:** Specific examples of proposed mitigation techniques should be provided and the estimates of time frames for the recovery periods associated with revegetation or similar techniques should be listed.

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.9 and Appendix D contain sufficient detail with regard to mitigation effectiveness to allow the decision-maker to choose among the potential water resource mitigation measures. Specific application of the mitigation measures will occur after their adoption as outlined in the Record of Decision. The adopted mitigations will then be incorporated into the design of specific program features (see response to document 99, comment 27). As stated in FEIS Section 4.9.2.2, recovery of disturbed areas, followed by decline of local sedimentation to background levels, should occur within about 1 year following construction completion.

99 54 **COMMENT:** A monitoring plan to assess water quality parameters during construction operations should be developed as appropriate. A monitoring plan to assess revegetation success should also be provided.

RESPONSE: Analysis in FEIS Section 4.9 indicates that water quality impacts of the program will be generally localized and of short duration. A water quality monitoring program does not appear justified nor is one usually established for programs of this type which involve limited land disturbance at any particular location. Where revegetation is employed, the site will be monitored for a period sufficient to assure successful reestablishment of the vegetation.

100 1 **COMMENT:** Commentor favors the No Action Alternative. If the Air Force does not accept the No Action Alternative, commentor suggests that the DEIS needs to be redone and resubmitted to the public and Congress.

RESPONSE: Noted.

100 2 **COMMENT:** Case I in the safety section addresses the probability of a fuel truck colliding with the HML on a Montana highway. Did this consider all the extra traffic that is likely to be on the road in an alert situation as eastern Montanans race towards the safety of the mountains?

RESPONSE: See response to document 74, comment 1.

- 100 3 **COMMENT:** The nuclear dispersion model used in the safety section says aerosolization of 1 percent of the available plutonium is a worst case. Why would aerosolization of 100 percent of the plutonium not be the worst case?
- RESPONSE:** In order to aerosolize 100 percent of the available plutonium, the fuel fire would have to continue unabated for over 33 hours. The available fuel could burn for not more than 20 minutes assuming no fire control measures are taken. Based on studies done by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, the British Atomic Weapons Research Establishment and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; the maximum amount of the available plutonium aerosolized by a 45-minute burn would be less than 1 percent (FEIS Section 5.3.2).
- 100 4 **COMMENT:** A 4.5 mph wind speed was used in the nuclear dispersion model. Since Montana winds often blow in excess of 30 mph, why was a higher wind not used to illustrate a worst case scenario?
- RESPONSE:** Model runs were made using higher and lower wind speeds and 4.5 mph was found to have the most severe environmental consequences. As the wind increases beyond 4.5 mph, the radioactive particles are dispersed over an increasingly larger area; therefore, the resulting radiation levels become even smaller as the wind increases (FEIS Section 5.4.1.1).
- 100 5 **COMMENT:** Since the half-life of PU-239 is 24,000 years, why were the long-term effects (past 30 years) of a nuclear accident not discussed?
- RESPONSE:** Long-duration environmental effects on Montana of a nuclear mishap were not considered significant since the Air Force would be required to clean up all contaminated areas in the vicinity of the mishap. Using approved DOE and EPA procedures, contaminated materials would be removed to an approved nuclear waste storage facility.
- 100 6 **COMMENT:** What will it cost to produce the entire EIS?
- RESPONSE:** The entire EIS process is estimated to cost between \$8 and \$9 million.
- 100 7 **COMMENT:** Who owns Tetra Tech, Inc.?
- RESPONSE:** Tetra Tech, Inc. is a subsidiary of Honeywell, Inc. Tetra Tech is a major consulting firm with over 2 decades of experience in environmental and engineering programs for both the U.S. government and civilian-sector clients.
- 100 8 **COMMENT:** Why didn't the Air Force use Montana residents or contractors to prepare the DEIS?
- RESPONSE:** Contracts with the Air Force are awarded through a federally mandated contracting process that is designed to ensure that the federal government meets its requirements for the program in addition to encouraging a competitive selection process. Tetra Tech was selected from a number of qualified firms competing in this process. The contractor was selected prior to the President's decision of December 1986 to deploy in Montana. Both the Air Force and Tetra Tech recognize the benefit of using local expertise. Tetra Tech has, therefore, established an office in Great Falls and has used several

local firms and specialists as subcontractors, including Historical Research Associates (HRA), WESTECH, Montana National Heritage Program, Morrison-Knudsen Engineers, Inc., and the firm of Ethnoscience.

101 1 **COMMENT:** Written testimony from the Governor's office on the preparation of the Small ICBM DEIS.

RESPONSE: Noted.

102 1 **COMMENT:** Is the Small ICBM an offensive or defensive weapon and should we go through the expense of deploying the weapon?

RESPONSE: See response to document 7, comment 3.

103 1 **COMMENT:** Are psychological and fear aspects of nuclear war generated as a result of Small ICBM activities in the deployment area discussed?

RESPONSE: See response to document 59, comment 1.

103 2 **COMMENT:** What curriculum are being developed and implemented by the affected school districts to educate all the children about their unique situation?

RESPONSE: The school district curriculum is a local decision made by the school administrators and governing boards and would not fall within the scope of an EIS (FEIS Section 4.1.3.4).

103 3 **COMMENT:** What happens in the event of an accidental or intentional launch?

RESPONSE: See response to document 76, comment 1.

103 4 **COMMENT:** Will deployment of the Small ICBM affect tourism in Montana?

RESPONSE: See response to document 67, comment 2.

104 1 **COMMENT:** How accurate was the Air Force in estimating the enrollment number of students in Wyoming when the Peacekeeper was deployed?

RESPONSE: The FEIS for the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silos program in Wyoming cited a projected peak student enrollment of 622 students for Laramie County School District No. 1 (LCSD No. 1) with an additional 180 students projected for other counties in the ROI. The actual Peacekeeper-related LCSD No. 1 enrollment was around 400 in 1986, partly because of the economic slowdown in the energy sector.

104 2 **COMMENT:** How is the money provided during the period when there is a "lag" due to shortfall in local government financing? If money is borrowed from some other source, what about the interest it would have gained had it stayed in a particular account. Will the FEIS address such material?

RESPONSE: Current expenses of local governments are generally funded by existing cash accounts or through short-term borrowing. As revenues accumulate over an accounting period, the cash accounts of the jurisdiction are restored to their original levels and/or the short-term debt is retired. In the case where insufficient revenues are accumulated over the accounting period, the cash balance of a jurisdiction (for that accounting period) is reduced by the amount of

the shortfall. These deficits are generally made up in the ensuing fiscal year by increasing the local mill levy, raising other rates (such as fines, fees, charges for services) or other similar revenue-generating mechanisms. Cash held by a jurisdiction is often held in interest-bearing accounts. As these monies are used, the jurisdiction will, in fact, suffer lost interest revenue. The effects of revenue shortfalls to the local governments in the Great Falls area have been identified as significant impacts in FEIS Section 4.1.2.6.

- 104 3 **COMMENT:** Are the public hearings responsive to citizens' concerns?
RESPONSE: See response to document 93, comment 2.
- 104 4 **COMMENT:** Does Congress consider EIS results in determining whether to fund such a project?
RESPONSE: The FEIS has been accomplished at the direction of the Congress in accordance with regulations of the President's Council on Environmental Quality. The primary purpose for preparing an EIS is to identify the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and alternatives, thus alerting the agency decision-maker, the public, and ultimately the Congress and the President to the environmental effects involved. This document is only one tool to aid the Congress and the President on actions such as funding for a project.
- 104 5 **COMMENT:** Montanans voted against deployment of any more nuclear missiles in Montana. Is this being considered by Congress?
RESPONSE: See response to document 46, comment 1.
- 104 6 **COMMENT:** Concerned about severe impacts on the Great Falls Public Schools system due to the Small ICBM. Impacts include building of an elementary school, reopening of schools, staffing, boundary changes, and busing. These options are too costly.
RESPONSE: When the Air Force decides which deployment alternative will be implemented a record of decision will be prepared which will state what specific mitigation measures will be adopted. An Intergovernmental Small ICBM Working Group comprised of representatives from city government, county commissioners, state agencies, officials from Malmstrom AFB, and other U.S. Air Force officials has been established to provide a coordinated intergovernmental approach to the exchange of resource information pertinent to the proposed Small ICBM program in Montana and to consider what specific mitigation measures will be adopted.
- 105 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned about the conclusion that impacts on deployment area roads would be low and not significant.
RESPONSE: Long-duration impacts on deployment area roads have been revised to low and significant (FEIS Section 4.3.2.1).
- 105 2 **COMMENT:** Practice driving and deployment onbase appears impractical for reliability of the HML and skill of the crew. What is your confidence level in crew reliability?
RESPONSE: The Air Force has great confidence in crew reliability. The HML vehicle operations training area at Malmstrom AFB would duplicate field conditions. It will be used daily, under all weather conditions, in both daylight and darkness. As many as six training vehicles may be operated at the same time. The vehicles would operate on a variety of surfaces and terrains, and would achieve speeds

up to 50 miles per hour on a training track. An off-road area would be used for HML emplacements (the "digging-in" operation by which HMLs harden against attack). The training area may be used approximately 240 days per year. In addition, the HML vehicle operations training area may be used for road testing following routine HML maintenance.

105 3 **COMMENT:** What reassurances can you give that the HMLs will not move from launch facilities more than once annually?

RESPONSE: The Air Force prefers to leave the HMLs in place as long as possible. It is not expected that all HMLs would require major maintenance even once a year. It is an average value based on engineering judgment.

105 4 **COMMENT:** What is the configuration of the transporter? If the axle load is above 18,000 pounds, what will be the impacts on the roads?

RESPONSE: The HML will be transported in such a manner as to ensure that the loading on each axle is below 18,000 pounds, will meet state standards, and will not cause additional impacts on roads.

105 5 **COMMENT:** How often will the HML be moved in and out of its protective shelter for maintenance. What will be the noise impact of the large 1,200-horsepower engines running? Where does the HML engine sit on your decibel levels cited on page 3-202. HML engine noise not adequately discussed.

RESPONSE: As a part of the maintenance program, the HML will be moved in and out of its protective enclosure periodically. Major maintenance will be performed at the Integrated Maintenance Complex, an enclosed onbase facility. The CV12-1200 engine at full power (2,300 RPM) will have an 85 dBA noise level at a distance of 50 feet. Noise will be reduced considerably when engines are placed into the vehicles because of various noise reduction techniques. The HML engine noise is less than a freight train noise of 95 dBA at 50 feet and motorcycle noise of 106 dBA at 50 feet.

105 6 **COMMENT:** The Small ICBM has recently been increased from 30,000 to 37,000 pounds to accommodate penetration aids and/or possibly a second warhead. Have you considered the impact of a second warhead?

RESPONSE: The Congress has directed deployment of a single warhead missile weighing approximately 37,000 pounds and this was used in the analysis. Environmental impacts of the peacetime operation are independent of the number of warheads or penetration aids and are not analyzed in this EIS.

106 1 **COMMENT:** Does the term "aggregate" include sand and gravel?

RESPONSE: The term "aggregate" as well as the aggregate numbers shown in FEIS Figure 4.10.2-3 and Table 4.10.2-1 include sand and gravel which will be used to produce concrete for road surfacing and construction activities.

106 2 **COMMENT:** Has a requirement for riprap been determined?

RESPONSE: No. The need for riprap (heavy, irregular rocks used to stabilize slopes along roads and embankments) during program construction activities has not been determined. The numbers shown in FEIS Figure 4.10.2-3 and Table 4.10.2-1 do not include material requirements for riprap.

- 106 3 **COMMENT:** During initial scoping, 4.5 million tons of material were required for the program. In the DEIS, only approximately 3.0 million tons of material were identified. What dropped the requirements by 1.5 million tons and what is the margin of error on the 3.0 million ton estimate?
- RESPONSE:** The difference in required aggregate is the result of the ongoing analysis which reduced the number of miles of T/E routes that would need to be upgraded to accommodate the Small ICBM system in Montana.
- 106 4 **COMMENT:** After deployment won't there be an increase in baseline demand for road and site maintenance? If so, do you have an estimate?
- RESPONSE:** The Air Force has identified its requirements and is working with federal, state and local agencies through the Defense Access Road needs program to determine measures to meet those requirements. This process will determine the extent to which the Air Force will assist local agencies in road maintenance and snow removal activities. Once the decisions have been made, these measures will become part of the Proposed Action (FEIS Section 4.3.1.4).
- 106 5 **COMMENT:** Will the Air Force take an active part in determining where new aggregate pits will be located and select the aggregate sources for specific portions of the project; or will the procurement of an aggregate source be left up to the construction contractor?
- RESPONSE:** While the Air Force may have a part in choosing the contractors who will supply the aggregate for the program, the decision on the locations of pits or aggregate sources will likely be made by the construction contractor or the landowner whose property has been leased for aggregate production.
- 106 6 **COMMENT:** The Bureau of Land Management would like to work closely with the Air Force on this program, including the handling of additional permitting activity.
- RESPONSE:** Noted.
- 107 1 **COMMENT:** New information on the bald eagle requires further consultation.
- RESPONSE:** The Air Force has entered into consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks concerning the bald eagle nest near launch facility I-7. This information has been incorporated in FEIS Section 4.8.2.5. Because of the distance of the launch facility from the nest, impacts are expected to be negligible.
- 108 1 **COMMENT:** What equivalent spending for the Small ICBM can be used on food, clothing, education, housing, and health care services?
- RESPONSE:** See response to document 3, comment 1.
- 108 2 **COMMENT:** Have you a comparison of long-term gains resulting from civilian sector jobs instead of short-term military jobs?
- RESPONSE:** Of the direct employment increase of 3,100 jobs during the operations phase, approximately 30 positions will be civilian workers. In addition, approximately 1,250 indirect jobs are estimated to be created which would all be filled by civilian workers.

- 108 3 **COMMENT:** Can civilian radio frequencies set off the Small ICBM accidentally as it is being transported?
RESPONSE: The Small ICBM's electronic systems are not affected by civilian radio frequencies. The Small ICBM can only be activated by specially encoded signals.
- 108 4 **COMMENT:** Where can you safely store radioactive materials?
RESPONSE: Warheads are stored and guarded in secure weapons storage areas on Malmstrom AFB. There will be no nuclear wastes produced or stored as a result of deployment of the Small ICBM.
- 108 5 **COMMENT:** What do you plan to do with materials from inactivated warheads?
RESPONSE: Deactivated warheads are returned to the U.S. Department of Energy.
- 108 6 **COMMENT:** How do you address the safety of the planet 20,000 years from now as a result of storage of radioactive wastes?
RESPONSE: There are no nuclear wastes produced by the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB. For decommissioning of nuclear warheads and disposition of associated radioactive materials see FEIS Chapter 5.0 for reference to appropriate environmental documentation.
- 108 7 **COMMENT:** How can you assure the public that you are "making the world safe" when you add more missiles to the already large stockpile?
RESPONSE: See response to document 7, section 2.
- 109 1 **COMMENT:** EIS is inadequate in assessing the vehicular traffic hazards that will develop when the system becomes fully operational.
RESPONSE: See response to document 105, comment 1.
- 110 1 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to Small ICBM deployment in Montana.
RESPONSE: Noted.
- 111 1 **COMMENT:** DEIS lacks any specific mitigation measures which could be implemented to address specifically impacted roadway segments.
RESPONSE: Potential mitigation measures have been identified in FEIS Section 4.3.6 and Appendix D.
- 112 1 **COMMENT:** Opposed to Small ICBM deployment in Montana because of the beauty and spaceousness of the state and the impacts it will bring to Montana. Was Montana considered because population ratio and person to square miles are low?
RESPONSE: See response to document 52, comment 2.
- 113 1 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the effects of a nuclear exchange.
RESPONSE: The EIS was prepared in response to Congressional direction, 1986 DOD Authorization Act. Congress directed the Air Force to address the potential environmental impacts of the proposed deployment and peacetime operation of the Small ICBM in Montana.
- 113 2 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the effects of accidental launch or detonation or intentional launch.

RESPONSE: System safeguards have been developed to ensure there is no possibility of accidental launch or detonation. Analysis of intentional launch is beyond the scope of the EIS, since the Congress directed that only peacetime operations be addressed.

113 3 **COMMENT:** Statement made that the Air Force Personnel Reliability Program is not adequate.

RESPONSE: See FEIS Section 5.1.2.2.

113 4 **COMMENT:** The EIS does not address the excessive costs of the system to the taxpayers.

RESPONSE: See response to document 3, comment 1.

114 1 **COMMENT:** Under DEIS Section 4.8.2 and the information on Figure 4.8.2-1 there is a discrepancy. The text indicates moderate short-duration impacts to aquatic habitats, while the figure shows that there will be negligible impacts.

RESPONSE: There is no discrepancy between the text and FEIS Figure 4.8.2-1. The figure shows summary ratings for site-specific impacts on biological resources at launch facilities. Many launch facilities are not near aquatic habitats and impacts at these sites would be negligible. The short-duration rating of moderate and not significant is an overall rating that considers the multiple impacts at all sites (e.g., launch facilities and T/E routes).

114 2 **COMMENT:** Commentor stated that any amount of big game severe wintering habitat that is permanently removed is unacceptable.

RESPONSE: The Air Force consulted with federal and state wildlife agencies. Any habitat lost at launch facilities would be small and isolated. None of these losses are expected to alter wildlife carrying capacities in any area.

114 3 **COMMENT:** What is the basis for the assumption that a recently rebuilt causeway should not require further modification for the program (DEIS Section 4.8.2.4)?

RESPONSE: This conclusion is based on engineering analysis that took into consideration the configuration of and wheel loading of the vehicle.

114 4 **COMMENT:** What criteria were used for determining that sensitive habitats are "distant" from construction areas?

RESPONSE: In this case "distant" refers to areas that are greater than 3 miles from construction and operations areas.

114 5 **COMMENT:** Statement is made in DEIS Section 4.8.2.4 that general concern by natural resource managers for impacts to unique and sensitive habitats is also expected to be low. Commentor wants to know if natural resource managers were asked.

RESPONSE: Yes. State and federal natural resource managers were consulted during the development of the EIS, including members of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Natural Heritage Program, and the Nature Conservancy.

114 6 **COMMENT:** Commentor needs clarification of DEIS Section 4.8.3 which states "...which reduces the opportunity to avoid impacts at the launch facilities through site selection."

RESPONSE: Proposed sets of launch facilities have been identified for the Proposed Action and alternatives in the FEIS. Environmentally sensitive areas exist along some of the T/E routes and at some launch facilities. Therefore, an alternative that would use a larger number of launch facilities would have a greater probability of using an environmentally sensitive area. Text in FEIS Section 4.8.3 has been revised accordingly.

114 7 **COMMENT:** What means have been used to address the road hazard with the HML during blizzard conditions when gravel roads do not receive minimum necessary maintenance?

RESPONSE: To assess the HML operations during winter conditions, a winter test program for operation of both the HML and the overall system has been partially completed and will be continued next winter. So far the vehicle has performed as expected. The vehicle was designed to move off-road, and is expected to operate in winter conditions.

115 1 **COMMENT:** Comment opposed to any additional missile program.

RESPONSE: Noted.

116 1 **COMMENT:** Comment opposed to missile deployment in Conrad because we have enough missiles and firepower.

RESPONSE: Noted.

117 1 **COMMENT:** Comment opposed to ballistic missiles being placed anywhere in Montana.

RESPONSE: See responses to document 46, comment 1 and document 52, comment 2.

118 1 **COMMENT:** Comment objects to the proposed Small ICBM because the weapons system is not necessary for the defense of the United States.

RESPONSE: Noted. Rationale for the deployment of Small ICBM system in Montana is provided in FEIS Section 1.1.

119 1 **COMMENT:** Comment objects to Small ICBM being considered for Malmstrom AFB.

RESPONSE: See responses to document 46, comment 1, and document 52, comment 2.

120 1 **COMMENT:** Statement in support of the defense system needs because of the fine people in the Air Force.

RESPONSE: Noted.

121 1 **COMMENT:** The service area map for Montana Power Company (Figure 3.2.3-2) should be revised to include portions of Flights F, G, H, and T.

RESPONSE: The additional data have been incorporated into the data base and the impact analysis.

121 2 **COMMENT:** The increased load associated with additions at 46 launch facilities serviced by Montana Power Company would equal approximately 4.6 MW and have a considerable impact on the distribution network servicing the launch facilities.

RESPONSE: The increased load associated with the Small ICBM program for Montana Power Company has been revised to reflect the choice of sites for the Proposed Action and the alternatives. The new load is estimated to range from 4.1 to 5.3 MW and is identified in FEIS Table 4.2.2-2. The Air Force has entered into discussions with the current electricity suppliers to develop coordinated strategies toward meeting these demands and arriving at an equitable solution to providing this service.

121 3 **COMMENT:** DEIS Sections 4.2.2.4 and 4.2.3.4 do not address the impact on Montana Power Company for the increased load at the launch facilities separately from the increased load at Malmstrom AFB.

RESPONSE: FEIS Section 4.2.2.4 has been revised to reflect the specific energy loads on Montana Power Company associated with the proposed set of launch facilities for the Proposed Action and three alternatives.

122 1 **COMMENT:** Why doesn't the DEIS discuss the environmental consequences that could result from the use of the Small ICBM?

RESPONSE: The Congress has authority to exempt specific projects, in full or in part, from the requirements of NEPA without altering the structure of the Act itself. In 209(c)(4) of the 1986 Department of Defense Authorization Act, the Congress directed the Air Force to prepare administrative environmental impact statements covering the deployment of the Small ICBM, but limited the scope of those statements to the "deployment and peacetime operation" of the system.

122 2 **COMMENT:** Why doesn't the DEIS discuss the global environmental consequences that could result from the use of the Small ICBM?

RESPONSE: No global environmental effects are expected to result from the deployment and peacetime operation of the Small ICBM system.

123 1 **COMMENT:** Concerned that the proposed program could affect the Sun River Project and that operation of the missile system needs to be conducted so as to avoid any disruption of water supply to the irrigated croplands.

RESPONSE: Peacetime activities of the proposed program do not involve off-road maneuvers of the HML in the deployment area. The HML vehicle operations training area is confined to an extension of Malmstrom AFB, and HML activities in the deployment area would be restricted to deployment at the launch facilities and movement from the launch facilities to Malmstrom AFB along T/E routes. All bridges along these routes would be upgraded, if necessary, to safely bear the HML vehicle. There is a potential for temporary disruption of water supply to irrigated croplands while bridge upgrades over canals are being constructed. However, the construction contractors would be required to plan these upgrades in coordination with the appropriate irrigation district to avoid or minimize disruption of irrigation water supply (FEIS Sections 4.9.1.4 and 4.9.2.1).

123 2 **COMMENT:** Commentor envisions problems with HML training operations during off-road maneuvers with concerns at canal bridges.

RESPONSE: All testing will be conducted onbase and will not pose any threat to canal bridges.

124 1 **COMMENT:** Will the local interstate highway system be expanded or improved?

RESPONSE: See response to document 14, comment 1.

124 2 **COMMENT:** Will deployment of the Small ICBM affect tourism in Montana?

RESPONSE: See response to document 67, comment 2.

124 3 **COMMENT:** Comment opposed to ballistic missiles being placed anywhere in Montana.

RESPONSE: See response to document 52, comment 2.

124 4 **COMMENT:** Could the Small ICBM program be a bargaining chip at peace talk summits.

RESPONSE: These are determinations to be made by the President.

124 5 **COMMENT:** Comment in opposition to deploying 200 Small ICBMs in north-central Montana. Also would like to get rid of the Minuteman silos.

RESPONSE: Noted.

E.2 Documents Received

This section includes all documents received during or after the public comment period. The documents are presented four sheets to a page in the order they were received and are assigned sequential numbers. In all, 125 comment documents and 6 public hearing transcripts have been reproduced in this section. Every effort has been made to reproduce all documents in a clear and legible form. However, in some cases, the original documents were handwritten in pencil or light ink and therefore may not have reproduced clearly.



GEORGE TURMAN
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Montana
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Helena 59620
(406)444-3111

June 25, 1987

Lt. Col. Brian Kessler, Director
Environmental Planning Division
AFRC-BMS/DEV
U.S. Department of the Air Force
Norton Air Force Base
San Bernardino, CA 92409-6448

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Small Intercontinental
Ballistic Missile at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, MT
Montana State IGR Clearinghouse File No. MT870625-749-X

Dear Lt. Col. Kessler:

The above-captioned document has been received. In order to provide notification to parties that may be interested in review and/or comment, it will be listed in the next Intergovernmental Review Bulletin issued from this office.

Any inquiries or comments regarding the document will be directed to you. Please provide copies of the enclosed suggested review form to potential reviewers, those you feel should be invited to comment, as well as to any who may request the opportunity to do so. Copies of any comments received and a copy of this letter should be made a part of your file on this proposal. We have asked that comments be returned by August 21, 1987 as requested, and that copies be sent to the Clearinghouse for our files.

The Clearinghouse intends to take no further action on this document.

Sincerely,

Sue Heath

SUE HEATH
Clearinghouse Manager

Enclosure

DOCUMENT 1

EV2-1/2

DOCUMENT 2

July 8, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, California 92409-6448

Dear Col. Walsh:

I am writing in support of the deployment and operation of the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile in Central Montana.

The possible boost to Montana's economy is certainly a factor, but the reasoning goes far beyond this. Missiles are already in place and to upgrade is just a logical succession of the ongoing process. Those in opposition allow their emotions to keep them from any type of objective consideration of the situation. It's a sad commentary on this sector of society to realize how removed these people are. To become ignorant of history's lessons is irresponsible at best. And to argue with these people serves little purpose, although they do keep us honest.

Please do not be misled by polls or election results showing majority opposition. It's my experience that the negative voice is always the loudest and most active, but does not reflect numerical strength. Becoming involved is not a weak suit for this group.

I'm in continual contact with many people and can accurately state that there are approximately five in favor for every one in opposition. It is unfortunate that much of this support is passive, and will probably remain this way.

Sincerely,

Richard Hughes

Richard Hughes, Supt.

Moore Public Schools
P.O. Box 1
Moore, Montana 59464

EV2-1/3

DOCUMENT 3

EV2-1/4

Sisters of Charity of Providence of Montana

July 14, 1987

CORPORATE OFFICE
9 East Ninth Avenue
Spokane Washington 99202
(509)455-4884

Public Hearing Officer
Midgetman Missiles Public Hearing
c/o Great Falls High School
Great Falls, MT 59405

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the installation of midgetman missiles in eastern Montana. This weapon system and other weapon systems

- escalate the arms race, increasing world-wide instability and contribute to the "use them or lose them" syndrome;
- cause billions of dollars to be invested in military build-up and billions not to be invested in the development of normal civilian activity; i.e., factories, farms, home construction, research and development for improving the quality of life on the planet;
- increase, at an excessive cost to the taxpayer, the profits of military contractors and create a short-term and false sense of well-being in local economies.

The installation of the midgetman missile system is a distraction and a deterrent to the serious business of rebuilding Montana's agricultural base. It helps to keep Montanans from generating new and clean industries in their state that will create jobs and build a solid tax base.

As a nation and as Montanans, we need to address the greater good of global security and world peace. At the same time, we need to use our resources and our ingenuity to create a strong civilian economy which allows for politically feasible and morally sound choices.

I join many other Montanans in opposing the midgetman system and in supporting programs for a peace-time economy.

Sincerely yours,

Kathryn A. Rutan, S.P.

Kathryn A. Rutan, S.P.

SKAR:mc

ST. THOMAS LUTHERAN CHURCH
1001 10TH AVENUE
GREAT FALLS, MT 59405

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
1001 10TH AVENUE
GREAT FALLS, MT 59405

ST. THOMAS LUTHERAN CHURCH
1001 10TH AVENUE
GREAT FALLS, MT 59405

DOCUMENT 4

EV2-1/5

Public Hearing Officer
Midgetman Missiles
c/o Great Falls High School
Great Falls, MT 59405

July 16, 1987

Re: Midgetman Missiles

I speak against placing midgetman missiles in Montana or in the Great Falls area. More nuclear warheads will not make us more secure. Our security against enemy attack does not lie in being able to retaliate. Montana is already a prime target of ICBM's. Before we even know the "batter" has been pushed, 2 million people will be dead - we among them!

The brief span of economic benefit - a few bridges strengthened, a few houses built - is of little benefit when we begin to live with the impact on our schools, our public services, our cultural and recreational resources and our total disarmament. To depend on the war machine for economic security is like sitting in a pool of gasoline waiting for a match! Let's stop making matches! Let's drain the pool of gasoline (bated, fear, anger), and replace it with honesty, gradual work towards multi-lateral disarmament. Please let's not sell our heritage, Mother Earth and our beautiful Montana. For a new way of thought.

Sincerely, In hope,

M. Elaine Coghlan
1500 4th St. N.
Great Falls, MT 59405



IN REPLY, REFER TO
LHM: B Minerals
Code 360

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE
316 NORTH 26TH ST
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101

DOCUMENT 5

JUL 21 1987

Lt. Colonel Peter Walsh
U.S. Air Force, BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409

Dear Lt. Colonel Walsh:

This office has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program at Malmstrom Air Force Base. There are a few concerns we have with the statement. The sections in the DEIS which relate to Native American Resources detail what is on record with the State Historic Preservation Office. Also included are the results from projecting the location of artifacts. Statistical projection of resource location does not suffice to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. We assume that the missile sites are in various topographical regimes. As such, some of the sites may be near drainages or on high prominences. These areas are the traditional use areas. However, lithic scatter, with dagbats, teepee rings, etc., may be found in unconventional areas.

We did not find mention of how surveys would be conducted on and adjacent to the expansion of existing facilities, or newly disturbed areas. We strongly recommend pedestrian surveys be conducted by a qualified archaeologist.

Regarding the Geologic Resources section on page 4-252, some clarification would be beneficial. The Level of Impact (LOI) under 'Low Impact' states in part that "Program demand plus baseline demand is less than the existing production capacity." However, it continues "existing producers may be required to identify and exploit new sources to meet peak demand."

The two sentences contradict each other. We believe the second sentence would be more definitive if it were changed to "...new sources to meet ultimate production volume." The same rationale goes for the similar sentences under 'Moderate Impact'.

-2-

Questions or clarification requests can be directed to Mr. Richard J. Stefanic.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Stefanic
Area Director

EV2-1/6



DOCUMENT 6

July 23, 1987

The following are my thoughts pertaining to the proposed Midgetman deployment at Malmstrom AFB Montana. I wish to mention that as usual, Col. Walsh and his staff did a superb job in presentation and response.

There is no question that Montana should aggressively support the Midgetman deployment in our state. It's construction and operational phases can do nothing other than bolster a terribly weak economic area. Of course there will be some problems, but our problem will be more serious without this project than with it.

We are a last frontier state that is regressing rather than advancing in any aspect of the 80's or 90's.

We are a only state of many United States. We cannot have a wall around us despite many attempts by some groups to wall up the state.

Our tax base is literally shot. Buildings constructed in the last 50 years are selling for 1/4 the amount of constructing that same structure. Assessed values now reflect these purchase prices and cause property tax reduction. Our per capita income is one of the lowest in the 50 states - more tax shortfall.

Our population shift is to the retired sector and students, not wage earners. Fewer tax payers and more tax users. Our graduates must leave Montana for employment elsewhere. We get no payback in this case.

Concern of tourists? 10.1 Million tourists visit San Antonio in one year. We don't get that many in 5 years in Montana. The military won't disrupt them at all, in fact, they will increase the number of tourists visiting our state.

In short we cannot save Montana for a few moneyed individuals. We are part of the United States. If our leaders need to use Montana - use it - we need you too.

Sincerely,

Ira M. Kaufman Jr.
Ira M. Kaufman, Jr.
Kaufman's Inc.

EV2-1/7

DOCUMENT 7

Good evening. My name is Zarina Jackson. I live in Great Falls and manage a house full of children. I am very pleased to be here tonight to voice my concerns and responses to the draft EIS and truly appreciate the opportunity to do so. The first comment I have is that I can't help but think that if the Air Force were really interested in citizen input from the DEIS, it would have allowed us more than 20 days to read it over.

There are a few things to note about this missile. First, it's illegal--it violates the SALT I and SALT II treaties. SALT I in 1972 included a clause (pushed for by the US) stating that any development of a mobile ICBM would be seen as a violation of the spirit of the treaty. SALT II in 1978 allowed for only one new ICBM, which has been fulfilled by the MX. Aside from the potential legal question, what's important about this is to realize how it undermines and goes against our history of arms control.

Second, though billed as a second strike weapon (that is one designed to retaliate after a first strike) it has first strike capability. It carries penetration aids, which, in a second strike are not needed to penetrate Soviet defenses. The missile is also extremely accurate--in a second strike the Soviet silos are empty--you're only aiming at population centers--that degree of accuracy is unnecessary. Also the scenario I heard voiced as to how this thing would be launched seemed so ludicrous as to make it unworkable as a second strike system. So I really question its deterrence capability. We seem to have yet another deadly first strike hardened silo buster.

Which leads to the third point, which is: we already have five other weapon systems with deadly first strike capability. If we develop and deploy another one, don't you think the Soviets might see that as threatening and aggressive? Doesn't that strike you as a trifle destabilizing in the arms race? Escalatory?

Reading through this DEIS, one is struck by what a mess Great Falls is going to be. Between trips to and from our city by MWL convoys, safety and security vehicles, maintenance vans, refueling tankers and the like, not to mention all the construction around the base, Great Falls looks like it will be a congested pain in the neck to live in and travel through. Now I think we could all live

with this confusion and inconvenience if this missile system were vital to our national security. The fact is though that its deterrent capability is at best questionable. Further destabilizes the arms race (which I for one consider extremely dangerous), and by the way costs \$50 billion while it's doing all this. If deployed this system will be the most expensive weapon system in the history of our country. At a time of tremendous federal deficit, it is criminal to spend \$40-50 billion to add another 200 warheads to our already swelling arsenal. Just think what Montana could really do for its state with some of that money. Wake up folks--we don't need this missile.

It's a sad commentary

EV2-1/8

DOCUMENT 7

EV2-1/8

DOCUMENT 8

Hearing Location Court Falls Date 7-22-37

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official)	Designated Representative of Private Organization
----------------------	--

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____
 Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft ☐ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

Air Force Policy System Requirements Employment Housing Education Public Services Public Finance Utilities Transportation Land Use (Other: (please specify))	Recreation Visual Resources Cultural Resources Native American Resources Biological Resources Air Quality Noise Water Resources Geology and Soils Safety
--	---

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

D) Would military personnel be eligible for H.V.D. Subsidized Programs such as Scattered Site (Section ~~1001~~ existing Mad Rahab) and Public Housing (Pasadena)?

2) Would military personnel be TOP Priority for these Health Programs or would they be on the waiting lists like the rest of us.

2) Given the problem Great Falls is already facing with emergency

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-EHMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/9

Additional Comments: however, have you taken into consideration the additional impact the JCRB project will have especially in the instance at the Henry Home of West Falls that has the ability to house battered women for only a very short time, and has approx. 80 to 90% of their cases caused by Public Housing and HUD projects.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

1. **Authority**
33 U.S.C §5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
2. **Principal Purpose**
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
3. **Routine Uses**
 - A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
 - B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
 - C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
 - D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
4. **Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information**
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/9

DOCUMENT 9

Hearing Location Great Falls Date 7-22

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official	Designated Representative of Private Organization
--------------------	--

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☐ **Draft** ☐ **Final**

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

- Area of question or comment (check all that apply): - Area Force Policy - System Requirements - Employment - Housing - Education - Public Services - Public Finance - Utilities - Transportation - Land Use (Other (please specify))	- Recreation - Visual Resources - Cultural Resources - Native American Resources - Biological Resources - Air Quality - Noise - Water Resources - Geology and Soils - Safety
---	---

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My comments are in support of the Multiglossary. I happened to find a great description of the C. Pleurostictus (P. 205) well aware of the positive impact on the County Road system. I would have no problem in getting them with appropriate planning & water given the impact of schools & existing infrastructure. I live in an area of the Minnesota river riparian with Maple Avenue. I don't know if this has put up a negative effect on the riparian system. I don't know if the riparian will be an effective system. I don't know if the riparian will be an effective system.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AEROP/HMS/DEP
Horton Air Force Base, CA 94038 6448

*Filing out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/10

Additional Comments:

At the mother of four grandchildren of the
1. from the attack of kindergarten work
2. settled the estate in the 1890's as the need
3. to build the estate, and so important, and
4. national appropriation - the content of the
program could create positive impact

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

1. **Authority**
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2. **Principal Purpose**
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Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/10

DOCUMENT 10

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location GREAT FALLS Date 7-22-87Name: PHILIP J. LAY

Organization:

Mailing Address: 3209 E. FIVE THIRDS
GREAT FALLS MT 59404

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
Official of Private Organization Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☒ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☒ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☒ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☒ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)	

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1 I live on 1st Ave North which already has
on much traffic as I can tolerate. The threat being
I feel we need a more "gentle" turning movement
street of 50-60 mph. The value of my home will
drop significantly.

2 The fire increased employment of the area is the only
way we can think of to increase income. I think
there is a long hold back at our place. These comments
purpose is to bring this property.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning Statements Attached
AFRC-BMS/DEV Yes No
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/11

DOCUMENT 10

2

Additional Comments: That we will be a much bigger
target in the event of war.

On the other hand, it was reported
that the bomber has added to the number
of weapons which are capable of
being used as nuclear weapons.

In a time to stop fighting we
are not combat the United States.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

- Authority
33 U.S.C 5555a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
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- Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/11

DOCUMENT 11

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls, Date 22 July 1987Name: Ken Knudson

Organization:

Mailing Address: 516 Riverview Blvd.
Great Falls, MT 59404

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
Official of Private Organization Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)	

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1 I am a strong proponent of military defense and the Midgetman deployment to ensure peace. If the Congress determines it fitting and necessary to fund Midgetman, as I feel they will, we need to prepare for and support the deployment fully.

I wish to complement the in-depth preparation that has gone into the EIS. It was very professionally done. Throughout the hearings, we are reassured that mitigation will be made inasmuch as possible to lessen the detrimental impact on the community. I firmly believe this will be done to the maximum extent possible and that not only will be Midgetman bolster our National Defense it will

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning Statements Attached
AFRC-BMS/DEV Yes No
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/12

DOCUMENT 11

Additional Comments: positively benefit the Great Falls community and
area, as well as Montana itself.

1 Having served in defense of my country and observed devastation caused by wars in foreign countries, I am determined that we have to ensure our freedom and deterrence through a system such as the Midgetman. It is apparent that others opposed to the system feel it is very expensive, which it is; however, the price of freedom is vigilance and strength. I would much rather fund the system to ensure freedom than allow our guard to go down.

Please mark me down as a strong proponent for the Midgetman deployment and I shall welcome it with open arms, not only because it is necessary as a deterrent system for National Defense but also because I feel it will truly benefit the local economy and lead to progress in Montana. I also feel, once the determination is made to deploy/fund the Midgetman, the community will join together in unity to support it. I was pleased to see the way Dr. West was seeking to overcome the significant impacts to the school system through cooperation and mitigation and feel all will fall in line the same positive way.

Ken Knudson

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

- Authority
33 U.S.C 5555a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
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- Routine Uses
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B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/12

DOCUMENT 20

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location GFH Date 7/23/87Name: Jerry O'Connell
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: PO Box 2862
Great Falls MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private Citizen ☒
Official _____ of Private Organization _____Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☒ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☒ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 | Excellent well founded proposal.
Are they planning more than the
existing two year extension to
the base?

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/21

DOCUMENT 21

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Law Date 7/22/87Name: Mark L. Mack
Organization: PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS, INC.
Mailing Address: PO Box 1367
Great Falls MT 59403-1367

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private Citizen ☒
Official _____ of Private Organization _____Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 | THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THIS PROJECT IS ONLY BEING
BASED ON OUR STATE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO
ESTABLISH A DIVERSIFIED AND GROWING ECONOMIC BASE.
THANK YOU.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/22

DOCUMENT 22

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date 7/26/87Name: Robert F. Jorgensen Jr.
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 2702 FERN DR
Great Falls, MT

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private Citizen ☒
Official _____ of Private Organization _____Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 | From reading the local newspaper and from attending
two previous meetings on on-base, I find a group of
people so called environmentalists, combined, stockily think,
and make sure they take all the time allowed for
comments, with this negative view points. I think these
people do not see the benefits of the base in the area.
You have your meetings, I would like to have these environmentalists
unable to do anything at anyone meeting thereby allowing
the need make to get a more objective sample of people
attending the meetings. Maybe a show of hands - for or against
the program would be in order.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

claim liability for the Small ICBM program

EV2-1/23

DOCUMENT 23

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date 7-22-87Name: Janey N. Carter
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 3520 4th Ave NE
Great Falls, MT 59401

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private Citizen ☒
Official _____ of Private Organization _____Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 | I like Alt. #2 because we need as much
employment as possible

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/24

DOCUMENT 24

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date 7-22-87Name: Shirley C Walker
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 312 Central Ave.
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 I believe an act of prevention is worth a lb. of cure.

I also believe if our safety is now at such a risk, that we need to press forward with safety, with the private and public the explosive situation.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/25

DOCUMENT 25

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date July 22Name: Robert J. Donle
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 1023 6th Ave. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 I fully support the placement of the small ICBM at Malmstrom. Thank you for your work on the impact statement.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/26

DOCUMENT 26

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location _____ Date _____

Name: RICHARD A. JOHNSTEN
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 3000 8 AVE SOUTH
GRAND HAVEN MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

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1 If the Federal Government believes that this missile was intended for defense then I am in favor of their placement.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/27

DOCUMENT 27

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date 7/22/87Name: I.H. Thomas
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 4016 UPPER RIVER RD
Great Falls, MT

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 I favor project.
I do not think there will any significant adverse impacts.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☒ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/28

DOCUMENT 28

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls Date: 7/24/87
 Name: Ray B. ...
 Organization: 3rd ...
 Mailing Address: 3rd ... 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety

Other (please specify) Hand for signature

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☒ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/29

DOCUMENT 29

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls Date: 7/24/87
 Name: Lloyd M. Erickson
 Organization: Amer Assoc of Retired Persons
 Mailing Address: 416 5th Ave So
Great Falls, MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization ARP Private Citizen _____

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☒ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/30

DOCUMENT 30

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls, MT Date: 22 July 1987
 Name: MIKE LA PRIOLA
 Organization: GREAT FALLS AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 Mailing Address: P.O. BOX 2187
GREAT FALLS, MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety

Other (please specify)

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/31

DOCUMENT 31

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls Date: 7/22/87
 Name: Bill Rockwell
 Organization: 5408 3rd Ave So
 Mailing Address: Great Falls, MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/32

DOCUMENT 32

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location CFHS Date 7-22-87
 Name: Way Egan
 Organization: Great Falls Bd Education
 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 619
Great Falls, MT 59403

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization X Private Citizen _____

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. X Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
 ____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
 ____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
 ____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
 ____ Education _____ Biological Resources
 ____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
 ____ Public Finance _____ Noise
 ____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
 ____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
 ____ Land Use _____ Safety
 ____ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 | It is a mat for both the County and Gt. Falls

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
 AFRC-BMS/DEV
 Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
 Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/33

DOCUMENT 33

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Great Falls Date 7-22-87
 Name: M. L. Stubbins
 Organization: _____
 Mailing Address: 2617 3rd Ave SW
Great Falls, MT 59405

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. X Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
 ____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
 ____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
 ____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
 ____ Education _____ Biological Resources
 ____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
 ____ Public Finance _____ Noise
 ____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
 ____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
 ____ Land Use _____ Safety
 ____ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 | I am for placing the negotiation
ICBM system at malmstrom
AFB, Montana

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
 AFRC-BMS/DEV
 Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
 Yes _____ No X

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/34

DOCUMENT 34

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Great Falls Date 7-22-87
 Name: Kenneth A. Riegler
 Organization: _____
 Mailing Address: 504 Y2 St North
Great Falls, Montana

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final X

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

X Air Force Policy (1) _____ Recreation X
 ____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
 ____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
 ____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
 ____ Education _____ Biological Resources
 ____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
 ____ Public Finance _____ Noise
 ____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
 ____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
 ____ Land Use _____ Safety
 ____ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 | Comment: If presidential trip, area project, war
 2 | happening, once paper starts, could program
could be, is a very big job at present, summer.

3 | Comment: at 900 hours

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
 AFRC-BMS/DEV
 Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
 Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/35

DOCUMENT 35

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location BTB Date 7-22-87
 Name: DAVID DOKAN
 Organization: LOGGING CREEK RANCH CO.
 Mailing Address: 3624 8th Ave. N.
GREAT FALLS, MT. 59403

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. X Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
 ____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
 ____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
 ____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
 ____ Education _____ Biological Resources
 ____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
 ____ Public Finance _____ Noise
 ____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
 ____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
 ____ Land Use _____ Safety
 ____ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 | How the additional launchers will
prepared, the the launchers will
Monarch + Michael + by so, which?
*** Need not use microphone in office
the same time.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
 AFRC-BMS/DEV
 Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
 Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/36

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls Date: 7-22-87
Name: William L. Johnson
Organization: Concerned Citizens Coalition
Mailing Address: 225 3rd Ave. S. 2004 1st Ave. S. Great Falls, MT 59401

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☐

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. ☐
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. ☐
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☐
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☐ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 *So you think that it is accurate to assume that all temp. workers will be leaving in models and campgrounds and not competing for rental housing in Great Falls. How many people can afford to live in models for an extended period of time?*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/37

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Great Falls Date: 22 July 87
Name: Diana S. Talcott
Organization: self
Mailing Address: 2004 1st Ave. S. Great Falls, Montana 59401

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. ☐
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. ☐
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☒ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☒ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☒ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☒ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☒ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 *The Air Force states that the subject proposal will have positive economic effects for our area. Currently the State finances are in the red. The State recently has required State building permits for military construction. Now the federal government has a suit against the state for this requirement. This shows to be that the military is not sincere in wanting to help the economics of the area. Also, local contractors can be much more competitive just by the fact that they are here. The military could show more sincerity to locals by requiring that projects go only to locals as long as there are locals who can handle the project.*
2 *Of the thousands of military personnel who will be moving to the area, few will be educated, mature officer types. Most will be*
3 *young, uneducated, and immature. This will cause an increase in speeding, burglary, partying. This type of person will be more likely to not take care of rental housing. Persons will move into the area from out of town looking for the "new jobs". Some will be transient, vagrant. It will not make for a stable, secure environment. Neither will adding more weapons to the world arsenal make a stable, secure environment. It will do just the opposite. I question the sincerity of the military in even processing this EIS. It is dishonest to have a division of a defense contractor writing the EIS. It is a conflict of interest. It shows its credibility completely. Hopefully, if another EIS needs to be done within a year, objective people will be take key roles in its development.*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/38

- 3 Additional Comments: carefree, immature 18-, 19- and 20-year olds. This will cause an increase in speeding, burglary, partying.
4 This type of person will be more likely to not take care of rental housing. Persons will move into the area from out of town looking for the "new jobs". Some will be transient, vagrant. It will not make for a stable, secure environment.
5 Neither will adding more weapons to the world arsenal make a stable, secure environment. It will do just the opposite.
6 I question the sincerity of the military in even processing this EIS. It is dishonest to have a division of a defense contractor writing the EIS. It is a conflict of interest. It shows its credibility completely. Hopefully, if another EIS needs to be done within a year, objective people will be take key roles in its development.
7
8

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

- Authority
33 U.S.C. 55557a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
- Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/38

2525 Lake Helena Dr.
East Helena, MT, 59635
July 27, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, Calif.
92409-6448

Dear Sir:

We are against the plan to deploy 200 Midgetman missiles in north-central Montana. We would like to get rid of the Minuteman silos too.

Sincerely,
Kay Miller
Bernadette M. Miller

EV2-1/39

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
 S. all ICBM Program
 Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Lewistown Date 7-20-87

Name: Stewart Nash
 Organization: _____
 Mailing Address: Box 631 Lewistown, MT 59457

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
 Official of Private Organization Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy
☐ System Requirements
☐ Employment
☒ Housing
☒ Education
☐ Public Services
☐ Public Finance
☐ Utilities
☒ Transportation
☐ Land Use
☐ Other (please specify) _____
☐ Recreation
☐ Visual Resources
☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Native American Resources
☐ Biological Resources
☐ Air Quality
☐ Noise
☐ Water Resources
☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Safety

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

At the Lewistown hearing, it was stated that if all 200 Minuteman missiles were utilized, that maintenance would require 200 days per year of highway travel to actually a trip from the site to Great Falls and a return trip several days later would put out 400 miles on the highways. 2 times per year and would in effect have an 800 mile public highway trip daily at the present conveyance always creates hazardous conditions and accidents will result from this amount of use.

It was very evident that the severe impact on the Great Falls public schools and add to the highway.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning AFRC-BMS/DEV
 Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
 Statement(s) Attached Yes No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/40

Additional Comments: problems will cause great hardships in this area. The study shows that it is not feasible for the best interests of Montana to have this system operational. It is possible that it has been vacated 15 years later, who has joined what?
I strongly urge that this plan be recommended not feasible. And if it is not feasible here in Montana, the chances are it will not be feasible anywhere in the U.S.
Let's put our protection where it can be the most effective and safest for protection existence in the air.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
 (5 U.S.C. 552a)

- Authority
 33 U.S.C. 55557a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
 Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
- Routine Uses
 A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
 B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
 C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
 D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
 Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/40

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL BLACK BILLINGS, MT

General Goetze, Deputy Chief of Staff at SAC, spoke at a luncheon in Billings last Friday. He stated that the same ICBM weapons systems had been deployed for two generations and that, even though we have proud and able military personnel, that the United States must provide our servicemen with the newest technology available. As he said, despite many modifications to these old weapons systems, you "can squeeze just so much juice out of an apple."

I agree that our servicemen are courageous. I also believe that they should never be sent into battle without adequate weaponry. But that is beside the point when we start talking about a dangerous new system of intercontinental ballistic missiles. When generals begin comparing nuclear weapons to apples, I wonder who the fruitcakes really are.

These new missiles would bring a few new jobs, but not for very long. They will also bring a lot of people who won't stay but who will stir things up plenty while they are here. Who needs more crime? The jail in Great Falls is already full -- where will we put the new law-breakers? What's going to happen if we expand our local school systems and governments to take care of this false and temporary economic growth? More painful cutbacks and unemployment. I suggest that, if the government wants to pump money into our economy, they should find a better way.

EV2-1/41

These new missiles are dangerous and not just when they are fired. At least one of them will be on the road every day. They will travel in vehicles over a hundred feet long and fourteen feet wide. They will travel in all kinds of weather at all times of the day -- and the Air Force is proud of that. I'm not proud of all the deaths that will occur from these monsters traveling on our highways.

In commenting on the age of the Minuteman missile systems last Friday, General Goetze asked a rhetorical question. He asked "what other profession requires its members to use 25 year old tools?" I have an answer. The profession of Citizen must use a system of laws that is nearly 200 years old. We can speak out because the Constitution gives us the tool of free expression. But it cannot work if we do not use it. So let's stop this silly plan to cart missiles on trucks around on our highways. Let the trucks roam around Washington, D.C. or New York City if these new missiles are so great.

EV2-1/41

DOCUMENT 41

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Lewistown, MT. Date: 7-29-1987

Name: David L. Rathbun
Organization: Air Force Reserve
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2561
Lewistown, MT. 59407

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒ Draft _____ Final _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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- 1 I'm writing in support of the air file, the small intercontinental ballistic missile (Lance) and the hard-core launcher (Mls). The Air Force is doing a super job in Central Montana. The environmental impact is very little and your personnel are very professional, and are keeping a low profile. The economic impact on Central Montana will be a big, much needed boost. I'm concerned about extra traffic on the road to Great Falls, maybe a satellite maintenance facility at Lewistown would help that problem. It would also mean more jobs for the Lewistown community.

*Marvin J. Mathews*Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/42

DOCUMENT 42

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Lewistown, MT. Date: 7-29-1987

Name: Bob Kelleher
Organization: 239 Grand Ave
Mailing Address: Billings, MT 59101

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒ Draft _____ Final _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 Please send me a transcript of the hearing at Lewistown. This is a FOIA request.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/43

DOCUMENT 43

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Lewistown, MT. Date: 7/20

Name: Mary Ann Laughery
Organization: P.O. Box 1672
Mailing Address: Lewistown, MT 59407

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒ Draft _____ Final _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 We just don't need this - Our Air Force Reserve must consider the Air Force Reserve's role in the program. The Air Force Reserve is a very professional organization. The AF cannot, without thought, just take these people and put them in the Air Force Reserve.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/44

DOCUMENT 44

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Lewistown, MT. Date: 7/20/87

Name: THOMAS BERSUCH
Organization: PERGUS CO. DISASTER & EMERGENCY SERVICES
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 778
LEWISTOWN, MONTANA 59407

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official ☒ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen _____

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒ Draft _____ Final _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 MAJOR CONCERN IS IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION & OPERATIONS PERSONNEL TO MT. DEPARTMENT OF E.S. AND EMERGENCY SERVICES IN LEWISTOWN & PERGUS CO. Will the Final EIS ADDRESS the numbers for each phase. Also is there any help - Aid for assistance - either monetary or otherwise to the MT. Department in inclusion of PERGUS CO. Disaster Plans.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/45

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location *Lewistown* Date *7/10/87*Name: *Jeff Sheldon*
Organization: *Mountain State Board of Health*
Mailing Address: *Box 626
Lewistown, MT 59457*

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official ☒ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☐

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☒ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
Other (please specify):	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 | *EIS has not referred to the mountain state board of health for consultation.*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE HBS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409 6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/46

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location *Lewistown, MT* Date *7/10*Name: *Jeff Sheldon*
Organization: *Mountain State Board of Health*
Mailing Address: *Box 626
Lewistown, MT 59457*

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☐

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☒ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy	☒ Recreation
☒ System Requirements	☒ Visual Resources
☒ Employment	☒ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing	☒ Native American Resources
☒ Education	☒ Biological Resources
☒ Public Services	☒ Air Quality
☒ Public Finance	☒ Noise
☒ Utilities	☒ Water Resources
☒ Transportation	☒ Geology and Soils
☒ Land Use	☒ Safety
Other (please specify):	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 | *Mountain State Board of Health voted against further deployment of nuclear weapons 2006 years ago. I want to see this vote honored and if not honored, at least addressed in the EIS.*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE HBS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409 6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/47

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location *Lewistown* Date *7-20-87*Name: *Ken Vander Veer*
Organization: *None*
Mailing Address: *1111 S. 4th St.
Lewistown, MT*

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☒ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
Other (please specify):	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 | *I have seen a lot of traffic on highways*
2 | *because of the new missiles. With the new Mobil*
Lumber Boring, increase the traffic on our roads.
2 lane highways. Maybe there's been some to
improving highways.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE HBS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409 6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/48

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location *Lewistown* Date *July 29, 87*Name: *John F. Lubinus*
Organization: *None*
Mailing Address: *RR #1
Lewistown, Montana 59457*

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
Other (please specify): <i>Home Near Missile N-8</i>	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE HBS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409 6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/49

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Lewistown, MT Date July 20, 1987
Name: Tom Romitz
Organization: Romitz Contracting Inc.
Mailing Address: Box 585
LEWISTOWN, MT 59457

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 IF OUR MILITARY LEADERS FEEL IT IS NECESSARY
TO IMPLEMENT THE SMALL ICBM SYSTEM FOR OUR
NATIONAL SECURITY THEN I AM FOR IT. WE NOW LIVE IN
THE BEST COUNTRY FOR FREEDOM AND OUR LEADERS
HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB SO FAR. KEEPING AMERICA FREE.
I RESPECT THE PEOPLE AT THE LEWISTOWN MEETING
THAT WERE AGAINST THE ICBM FOR WHAT SEEMED
TO BE A SHORT SIGHTED REASON. THE DELIVERY OF THEIR
IDEAS THAT WAS VERY FAR AWAY FROM THE FEEL THAT
ONE TO THESE MEETINGS AND MAKE A DECISION I FEEL. CONT

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE-BMS/DEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached ☐ Yes ☒ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/50

1 Additional Comments: MOST OF OUR LOCAL PEOPLE ARE
IN FAVOR OF THE ICBM SYSTEMS IN MONTANA
IF THE ICBM IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED
IN MONTANA BEING A SMALL CONTRACTOR I AM
CONCERNED THAT THE WORK BE LET IN SMALL
ENOUGH CONTRACTS SO THAT I WOULD BE ABLE TO
HIRE THEM AS A PRIVATE CONTRACTOR. THIS WOULD
BE POSSIBLE IF THE WORK IS LET MUCH AS
IT WAS IN WYOMING ON THE POWER PLANT SYSTEM.
WORK LET OVER THE 120 IS MILLION RANGE. SIGNIFICANTLY
REDUCES THE CHARGE OF OUR LOCAL ECONOMY
IDENTIFYING ECONOMIC COMMITMENT SHOULD.

Tom Romitz
Romitz Contracting Inc.
LEWISTOWN, MT 59457

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority
33 U.S.C. 5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
2. Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
3. Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/50

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Lewistown, MT Date July 20, 1987
Name: Bob Killham
Organization: Romitz Contracting Inc.
Mailing Address: Box 585
LEWISTOWN, MT 59457

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☒ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☒ Transportation ☒ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 As an owner of the Malmstrom program
and in Montana because of the way we
are being treated on the side of the
government, I would like to see a
greater effort on the economic side of
the Malmstrom program.
Bob Killham

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE-BMS/DEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached ☐ Yes ☒ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/51

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena, MT Date 8/7
Name: Gert J. Ballant
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: Box 312
HELENA, MT 59626

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative of Private Organization ☐ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☒ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☒ Noise
☐ Utilities ☒ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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1 There is a lot of money being put into
constant economic programs. I would like to
see these put into a program that
types of development or population growth.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE-BMS/DEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached ☐ Yes ☒ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/51

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Conrad Date 7/23/87
Name: Morris O. Mancoronal Jr.
Organization:
Mailing Address: A.P.I. Box 324
Conrad, Mont 59425

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
Official of Private Organization Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☐ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 *I believe the military is too large. We have enough money to blow up the world but we are not going to blow up the budget of our deep spending money on this military hole. We have the nuclear weapons that are going to help continental air & any water. The danger of the Midgetman is to great for us to full scale.*
- 2 *Why not make peace with the world power and stop this military build up.*
- 3 *over*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached
☐ Yes ☐ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/57

Additional Comments:

Montana is being made a target for the country. My hope from all other countries who would launch at the united States

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

- Authority
33 U.S.C 5552a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
- Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/57

STATEMENT OF BUCK O'BRIEN,
Midgetman impact hearing in Conrad,
Thursday, July 23, 1987

This hearing is to discuss the social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed Midgetman mobile missile system on Montana. It's not a hearing to discuss and debate the strategic need or lack of need for the missile system, so we'll leave that for another day. However, there are some strategic questions that have some bearing on the potential impacts on our area that I would like to address.

Of course, the purpose of the Midgetman is to deploy intercontinental ballistic missiles in a mobile basing system, one that can be dispersed and thus be made more difficult for the Soviets to target. The more we can disperse our targets -- we call them missiles, the Soviets call them targets -- the more it costs the Soviets to hit them all. Clearly, dispersal is a good idea. Thus, if dispersal is such a good idea, I have to wonder why the Pentagon wants to take three missiles -- one Minuteman and two Midgetman -- and pile them up on the same bullseye, namely a Minuteman silo. With three targets stacked neatly on top of each other like that, we make the Soviet targeting staff's job a whole lot easier. If we only get tactical warning of attack--that is, if the attack comes like a bolt from the blue, leaving only minutes to react -- the likelihood of the Soviets catching three of our missiles with one of theirs is much greater. Thus, I have to question whether it's strategically wise to place all these missiles in nice neat little targets for the Soviets.

Assuming that the folks in the Pentagon have thought about these targeting concerns, as I'm sure they have, then they ought to tell us how they're going to deal with it. As I see it, the Pentagon is likely to address this by reducing the value of the target; that is, by taking some of their eggs out of the basket. Now, since we know Midgetman is coming in, the only other egg to take out of the basket is the Minuteman missile that sits underneath the Midgetman. I think that's what the Pentagon is going to do -- eliminate the Minuteman missiles, specifically, the Minuteman II missiles that are scattered throughout Northcentral Montana.

There are a number of reasons to think this is the case. First, there are the targeting concerns, as I've listed. Second, there is the concern in the Congress and among the American people about arms limitations. If we're going to have any credible arms limits, we'll have to remove one old warhead for each new warhead we put on line. Third, there's age. The Minuteman II is getting old. The Midgetman is new. It makes sense in terms of cost and reliability to use the new. Thus, it appears to this wheat farmer that the Pentagon is going to eliminate the Minuteman II at some point, probably not too long after the Midgetman becomes fully operational.

EV2-1/58

Statement of Buck O'Brien
Page two

I also note that such elimination has been alluded to in the U.S. Senate. Specifically, the Senate Armed Services Committee alluded to the possibility in its report to accompany the FY88-FY89 National Defense Authorization Act. The report, written last May, specifically urges the Pentagon to slow the pace of Midgetman development and to restrict it to one warhead. It notes that doing so, and I quote, "appears warranted in view of the current direction of arms control limitations on warhead levels, and because of the eventual need to replace the Minuteman II missile."

This concern about the Minuteman is the basis for my question tonight to the Air Force. We've heard much in recent weeks about the potential socio-economic impacts of the Midgetman on the area, and about all the people it's going to bring in. However, we haven't heard anything about the potential impact of decommissioning the Minuteman II system. Given the likelihood of decommissioning of the Minuteman II system, I think the study of the Midgetman impacts doesn't go far enough. The impact study ought to address the long-term effects of the Midgetman, and decommissioning the Minuteman is one of those long-term effects. Thus, I ask you, what is the projected impact of the decommissioning of the Minuteman? How many people will be removed from the area as a result? How many school children will be removed from the area school systems as a result? What will be the dollar loss to the area as the result of the elimination of such a long-standing mission at Malmstrom?

In Pondera County, we have felt this kind of devastating effect before, specifically, in 1972 when construction of the ABM system here was halted in mid-stream. In anticipation of the ABM system's effects on Pondera County, we overbuilt our schools, overbuilt our hospitals and over-extended ourselves. So, this time, we think we're entitled to know in advance what the complete impact of this new system will be on our people and our economy. If it means jobs, more people and more economic activity, we want to hear about it. But, if in the long-run it also means the loss of jobs, the loss of personnel and a decline in economic activity, we also want to hear about that.

Thank you.

EV2-1/58

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Conrad Date 7-23-87
Name: Margaret Navak
Organization: Chester United Methodist Church - Peace Advocate
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 720
Chester, MT 59522

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☒ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☒ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☒ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☒ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☒ Land Use ☐ Safety
Other (please specify) Health / Mitigation

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

I am in favor of the no action alternative

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☒ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/59

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Conrad Date 7/23/87
Name: Zane Zell
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 327-8th Avenue North
Staley, Montana 59471

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☒ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☒ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☒ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☒ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☒ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☒ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☒ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☒ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☒ Land Use ☐ Safety
Other (please specify) Psychological & Mental Impacts & Will of the People

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/60

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Conrad Date July 23, 1987
Name: Opal Gladstein
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: Box 1357
Conrad MT 59425

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☐ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
Other (please specify): _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

I think that all additional costs for implementation for all other on the way should be paid for by the Federal Govt. The local taxpayer should not have to pay any of that cost.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/61

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Conrad Date 23 July 87
Name: Paul P. Reissman
Organization: Local #125 Pioneers & Friends of the Great Northern EMS
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 695
Conrad MT 59425

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☐ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy ☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements ☐ Visual Resources
☒ Employment ☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing ☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education ☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services ☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance ☐ Noise
☐ Utilities ☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation ☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use ☐ Safety
Other (please specify): _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1. Will there be any other facilities that will be built in the area? If so, what will be the impact on the area?
2. Will there be any other facilities that will be built in the area? If so, what will be the impact on the area?

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached: Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/62

DOCUMENT 65

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Conrad Date 7/23/87Name: Don Marble
Organization: self
Mailing Address: Chester

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing: ☒Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments: ☒Check here if you wish to submit a written statement: ☒Check here if you wish to receive an EIS: _____ Draft ☒ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 I support "no action" alternative.
Will ~~submit~~ submit later
at later date.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☒ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/66

DOCUMENT 66

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Conrad Date 7-23-87Name: James C. Stoddell
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: Box 16
Conrad, Mont.

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing: _____

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments: _____

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement: _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS: _____ Draft ☒ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 The Air Force has done a good job in preparing and conducting the hearing. The final EIS is very clear.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No ☒

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/67

DOCUMENT 67

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Helena Date 7-25-87Name: Mary B. Hamilton
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 50
Helena, MT 59143

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public (Official) _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing: _____

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments: _____

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement: ☒Check here if you wish to receive an EIS: _____ Draft _____ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 In your EIS you didn't address the issue of AIDS and the high risk of Military Personnel - a high risk group.
2 I couldn't find any assessment of the effect on Tourism Industry except to say that the military would be there. If I can see that things now (and then!) how is building tourism and leisure and enhancing the park area going to make them disappear? It seems there could, forbidding, military camps will be a turn-off to tourists.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☒ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/68

DOCUMENT 67

Mary Hamilton

- 4
- #1 If you must take the money of the American people and spend it on something military, please build something defensive like mine sweepers.
- #2 Abolish the C.I.A. and the N.S.A. They got the name "American" into a lot of trouble and now they've gotten Ronald Reagan in trouble too. Japan has no C.I.A., no F.B.I., no secrets. They don't get into this kind of trouble.
- #3 Forget the Persian Gulf. Bring the boys home. Let the private sector develop our own oil fields with the taxes saved. Trade freely with all nations. War with none. A prescription for the greatest defense against all comers.
- #4 Ask yourself why Charles Russell was ashamed of the white race. What would Charlie Russell say to "Midgetmen"?

EV2-1/68

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Wainwright Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena Date 7/27/87
Name: Belle Richards
Organization: Physicians for Social Responsibility
Mailing Address: 5861 Daisy E. Helena, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative ☒ Private Citizen ☐
Official of Private Organization

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

- ☒ Air Force Policy
☒ System Requirements
☒ Employment
☒ Housing
☒ Education
☒ Public Services
☒ Public Finance
☒ Utilities
☒ Transportation
☒ Land Use
☐ Other (please specify) the future of planet Earth
- ☒ Recreation
☒ Visual Resources
☒ Cultural Resources
☒ Native American Resources
☒ Biological Resources
☒ Air Quality
☒ Noise
☒ Water Resources
☒ Geology and Soils
☒ Safety

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer. their future in a nuclear war
Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE-HMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
☒ Yes ☐ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will mail on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/69

Physicians for Social Responsibility
LAST CHANCE CHAPTER, HELENA, MONTANA 59601

In remembrance of Hiroshima, on August 5th church bells toll every two seconds. This interval is to remind people that every two seconds a child dies of malnutrition or preventable illness, while the world spends \$50,000,000 on armaments.

2 As long as there are people in our world who are in need of food, clothing, shelter, and health care monies must not be diverted to unnecessary armaments. The enclosed sheet shows graphically that we already have more than enough weapons to kill off the entire world.

Cancelling efforts to build missileman will be a step in the right direction.

Belle Richards MD

5861 Daisy E. Helena, MT, contact person, Last Chance/PSR

PSR is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to public education on the medical consequences of nuclear war

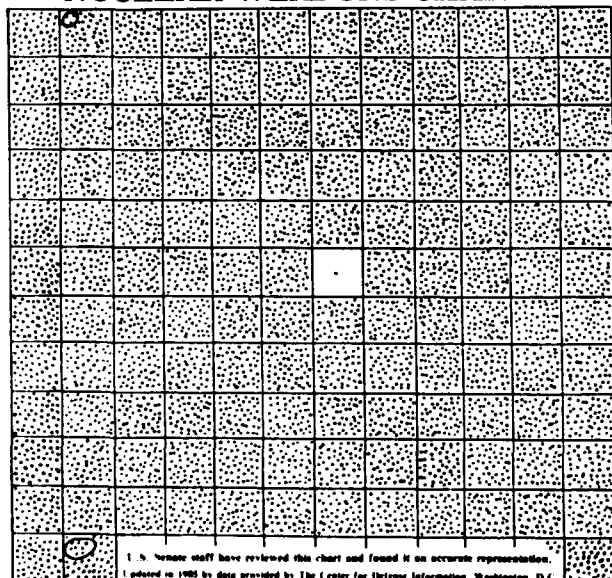
EV2-1/69

PEACE OR EXTINCTION?

Winter 1985/86 Update.

Will we be able to preserve this beautiful planet Earth graced by life?

NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHART



1.5 "Some staff have reviewed this chart and found it an accurate representation. Updated in 1985 by data provided by The Center for Defense Information, Washington, D.C."

The data in the center square represents all the firepower used in World War II - total 3 megatons (= 3 million tons of TNT equivalent). The other dots represent the firepower of existing nuclear weapons - 20,000 megatons (= 20,000 times the firepower of WW II). About half belong to the USA, the other half to the Soviet Union. The USA has more than 20,000 megatons of firepower. The USSR has 10,000 megatons. Nuclear weapons of other nations are not recorded. The chart shows that the firepower of existing nuclear weapons is enough to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere. More than 100 million people live in the northern hemisphere. Do you think there are enough dots. Or too many? President Reagan has promised to build 1000 additional nuclear devices in the next few years. No doubt the USSR will try to build more also.

EV2-1/69

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Wainwright Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena, MT Date 7/26/87
Name: Kent Dodge
Organization: PSR
Mailing Address: 5861 Daisy E. Helena, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public ☐ Designated Representative ☒ Private Citizen ☒
Official of Private Organization

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS.

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

- ☒ Air Force Policy
☒ System Requirements
☒ Employment
☒ Housing
☒ Education
☒ Public Services
☒ Public Finance
☒ Utilities
☒ Transportation
☒ Land Use
☐ Other (please specify)
- ☒ Recreation
☒ Visual Resources
☒ Cultural Resources
☒ Native American Resources
☒ Biological Resources
☒ Air Quality
☒ Noise
☒ Water Resources
☒ Geology and Soils
☒ Safety

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 I am against deployment of the program for numerous reasons. Foremost there is no need for further buildup of our nuclear armaments. Other than the basic psychological belief against more destruction, the knowledge of the bomb-bait economy that will develop, increased pressure on our school systems, needless temporary disruption of our environment, increased financial stress of taxpayers of this state (because of increased administration), increased health hazards due to accidents, danger of their handling, nuclear wastes and the total disruption of a lifestyle that could never be established knowing of destructive forces that continue to build up and us when will it STOP? We can afford to socially or morally the nuclear system has changed from the US government helping the

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCE-HMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
☒ Yes ☐ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will mail on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/70

Additional Comments:

per actions of this country to helping the people building corporations. Types have increased to the point that people who own these lands, have to have a month to pay for the taxes alone. The time has come to say NO to enter weapon systems to keep from having our security to expiration. I say NO to the weapons, not only from my heart, but that there is no need for the system but also because of the socio-economic impact that will better create the people Montana environment + society.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

1. Authority
33 U.S.C 5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
2. Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
3. Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.



City of GREAT FALLS Montana 59403-5021

P. O. BOX 5021

TELEPHONE 406 / 727-5881

August 20, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRCF - BMS/OEV
Morton AFB CA 92409-6448

Dear Col. Walsh:

The City of Great Falls has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small ICBM at Malmstrom AFB, Montana. We concur with the information contained in the DEIS with the following exceptions:

1. Page 4-99: "Housing Option #2", Paragraph 2, last sentence: the word "additional" is misleading and should be deleted to make the sentence compatible with other statements. We believe the fourteen year service life for our landfill (pp. 3-47 and 4-98) is overly optimistic but agree that with the leased property adjoining the present landfill would provide a minimum of 15 years service.
2. Page 4-84: The last potential mitigation measures listed refers to "alternative sources of state and federal funding to provide for additional staff, and equipment, for local governments." Suggest this statement be augmented with specific sources, if possible. We know of none!
3. The City-County Planning Board has forwarded to you a letter containing their comments on the DEIS. To reiterate, the Board recommends that specifically defined measures be provided in the final EIS to address identified transportation impacts (15th Street North, River Drive, 2nd Avenue North, 57th Street South and 10th Avenue South).

Sincerely,

Robert Stockwell
Robert Stockwell
City Manager

gb

EV2-1/70

EV2-1/71

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location _____ Date 7-25-87

Name: John Siffert
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 649 No. Ewing
Helena

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private ☒ Citizen

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☒

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy
☐ System Requirements
☐ Employment
☐ Housing
☐ Education
☐ Public Services
☐ Public Finance
☐ Utilities
☐ Transportation
☐ Land Use
☐ Recreation
☐ Visual Resources
☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Native American Resources
☐ Biological Resources
☐ Air Quality
☐ Noise
☐ Water Resources
☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Safety

Other (please specify) Spiritual Resources
is the so-called effect of the people of Montana?

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.
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Deployment of weapons, especially ones that are unnecessary, creates a fear mentality in the people. Our only defense against any danger is on the level of consciousness. These feelings within the heart of each person. The environment becomes polluted, especially when we drive on fear. The Senate seem to be taking out on this branch. Why do we need more weapons? Every gun that is fired, along with the barrel, comes in the final sense a threat from the who change and do not feel safe and are not clothed. It is a humanity needed to a new cross, threat of G-2000.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCF-BMS/OEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/72

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location SRS Date 7/2

Name: A. M. Maylan
Organization: Montana Catholic Conference
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1702
Helena, MT 59614

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private _____ Citizen

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. Draft ☐ Final ☐

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy
☐ System Requirements
☐ Employment
☐ Housing
☐ Education
☐ Public Services
☐ Public Finance
☐ Utilities
☐ Transportation
☐ Land Use
☐ Recreation
☐ Visual Resources
☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Native American Resources
☐ Biological Resources
☐ Air Quality
☐ Noise
☐ Water Resources
☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Safety

Other (please specify) Impact suffered by the Montana Williams

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.
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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCF-BMS/OEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes ☐ No ☐

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/73

DOCUMENT 77

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena Date 7/1/87
Name: FRANK B. MCGEE, JR.
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 503 MCGEE
HELENA, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. ☒
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. ☒
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

_____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
_____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
_____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
_____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
_____ Education _____ Biological Resources
_____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
_____ Public Finance _____ Noise
_____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
_____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
_____ Land Use _____ Safety
Other (please specify) CONFLICT WITH LAW

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My chief concern is the impact of accidental or intentional use of the weapon.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached _____ Yes _____ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/78

DOCUMENT 78

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena Date 7/25/87
Name: Oliver Stanley
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 500 Short St
HELENA, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. ☒
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. ☒
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

_____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
_____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
_____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
_____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
_____ Education _____ Biological Resources
_____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
_____ Public Finance _____ Noise
_____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
_____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
_____ Land Use _____ Safety
Other (please specify) hazardous waste management plan

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

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Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached _____ Yes _____ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/79

DOCUMENT 79

304 Riverview Dr. W.
Great Falls, MT. 59404
August 8, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, CA. 92409-6448

Dear Sir,

I requested the opportunity to make a statement at the July 22 hearing in Great Falls, MT., on deployment of the Midgetman missile. Apparently they were running over-time because I was not called on to express my views. Below are the remarks I would have made, which I would like to enter in the record.

Col. Walsh and Members of the Panel:

The economic, social and environmental impact of Midgetman has been well documented. However, a significant aspect of the proposal has not been addressed, and I feel it should be made a part of the official record.

Funding and deployment of the system would virtually guarantee that the Military-Industrial Complex will be kept busy well into the next century. If the United States should ever get back on a peace-time footing, I shudder to think of the catastrophic effect it would have on our economy if all you people in the military were suddenly released to the civilian labor market.

I am troubled by two aspects of this program:

1. No. 1 When the river is rising, everyone stops what they are doing and sandbags the river bank. You do not stop to debate the environmental impact of the dike. If our national security is in peril and Midgetman is essential to our safety, then get those missiles in place--immediately. The very fact that you can horse around for months with these public hearings and minutely examine every conceivable aspect of the project suggests that there really is no great urgency to deploy the missiles, and that perhaps the 11,000 nuclear warheads and three delivery systems we now have may be adequate. The flaccid, self-serving arguments put forth by both military and civilian supporters of this program are not convincing.

2. No. 2 When you consider the billions of dollars the military has squandered on such technological turkeys as the Sgt. York anti-aircraft gun, the Bradley tank and the B1 bomber, when you consider the shambles your space program is in, don't you think it strains credibility to suggest that Midgetman will function as you claim it will?

In summary, I question the need for Midgetman, and the military's past record gives little assurance that it will work.

I think the money allocated for this war on system could be better spent on housing, education, medical research and cleaning up our air and water.

Ray Ozman
Ray Ozman

cc: Sen. John Chafee, Sen. Max Baucus, Rep. Pat Williams, Rep. Ron Marlenee

EV2-1/80

DOCUMENT 80

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena, MT Date 25 July '87
Name: CARLA M. WILLIAMS
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 413
EAST HELENA, MT 59635

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☒ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

_____ Air Force Policy _____ Recreation
_____ System Requirements _____ Visual Resources
_____ Employment _____ Cultural Resources
_____ Housing _____ Native American Resources
_____ Education _____ Biological Resources
_____ Public Services _____ Air Quality
_____ Public Finance _____ Noise
_____ Utilities _____ Water Resources
_____ Transportation _____ Geology and Soils
_____ Land Use _____ Safety
Other (please specify) _____

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 - *Doesn't this program effectively add 100-200 possible targets to concentrated within a fairly small area?*
- 2 - *What happens to the area after construction? Montana has suffered in the past from other boom town syndromes.*

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached _____
Yes _____ No _____

to be mailed

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/81

DOCUMENT 85

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Helena, MT Date 7/23/87Name: Bette J. Hiner-Inseeth

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: 417 S. Rodney #4
Helena, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
Official _____ of Private Organization _____ Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. X

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

The proposed Midgetman system in Montana is unacceptable to me. It is only another weapon designed to be a deterrent or to "get the Russians to negotiate" in a series of prior "deterrents". I listened very carefully to the presentation of the conclusions in the DEIS statement. I remain unconvinced. We cannot afford 50 billion dollars on another supposed ultimate "deterrent". The promised boon to Great Falls economy is paltry compared to 50 billion would buy to enhance life, not destroy it. As a Montanan who loves my state, I am opposed to selling out for a few jobs.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/86

DOCUMENT 86

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, MontanaHearing Location Great Falls Date 22-Jul-87Name: Robert Burke

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: Box 28
Ula, MT 59485

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
Official _____ of Private Organization _____ Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☐ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☒ Other (please specify) <u>None / Spent</u>	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

We, the people of the United States, need to risk following the way of peace.

We do not need to risk more likely total annihilation by nuclear warheads.

We need to discontinue the present nuclear armament, NOT add that in our systems.

We need to risk trust in GDR instead of trust in technology alone.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448Statement(s) Attached
Yes _____ No _____

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/87

DOCUMENT 87

Birdtail Ranch

DOUG AND NANCY DEAR

Simms, Montana 59477

Phone 406 264 5252

REGISTERED QUARTER HORSE AND AMERICAN SADDLE

Aug 5/87

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

Dear Sir:

We are very much opposed to the Midgetman as proposed.

We have had to deal with the Minuteman since its deployment.

We have a ranch 30 miles west of Great Falls, MT. We have one silo 20 and miles of cable line.

Our gates have been left open, our county roads damaged and broken cattle guards. Wild life killing out of season, breaking and entering private property, stealing and criminal activity has increased enormously.

We are steadfastly opposed to more missiles.

Sincerely,

Douglas A Nancy Dear



EV2-1/88

DOCUMENT 88

PATRICIA M. LINDSEY, M.D.
2449 Colorado Gulch
Helena, Montana 59601

July 27, 1987

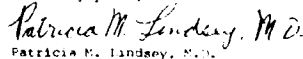
Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

Dear Director:

Thank you for this opportunity to speak out against deployment of Midgetman missiles in north-central Montana. I had meant to attend the hearing in Helena on Saturday, July 25, 1987 but was detained.

I can think of many reasons why these missiles should not be in Montana and no reason why they should be in this state or any other state. We need to decrease nuclear weapons in the United States not add to them.

Sincerely yours,


Patricia M. Lindsey, M.D.

EV2-1/89

GREAT FALLS CLINIC

1400 TWENTY-NINTH STREET SOUTH
P. O. BOX 9018
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59401
PHONE 1-406-484-5171

July 27, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCF-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409-6448

Dear Sirs:

I am writing at this time in support of proposed placement of Midgetman in Montana and through Malmstrom Air Force Base.

I have personally had the opportunity to view some of the present missile sites and fully appreciate the need for not only updated missile technology but also a revamp and updating in the support and launch facility to include particularly the antiquated and very noisy computer backups. Furthermore, I appreciate and endorse the philosophy of deterrence to maintain peace and consider that the land base missile system is in effect, the lynch pin of the defensive triad.

I feel that we the people of Great Falls have in the past, and will continue in the future, to stand steadfast in our support of Malmstrom Air Force Base, its personnel and its mission and would hope that future would include that of the Midgetman placement.

Sincerely,

Gordon K. Phillips, M.D.

GKP/ch



MONTANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. BOX 1730 • HELENA, MONTANA 59624 • (406) 442-3405

July 30, 1987

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Walsh
AFRCF-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base
California 92409-6448

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Walsh:

The Montana Chamber of Commerce would like to offer the following comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the small intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

First and foremost the Montana Chamber would like to reiterate our support for location of the Midgetman Missile at Malmstrom. Unfortunately, we were unable to attend the recent hearing in Helena. If we had been present we would have expressed our overwhelming support for the deployment of the ICBM.

As indicated by the EIS the location of the ICBM at Malmstrom would generate many positive returns for the entire state of Montana. For example, many jobs, either directly or indirectly, would be created as a result of the ICBM project. These positive economic factors clearly merit our endorsement.

For your information, the Montana Chamber of Commerce is a broad based statewide business organization. Our membership is a combination of many interests such as agriculture, industry, utilities, hotels/motels, and many other mainstream businesses.

The Chamber Board of Directors, which likewise represents a variety of Montana business interests, recently voted to unanimously support the location of the ICBM at Malmstrom.

The Montana Chamber of Commerce not only encourages the deployment of the ICBM but gladly welcomes it to Montana. Enclosed for your information is a letter of support we recently sent to our Congressional Delegation.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer these comments and please feel free to call on us if we can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

F.H. Boles
Forrest H. Boles
President

FHB/ssg

cc: Great Falls Chamber of Commerce



June 25, 1987

Representative Pat Williams
2457 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Williams:

The Montana Chamber of Commerce wishes to encourage your support for locating the proposed Midgetman missile in Montana.

The project, which would provide 4,500 to 5,000 new jobs in the state, with an expenditure of \$1.5 billion would be of great assistance to Montana's economy. Our state cannot afford to deter such a major employer in Montana or refuse to endorse this unique project.

Montana must not become divided in its support of the Midgetman missile. While it is true Great Falls would experience the greatest economic benefits, we feel the project would be a "shot in the arm" for the entire Montana economy. For example, many contractors and subcontractors from across the state would be needed to provide direct or indirect service for the Midgetman project. There would also be an increased demand for service from existing Montana businesses.

We urge you to give positive consideration to the economic benefits of such a program to Montana. The key to bringing the Midgetman to our state will be both your personal support and unified support of our entire congressional delegation.

The Montana Chamber of Commerce thanks you for your involvement thus far, and requests your support to make the location of the Midgetman in Montana a reality.

Sincerely,

F.H. "Duck" Boles
President

FHB/dd

KELLEHER LAW OFFICE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
230 Grand Avenue
Billings, Montana 59101
(406) 252-8521

Paralegals
Cheryl H. Kelleher
Charmatha Cramer
TELEX 516 741
EML 82 801 961

Attorneys

Robert C. Kelleher
John S. Yoder
Robert L. Kelleher, Jr.

3 August 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
Norton Air Force Base
AFRCF-BMS/DEV
San Bernardino, CA 92409-6448

Dear Director:

The undersigned as an individual objects to the placement of 200 Midgetman missiles in Montana on the ground that said Midgetman missiles are in violation of Salt I and Salt II.

Because their circular error probable (C.E.P.) is less than 100 meters, Midgetman is a first strike weapon, and therefore an anti-ballistic missile in violation of Salt I.

Furthermore, it is in violation of Salt II because Salt II (a) has not expired by its own terms, and (b) the president had no authority to "attempt" to retrieve the treaty from the United States Senate once it had been referred to the Senate.

The fact that the treaty had any termination date is not relevant because any termination date contained in the treaty was tolled by the failure of the U.S. Senate to either vote the treaty up or down.

Also, because the guidance system of Midgetman is essentially the same as that of the MX missile, and because the Air Force has advised the Congress that the guidance systems in about 21 of the MX missiles are not trustworthy, the Midgetman missile is likewise environmentally not safe because of the inadequacies inherent in its guidance system.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Kelleher
Robert C. Kelleher, Sr.

RCK:rmn

August 3, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning,
AFRCE BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, CA.

Dear Sir,

- 1 I vigorously oppose deployment of the Midgetman
missiles in the state of Montana or anywhere on
this planet. It obviously is environmentally unsafe
for people and represents a huge threat to all life.
2 For the EIS to not speak to that issue makes
it an inaccurate and incomplete document.

- The fact that the world's nuclear arsenals
contain enough megatonnage to kill every person
now living twelve times indicates a sad mis use
of one and other's financial resources not to mention
some fine minds. When will this government take
1 a positive leadership role in the world by stopping
the escalation of nuclear weapons and acting with
integrity in creating a peaceful world.

The world is watching. I encourage you
to say NO to the Midgetman missiles here in
Montana or anywhere.

Sincerely,
Rosanne Drake
816 So Rodney
Helena, MT 59601

EV2-1/93

8/3/87

AMW.

LT COL Peter Walsh
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, CA. 92409-6448

Dear LT COL Walsh:

In reply to your DRAFT EIS, I would like
to make the following brief comments:

First of all, the DRAFT EIS covers all of the
requirements, but misses the point completely.

- 1 The people of Montana have previously voted by a
substantial margin, stating they do not want any
more/new weapons in Montana. A point, I might
add, the Congress, the Montana State legislature
and it appears the Air Force are completely

EV2-1/94

-2-

- 1 overlooking/ignoring. In other words, if this new
missile system becomes a reality, the majority of
voting Montanans are getting something "shoved down
their throats" they do not want! Period!!!

- 2 It is obvious people testifying at the public hearings
are not being listened too either. It appears the majority
of the testimony is opposed to the new missile system.
Of course, it stands to reason, if the powers that be
push-push the voters mandate, why listen to what
they have to say publicly? Right???

- 3 Finally, I will reiterate what I said at the
first hearing in Helena. War has never solved anything
Hiroshima & Nagasaki are too very vivid reminders
that not even nuclear warfare is an effective
deterrent. As long as people are willing to bear arms,
we will have war. A pretty sobering statement, no.....
171

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-3-

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Hopefully
someone will have the intestinal fortitude to do
what is right for once and negate the menace(s)
of war.

Sincerely,

David McLaughlin

310 W. Beattie

Helena, MT. 59601-4342

EV2-1/94

Cont.

Additional Comments: *areas of our state even with a short term construction and maintenance costs carried by the federal government it is inevitable that in a decade or two we will be left with hundreds of miles of 4-lane roadways while elsewhere every one countrywide short term investments include sure losses in todays dollars when they begin to see Montana as the Nuclear playground with a New Communities there in. One economy will surely suffer due to those Highway construction. It is recognized many be equal for later years in California but we hope do not repeat the effects of our land after hills are bulldozed and trees are cut down in order to make roads. The idea is completely unacceptable. At some point the system was developed however, the only other to this project is the inevitable accident. Sure maybe the chances are slim, I accident or a death, but the fact that in quality would be severely lowered, and the road and plant life would be affected for years after. Roadways, forests and outcrops already have been destroyed and destroyed with our environment here to provide their habitat. A "shield" could cause greater unemployment for a whole series of Montanans who would be responsible to relocate eventually. We live in Montana as for a strong defense but this proposal is overkill if you will.*

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

1. Authority
33 U.S.C 5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
2. Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
3. Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
- Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

**We do not want this system even if it means a few more employed folks for a year or so. We should not and will not bear the load of America's nuclear mentality towards defense. Enough is enough. Thanks you.*
P. Nelson / Myer

EV2-1/97

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location: Helena, MT Date: July 24, 1987

Name: JACK KENDLEY
Organization:
Mailing Address: 2005 Hanger Blvd
HELENA, MONTANA, 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Official _____ Designated Representative of Private Organization _____ Private Citizen ☒
Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. ☐
Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. ☐
Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. ☒
Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☒ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☒ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☒ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☒ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☒ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☒ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☒ Noise
☐ Utilities	☒ Water Resources
☒ Transportation	☒ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☒ Safety
☐ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

I feel the following points need further consideration

1. Impacts to existing transportation system, specifically
 - a. aesthetic
 - b. economic
 - c. maintenance - practically during negative weather
 - d. emergency - local use up military
 - e. biological, soil, geology, plants, animals
 - f. probability of nuclear waste from disturbance
 - g. disruption of heavy quality of life
 - h. effects on tourist industry
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Morton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Statement(s) Attached ☒ Yes ☐ No
*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

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Additional Comments:

Further need to address

7. cumulative impacts of the proposal and footprint of area with existing arsenals, what is our future? Do we have control?
8. necessity of proposal - do not Russians see the economy and what are the concerns now?
9. susceptibility of system to electro magnetic pulse (emp)
6. economic effects on tourism, presume negative
10. overall economic practicality costs vs benefits
11. probable length of practical usefulness before outdated.
12. susceptibility to terrorism
13. can this work during major blizzards when highways are impassable. This is a f. Colorado!

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C 552a)

1. Authority
33 U.S.C 5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
2. Principal Purpose
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C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
- Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/98

NO MORE MIXES

ON SATURDAY, JULY 25 I ATTENDED THE PUBLIC HEARING IN HELENA REGARDING THE PROPOSED DEPLOYMENT OF THE MIDGETMAN MISSILE IN CENTRAL MONTANA. MY REASONS FOR ATTENDING CENTERED ON MY IGNORANCE OF JUST WHAT THE PROPOSAL IS.

BASICALLY, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, ADDITIONAL INTERCONTINENTAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS WOULD BE LOCATED AT 100 EXISTING MISSILE SITES IN CENTRAL MONTANA. THESE MISSILES WOULD BE HOUSED IN EARTH SHELTERED BUNKERS, OR MOUNTED ON LARGE TRUCK-LIKE VEHICLES. EXCEPT FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, THE MISSILES WOULD REMAIN IN THEIR BUNKERS. IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK, THE MISSILES WOULD BE MOVED, WHICH WOULD MAKE THEM DIFFICULT TO DESTROY BY THE ENEMY AND INSURE THE UNITED STATES A SECOND STRIKE CAPABILITY. "MAD" (MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION) WOULD BE ENHANCED AND INSURED.

PRIMARY IMPACTS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS SYSTEM ARE VARIED AND SIGNIFICANT. THE SIZE OF THE AFFECTED EXISTING MISSILE SILOS WOULD BE INCREASED, AND PERMANENT RESIDENCES (FOR THE TRUCK DRIVERS) WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH SITE. THE POPULATION OF GREAT FALLS WOULD INCREASE BY ABOUT 7600 PEOPLE (WITH SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS).

SECONDARY IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSAL ARE ALSO SIGNIFICANT. EACH TRUCK IS 14 FEET WIDE AND 105 FEET LONG. OBVIOUSLY, MOST LOCAL HIGHWAYS IN THE AFFECTED AREA WOULD HAVE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED, PROBABLY TO FREEWAY STANDARDS. THINK ABOUT DRIVING FROM MARTINDALE TO TWO DOT ON A FOUR LANE FREEWAY. (REMEMBER THIS IS THE HEARTLAND WHERE CARS PASS EVERY 15 MINUTES!). MUCH OF THE RURAL QUALITY AND BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE WOULD BE LOST FOREVER WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF UNEEDED, UNWANTED, UNAFFORDABLE SUPERHIGHWAYS THAT PLOW THROUGH THE HILLS, STRAIGHTEN OUT THE KINKS, AND CHANNEL THE CREEKS.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, RISKS INVOLVED WITH MOVING NUCLEAR MISSILES AROUND ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. A WORST CASE SCENARIO PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROPOSES "ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM A MISAP WOULD BE CONFINED, EXCEPT FOR AIR QUALITY, TO THE IMMEDIATE MISAP VICINITY. IMPACTS TO AIR QUALITY WOULD BE OF VERY SHORT DURATION." (TELL THAT TO THE POLKS AT CHERNOBYL). THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FURTHER CLARIFIES THAT THE REAL DANGER FROM VAPORIZED PLUTONIUM IS NOT FROM EXPOSURE, BUT FROM INHALATION OF THE SUBSTANCE. I GUESS ANYONE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE NEAR AN ACCIDENT SITE WOULD BE DAMN LUCKY IF THEY WEREN'T BREATHING.

WHAT EFFECT WILL THIS ARSENAL HAVE ON TOURISTS IN OUR STATE? I GREW UP LIVING WITH THE MISSILES. I DON'T LIKE THEM, BUT I'M USED TO THEM. MEMORIES I'VE SPOKEN WITH ARE OFTEN ALARMED AND DISTURBED AT WHAT IS IN THE SILOS. (LEST WE FORGET, WITHIN EACH SILO IS THE MURDER OF MILLIONS, MAYBE BILLIONS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE, AND POSSIBLY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BIOSPHERE). MONTANA IS PRESENTLY REMEMBERED BY VISITORS AS A BEAUTIFUL STATE WITH FRIENDLY PEOPLE. WE SHOULD ALL BE PROUD OF THAT. WILL MONTANA IN THE FUTURE BE REMEMBERED AS "THAT PLACE WITH ALL THE MISSILES"?

WHERE IS THIS LEADING US? IN THE 60'S WE GOT MINUTEMAN. NOW IT SOUNDS LIKE WE ARE GOING TO GET MIDGETMAN. WHAT WILL THE FUTURE HOLD FOR US? WHY DO MONTANA

EV2-1/98

State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59620
406-444-3111

TED S. HWINDE
GOV. ARIZ.

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEVE
Norton Air Force Base
San Bernadino, CA 92409-6448

A WORD OF CAUTION ABOUT YOUR COMMENTS. AT THE PUBLIC MEETING IN HELENA MANY PEOPLE EXPRESSED RAGE, DISGUST, FEAR, AND MORAL INDIGNATION AT THE CONCEPT OF ALL OUT, BLOW 'EM UP. MUNE 'EM TILL THEY GLOW, HOLOCAUSTIC, NUCLEAR WAR. THIS IS NOT THE ISSUE. THE ISSUE IS THE MIDGETMAN PROPOSAL, AND COMMENTS NOT ADDRESSED TO THAT CONCERN WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. ANOTHER CAUTION, THE SUPREME COURT HAS MADE IT A LAW THAT EMOTIONAL STATEMENTS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED BY A JURY. THEREFORE, YOUR COMMENTS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. DON'T TELL THEM THAT THE MIDGETMAN WILL SCARE YOUR KIDS, OR KEEP YOU AWAKE AT NIGHT, CAUSE THEY DON'T CARE.

JACK KENDLEY
2005 HAUSER BOULEVARD
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

The siting of a major new addition to the nation's nuclear defense system in Montana is a matter of major significance to all Montanans. The interest of the people of our state was expressed in 1982 by their approval of Initiative 91--a copy of which is attached.

Sincerely,


TED SCHWINDEN
Governor

This was named to our major newspapers in the state.
I do not agree with your proposal, and will fight you.

EV2-1/98

EV2-1/99

INITIATIVE NO. 95

207,629
144,875

the Initiative law follows.

(1) to compensate future generations for the loss of a valuable and irreplaceable resource and to meet any economic, social, and environmental impacts caused by coal development not otherwise provided for by other coal tax sources, and

(2) to develop a stable, strong and diversified economy which meets the needs of Montana residents both now and in the future while maintaining...

Section 2. Use of the coal tax trust fund for economic development. Objectives for investment of the permanent coal tax trust fund are to diversify, strengthen and stabilize the Montana economy and to increase Montana employment and business opportunities while maintaining a safe, sound and healthy environment.

Section 3 Investment of 25 percent of the coal tax trust fund in the Montana economy. (1) Twenty five percent of all revenue derived from the coal tax trust fund shall be invested in the Montana economy and after June 30, 1987 into the investment fund for the purpose of the coal tax trust fund.

and after Nov. 30, 1953 into the judgmental component phase, in:

ED SCHWINDEN
OWNER

State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59620
406-441-3111

STATE OF MONTANA COMMENTS ON
THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SMALL INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM
U.S. AIR FORCE

Overall, the Small ICBM DEIS is well organized and presents a large amount of information in a very readable format. The document's length, while in excess of most EIS guidelines, is appropriate given the significance of the subject matter to Montana. I would have been able to read the entire document, but supplemental documents have been available containing additional detailed modeling and assumption-related information. This could have been included in the main document. A large amount of the additional evaluation-related information requested in the following comments.

The DEIS's reluctance to propose or indicate a preference for appropriate mitigation measures in several important resource impact categories is a matter of concern to the State of Montana, as is the document's failure to identify and commit to compliance with the various state and local permits and authorizations required for project initiation. In addition, updated resource information is now available which may influence or alter impact projections contained in the DEIS. It is essential that the Final EIS provide substantive responses to the comments that follow and that the air force provide the requested information and allow for local participation in reaching informed decisions regarding impact avoidance or mitigation.

In March, 1987, the Governor established an Intergovernmental Small ICBM Working Group comprised of representatives from city government, county commissioners, state agencies, officials from Malmstrom Air Force Base, and other U.S. Air Force officials. The group was formed to provide a coordinated intergovernmental approach to the exchange of resource information pertinent to the Air Force's proposed Small ICBM project in Montana. If the proposed Small ICBM project receives congressional approval, the role of the working group will include future consideration of impact mitigation measures, including wildlife and historic resources. The State of Montana considers mitigation a matter of high priority and would like the Air Force to continue its cooperation with the working group beyond the Final EIS in addressing these important state and local concerns.

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1. Family Services

The DEIS' treatment of issues that are of fundamental concern to the Montana Department of Family Services (DFS)--namely, the protection of children and adults from abuse and neglect, the prevention of family violence and the preservation of healthy families, the caseload/workload of DFS' social workers and the impact on the DFS budget--appears to be inadequate in several important respects.

- 1 The detailed comments and notes that follow 1) call attention to the primary deficiencies of the DEIS as they relate to DFS concerns, 2) recommend that these deficiencies be corrected in the final EIS if DFS is to get an accurate and credible assessment of the proposed SICBM Program's impact on the need for DFS' social services and 3) suggest some steps that should be taken so these deficiencies could be corrected.
- 2 Section 8.2.2 of the DEIS contains a list of "interested federal, state and local agencies." It is a reasonable expectation that key social services agencies in the state would be listed--since the Small ICBM Program described in the DEIS entails a large population influx that would clearly have some impact on the need for social services in the affected counties.
- 3 However, section 8.2.2 does not list either the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) or SRS' Community Services Division (the core of the new Department of Family Services prior to DFS' separation from SRS on 7/1/87) among the interested agencies.
- 4 Section 8.2.2 does however list a nonexistent state agency--one which has been nonexistent since 1981, the Department of Community Affairs--as an interested state agency.
- 5 Although neither SRS, SRS' Community Services Division, nor DFS are mentioned in the DEIS, a local unit associated with SRS and the Community Services Division of SRS--the Cascade County Office of Human Services (CCOHS)--is discussed in the body of the document (at 3-24 and 4-50).
- 6 Prior to 7/1/87, CCOHS employed both workers from SRS's Economic Assistance Division and social workers from SRS' Community Services Division. The social workers have since 7/1/87 become part of DFS' staff.
- 7 During the period in which the DEIS was prepared, CCOHS had both economic assistance and protective social services functions. The only CCOHS functions mentioned in the DEIS are the economic assistance functions.
- 8 The DEIS shows no awareness of and makes no reference to the important protective service functions that CCOHS had (and which the

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- 5 county DFS office continues to have). This omission should be remedied in the final EIS.

It is a reasonable assumption that the population influx that is anticipated--an additional 7,510 military population by the year 2000 (not counting additional civilians associated with the various construction projects involved)--would add some additional burdens on the DFS staff and on the DFS budget in both child protective and adult protective services.

The DEIS provides no sustained analysis of the potential social service and budget impacts as they affect the Department of Family Services' child protective and adult protective service programs. The final EIS should address these potential impacts.

The DEIS presents some evidence (on page 4-51) that the Small ICBM Program would be accompanied by an increase in family violence, but the document does not sufficiently acknowledge the extent of the impact of such increases on local domestic violence programs or on the Department of Family Services social workers caseload.

On page 4-51, the DEIS states that the Great Falls Community Help Line received 13,830 crisis calls during 1986--with more than half of these calls related to the spouse abuse program of the Great Falls Mercy Home. (Mercy Home is partially funded by the Department of Family Services under DFS' Domestic Violence Program.)

The DEIS estimates that the Small ICBM Program's population influx would increase calls to the Help Line to 15,000--an increase of 1,170 calls. If (as in the past, according to the DEIS) half of these calls were related to domestic violence, 565 additional calls related to the Mercy Home and its services for abused spouses would have to be handled.

The DEIS suggests that such additional calls to the Help Line might require additional volunteers or staff for the Help Line. But the DEIS shows no awareness of the possibility of additional staff needs for the Mercy Home or of the possibility of additional staff for the Department of Family Services protective services' staff as a result of these crisis calls.

The DEIS, in the case just cited, provides an optimistic analysis (not supported by any evidence presented in the DEIS) of the Small ICBM Program's impact on the need for social services. The final EIS should address the possible extent of impact on the need for protective services for children and for emergency assistance for victims of domestic violence at the Mercy Home and related social agencies.

At page 5-14, the DEIS states: "Except for existing overcrowding conditions in the Cascade County jail, public service impacts would not be significant." If this statement is intended to apply to public services provided by the Department of Family Services, it is not supported by any evidence that is presented in the DEIS.

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The final EIS should answer the following questions in a sophisticated and careful manner:

- 12 a) What is the anticipated/projected increase in the incidence of child abuse and neglect that the Department of Family Services will have to deal with as a result of the anticipated population influx?
- b) What anticipated staff and budget increases would be necessary in the Department of Family Services so that the immigrating children will be protected from such abuse and neglect, as required by law?

Background for questions "a" and "b":

Following are reasons why potential increases in child abuse and neglect must be addressed in the final EIS on the proposed Small ICBM Program:

- 13 1) The American Association for the Protection of Children, a fundamental source of information on child abuse, indicates that 14% of all children are abused in some way, and the DEIS states that about 16% of the immigrating population will be children.
- 2) Because of some special structures and functions of the military which contribute to stress in service members and their families, the incidence of child abuse and neglect in military communities needs to be given special attention. (See Diane D. Broadhurst et alia, "Child Protection in Military Communities," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May, 1980)
- 3) Apart from any factors related to the proposed Small ICBM Program, the number of child abuse and neglect referrals to Cascade County DFS social workers increased by 7.3% from SFY85 to SFY86, the number of children involved in child abuse and neglect investigations increased by 8.6% in that same period, and the number of substantiated abuse and neglect incidents increased by 12.7%.
- 4) In light of these three factors, the proposed population influx's potential effect on the problem of child abuse and neglect needs to be directly addressed in the final EIS.
- 8 c) What increased demands (staff, services, budget pressures) can be anticipated at the Great Falls Mercy Homes' domestic violence shelter and other private and public agencies that work to meet the needs of victims of spouse abuse and displaced homemakers?
- 14 d) The DEIS (at page 4-52) estimates that 10% of the immigrating population will consist of persons who come to the Great Falls area and find themselves in a crisis situation as a result of their being unsuccessful job seekers during the construction phase of the Small ICBM project. What are the anticipated increased demands for social services, economic assistance and job-securing assistance that will be placed by this 10% of the immigrating population on agencies such as the

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- 14 Department of SRS (Economic Assistance Division), the Department of Family Services (Protective Services), the Department of Labor and Industry and related public and private agencies?

e) What additional social service burdens (staff, services, budget pressures) can be anticipated if the Small ICBM Program is begun but then terminated prior to completion?

f) The current DEIS focuses on school issues such as an increased student-teacher ratio rather than on child protective issues, as indicated above. The final EIS needs to address the issue of potential increased demands on social service agencies--including the Department of Family Services--for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children. What potential increases in the number of emotionally disturbed children can be anticipated as a result of the population influx? How will the increased costs of treatment for such children be met?

2. Socioeconomics

a. Economic Base

- 17 1) The DEIS provides details on the materials to be used during project construction, but little detail on the nature of the construction jobs. The final EIS should:

* Provide additional detail on the employment to result from project construction, including the number of jobs by job type, duration of employment by job type, and anticipated wage levels.

* Provide a discussion of the anticipated bid policies of the U.S. Air Force for letting contracts for construction activities.

2) The DEIS predicts a high rate of local hire for project construction jobs. The final EIS should:

* Identify the extent of the geographic area from which jobs are considered to be local.

* Identify assumptions and analysis which were used to reach the DEIS's prediction of job capture rates for local and nonlocal workers.

* Identify which types of jobs would be filled by local and nonlocal workers.

* Provide information on previous U.S. Air Force experiences with other large construction projects in areas that are similar, socioeconomically, to north central Montana.

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- 23 3) The DEIS appears to predict proportionately greater local derivative economic effects from project construction than from project operation. The Final EIS should:
- * Explain the basis for this prediction.
- 24 * Describe the methods that were used to predict employment and population effects.
- 25 * Identify the most important assumptions used to predict secondary economic effects during construction, and how they differ from the assumptions regarding the operations phase.
- 26 * Provide additional information on the results of modeling projections.
- 27 4) DEIS predictions of long-term derivative employment and population effects seem to be lower than would be expected from the addition of 3,100 basic jobs to the north central Montana economy. The Final EIS should:
- * Describe the difference between derivative effects of military jobs and nonmilitary jobs.
- 28 * Identify any difference between income and expenditure patterns of military personnel and civilians.
- 29 * Provide additional details on models (including assumptions) used to predict primary and secondary employment and income effects, as well as additional details on projection results.
- 30 5) The DEIS assumes a relatively low rate of immigration to the impact area as a result of growth in secondary employment. The Final EIS should:
- * Explain why so few nonmilitary persons and households are expected to move to the area as a result of project-induced economic growth.
- 31 * Identify assumptions used regarding excess capacity in employment and service delivery capabilities among secondary economic activities in the impact area.
- 32 * Explain the basis for DEIS assumptions about labor force participation and job capture rates for relatives of U.S. Air Force personnel.
- 33 * Expand on the general discussion of income effects on the proposed action.
- 34 * Differentiate between direct and secondary wage and salary earnings, and also explain how proprietor's income and various non-labor income would be affected by the project.

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- 35 * Provide comparisons of baseline conditions and income characteristics during key phases of system development and system operation.
- 36 * Identify the project's per capita income effects in the impact area.
- 6) During the initial phases of project development, the project may reduce the availability of goods and services in the impact area. The Final EIS should:
- * Discuss the potential for this condition to cause temporary inflationary effects.
- 37 * Describe the types of activities most likely to be affected by inflation and the length of time any inflationary effects might endure.
- * Discuss how inflation in the costs of goods and services might affect persons of different age groups, income levels, or other living situations.
 - * If population subgroups are adversely affected, identify potential mitigation measures.
- b. Employment and Population
- The reasonableness of the DEIS' employment and total population impact estimates cannot be determined without further detailed, technical methodology describing the estimation procedures. An evaluation of the employment and population impact estimates is important not only for a judgment on potential positive effects of the project, but also to measuring potential negative impacts on local governments. This technical methodology should at a minimum answer the following questions:
- 38 1) What are the estimating equations (coefficients, evaluative statistics, etc.) and other details of the approach used to estimate input-output models for the nine county area and for Montana?
- 39 2) What sectors were used in the models?
- 40 3) What are the values of the entries in the transactions, direct requirements, and total requirements matrices of the two input-output models?
- 41 4) What are the baseline employment projections by detailed sectors for both models?
- 42 5) What is the justification for using a secondary employment multiplier of only approximately .4 for the years 1994 and beyond? This is an unusually small multiplier for a county (county area) the size of Cascade (north central Montana).

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- 43 6) What was the basis for assuming that 50% of military wives will seek employment in secondary industries?
- 44 7) What is the specific basis for the assumption that nearly all civilian jobs will be filled by local people? Is local defined as north central Montana or statewide?
- c. Demographics
- 45 The DEIS indicates that the demographics of immigrants and the indigenous population would be different and that this would change social patterns in the impact area. The Final EIS should:
- * Provide additional information on comparisons of demographic differences, including more details on age cohort distribution, race, sex, educational background, and origination differences.
- 46 * Discuss how overall demographics will change in the impact area (and particularly Cascade County) as a result of project operation.
- 47 * Discuss in greater detail how changes in demographics may affect lifestyles, social structures, community values, and interrelationships in the impact area.
- 48 * Identify how well new military personnel will be assimilated into local community social interrelationships, and identify which population subgroups are most and least capable of coping with the social impacts of project development.
- d. Other
- 49 The Montana Department of Institutions operates the Montana Center for the Aged in Lewistown. During the Small ICBM construction period, between 30-55 new households are expected in Fergus County. Employee turnover may increase at the institution because of the 30-150 high paying construction jobs which will be available during construction.
- 50 No assumed mitigation measures are listed for the socioeconomic program element. If no measures were assumed, this should be stated in Section 4.1.1.4 beginning on page 4-24.
3. Housing
- 51 The DEIS indicates that the U.S. Air Force proposes to provide on-base housing for immigrating military personnel. However, during the Helena public hearing, Colonel Wash stated that the U.S. Air Force's general preference was for housing to be provided off-base by the private sector, thus providing local property tax benefits. Whether (and how much) housing is provided on- or off-base will profoundly influence the magnitude of many types of social impacts. If the U.S.

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- 51 Air Force's housing plan has changed, then the DEIS analysis of the social impacts of the preferred alternative must be changed as well. The social impacts of private sector provision of housing will be substantially different. The final EIS should clearly state the U.S. Air Force's preferred alternative for housing its personnel.
- Under the proposed action, including housing options H1 and H2, undesirable effects are likely to occur. Upward pressure on housing prices will result in hardship for senior citizens and others on a limited, fixed income. The 10 percent of immigrant workers assumed to be unsuccessful at finding employment will also suffer from a reduced vacancy rate and the resulting increase in housing cost.
4. Public (and Private) Services
- 52 The DEIS's discussion of impacts to public services focuses on highly visible public services, e.g., police, fire protection, and water. What specific, locally provided social, public health, and education (library) services would experience direct and indirect impact, as a result of project implementation? What services are provided directly by the base to military personnel and their families?
- 53 Expected project-related staff increases at the Great Falls City-County Health Department and the Golden Triangle Mental Health Center may require increased levels of funding. What funding sources may be available to support these organizations, and how do these sources differ from those that support law enforcement and fire protection services?
- 54 Please discuss the degree to which the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other public welfare programs will be affected by underemployed or unemployed immigrants.
- 55 Workloads may also increase for private service agencies whose funds are not tied to tax revenues. Please discuss the possible funding sources that may be available to alleviate or offset impacts to private service agencies.
5. Public Finances
- 56 Information on state government finance contained on pages 3-34 through 3-36 of the DEIS is out-of-date. This information, including the tax measures enacted by the last legislative session needs to be updated, since it may affect conclusions stated in the report.
- 57 The proposed project will compete for funding with other federal programs, civilian and military. If this project is funded, other federal activities may be either cut back or not funded at as high levels. The potential effects of this concern as it relates to federal programs in Montana needs to be addressed.

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58 Fiscal impacts to local governments, schools, and the state are summarized in the DEIS. Please provide details on models (including an explanation of key assumptions) used to predict revenues and expenditures, as well as details on the results of revenue and expenditure predictions. What are the implications of the project on mill levies, per capita tax bases, and per capita tax payments by nonmilitary residents of Montana?

59 State government funds a portion of local court, social, and public health expenditures. How would these outlays be influenced by population growth, and would project-induced tax revenues be sufficient to offset possible increases in expenditures? Also, the Montana university system is funded in part by a property tax that could not be applied to federal facilities. Would other project-induced revenues be sufficient to offset costs to the university system resulting from project-induced population growth?

6. Energy Utilities

The description of the status of the Montana Power Company (MPC) share of Colstrip 4, presented in the last full paragraph on page 3-49, is incomplete. The last three sentences should be replaced with the following:

60 Because of the loss of a large industrial load, a decline in the rate of growth of electrical loads, and a considerable surplus for the foreseeable future, MPC has agreed with the Montana Public Service Commission not to include its 210 MW share of Colstrip 4 in the rate base charged to its utility customers. Instead, it has made a simultaneous sale-leaseback arrangement with a group of private investors to reduce the cost of the plant to the plant, and it is trying to market the power from the plant within and outside the region. This effort has been hindered by a surplus of power throughout the region and by limited access by MPC to the transmission lines that would permit sale of the power outside the Pacific Northwest. If the power is not sold on a long-term contract, it might be available to serve increases in load in MPC's system.

61 The concept of reserve margin is not appropriately applied in the last paragraph on page 3-52. The co-ops have no generation of their own, and no reserve margins. The difference between their purchases from Central Montana G&T, and their sales to customers plus their own use, is accounted for by transmission and distribution losses on systems that cover large geographical areas but serve few customers. Customer density is very low, relative to the length of the lines. In general, the co-ops buy both capacity and energy from their suppliers. Since there will be financial impacts on the co-ops and their customers resulting from the increased loads associated with the project, baseline project, baseline information should be presented about energy loads.

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61 (millions of kWh or average MW) in addition to the information given about peak loads.

62 The growth rates and projected loads presented in the first two paragraphs on page 3-53 are confusing and do not appear to be consistent. Information should also be presented on energy load growth (see previous comment).

63 In Table 3.2.3-6 on page 3-55, "Demand Charge/kWh" should read "Demand Charge/kW." A more recent rate schedule should be used for MPC.

65 With regard to Table 4.2.2-1, MPC currently projects a 1986 peak load (base case forecast) to be 1,567 MW.

The discussion of the significance of impacts in the last paragraph on page 4-101 and the first two paragraphs on page 4-102 may be somewhat misleading. Central Montana G&T receives a fixed allocation of heavily subsidized Pick-Sloan Program hydropower. This is power reserved for irrigation projects planned under the Pick-Sloan Program, but not built. The power costs reflect zero interest on a portion of the project costs, and the power is sold at around 7 mills/kWh. Central Montana's additional power needs are purchased from Basin Electric Power at around 60 mills and from MPC at around 36 mills. The rates charged by Central Montana to Fergus Electric and the other Coops is the weighted average cost of these three sources.

66 As the project increases the loads of Fergus Electric and Sun River Electric, Central Montana must increase its purchases of thermal power from Basin and its purchases of wholesale power from MPC. This will increase Central Montana's average cost and drive up power costs to all customers of co-ops that buy power from Central Montana. This is an impact of the project.

The significance of this impact can be addressed in two ways. The first is relative: if the percentage increase in the cost of power of retail electricity consumers is very small, the impact may be said to not be significant. The second measure of significance is absolute. A measurable portion of the power costs of the project will, under current pricing policies, be passed along to other customers. This amount is equal to the difference between the price of Pick-Sloan power and that of Basin power, times the proportion of Pick-Sloan power in Central Montana's total supply, times the total power use of the project. It is not an insignificant amount.

For example, the project's total load placed on Central Montana is 5,500 kW. If the project load factor is .67, energy use will be around 32.12 million kWh per year. If Pick-Sloan power is one-third of Central Montana's supply, then one-third of the energy used by the project will be Pick-Sloan power formerly used by other co-op customers. If the incremental power comes from Basin, the costs to these customers will go up by 53 mills per kWh replaced. This amounts to about \$570,000 per year. This impact could be mitigated by the U.S. Air Force.

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66 contracting with the power suppliers to pay them the full cost of acquiring the additional power to serve the project.

7. Transportation

The Montana Department of Highways is participating with the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Air Force, and county governments in the development of the US Air Force's Defense Access Roads (DAR) program for the proposed Small ICRB project. Routes, intersections, and structures that have been identified by the US Air Force for Hard Mobile Launcher (HML) operations are currently being evaluated by the Department. This detailed evaluation, to be completed as a part of the DAR program, has a completion schedule of November 1, 1987. Detailed Department comments regarding the DAR program will be available at that time. Pending completion of the DAR evaluations, the Department wishes to preserve the opportunity for recommending specific mitigating measures at that time.

Overall, the Montana Department of Highways is satisfied that the DEIS identifies and addresses the majority of its concerns.

The greatest potential for impact on Montana's highway system would involve the urban street network in Great Falls and on narrow pavements in rural areas. Increased commuting traffic to Malmstrom AFB, and proposed annual maintenance trips for each of the HMLs would be the primary cause of these impacts. The HMLs proposed to be located west of Great Falls should be routed through Great Falls to Malmstrom AFB in such a manner to provide minimum disruption of local traffic. HML movements with escort vehicles forming a convoy of 4 or 5 vehicles will cause traffic delaying congestion. In addition, the width and length of the HML and its escorting vehicles will cause delays and congestion on narrow curvy roads where higher traffic volumes exist.

67 The U.S. Air Force will be required to obtain a non-fee permit from the Department's Gross Vehicle Weight Division in Helena to cover the movements of the oversized, overweight HMLs.

68 Potential mitigation measures identified in the transportation element on Page 4-136 of the DEIS should include accelerated federal funding for parts of the Great Falls transportation plans that could help offset program-related impacts, including construction of the south arterial bypass from Gore Hill to 57th Street in Great Falls.

8. Travel and Tourism

69 The transport of the hard mobile launchers to Malmstrom Air Force Base once a year for servicing may have an adverse impact on tourism in north central Montana. Current Minuteman missiles and their launch facilities are largely invisible to the traveling public. Even with widened highways, the presence of these large weapons will become obvious. The Final EIS should consider the establishment of service

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69 facilities in Conrad and Lewistown to help mitigate this potential problem.

9. Air Quality

The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Air Quality Bureau has worked cooperatively with the U.S. Air Force on several of the air quality aspects of the air quality analysis contained in the DEIS. Overall, the bureau is satisfied that the DEIS identifies and appropriately addresses air quality issues of concern.

10. Water Quality

Most of the construction activities involving stream or stream crossings as proposed in the DEIS are expected to cause only temporary declines in water quality. In order for the stream-related projects to be constructed according to state and federal permit requirements, the following permits and/or authorizations must be secured, or where appropriate, receive a variance from the requirements.

70 Stream Protection - "124" - administered by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.

Natural Streambed and Land Preservation - "210" - administered by local Conservation Districts.

Water Pollution Control - "404" - administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Short-term Exemption Authorization - "1A" - administered by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Water Quality Bureau.

71 Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) permits will be required for any construction dewatering discharges that reach state surface waters administered by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Water Quality Bureau.

The Department of Health and Environmental Sciences's authorizations and required permits related to water quality need site specific information beyond that included in the DEIS. If the Small ICRB project is approved and funded, the U.S. Air Force must comply with these informational needs to allow the Department to complete action on these authorizations and permits in compliance with state law.

11. Water Resources

72 The DEIS is unclear in the statement found on page 2-19 that the 4,900 acre-feet of water required during construction will be met by town and city supplies in the area. In that construction sites will presumably be remote from these towns and cities, will this water be

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hauled to the construction sites? If water is to be obtained onsite, state water permitting authorizations will apply.

72

The statement is made on page 4-238 of the DEIS that "construction water use in the summer could contribute to the desiccation of some of the smaller streams, locally." As this type of impact may preclude state authorization to divert and use water, does that U.S. Air Force have contingency plans for this situation?

12. Hazardous Waste

73

Page 3-48: The statement that "the waste can be stored on-base for no more than 90 days, and then must be transported to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility" is incorrect. Malmstrom AFB currently holds a hazardous waste storage permit from the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and is not limited to 90 days of storage time.

74

Page 5-8: The Cleanup Activities section should include a more complete discussion of handling and final disposition of cleanup materials.

13. Noxious Weeds

75

The Final EIS should include the identification and commitment to U.S. Air Force implementation of appropriate measures for weed control on disturbed areas. An integrated weed control plan should be implemented to prevent the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Components of the plan should include prevention, cultural control, mechanical control and herbicide use.

Small ICBM project maintenance crews and construction supervisors should learn to recognize and control the statewide noxious weeds listed in ARM 4.5.202-203, and any additional noxious weeds listed in each affected county. Copies of the County Noxious Weed Control Act and Rules and the Noxious Weed Management Standards are attached to these comments.

The best method of weed control is to prevent the initial establishment of weeds. Heavy construction equipment should be washed to remove weed seeds before entering new construction areas. The amount of area disturbed by construction should be minimized to reduce the spread of weeds. Off-road vehicle use should also be discouraged.

Cultural control involves rapid revegetation of disturbed areas to provide competition to weeds from desirable vegetation. Other weed control methods range from hand pulling, mowing, or hoeing to the application of suitable herbicides or soil sterilants. A description of various weed control methods and herbicide recommendations for specific weeds are included in the Weed Management Standards.

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14. Oil Erosion

76

Mitigation measures and soil conservation strategies such as minimizing the extent of disturbance, minimizing slope angles, straw mulching, topsoil stockpiling, installing sediment traps, and rapidly revegetating disturbed areas should be implemented to reduce soil erosion and runoff from disturbed sites. Fertilization, irrigation, hydro-mulching, or transplanting may also be considered to aid the establishment of desirable vegetation. Species selection should depend on the climate, soils, and vegetation of the surrounding area.

15. Rural Land Use

77

Based on the safety analysis in the DEIS, an explosive safety zone of 1,250 feet appears adequate to protect people living or working near launch facilities. However, selecting isolated deployment sites would provide greater safety. Launch facilities near riparian areas should also be avoided to reduce sedimentation during construction and minimize possible contamination of water if an accident or spill occurs.

78

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80

The Final EIS should include a commitment to mitigating measures necessary to minimize construction disturbance on productive agricultural land. Selection of appropriate measures should involve local county planners, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and should be based on existing soil and land use classifications. The assumption that rangeland or dryland crops are non-productive should be revised. Although total production may be low for dryland crops, net production may exceed that of irrigated land.

16. Visual

81

Limiting the area of intensive study for visual impacts to that within one-half mile of scenic or heavily traveled highways provides an adequate assessment of visual impacts to highway travelers. The document is unclear, however, regarding impacts to the 93 occupied residences located in close proximity (page 4-174) to proposed hard mobile launcher (HML) shelters. Also, what is the possible impact to any recreation areas that are near proposed HML shelters?

82

Are the earth-covered igloos to be revegetated? If so, how long would it take to re-establish vegetation, and what plant species would be used?

83

With the construction of HML shelters and the added movement of HMLs and other military vehicles, some of the project's visual effects will be quite obvious and noticeable. With the higher visibility could come a heightened public awareness of a large missile field in north central Montana. What are the cumulative or secondary psychological or sociological impacts that could result from this increased awareness and perception?

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17. Wildlife

84

Page 5-21: The DEIS states that "several small wetlands on-base may be eliminated, but these wetlands are not important habitats." All wetlands are important to nongame species. The DEIS should define "important" habitat.

85

Page 3-126: Paragraph 3.8 indicates that deployment "may affect" listed species. Therefore, section 7 consultation is required.

86

Page 3-135: The last two paragraphs make no distinction (or a random distinction) between various zoological taxa and legal classification. Legally, raccoon and badger are nongame and the skunk is a predator. Mountain lion and bobcat are classified as game animals. There is only one species of harvest mouse in Montana (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), not "various species".

87

Page 3-141: The ornate box turtle does not occur in Montana. The sagebrush lizard and prairie lizard are not common in the area. The sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*) may be found in limited numbers in the southeastern portion of the study area. Horned toads (*Phrynosoma douglassi*) are fairly common, while the prairie lizard does not occur in Montana.

88

Page 3-149 and 151: Habitat description for Preble's shrew is reversed. The species occurs in dry habitats with moderate to medium-heavy shrub canopy. Density is low, distribution wide.

89

Page 4-199: Paragraph on Threatened & Endangered Species indicates field surveys would be conducted during spring and summer 1987 for bald eagle and grizzly bear. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (MDFWP) has received no information on plans, methods or results of these surveys.

90

Page 4-199: The discussion of Threatened & Endangered Species in the DEIS indicates field surveys would be conducted during spring and summer 1987 for bald eagle and grizzly bear. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (MDFWP) has received no information on plans, methods or results of these surveys.

91

Page 4-203: The bottom of page lists an assumed mitigation as "removal of trees and snags/nests/roosts would be minimized." How does this relate to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, and protective sections of state law?

Page 4-204: First item is not in concert with interagency recommendations for protection and management of bald eagles. The DEIS should reference the guidelines and call for development of site-specific management plans on nesting territories within the zone of influence (see FWS letter, page C-3).

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Page 4-217: A new active bald eagle nest has been located in the deployment area. Location and status was confirmed by Dennis Flath and Doug Getz of the MDFWP on April 29, 1987, and is in very close proximity to launch facility 1-7, which is missing from table 4.8.2-4. An exact location is available from the MDFWP. The appropriate mitigation measure is development of and adherence to a site-specific management plan for the Cascade territory (nest #039-008-01).

92

Page 4-237 and 4-238: A bridge upgrade is scheduled within close proximity to the Cascade bald eagle nest. Again, site specific planning will be necessary to ensure continued viability of this pair of birds. Experience has shown that first and second year nesting attempts are much more vulnerable to disturbance than are nesting efforts at a site which has been active for several past years, so long as those past attempts have resulted in at least 60% nesting success. 1987 was the first year of nesting at the Cascade site. These are very likely young (4-5 yr. old) birds, which will not tolerate much disturbance until several years of successful nesting experience have been attained.

93

Page C-3: Section 7 consultation has been completed. The second paragraph calls for development of site specific plans on certain bald eagle nest territories to assist recovery of the species. The MDFWP intend to participate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to accomplish these plans and encourage participation by the U.S. Air Force as well.

18. Recreation

94

Page 2-12: Impacts to regional recreation are identified as low and not significant "because overall use is generally high only during peak use periods...resulting in a slight decline of the recreational experience."

95

We question this rationale. Adding additional use to existing peak conditions further compounds problems at popular recreational areas like Hutter Lake, Canyon Ferry Reservoir, and the Missouri River Recreation Road. People will ultimately be turned away from campgrounds for lack of available campground space. If a recreationalist's choice of camping space is unavailable, this will represent more than a "slight" decline in the recreational experience in Montana.

Giant Springs State Park now has portions of the season when its parking lots and picnic facilities are filled to capacity. A large percentage of the current use at these facilities is attributable to personnel from Malmstrom Air Force Base, which is located only one mile from the park. Additional use by an increased population will add to safety and parking problems at the park, as well as effect the facility's competition.

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96 Page 2-18: It is suggested that the sentence reading "Construction is expected to be in compliance with 316," should read "Construction shall be in compliance with 316."

97 Page 3-92, Section 3.3.3.1: Please add the Missouri River Recreational Road to areas identified as "heavily used". Also add Newlan Creek, Nylon, Bean, Francis and Tiber Reservoirs to areas identified as "heaviest fishing access use".

98 The DEIS incorrectly states that "Hunting... primarily occurs on National Forest lands..." and "Big game hunting primarily occurs on National Forests..." A significant amount of hunting pressure in the Region of Influence (ROI) occurs on private land. Recently, and increasing amount of private land in the ROI is being closed and hunting rights leased. Additional hunting pressure in the ROI caused by projected population increases related to the Small ICBM project may increase this trend, furthering increased hunting pressure on available public lands.

99 Page 4-153: The DEIS states that "Increases in visitation can result in declines in perceived quality of the recreational experience..." While this is true, it will also reflect in the success ratio of hunting and fishing. A drop in success will ultimately be a measurable item, and not merely perceived.

100 Page 4-157, Section 4.5.1.1: The DEIS appears to have incorrectly assumed that regional demand and participation in recreational activities will increase at a rate proportional to population growth. We feel that it is a valid assumption that construction workers and Malmstrom employees will increase the proportion of the younger population, having spendable income and leisure time in excess of the characteristics of the area's current population. This will cause a greater impact on the ROI's recreational resources than the DEIS's assumption provides.

101 Page 4-158, Section 4.5.2.1: The DEIS has not addressed two issues. First, the DEWP's Smith River Plan is nearly complete, and the Department is at Stage 1 of management of the Smith River, i.e., voluntary reservation system. When float use exceeds the capacity of the river (100 persons a day) for more than 15 percent of the float season, the Department will implement the next stage, which will require mandatory registration and reservation of users. This will development of the Phase II system has not yet been necessary. Possible increased use related to the Small ICBM project may require this additional effort by the Department.

102 Second, current hunting pressure in the Little Belt Mountains is resulting in the need for the Department to consider a major change in the hunting program for this area. Currently, most hunting districts in the Little Belt Mountains are open for antlered bull elk hunting. Additional hunting pressure related to the Small ICBM project may cause the Department to implement special permit hunting in this area. This will subsequently cause greater hunting pressure in other districts further to the west in the area.

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95 Page 4-182: The DEIS identifies "Low, not significant impacts to Giant Springs." As stated previously, additional use of this popular area by Malmstrom AFB personnel and their families has the potential to significantly impact this state park which is already experiencing overcrowding and capacity problems.

103 The DEIS does not address the importance of the Missouri River Recreation Road to area fishing opportunities. The Missouri River Recreation Road from Holter Reservoir to Cascade Reservoirs 73,000 angler days of use per year, and provides access to the most heavily fished reach of river per mile in Montana. There are increasing incidents of conflicts among floaters, shore fishermen, and boaters along this stretch of the Missouri River. Additional fishing pressure can be expected to compound these problems.

19. State-owned Lands

104 The U.S. Air Force is requested to submit copies of any pertinent field evaluations conducted on state-owned lands regarding cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, and other resource information to the Helena Office of the Montana Department of State Lands for inclusion in the agency's resource files. If cultural resources are found on state-owned lands, the Department of State Lands should be contacted immediately to initiate mitigation planning procedures.

20. Cultural Resources

105 The consideration of cultural and paleontological resources in the Draft Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program DEIS provides a partial review of the kinds, nature, and range of cultural and paleontological values likely to be affected by the project. The inadequacies of the document reflect the limitations of the current resource data bases for management use as well as limitations of the current resource data bases for management use as well as inadequate background research, data synthesis, and organization. As a result, the anticipated effects of the proposed project on cultural and paleontological resources are difficult to assess. While some benefits may result in the form of contributions to existing knowledge about cultural resources in the study area and in additional data for more effective management, the overall effects of the project to the prehistoric resource base is clearly adverse, because of the selective nature of data recovery for mitigation and the nonrenewable nature of the resource. In that light, the collective summary of site impacts (Figure S-7 and Figure 4.0-2) should not portray effects to prehistoric resources as beneficial.

106 Chapter 3 of the document provides a review of the existing data bases for prehistoric, historic, Native American and paleontological resources. Considerable effort was made to account for the limitations and biases of the existing data base for prehistoric sites, and to generate useful management information despite these limitations.

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107 However, the chapter provides little contextual information from which to view the management value of historic and Native American resources. The limitations of the information examined was appropriately recognized and treated cautiously, but investigations of other sources of information (regional and local histories, etc.) were not consulted to establish useful overviews of the historic and, to some extent, the prehistoric contexts of the area. Consequently, the assessments of potential impacts to various kinds of cultural resources are founded on incomplete treatments or syntheses of the available literature.

108 Anticipated impacts to prehistoric sites are projected from statistical applications to a limited data base and presented in the form of sensitivity zones. For historic sites, anticipated impacts are based on qualitative assessments of a limited and probably biased historic site data base. Anticipated impacts to paleontological sites are based on geological mapping data. Anticipated impacts to contemporary Native American religious and cultural sites are based on the results of solicited responses from local tribes and arbitrarily derived buffer zones surrounding identified areas of sensitivity. The document recognizes that none of the background information used to assess project impacts are reliable for making site-specific locational or evaluative predictions.

107 Given the preliminary planning stage of the project and the limitations of the current data bases for effective management of cultural and paleontological resources, establishing historic and prehistoric contexts becomes of critical importance for planning purposes. Contexts should include overviews of the current understanding of cultural and paleontological values in the project area. Overviews should summarize relevant data and literature and seek to identify historic and prehistoric trends, patterns and other issues of interrelationships relevant to specific research topics, important events and persons, historic architectural styles and developments, and sociocultural values that have relevance to the area of concern. The predictions of the prehistoric sensitivity model, for example, is not applicable for assessing impacts to historic resources. A critical review of the interrelationships of historic exploration, mining, agriculture, transportation, irrigation, etc., may have provided a more useful context from which to develop scientific research potentials and identify important persons, events, and architectural qualities relevant to the area.

109 The document emphasizes research potential as the critical factor in evaluating impacts and identifying categories of research, but does not indicate what specific research topics, questions or issues appear to be of relevance based on known site data. And the document does not address other qualities by which National Register eligibility (significance) is assessed. Consequently, the document focuses on physical impacts from construction activities, but does not address, for example, visual impacts which may occur to sites significant for associative reasons and which retain a high degree of integrity of setting.

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110 Since all significant sites within the area of project effects have yet to be identified, contexts which function as the basis for establishing site values and reflect the National Register of Historic Places' "Criteria of Evaluation" (36CFR60.6) are warranted. Identifying the qualities which would make sites valuable in the study area provides the foundation for determining how to go about locating significant (i.e., National Register eligible) sites. In short, it provides the basis for formulating the next stage of planning-inventory, and leads to informed evaluations of significance and appropriate treatment strategies for identified significant properties subject to project effects.

111 Chapter 4 of the document relies on CEQ regulations for consistency in formatting and for estimating anticipated levels and significance of impacts. For cultural and paleontological resources management planning efforts, this approach is largely uninformative and irrelevant. Clearly, the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect significant cultural and paleontological resources. Arbitrarily derived relative levels of impact applied to incomplete and biased data bases contribute little to improving the reliability of management decisions. Instead, for cultural and paleontological resources, the intent of Chapter 4 would be better served by focusing on contextual information and the National Register criteria established in Chapter 3 to obtain a useful assessment of the condition and utility of the current data base, the nature of project impacts in relation to identified resource values, and preparation of strategies to assure minimized adverse impacts to significant sites.

In that regard, greater reliance on and reference to the National Register of Historic Places' "Criteria of Evaluation" (36CFR60.6), the Advisory Council's regulations 36CFR600 "Protection of Historic Properties", "Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook", Manual of Mitigation Measures", and the draft "Preservation Planning in Context" is warranted. Using the information contained in these documents to guide the Air Force's consideration of project impacts to significant cultural and paleontological resources should provide the public with a more understandable format of the policies and procedures involved in identifying and evaluating significant cultural and paleontological properties.

Potential mitigation measures should then be comprised of workable strategies for reducing adverse effects to threatened significant sites. Such mitigation measures should reflect a balanced consideration of the nature of threatened site values and the nature of anticipated impacts within the contextual framework provided in Chapter 3 of the DEIS.

112 Potential mitigation measures identified in Chapter 4 (4.7.6) are at best a mixed bag of actions, some of which do not constitute mitigation, and overall do not convey a systematic and in-depth consideration of how to reduce the impacts likely to occur. The Cultural Resource Management Plan mentioned in this section and the Draft Programmatic Agreement (Appendix 2-B) warrant more discussion since these would appear to be the critical management documents for pulling together background research, site evaluations, mitigation efforts. The

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- 112 discussion should address their intent and content, and the timing and procedures involved in completing the Section 106 review process for this project.

21. Authorizations

113

Section 6.0 of the DEIS contains a list of only federal "Authorizing Actions." The Final EIS must contain a complete identification of required state and local permits and authorizations necessary for implementation of the proposed project. If the U.S. Air Force does not intend to pursue these required state and local approvals prior to project initiation, the Final EIS should contain or intends to pursue only a portion of these approvals, the Final EIS should contain an explanation of the reasons, including legal rationale for such intentions.

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REF: 840

August 21, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFCEE-AMS/DEV
Horton Air Force Base
San Bernardino, California 92409-5443

Re: Draft Environmental Impact
Statement - Small Intercontinental
Ballistic Missile Program
Haltstom Air Force Base, Montana

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the Region VIII Montana Office of the Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the referenced draft environmental impact statement (EIS).

Specific comments are attached. The following is a summary of our review.

This Draft EIS adequately identifies the environmental issues associated with implementation of the proposed action, but the discussion of environmental consequences, in most cases, oversimplifies the range of possible environmental impacts within the proposed deployment area.

Discussion of cumulative impacts is limited to the effects of the possible addition of the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison to the current IGDA project. The local cumulative impacts associated with various configurations of launch sites are probably more environmentally significant. These impacts need to be addressed in much greater detail.

Local impacts to stream and wetlands from year-round road use and variations of traffic volume for a specific type of launch site configuration should be specifically addressed.

Discussions of Potential Mitigation Measures and Assumed Mitigation require more detailed analysis. Monitoring plans should be developed to assess potential water quality impacts during both construction and operational phases, including specific parameters and methodologies.

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The range of possible mitigation techniques should also be specified. Where the application of a specific technique is dependent on actual site selection, a decision matrix and appropriate criteria should be provided. Monitoring plans to assess the success of proposed mitigation techniques should be provided.

Recovery time of the environment and resource commitments for specific mitigation techniques and the sensitivity of local ecosystems should be included as factors in the selection of actual launch sites for the proposed action and alternatives 1 and 2.

In accordance with the criteria that EPA has established for rating draft environmental impact statements, we have rated this draft EIS as category EC-2 (environmental concerns - insufficient information). EPA would like to work with the Air Force to address our concerns to ensure that potential impacts are reduced.

If you need further EPA assistance, please feel free to contact Lee Shanklin of my staff at (406) 449-5414 or FTS 585-5414.

Sincerely,

John F. Wardell
John F. Wardell, Director
Montana Office

Attachment

cc: Phyllis Williams, BPM-EP
Mike Hammer, BPM-EP

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Leader:

Specific Reviewer: Jay Sinnott - EPA Region VIII Montana Office, Air Programs

Page #	Comment
1 3-189; 3.11.3.3 Paragraph 1; Line 15	This sentence should read "The City of Great Falls has submitted a plan to the EPA for attainment of standard," - not "redesignation".
2 Line 17	1989 would be the earliest redesignation could be expected.
3 3-191 & 192; 3.11.3.3 Paragraph 3 Table 2.11.3-2	The Table and paragraph should state what year or years this data represents. There have been higher CO 8-hour averages.
4 3.11.3.3 Paragraph 5 Last sentence	EPA is uncertain that "... no state or Federal ambient air standards will be violated" - with or without this project.
5	PM10 standards replaced TSP primary and secondary standards on July 31, 1997. Analysis should address the latest standards.
6	State's CO monitor on 10th Avenue South will be relocated closer to the street this fall per EPA siting criteria. This could result in higher readings despite automobile replacement. CO discussions in section 3 and 4 assume attainment. EPA is uncertain about this conclusion.

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Specific Reviewer: Lee Shanklin - EPA Region VIII Montana Office

Page # Comment

- 7 1-5; Paragraph 2 Define routine maintenance relative to potential impacts.
- 2-2 & 2-3 Figure 2.0-1 This Table oversimplifies proposed impacts by: 1) averaging overall impacts for all sites, and (2) does not reflect effects of site-specific impacts or the effects of site selection (grouping of sites for specific drainage basins under all but alternative 3 which would include all 200 sites).
- 2-4; Paragraph 1 Since the number and location of selected sites would vary under all but alternative 3, and the environmental conditions vary among sites, the range of impacts between the various alternatives is not only dependent on the number of HMLs/site and the extent of the explosive safety zones but also on the local environmental conditions at each site (including T/E routes). This range is more important to the comparison of the alternatives and to the evaluation of relative impacts than a summary which tends to "average" the impacts and significance of the alternatives.
- 8 General Comments Chapter 2 Chapter 2 presents an over generalization of the impacts under all alternatives. The comparison of impacts between alternatives is made in such subjective terms that it is more misleading than helpful. This EIS would be better served by replacing the entire chapter with tables that present factual criteria and ratings on which to base comparison. The criteria for defining the magnitude and significance of the impact for each issue addressed should be clearly provided along with the comparisons.
- 2-4; Paragraph 3 All sources (including publication dates) for information such as employment/population statistics, or facts cited from other documents and references should be noted and identified somewhere in the text or appropriate appendix (i.e., Section 2.2.2. Energy Utility, second paragraph, no data or facts are presented to support these conclusions. If they are presented elsewhere in the document, that section should be referenced to assist the reader in locating more specific information).

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- 2-8; Sec. 2.2.1 The basis for these statements should be provided or referenced. The statement is made that "existing treatment and disposal facilities will be able to service new demands without any additional cost or deterioration in the level of service". How is this determination made? If the rationale is provided elsewhere in this document, that should be indicated here. This comment applies generally to all similar summary statements in this chapter.
- 8 Paragraphs 2 and 3 in this section end with the phrase "slightly increased". Please define "slightly increased". If the difference between all alternatives is truly negligible, why not just say so? What is the overall change in utility use for all alternatives vs the current use?
- 3-1/1; 3.10.2.1 Paragraph 4 The use of an arbitrary area within 1,000 feet of the T/E route system or expansion areas of the launch facilities for the ROL for soil erosion ignores the factors of slope or terrain which could be locally significant.
- 9 3-141; 3.10.2.4 Soil Erosion. The relationship of erodible soils and terrain characteristics to sensitive aquatic environments should be addressed in this section in addition to the analysis of effects on vegetation and soil loss.
- 10 4-1; 4.0 Paragraph 3 line 4 In addition to construction impacts, site impacts also include operational impacts from road and facility use such as crew changes, maintenance and supply traffic.
- 11 4-89; 4.2.1.4 Items 7 & 8 Assumptions and Assumed Mitigation. What assumptions were used for fuel consumption during the operational phase, i.e., supply trucks, HMLs, other vehicles? Do these differ from construction estimates? Presumably, they would need to be based on the type of vehicles and number of trips estimated/day during the operational phase or applied to each alternative. Although some of this information is provided in Table 1.3.2.1 page 1-5, similar estimates of fuel consumption were not provided.
- 12 4-90; 4.2.2.1 Do the impacts assessed in chapter 4 include the anticipated base increases expressed in chapter 3? They should.
- 13 This section appears to overlook any changes in the water supply for launch control facility or launch sites. Neither this section nor p. 3-42, paragraph 3 gives any information regarding the effect of the construction or operational phases on the current water supplies at these sites. This should be addressed for all alternatives.
- 14
- 15

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- 15 P. 1-4, Sec. 1.3.3.2 alludes to "packaged crew life support systems." These need to be discussed more fully and at least referenced in the appropriate section of this document. This comment also applies to the waste water, solid and hazardous section of this EIS. A full discussion of the anticipated impacts and mitigation for launch control facilities and launch sites should be included. If wastes are to be "removed" from the launch sites as implied here, where will they go and has it been accounted for elsewhere?
- 4-98; 4.2.2.2 City of Conrad. The discussion indicates that the anticipated maximum day use levels could exceed the treatment capacity and cause a reduction in the 90-day retention. Contrary to the statement on page 4-3, paragraph 1 regarding the improbability of violation of the laws cited in item 1.0 on that page, exceeding the treatment capacity could lead to violation of the city's waste water discharge permit. In such instances a plan should be prepared to assist the city in monitoring and mitigating these impacts to avoid violation of any permit limitations.
- 16 4-103; 4.2.2.4 Energy Utility-Liquid Fuels. Are fuels currently stored at launch facilities? Will fuel storage capacity be altered at launch facilities? What are the spill contingencies for these facilities?
- 17 4-105; 4.2.3.1 Alternative 3. This section, as well as the section on waste water and solid and hazardous waste, should include a discussion of the 200 launch sites proposed under this alternative.
- 18 4-130 & 131; 4.3.2.1 Roads - Is there a contingency plan to provide for emergency vehicles to by-pass HML convoys on congested secondary highways or T/E routes?
- 19 Were requirements for additional road maintenance due to increased use of heavy vehicles included in these evaluations?
- 20 4-135; 4.3.4 Cumulative Impacts - In addition to the additive impacts from the proposed Peacekeeper Rail Garrison, the cumulative impacts to T/E roads which service more than one HML launch site should be addressed. Presumably, the impacts would vary considerably depending on the number of sites and the length and location of a particular road segment. This EIS does not account for the variation in the range of local impacts.
- 21

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- 22 4-200; 1st line Please define "meaningful adverse consequences."
- 23 4-203; 4.2.1.4 Wetland areas destroyed or significantly affected by construction should be replaced or remediated under an approved program.
- 24 A comprehensive plan should be developed which specifically states the measures which will be implemented to monitor and mitigate "noise, dust, erosion and sediment runoff into water bodies" during the operation phase as well as construction.
- 25 The soil stabilization program should be specified or referenced and should include the specific techniques under consideration.
- 26 Where removal of trees or raptor nests is unavoidable, suitable replacements might be provided at the nearest appropriate location to the original site.
- 27 The cumulative impacts of multiple launch sites on local wetlands and surface water were not fully addressed.
- 28 General Comments Chapter 4 Variation in the traffic loads and resulting dust, noise and erosion levels for T/E routes that serve multiple facilities has not been addressed.
- 29 "Disturbance to vegetation in the deployment area during operation phase is expected to be minimal." Will this be monitored in some fashion to document this statement? See the previous comment relative to accumulative effects on roads serving multiple launch sites. Aside from initial revegetation techniques, will a weed control program be developed and implemented as a contingency? How will revegetation success be monitored?
- 30 4-206; Sentence 2 How will disturbances of forested or riparian areas be minimized? Cumulative effects to the local ecosystem from multiple launch sites in the same area should be addressed. The environmental criteria, including minimizing impacts to local ecosystems, should be considered during selection of actual launch sites under all alternatives except alternative 3. The additional traffic and operational disturbances which would result from multiple HML at sites within the same zoned area of influence should be assessed.
- 31 Specific revegetation plans should be developed which include an estimate for the recovery time frame for the various attributes of vegetation which may be disturbed.
- 32

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- 21 4-210; 4.8.2.3 As with the preceding section, mitigation measures should be specified. Launch site selection criteria should be developed for the proposed action and alternatives 1 and 2. This should include the cumulative impacts from multiple sites on the same local ecosystem.
- General Comment Chapter 4
- 33 The trend in this EIS to "Average" the impacts over the entire region of influence for each alternative tends to mask the significance of impacts to local environments. It is obvious that numerous specific factors were utilized to reach these general conclusions. This fact, coupled with the efficient use of the GIS, should produce a range of specific rating factors which could be displayed to accurately represent the variation on "local" impact under each alternative. A matrix system could be developed to help assess the impacts at individual sites and the additive effects of various combinations of sites when related to sensitive environmental features in a specific area. This approach could provide a more realistic basis for evaluating the relative impacts from various launch site configurations under all alternatives.
- 4-223; Sec. 4.8.6 Paragraph 1
- 34 This paragraph suggests that the mitigation of impacts to biological resources from this program may be the responsibility of "other" agencies. Sentence 4 which states that "the Air Force would encourage implementation of these measures through environmental awareness and other programs" is misleading. It suggests that actual mitigating measures would not be undertaken by the Air Force. The roles and responsibilities of the Air Force, as well as the other agencies, should be more clearly stated.
- 4-224; Sec. 4.8.7
- 35 The ability of biological communities to recover to a "state approximating pre-disturbance conditions once the disturbance ends" is dependent to a large degree on the extent of the "disturbance" and the quality of the commitment to a mitigation program during the life of the operation. This discussion should reflect that fact.
- 4-225; 4.9
- 36 It is unclear how the water use rates for construction discussed in this section relate to the discussion in section 4.2 on potable water treatment and distribution. Are the rates discussed here in addition to those covered in the previous section or is this section redundant to some extent? Comparison of the water use rate change for the overall program would be clearer if the discussion was limited to one section and the same units (gpm, gpcd, etc.) were consistently applied.

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- 37 The effects on the total water resource from draw down of local surface water or ground water resources are appropriate to discuss in conjunction with water quality issues.
- 4-226; Paragraph 2 last line
- 38 Surface Water Hydrology and Quality. The use of the current State Stream Classification system as a guideline to identify sensitivity of a particular stream to water quality degradation is useful. However, revision of the State Classification for some streams in Montana is currently planned. It is not apparent from the text if the State Water Quality Bureau was consulted regarding this possible reclassification of any stream within the program area.
- 4-226; Paragraph 4
- 39 Ground Water Hydrology and Quality. What data were used to analyze the major ground water sources?
- 4-230; Line 1
- 40 Please define "to the extent reasonable and practicable." Best Management Practices (BMP) should be designed and implemented to meet all applicable Federal, State and local standards. The wording here implies that depending on the interpretation of "reasonable and practicable", these standards might not be met. We would not necessarily agree with that position and suggest that the statement be reworded to reflect a commitment to full compliance with all Federal, State and local standards.
- 4-236; Paragraph 1
- 41 The Utilities discussion (see 4.2) indicated that maximum day use levels could exceed the treatment capacity and cause a reduction in the 90-day retention period (see previous comment page 4-98; 4.2.2.2). The statement made in this section should be re-evaluated in light of this possibility.
- 4-236; Paragraph 2
- 42 What is the total volume of additional waste water for the HML launch sites and what are the time frames for delivery to specific municipalities? The effects of this increase on the local waste water treatment facility should be addressed regardless of the contractual nature of the disposal methods.
- General Comments 4.235-242; 4.9.2.2
- 21 As stated in previous comments, this discussion overlooks individual site characterization, and the cumulative effects of the construction or operational phases from the multiple launch site configuration on a local area. The discussion is vague regarding the anticipated levels of sedimentation from these activities or their affect on specific stream segments.
- 4-239; Paragraph 5
- 43 What methodology was used to analyze the "quantities of sediment delivered to the streams during the recovery period ...?"

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- 44 4-428; 4.9.6 Mitigation methods are non-specific. Potential saline seep problems discussed on page 4.243, paragraph 2, are not addressed.
- General Comment Section 4.9
- 45 As with previous sections, the responsibilities as roles of the Air Force and "other" agencies need to be more clearly defined.
- 21 Water quality issues discussed in this section should include specific data like the existing water quality for streams and ground water resources within the potential impact area. Methods of analyses should be presented or referenced for all parameters, not just turbidity. Specific areas of impact should be individually addressed. Once again, the cumulative effects of multiple sites and long-term road use need to be addressed.
- 46 Specific examples of proposed mitigation techniques should be provided and the estimates of time frames for the recovery periods associated with revegetation or similar techniques should be listed.
- 47 A monitoring plan to assess water quality parameters during construction and operation should be developed as appropriate. A monitoring plan to assess revegetation success should also be provided.
- 4-263; 4.10.23
- 48 Soil Erosion. Previous comments concerning soil erosion also apply to this section. This section should address specific sensitive areas and the volume of traffic relative to the number of HMLs/site or sites/local impact area.
- 4-267; 4.10.6
- Potential Mitigation Measures. No specific information is provided. Previous comments concerning potential mitigation measures also apply.

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- Specific Reviewer: Mike Hammer - EPA Region VIII, Environmental Policy Branch
- Page #
- 49 4-119 This section refers to movement for annual maintenance only. Will the HMLs be "exercised" within the launch facility sites? What is the nature of maintenance activities at the launch site?
- 50 Table 1.3.1.2 This table appears to convey a linear relationship to road use. It is conceivable that any number and combination of vehicles could be using the same T/E route simultaneously. The impacts from this type of use are not addressed.
- 51 The schedule presented here implies year-round use of any or all T/E routes. How will these roads be kept open in the winter? Who is responsible for maintaining the roads in winter? How might snow removal activities impact local environments, particularly with regard to erosion and sedimentation impacts?
- 52 General Comments What is the nature of exercise activities at the training area at Malmstrom Air Force Base? Has the volume and nature of year-round activities been assessed in terms of noise, dust, erosion potential?
- 53 Selecting facilities that may impact Class 1 streams or wetlands should be avoided.
- 54 Has a spill contingency plan been prepared to address transport of fuel and/or waste products to and from the launch site in addition to any onsite storage?
- 17

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DONALD R. MARBLE

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August 20, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRCB-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, California 94204-6648

Re: Draft EIS for Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

Dear Col. Walsh:

This letter supplements my comments made at the Conrad hearing regarding the DEIS for the above project which is more commonly known hereabouts as the "Midretnan Project".

- 1 Please favor the "no action alternative" discussed in the DEIS. If you do not see fit to accept the "no action alternative", then I submit that the DEIS needs very much to be redone and resubmitted to the public and the Congress.
- 2 The section on safety is wholly inadequate. The Case I mishap consideration described in 5.3.2.1.1 is an example. The analysis states that the mishap probability is 1.32 chances in one hundred billion. I wonder if this is true if you consider that in an alert all of eastern Montana will be driving like crazy for Kalispell as someone indicated is our "evacuation plan". I did not see any consideration of this aspect in the DEIS.
- 3 The Nuclear Dispersion Model described in 5.3.1.2 states that a mishap could result in aerosolization of up to 1 percent of the available plutonium. This one percent figure is stated to be based on tests. If this were a true worst case analysis then it seems reasonable to me that a much higher figure than one percent should have been used. A figure like 100 percent would have truly represented a worst case scenario. The use of only a one percent figure makes the analysis fatally defective.
- 4 The model parameter assumptions described in Table 5.3.1.1 also present problems if a true worst case scenario is being considered as has been represented in the DEIS. The wind speed used is an average. The figure used is 4.5 mph. The plume rise is only 500 feet. First it must be understood that use of an average wind does not even begin to represent worst case conditions. Our winds in this area often are very much higher. A much higher figure should have been used, perhaps 30 mph or so. 4.5 is much too low. Again the analysis is fatally defective.

Walsh

8/20/87

10/10/87

- 5 5.3.1.2 discusses incidents involving nuclear materials. The discussion does not mention the fact that the half life of plutonium (Pu-239) is 24,100 years. This means that the distance has reduced its radioactive output to one half in 24,100 years. Of course, due to the shape of the heavy atoms, the distance is still deadly for a time period that I suppose is somewhere one million years. I was flattered at the hearing to find out that no one knew or was willing to disclose the half life of plutonium. I cannot recall any discussion of this matter in the DEIS. In reading the DEIS in 1984, I remember the danger of plutonium, it conveniently does not mention that this is one of the most deadly substances on earth. A person can kill a person. In reading this report, one does not receive very basic information. The DEIS is fatally defective in this area.
 - 6 Figure 5.3.3-2 which provides plume information is in my opinion totally inaccurate because of the incorrect wind speed assumptions used as is discussed above. The plume coverage will certainly be much greater. The danger is understated.
- Thus, I submit that the information submitted in the Safety Section is inaccurate, misleading and not adequate to satisfy Federal regulations for DEIS. The discussion and analysis is so inadequate that only a total reworking of the subject matter followed by resubmission is acceptable if environmental laws are to be followed.
- 7 I have been told that the cost of the preparation of the environmental studies were about \$25 million. It is impossible for me to believe this figure in view of the superficiality of the document. If in fact this figure is even close to being accurate, this DEIS has to be the equivalent of the famous \$200 hammer being purchased by the military. I would like to know the correct price paid by the USAF for this report. Of course, if the figure is somewhere in the region of \$25 million then a reworking of the DEIS would cost another bunch of millions. As a taxpayer this does not set too well. However, as between spending a great deal more money and correcting a document that misleads the public and the Congress, I find the latter preferable.
- Section 7 lists the preparers of this DEIS. When I see that six full pages "plus" of high paid military industrial parasites had their hands in this DEIS multi-million dollar pie, it becomes easy to see why the DEIS cost is so high. I notice that a majority of these people are employed by a company known as Tetra Tech, Inc. I would like to know who owns Tetra Tech, Inc. Is it keeping the weapons business healthy? I further noticed that all of these people live a long distance from Montana. They collect their

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Walsh

8/20/87

page 3

- 8 large payroll checks while living in affluent California suburbs or in similar conditions far from the area to be effected. We here in the cold, harsh prairies of Montana who must live with these nuclear weapon abominations, get little or no benefits and will be the first to be vaporized. Why were residents of Montana not given the opportunity to assist in the preparation of this DEIS on a paid basis? If the people of Montana were allowed to prepare this DEIS then I suspect that a more objective document could have been presented to the public and the Congress. The Congress should be offended by this misleading DEIS.

As regards my background, I have a MGE from the University of Michigan, am a former research engineer and also have extensive experience in evaluation of EIS documents and litigating same. I reviewed this DEIS on a voluntary basis. Even though I am now out of touch with current engineering and weapons technology, I believe I can still determine incorrect basic assumptions which result in a weak engineering analysis. That is the case here as I have indicated. This DEIS needs to be redone and resubmitted.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Marble
Donald R. Marble

LRM/mw
c/o: Montana Congressional Delegation

EV2-1/101

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State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59628
406-444-3111

TED SCHWINDEN
GOVERNOR

August 10, 1987

Mr. David McPhee
Environmental Protection Management Branch
AFRCE-BMS/DEVE
Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409-6448

Dear Dave:

I have enclosed the written testimony that I had intended to present on behalf of the Governor at the July 22, 1987 Small ICBM DEIS public hearing in Great Falls, Montana. If you recall, because of the large number of citizens wishing to speak, and the limited amount of time available, I donated the Governor's time to the general public for testimony. I do feel it important, however, that the remarks of the Governor be entered into the official record of the hearing.

I would appreciate it if you could see that the proper hearing's official receives these comments. Thanks.

Sincerely,


Ralph Driear
Administrative Assistant

EV2-1/102

TESTIMONY

PUBLIC DEIS HEARING SMALL ICBM PROJECT
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
JULY 22, 1987

THANK YOU COL. BRISTOL AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AIR FORCE BALLISTIC MISSILE OFFICE.

FOR THE RECORD, MY NAME IS RALPH DRIEAR, AND I AM AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT ON THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

I WANT TO THANK THE AIR FORCE FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT AND FOR THEIR EFFORTS IN KEEPING THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE AND STATE AGENCIES INFORMED AND INVOLVED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE SMALL ICBM DRAFT EIS.

THE SITING OF A MAJOR NEW ADDITION TO THE NATION'S NUCLEAR DEFENSE SYSTEM IN MONTANA IS A MATTER OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE TO ALL MONTANANS. IT DESERVES CAREFUL REVIEW AND CONSIDERATION BEYOND POTENTIAL SHORT-TERM BENEFITS. MONTANANS HAVE BORNE THE BURDEN, WHILE ALSO REAPING THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PAST AND CURRENT NATIONAL DEFENSE PROJECTS LOCATED IN THE STATE. THE PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PROCESS ON THE SMALL ICBM PROJECT IS A CHANCE FOR MONTANANS TO AGAIN SPEAK THEIR MIND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE SHAPING OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

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STATE AGENCIES ARE CURRENTLY REVIEWING THE DRAFT EIS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF A PROCEDURE FOR COORDINATING EXECUTIVE AGENCY RESPONSES TO FEDERAL EIS'S. THIS COMMENT PROCESS PROVIDES STATE AGENCIES WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO ANTICIPATE, RESOLVE AND MINIMIZE INTERAGENCY CONFLICTS WHEN COMMENTING ON THE FEDERAL EIS'S. AGENCY COMMENTS, WHEN COMPLETED, WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR THE PREPARATION OF A SINGLE RESPONSE TO THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

IN ADDITION, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S SMALL ICBM INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP, ESTABLISHED EARLIER THIS YEAR, ARE REVIEWING THE DRAFT EIS. THE WORKING GROUP IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS. THEIR COMMENTS WILL ALSO BE CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE STATE COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS. IF THE PROJECT RECEIVES CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE ROLE OF THE WORKING GROUP WILL INCLUDE FUTURE CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATE IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES, INCLUDING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR CONSIDERS MITIGATION A MATTER OF HIGH PRIORITY.

ULTIMATELY, CONGRESS MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE PROPOSED SMALL ICBM PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED AS PROPOSED. IN THE MEANTIME, WE, AS MONTANANS, HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO CAREFULLY REVIEW

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THE DRAFT EIS AND TO MAKE OUR COMMENTS KNOWN. WE URGE YOU TO LISTEN CAREFULLY AND GIVE OUR COMMENTS THE CONSIDERATION THAT THEY DESERVE IN YOUR AGENCY'S PREPARATION OF A FINAL EIS.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE SUBMITTAL OF OUR FORMAL COMMENTS TO THE AIR FORCE.

3

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DOCUMENT 103

E-106

August 11, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter written by Charles Heber, received by me shortly before the hearing in Great Falls held on July 22nd. Since he was unable to attend the hearing, he thought maybe someone else could read it for him but this didn't work out. Charles is a gentleman who is nearly eighty years of age and feels strongly about this issue.

Also enclosed is my full testimony, which I was not able to give at the hearing. Since I'm not sure exactly what was omitted and what was given, I shall enclose it in its entirety and you can, in some way or other, include the parts which were not given on the 22nd at the hearing.

In addition, I inadvertently neglected to check the box in order to ask questions, and the following questions were those which I wanted to include:

- 1) How accurate was the Air Force in estimating the enrollment number of students in Wyoming when the MX was deployed?
- 2) How is money provided during the period when there is a "lag" due to a shortfall? If money is borrowed from some other source, what about the interest it would have gained had it stayed in a particular account - or is this a problem? Will the final EIS address such material?
- 3) Is this public hearing process on environmental impacts actually responsive to citizens' concerns, or is it simply a political ploy to make us think we can actually have a voice in government decisions of this nature? If an EIS shows areas of adverse, significant, high impact, does this mean that a proposed project, such as Midgetman, will be dropped? Do members of Congress actually take the results of an EIS under serious consideration when determining whether to fund such a project? Since Montanans voted in 1982 against the deployment of any more nuclear missiles in Montana by a margin of 5% statewide - and even 45% of Cascade County voters opposed such deployment - representing 11,306 voters here in our county, is it realistic to think that the voice of American citizens will be listened to simply because there is a process whereby our input is recorded regarding impacts such deployment will have in our community and in our state?

(Question # 3 was part of my testimony, but since I was told to end my testimony, I know that the question in its entirety was not given.)

Thank you for allowing this written testimony to become part of the DEIS hearing record.

Peace Through Justice, *Carol I. Collins*
Carol I. Collins
3030 8th Ave. S. Great Falls, MT 59405

EV2-1/105

TESTIMONY STATEMENT FOR DEIS HEARING

July 22, 1987
GFHS 7:00 p.m.

Carol I. Collins

My name is Carol Collins and I'm a self-employed legal typist.

Although I have many areas of concern re the DEIS, the one I choose to address is education, particularly as it relates to Great Falls.

According to the DEIS, all three housing options under all basing alternatives will result in high, significant and adverse impacts on our school system.

The projected increase in Great Falls students for the year 1996 is 1,300. The breakdown for program-related enrollments is anticipated to be 710 elementary, 166 junior high, 373 senior high and 50 special education students.

Various options are addressed in the DEIS to handle this increase. One is to build a new school. Under the heading of Potential Mitigation Measures, various possible funding sources are listed. Two of them are programs which admittedly have limited current funding and a third possibility remains to be explored. In another section, the following statement is made: "Resolutions to these problems would require major additions of personnel or facilities for which sufficient funds are not expected to be available." This concerns me.

A second option explores the possibility of converting the currently vacant Paris Gibson Junior High School to an elementary school, requiring busing - an expensive and not altogether desirable option for many G.F. parents of elementary-age children.

If the Proposed Action, which involves programmed on-base housing is chosen, a new school will almost certainly be a necessity since the school nearest Malmstrom, Loy Elementary School, will double its enrollment, adding approximately 600 students and bringing the pupil-to-teacher ratio to 50 to 1.

If either of the other two housing options are chosen and students are bused to several other schools, the pupil-to-teacher ratio is still estimated to be above state standards, thus threatening accreditation.

The re-opening of closed elementary schools is also listed as an option in the DEIS. Since many of these schools were closed because they were considered to be energy-inefficient and presumably remain so, it would seem to be poor planning to consider this a viable option.

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Re-equipping, cleaning and renovating such schools is costly.

- 5) Another financial factor is the issue of hiring additional faculty in order to handle the increased enrollment. Teachers who would be first on the list to be hired would be those who have been RIF'd in the past, justifiably so, thus requiring higher salaries because of their experience.

One major concern I have is that the DEIS estimates there will be revenue shortfalls of approximately \$100,000 to \$170,000 in the year 2000 and thereafter, mentioning a lag between when state foundation monies and property taxes are received by the district and when the additional students arrive. I am especially concerned about what happens during this lag - not only from a financial perspective but I wonder if it is possible or likely that until adequate provisions are made, our students will once again be subjected to double-shifting as they were in the past. As the parent of four children who attended G.F. schools beginning in 1962 and ending in 1983, I know what it means for students to be catching a bus at 5:30 in the morning when the temperature is -25°.

- 2) Under all proposed options in the DEIS, our children are likely to experience hardships in one form or another and financial hardships will undoubtedly be felt by those of us who are taxpayers.
- 6) One DEIS suggestion of changing school boundaries would also create hardships on students and their families. Having lived in one house south of G.F. for a period of 11 years and having our children bused to five different elementary schools, often changing from year to year or even within a school year, I know whereof I speak. It is not easy for children to make these kinds of adjustments.

One suggestion I would like to make is that the final draft of the EIS contain estimated costs for each option in regard to educational impacts.

Thank you.

Carol I. Collins
3030 8th Ave. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405

EV2-1/105

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I.P.I.S.

Institute for Peace and International Security

P.O. Box 2651, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02238
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20 August 1986

Co-Director

Paul F. Walker

President

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AFMPC-HMS/DEA
NOTION AIR FORCE BASE
CALTICOLA 92008-0148RE: COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(DEIS) FOR THE SHORT INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE
(SICBM) OR "Midgetman" AT MAIMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE,
MONTANA.

Dear Colonel Waish:

The proposed Midgetman deployment at Maimstrom Air Force Base deserves a good deal of comment with regard to its national economic, strategic, and ARW control impacts (see the article, "Midgetman: Missile in Search of a Mission," by P.F. Walker and J.A. Wentworth, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 44:9 (November 1986), and a forthcoming article in IPI's Peace Paper series). Given your limited DEIS scoping parameters, which I believe improperly exclude discussion of these issues, I have confined my comments here to a few environmental questions concerning roads, transportation, and noise inadequately addressed in the draft.

The DEIS raises transportation issues, particularly in section four, and focuses primarily on the heavy congestion caused first by construction crews from 1991-1995 and next by the permanent 70% increase in Air Force personnel and families (population increases from 10,700 to 18,210).

An additional concern, however, is the actual operation of the 200-250 SICBMs on their "hard mobile launchers" (HMLs) with related vehicles and the impact on state, county, and city roads and traffic. You have estimated (Table 1.3.2-1, p. 1-5) the number of annual roundtrips of HML-related vehicles from Maimstrom to launch facilities. My calculations show the following system totals (ranges are given due to stated deployment parameters of 200-250 SICBMs at 100-200 Miniteman sites):

Vehicle	Roundtrip	Annual
Hard Mobile Launcher	200	200
Safety Vehicle	200	200
Nonmilitary Support Vehicle	200	200
Support and Maintenance	1,200	1,200
Refueling Vehicle	200	200
Arm Replacement Vehicle	10,000	10,000
Security Vehicle	1,200	1,200
Water & Wastewater Transporters	1,200	1,200
TOTAL MAIMSTROM ROUNDTRIPS	14,000	14,000
TOTAL MILES DRIVEN ANNUALLY	1,000,000	1,000,000
AVERAGE ONE-WAY TRIP DAILY	240	500
AVERAGE DAILY MILEAGE	20,000	10,000

The average distance between Maimstrom and the 200 potential deployment sites is 62.31 miles (calculated from Appendix A, which lists the shortest distance as 12.4 miles to Site 1-101 and the longest as 128 miles to Site 1-102). This means that vehicles will drive $1,300 = 10.99$ million miles annually over the 700 miles of deployment area roads. This interprets into 245 - 500 one-way vehicle trips daily covering 20,000 - 40,000 miles. You have also suggested (p. 1-100) that these figures may double, reducing levels of service along I-90, Interstate 15, and elsewhere.

1 Given the magnitude of these numbers, one must question your conclusion that "although annoyance and delays could be experienced, they would only occur occasionally on short segments of deployment area roads...long-duration impacts to deployment area roads are judged to be low and not significant." (p. 4-131)

2 An important related issue is the movement frequency of the missile, HML, and convoys, aside from all other related support vehicles. You state that the HML, missile, and warhead will make one roundtrip per year between Maimstrom and its launch facility. (p. 1-5) Practice driving and deployment will take place on a practice area on base. These assumptions appear to be very impractical if one wants to maximize the second-strike capability and necessary survivability of the missile.

if one wanted high confidence in the reliability of the HML and in the skill of the crew to deploy the system under nuclear attack, actual practice runs from the individual launch facility

- 2 to potential launch points would have to be performed regularly, perhaps at least on a monthly basis. And, were the 200-250 HMLs to deploy on- or off-road regularly, the above figures would increase dramatically.
- 3 More specifically, what reassurances can you give that the HMLs will move away from the launch facility not more than once annually? And, if they do not, what is your confidence level in the HML and crew reliability?
- 4 The HML with missile will weigh some 200,000 pounds. You state that "for peacetime transportation to and from launch facilities, the HMLs will be reconfigured (fitted with temporary load-bearing wheels) to ensure that loading on each axle is below 18,000 pounds." This will require at least 11 axles, six more than presently on your prototype. Would you indicate how this might be engineered, or whether the per-axle load will have to rise above 18,000 pounds? If this last possibility is the case, what will be the impact on roads?
- 5 I assume that, regardless of HML movement along roads, the HML will be moved in and out of its protective shelter regularly and the service area for maintenance. How often will this happen and what will be the noise impact of the large (four-cylinder) engines running? Where does the HML engine sit on your diesel (as cited on page 1-204)? Is there a 1,000 HML engine noise adequately discussed?
- 6 My final comment concerns the launch vehicles. You state that the Midgetman will carry one or more Miniteman. The Miniteman (or Miniteman) is a 10,000 lb. missile. The weight of the SICBM has recently been increased from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds in order to accommodate penetration into the 100-150 ft. second warhead. Have you considered the impact of this increase on the eventually deployed on each SICBM? If not, why?

Signature
Paul F. Walker, Ph.D.
Co-Director

INTENTIONALLY

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE
90 Airport Road
Lewistown, Montana 59457-5000

AUG 11 1987

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Walsh
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, CA 92409-4448

Dear Colonel Walsh:

Attached are some comments on the Draft FIS for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program. These comments pertain to the mineral materials (aggregate resources) requirements of the proposed action.

Responses or questions on the comments may be directed to Scott Haight of this office.

Sincerely,

Wayne C. Brewster
Wayne C. Brewster
District Manager

Enclosure

cc: Jim Beaver - MSP (930)
Mary Hoffer - LDO

DOCUMENT 106

3600

COMMENTS ON DRAFT EIS RELATED TO DEPLOYMENT OF THE SMALL ICBM SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED MINERAL MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. We assume that the term "aggregate" as used in the DEIS (particularly Figure 4.10.2-3 and in table 4.10.2-1) includes sand and gravel used for concrete aggregate as well as road surfacing material and construction material. Has a requirement for riprap been determined?
2. During initial scoping 4.5 million tons of material were required for the project. In the DEIS only approximately 3.0 million tons of material were identified. What dropped the requirements by 1.5 million tons and what is the margin of error on the 3.0 million ton estimate?
3. After deployment won't there be an increase in baseline demand for road and site maintenance? If so do you have any estimates?
4. On page 4-254 several assumptions were made regarding aggregate resources. These are addressed below:
"Aggregate supplied to a construction site was derived from the closest existing commercial producer."
Last year the Air Force let a contract to regravell a missile road near Winifred. The contractor opened two new gravel pits on BLM administered lands and seven on private lands. Availability of materials as close as possible to the project, and reducing haulage costs, is more desirable to the contractors and will be pursued by them whenever possible.
"...Additional mileage for hauling the aggregate is the preferred alternative to opening new aggregate pits."
Does this mean that the Air Force will take an active part in determining where new aggregate pits will be located and select the aggregate sources for specific portions of the project; or will the procurement of an aggregate source be left up to the construction contractor?
5. The BLM administers large amounts of public lands, and an even larger amount of the mineral estate (which includes mineral materials) in the deployment area. We anticipate this project may increase our workload in the mineral materials program during construction and deployment as well as afterwards for maintenance. The BLM wants to work closely with the Air Force so as to be prepared to handle the additional permitting activity as smoothly and efficiently as possible. There are three general ways for BLM to provide federally owned sand and gravel to the Midgetman project; these are:
a. Free Use permits issued directly to the Air Force for the material. The contractor could then only charge the Air Force for processing, extraction, haulage etc. of the material but not for the material itself.
b. Competitive royalty bidding between various interested contractors for a specific material site(s).
c. BLM would set the sale price of the material through appraisal and award materials permit to the successful bidder of the Air Force construction contract.
Please contact us as soon as possible if you have any preference on processing mineral material permits associated with your project.
- 6.

DOCUMENT 107

DOCUMENT 107



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
Federal Bldg., M.N. Courthouse
231 South Park
P.O. Box 10024
Helena, Montana 59626

MEMORANDUM

W-1 Small ICBM Program

August 11, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRC - BMS DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California
92409-4448

Dear Colonel Walsh:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Statement) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana. We have previously provided concurrence with your "no adverse effects" determination for threatened and endangered species.

We have new information regarding endangered bald eagles in the project area which requires further information consultation with you regarding potential impacts of the proposed action on this species. The Statement refers to actions near Cascade, Montana, which may have impacts on a newly established bald eagle nest along the Missouri River in T4N, R1E, Sections 17 and 18.

We request that you provide us with specific information about locations of construction activities in the area near Launch Facility 1-7 for our review regarding potential construction effects. A site specific management plan for this territory as recommended in the Montana Wildlife Management Plan may be necessary. We discussed these plans in our letter of May 22, 1987 as a possible conservation measure. The Air Force may wish to incorporate into project plans, on the bald eagle nest and future expected eagle territories in the area to provide protection of the nest and future site specific fish management plans also.

The Statement also discussed bald eagles for listed species (page 10-199). We would like to discuss these surveys with you and establish a mechanism to review the methods and to coordinate surveys and results with ongoing status surveys conducted by various wildlife and resource agencies in the project area. After receiving information on activities in the 1st Launch facility area, we may propose a meeting of our staff and personnel of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to further discuss these impacts and management plans for eagles.

This concludes our comments on the Statement. Thank you for the opportunity to review the Statement and for your continued efforts to meet our joint responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act as amended.

Sincerely,

Wayne C. Brewster
Wayne C. Brewster
State Supervisor
Montana State Office

cc: D. Flach, NDWAP, Bozeman, MT
FWE, FWS, Billings, MT

RAC:rls

"Take Pride in America"

Physicians for Social Responsibility

LAST CHANCE CHAPTER, HELENA, MONTANA 59601

August 17, 1987

1. The draft EIS does not address the fact that the proposed action would require the construction of a new road through the Great Falls area, which would be a major East-West route for all civilian traffic. The closer you get to Great Falls the heavier the traffic becomes. It is for the most part only two lane road, and makes passing extremely hazardous. As delays become longer and longer, civilians take more and more risks.

2. Based upon Table 1.3.2-1, mileage data given in Appendix A of the draft EIS and proposed site information given in an Air Force hand out at the public hearing, I estimate that over 1.5 million miles will be driven by Air Force personnel annually to service the total Small ICBM System (see the attached Tables 1 thru 7). To service Flights A-F and K-O, East of Malmstrom, alone will require about one million annual miles. Not all of this mileage will be on US87 between Lewistown and Malmstrom, but again all traffic will funnel into this corridor and place some burden on our other two lane primary highways in the area.

3. The above estimates are conservative at best, as I have some doubt about the basis for Table 1.3.2-1. I believe I heard at the scoping hearings that the HMLs and missiles would be moved onto a silo site separately, because of proposed road load bearing capacities. If this is the case, more vehicles will be required when moving the HML and missile to Malmstrom for annual servicing.

4. In any case, the EIS is inadequate in that it doesn't properly address ordinary hazards due to significant traffic moving to and from Malmstrom. No assessment has been made of impact on the civilian population and no alternatives to mitigate that impact have been explored. This needs to be done before engineering locks in on where service centers should be based.

5. Figure 1.3.2-4 clearly indicates that the Minuteman silos divide themselves into two distinct areas (Flights K-E, K-O and Flights A-F, J, and R-Q). The Eastern Flights could be easily serviced at Lewistown, under Malmstrom command, and the Western at Malmstrom. This would reduce annual service miles by about 600,000 miles, and should greatly reduce accident potential and military transportation costs. If all factors are taken into account, to mitigate the impact that the proposed action in the Draft EIS will have on Cascade County, this alternative also has the potential in reducing overall construction and operational costs over the life of the Midgetman mission.

6. This alternative is beyond our ability to fully assess locally, but as one I would like to see the Air Force further explore, before moving forward.

7. Sincerely,
John E. Humphrey, Mayor

Alternate proposal and tables attached

PSR is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to public education on the medical consequences of nuclear war

EV2-1/109

CITY OF LEWISTOWN

THOMAS P. WEISSNER
Mayor
RUSSELL DUNNINGTON
City Manager
JOHN P. HUMPHREY
City Engineer
WARREN BIRD
City Clerk
GARY HUGGLES
City Auditor
J. RICHARD SMITH
City Attorney
JIM DANIELS
City Treasurer

August 1, 1987

Peter Walsh, Col USAF
Director Environmental Planning Division
Department of the Air Force
Regional Civil Engineer
Ballistic Missile Support (AFESC)
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409

Dear Colonel Walsh:

Again I wish to thank you and your staff for holding the public hearings on placement and environmental impact of the small ICBM system in the central Montana area. I greatly apologize that I could not be in attendance at your meeting in Lewistown on July 20th, but other duties kept me away. I hope my message to you was adequately delivered by others.

I have studied with great interest the Draft Environmental Impact Statement - Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program - Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana - United States Air Force - June 1987. For the most part I find it a fairly realistic assessment of the planned action. I realize that it is relatively general in nature, and will need considerable engineering refinement as this project moves forward.

It is apparent from the EIS that the proposed action will have a very significant long term negative socio-economic impact upon the Urban Great Falls area (EIS pages E16-20). The immediate impact due to construction is relatively short term and I find nothing unusual for a project of this magnitude. Consideration of the impact on each silo site is greatly appreciated, as site specific conditions determine the short and long term environmental effects on the immediate area.

The only real criticism that I have of the EIS is in the consideration given to vehicular traffic. I have a great concern for the traffic corridor connecting Lewistown and Great Falls (US87), and find that the EIS is totally inadequate in assessing the vehicular traffic hazards that undoubtedly will develop when the system becomes fully operational. I am sure that the Air Force is aware of the severity of Montana's winter climate. While this corridor is rarely closed in the winter, it can be very treacherous. A great number of trips must be made to and from Malmstrom and specific silo sites (Table 1.3.2-1 Draft EIS). Many of the vehicles or convoys are extremely large and undoubtedly will be slow moving, thus creating a lot of frustration for civilian travelers. As frustration and traffic rises, so will accidents.

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ALTERNATE SERVICE CENTER BASING FOR SMALL ICBM SYSTEM

PROPOSED ACTION

Establish a branch service center for Malmstrom at the Lewistown Airport and/or nearby area to service Flights B-E and K-O. This nearly equally divides the annual service mileage required to service each area in half and saves approximately 600,000 service miles annually over the Draft EIS proposed action.

FLIGHTS SERVICED BY MALMSTROM AT GREAT FALLS A, G-J, and P-T

Number of silos	42
Number HMLs	84
Number Annual Service Miles	597756

FLIGHTS SERVICED BY MALMSTROM AT LEWISTOWN B-E, and K-O

Number of silos	56
Number HMLs	116
Number Annual Service Miles	309708

LAND ACQUISITION

The present Lewistown Airport location was acquired by the Army Air Force in 1941 and served as a B-17 base until 1945 when it was deeded to Fergus County and Lewistown to serve as a municipal airport. Sufficient land is available for housing, service and training areas on the West end of the property. If this isn't sufficient, there is more adjoining land that may be available. Airport land is under the control of the Lewistown, Fergus County Airport Commission.

TRANSPORTATION

The airport is bordered on the North by US87. There is ample runways to handle reasonable sized aircraft. Great Falls is only 105 miles from Lewistown, which makes the movement of small numbers of personnel relatively easy to and from Malmstrom. Lewistown is also serviced by Burlington Northern Railroad.

LAND USE IMPACT

There should be little biological, geological, or cultural long term impacts as the airport area or surrounding land is primarily in agricultural type use.

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Increased population in the immediate Lewistown area for the most part would be beneficial in expanding merchant sales and civilian job opportunities. Locally, how schools and other government services would be impacted would depend upon the numbers of personnel needed at the branch service base. In any case, there would be a beneficial effect by having fewer in Cascade County and spreading out the required services to a larger area.

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OTHER BENEFITS

On top of housing personnel needed for the Small ICBM system around Lewistown, the Air Force could also house Minuteman service personnel needed for these same flights. This would make present Malmstrom housing available for their new missions, and further reduce maintenance costs.

Making service mileage less would not only reduce the potential for vehicle accidents, but also would reduce fuel requirements. Presently there is an excess of oil in the world but this short term. Fuel prices are expected to rise sharply, and supplies diminish over the next few years.

Spreading personnel over a broader area will put less pressure on regional outdoor recreational resources. The Lewistown area abounds with ample outdoor activities - camping, hunting, fishing, back packing, etc.

Facility security would be improved, as not all eggs would be in one basket.

More efficient use of personnel as Lewistown is centrally located in the proposed flight service area.

Overall project cost, construction and operations, will be greatly reduced.

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TABLE 1

This table is nothing more than the mileage from each Minuteman silo location to Malmstrom given in Appendix A of

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SMALL INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM
MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONTANA
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE JUNE 1987

The body of the table shows the mileage from each flight silo to Malmstrom. The column headed LC is an estimate of the mileage to Malmstrom to each flight's control center. The exact data was not contained in the EIS, but could be estimated from Figure 1 3 3-4.

TABLE 2

This table just shows the missile locations recommended under the proposed action for HML placement. The data source is from

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS
PUBLIC HEARINGS - JULY 1987

handed out on July 20, 1987 at the Air Force public hearing in Lewistown, Montana.

TABLE 3

This table shows the annual mileage driven to service each silo and launch control center and is based upon the information given in appendix A of the EIS, EIS Figure 1 3 3-4, EIS Table 1 3 2-1, the proposed EIS, HML placement Table 1, and the proposed EIS action. The HML convoy, Safety Vehicle, Humilitary Police Patrol, Support & Maintenance Vans, and Refueling Vehicle were assumed to travel round trip to the HML (2 per site). The Crew Replacement Vehicles and Security Vehicles were assumed to travel round trip only to the LC site (conservative estimate).

Overall to service all proposed HML placements from Malmstrom will require 1,538,354 annual service miles. Over the 20 year expected life of the system (EIS), this would mean about 32,000,000 service miles.

TABLE 4

Table 4 is a subset of Table 3. It shows the annual service miles from Malmstrom required to maintain those flights surrounding Lewistown. These flights will require 940,598 annual miles or about 19,000,000 service miles over the 20 year life of the system.

TABLE 5

This table is an estimate of the mileage from each silo shown in Table 1 to Lewistown for the flights that surround the Lewistown area (Flights B, C, D, E, K, L, M, N and O), and are proposed for action (Table 2).

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There was no precise routing data given in the EIS, so it was assumed that each route to and from a silo would intersect one of the Primary highways (US 87, 191 MT 80, E1) and then proceed on to Malmstrom on the primary system radiating from Lewistown. Corrections were then made to the Malmstrom mileage to derive the mileage to Lewistown.

Flights O, N and E were assumed to pass through Lewistown on their way to Malmstrom. Therefore 107 miles was subtracted from the Malmstrom mileage to get the distance to Lewistown.

Flights K and L were assumed to travel North to the intersection of US 191 and US 87 (Eddies Corner) and then West to Malmstrom. To derive the Lewistown distance 88 miles (Great Falls to Eddies Corner) was subtracted from Table 1 and 17 miles added for traveling East to Lewistown.

Flight D was assumed to intersect MT81 at Denton, then by back roads to MT80, then intersecting US87 at Stanford, and finally proceeding on to Malmstrom on US87. The distance to Lewistown was derived from Table 1 by subtracting 60 miles (Stanford to Great Falls), then subtracting 17 miles (Stanford to Denton) and finally adding 51 miles (Denton to Lewistown).

Flight B was assumed to intersect US87 at Stanford. The Lewistown mileage was computed by subtracting 60 miles (Great Falls to Stanford) and adding 48 miles (Stanford to Lewistown) from values in Table 1.

Flight C was assumed to intersect US87 at Moccasin. The Lewistown distance was computed by subtracting 71 miles (Great Falls to Moccasin) and adding 27 miles (Moccasin to Lewistown) to the value in Table 1.

Mileages to Lewistown for Flight M were computed the same as for Flights K and L except for sites 9 and 10 where a additional 11 miles was added for their being West of the US191-US87 intersection.

TABLE 6

This table contains the estimated annual service miles to maintain the sites proposed for action (Table 1) for Flights B, E, K and L, assuming service is from a Lewistown maintenance center, under Malmstrom command. Only 309,706 service miles would be required annually, or about 6,200,000 mile over the 20 year life of the system.

TABLE 7

This table shows the exact mileage driven annually by using Malmstrom as the service and maintenance center, rather than Lewistown, for Flights B, C, D, E, K, L, M, N, and O. This table is the difference between Table 4 and Table 6.

In order to service these flights from Malmstrom will require 630,890 additional miles annually, or an excess of about 12,600,000 additional miles over the 20 year anticipated life of the system.

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TABLE 1
MILES - LAUNCH FACILITY OR CONTROL CENTER TO MALMSTROM
SOURCE: APPENDIX A - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	28.0	28.0	56.7	38.1	58.0	51.3	45.3	34.8	21.7	25.1	26.0
B	48.6	11.7	83.0	71.0	66.0	56.0	41.1	38.9	47.1	55.9	54.0
C	76.0	65.5	75.6	77.7	72.7	79.3	86.6	76.3	72.9	65.1	58.4
D	90.0	111.0	118.0	112.2	104.9	104.1	98.0	94.2	90.4	90.2	104.0
E	130.0	150.2	140.2	150.5	145.0	128.9	120.4	118.3	126.9	143.7	147.6
F	55.0	67.3	73.9	50.7	52.6	61.3	64.5	77.8	82.3	72.5	70.3
G	60.0	46.5	42.5	37.0	43.3	64.1	61.1	69.9	60.5	70.8	55.8
H	42.0	47.6	38.2	28.9	33.4	35.9	40.3	45.4	44.4	53.7	59.6
I	25.0	25.7	46.1	45.6	38.6	31.7	23.5	39.1	37.3	18.4	20.5
J	35.0	61.6	35.5	36.1	29.6	27.2	20.2	37.5	29.4	32.3	36.8
K	125.0	117.0	127.8	150.5	143.4	130.4	142.9	130.3	146.7	133.4	141.1
L	100.0	110.3	110.8	117.8	158.0	123.6	109.2	111.9	97.6	99.0	92.3
M	85.0	120.4	115.0	110.1	99.9	101.6	87.0	86.5	78.9	87.5	97.2
N	120.0	130.1	135.4	124.4	129.1	118.7	117.1	110.2	104.9	117.6	124.3
O	135.0	144.2	151.1	146.0	152.0	157.4	144.2	120.3	126.7	132.9	138.5
P	80.0	84.2	78.9	72.6	69.4	81.5	81.7	74.0	84.2	77.2	92.9
Q	80.0	92.1	93.8	86.3	75.7	75.5	79.4	99.8	93.7	89.6	98.4
R	80.0	85.7	72.4	78.7	75.5	65.9	72.3	66.8	52.5	77.8	69.0
S	60.0	60.7	51.1	58.0	78.6	79.3	60.9	70.9	57.6	65.4	74.9
T	85.0	98.9	94.4	86.4	76.4	89.6	84.1	81.6	84.1	97.5	80.8

NOTE: NUMBERING DOES NOT CONFORM TO FIGURE 1 3 3-4 OR APPENDIX A - DRAFT EIS
FOR FLIGHTS P, Q, R, S AND T
LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1 3 3-4

TABLE 2
SITES PROPOSED FOR ACTION
SOURCE: HAND-OUT - DRAFT EIS - JULY 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A											
B											
C											
D											
E											
F											
G											
H											
I											
J											
K											
L											
M											
N											
O											
P											
Q											
R											
S											
T											

NOTE: NUMBERING DOES NOT CONFORM TO FIGURE 1 3 3-4 OR APPENDIX A - DRAFT EIS
FOR FLIGHTS P, Q, R, S AND T
LC - LAUNCH CONTROL
* - PROPOSED FOR ACTION

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TABLE 3
ANNUAL MILEAGE
(MALMSTROM) x REQUIRED TRIPS
SOURCE ESTIMATE - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A-21896	1120			1524			1812			1004	1120
B-29718	2868	3320		2640			1556	1884			2160
C-59432				3108	2908	3172	3052				2336
D-70380	4440			4488	4196	4164	3920				
E-101880	6008			6020	5800	5076	4732				5904
F-43010	2892			2104	2452	2580					
G-48920				1480				2420			
H-32844	1904	1528		1156			1812		2176	2384	
I-19550	1028				1544	1268			1492		820
J-27370		1420					808	1500			1472
K-97750		5112	6020	5736	5216	5716	5212				5644
L-78200		4432	4712	6320		4368		3904	3960	3692	
M-86470		4600				4064		3156	3500	3888	
N-93840	5204	5416				4748		4196	4704	4972	
O-105570	5768	6044	5840					5068		5540	
P-62560									3088	3716	
Q-62560		3752				3020	3176		3748	3936	
R-62560		2896	3148				2892				3160
S-46920	2428		2320			3172				2616	
T-66470		3776	3456					3264	3364		

NOTE: NUMBERING DOES NOT CONFORM TO FIGURE 1.3.3-4 OR APPENDIX A - DRAFT EIS
FOR FLIGHTS P, Q, R, S AND T
LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1.3.3-4.
TRIP FACTORS FROM TABLE 1.3.2-1 DRAFT EIS

TOTAL ANNUAL MILEAGE = 1538354

TABLE 4
ANNUAL MILEAGE
(MALMSTROM) x REQUIRED TRIPS
SOURCE ESTIMATE - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B-29718	2868	3320		2640			1556	1884			2160
C-59432				3108	2908	3172	3052				2336
D-70380	4440			4488	4196	4164	3920				
E-101880	6008			6020	5800	5076	4732				5904
K-97750		5112	6020	5736	5216	5716	5212				5644
L-78200		4432	4712	6320		4368		3904	3960	3692	
M-86470		4600				4064		3156	3500	3888	
N-93840	5204	5416				4748		4196	4704	4972	
O-105570	5768	6044	5840					5068		5540	

LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1.3.3-4.
TRIP FACTORS FROM TABLE 1.3.2-1 DRAFT EIS

TOTAL ANNUAL MILEAGE = 940598

DOCUMENT 109

EV2-1/110

TABLE 5
MILEAGE FROM LAUNCH FACILITY OR CONTROL CENTER
(LEWISTOWN)
SOURCE ESTIMATE - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B-2300	567		680		510			239	321		390
C-3200				337	287	353		323			144
D-6400	850			862	789	781	720		644		
E-2300	432			435	380	199		113			408
K-5400			568		795	594		593			701
L-2900			398		468	870			286	280	213
M-1400			440				306		155	229	315
N-1300	231	284					117			21	173
O-2800	372	441	390						197	106	315

LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1.3.3-4

TABLE 6
ANNUAL MILEAGE
(LEWISTOWN) x REQUIRED TRIPS
SOURCE ESTIMATE - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B-17986	2268	2720			2040			956	1284		1560
C-25024				1348	1148	1412		1292			576
D-50048	3400			3448	3156	3124	2880		2576		
E-17986	1728			1740	1520	796		452			1624
K-42228			2272	3180	2896	2376		2876	2372		2804
L-22678			1592							1064	1120
M-10948			1872	3480				1528		916	1260
N-10186	924	1136				1224		620		84	424
O-21896	1488	1764	1560			468				768	1260

LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1.3.3-4.
TRIP FACTORS FROM TABLE 1.3.2-1 DRAFT EIS

TOTAL ANNUAL MILEAGE = 309708

EV2-1/110

TABLE 7
ANNUAL MILEAGE DIFFERENCE
(MALMSTROM - LEWISTOWN) x REQUIRED TRIPS
SOURCE ESTIMATE - DRAFT EIS - JUNE 1987

FLT	LC	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B-11730	800	800			800			600	600		600
C-34408				1760	1760	1760		1760			1760
D-20332	1040			1040	1040	1040		1040			
E-83674	4280			4280	4280	4280		4280			4280
K-55522		2840	2840	2840	2840	2840	2840	2840			2840
L-55522		2840	2840	2840			2840		2840	2840	
M-55522		2840					2840	2240	2240	2840	
N-83674	4280	4280				4280		4112	4280	4280	
O-83674	4280	4280	4280							4280	

LC - LAUNCH CONTROL MILEAGE ESTIMATED FROM FIGURE 1.3.3-4.
TRIP FACTORS FROM TABLE 1.3.2-1 DRAFT EIS

TOTAL ANNUAL MILEAGE DIFFERENCE = 630890

DOCUMENT 109

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DOCUMENT 109

Table 1.3.2-1
Vehicle Usage During Small ICBM Operations Phase

Small ICBM Vehicle	Vehicle Description	Vehicle Type	Vehicle Weight	Vehicle Axles	Vehicle Trips
HML Convoy	18,000 lb Max/Axle	Tractor-Trailer	N/A	N/A	1 round trip from launch facility to base per year per HML
Safety Vehicle	3,000 lb to 8,000 lb Total	1/2 to 1 Ton Truck	2	2	1 round trip from launch facility to base per year per HML
Nonmilitary Police Patrol	3,000 lb to 5,000 lb Total	Police Sedan or Pick-up	2	2	1 round trip from launch facility to base per year per HML
Support and Maintenance	18,000 lb Max/Axle	Maintenance Van (5 to 10 Ton)	2/3	2/3	5 round trips from base to launch facility per year per HML
Refueling Vehicle (HML Tractor)	18,000 lb Max/Axle	Tanker (5 to 10 Ton)	2/3	2/3	2 round trips per year to launch facility/launch control facility (from fuel-dispensing location)
Crew Replacement Vehicles	5,000 lb to 8,000 lb Total	4-Wheel Drive Crew Truck	2	2	1 round trip per day from Malmstrom AFB to each launch facility/launch control facility
Security Vehicles	5,000 lb to 15,000 lb	Armored Personnel Carrier or 1-Ton Convoy Vehicle	2	2	12-24 visits per year per launch facility/launch control facility (from the base or launch control facility)
Water and Wastewater Transport Vehicles	N/A	Commercial Tank Trucks	N/A	N/A	1 trip per week between launch facility and local utility sources

Note: 1-N/A = Not Available.

EV2-1/110

GREAT FALLS CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD SERVING THE COUNTY OF CASCADE AND CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

August 11, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFMCE-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, California 92409-6448

Dear Lt. Col. Walsh:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

In response to the Department of the Air Force request, the Great Falls City-County Planning Board herein provides the following observations and comments.

The Board concentrated its review of the DEIS to those environmental elements which the Board is either directly or indirectly involved, primarily economic base, demographics, transportation, and land use.

In general, the Board is in agreement with the impact evaluation presented in the DEIS which recognizes that low to moderate impacts, as well as beneficial effects, are anticipated for economic base, demographics, and land use elements during both the construction and operation phases of the ICBM Program.

Of the four environmental elements reviewed, it appears the most significant impacts will be on the transportation system for the Great Falls area. The DEIS acknowledges that levels of service on several roadway segments will be impacted due to additional vehicle trips during peak periods by program personnel residing off-base. The degree of impact would depend on the housing option selected. Assuming the Proposed Action with Housing Option #2 were selected, level of service reductions would be experienced on several roadway segments, including 15th Street North, River Drive, 2nd Avenue North, 57th Street South, and 10th Avenue South.

- 1 It clearly appears that an extensive analysis was conducted to determine level of service impacts on the Great Falls area street system. However, the Board

CIVIC CENTER, PO BOX 5021, GREAT FALLS, MT 59403-5021 (406) 727-5881

EV2-1/112

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
Norton AFB, California

Page 2

is concerned that the DEIS lacks any specific mitigation measures which could be implemented to address specifically impacted roadway segments. The potential mitigation measures presented on Page 4-136 of the DEIS are very broad and general.

The Board suggests that specifically defined mitigation measures be provided in the final environmental impact statement to address identified transportation impacts on the Great Falls area street system. It is felt that local and state agencies and committees involved in transportation planning for the Great Falls area can work with the Department of Defense in matching current projects and improvements proposed for the Great Falls area with those transportation measures and improvements needed to mitigate the impacts of the ICBM Program. A better understanding of the specific type of improvement that would be needed on roadways impacted by the program would significantly aid in this effort.

If you have any questions, please advise.

Sincerely,

Tom Dink
Thomas R. Dink
President, Planning Board

EV2-1/112

August 18, 1987

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Walsh,

I am writing to express my serious concern as a citizen of Montana about the proposed missile sites. I attended and spoke at the hearing held in Helena, and I am so upset at the idea of these missile sites being allowed to be constructed in Montana. I have read quite a bit of the information as well as looked at the maps for their locations, and I am flabbergasted at the enormous impact that this project would have on Montana.

I know that you in the military are totally bent on doing it, and this letter probably won't make any difference at all. But I think it is only fair that you step out of your warfare attitude if only for a minute, and listen to the people of Montana who are pleading with you in their various ways, albeit some of those attitudes probably sound harsh, and angry. This anger is only a product of our awareness of the impacts it will have, and anger comes out of fear and sadness and love for our state.

I can not understand why this has to even be considered when Montanans live here because of the beauty and spaceousness that we have and cherish. I know that it is considered because of the population ratio, person to square mileage being so low. But that is all the more reason to save some country like this, also for others in America, who are coming here more and more to our beautiful Montana. I appreciated the chance to talk for a couple of minutes at the hearing...and it did feel quite humbling to be on a microphone for the first time in my life, begging for you to not put the missiles in Montana. And that is what I am doing now, begging. There are many of us who live in Montana who love it here with all of our hearts. If you have felt that way about certain things in your life, than maybe you too, have been reduced to begging to try and save something that you love.

I have watched just various small construction, highway, etc. jobs being done all of my life and after what I have read and seen at the hearing, I know that the impacts from this project will be enormous, maybe not to the eyes of the military, but to the eyes of Montanans, they will be.

The fact it will also make us probably the #1 target in the event of an attack, is also something which many of us are so afraid of. I'm sure we will be understood on that point. No one wants to die unnecessarily.

When a person asks for an opinion or comment they generally would like an alternative, and I see the best alternative as to not put these missiles anywhere, but especially not in Montana.

I beg you to please reconsider your plans, on behalf of myself, and all of my friends in Montana, who may not have all written, but are worried and scared at what it is that you are proposing to do.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Grayson

Gretchen Grayson
R13 9th Avenue
Helena, MT 59601

EV2-1/112

CATHERINE E. WILKERSON, M.D.
800 W. Mainum
Butte, Montana 59701
(406) 782-2308

August 20, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFMCE - BMS DEV
Norton AFB, California

Colonel Walsh:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile at Malmstrom AFB, Montana, is in need of revision in accordance with regard to the following issues:

1. There is no analysis of the effects of a nuclear exchange on the state of Montana, the United States and the world. The EIS is required to examine the "potential environmental impacts of proposed development and realistic simulation of the Small ICBM." Council on Environmental Quality Regulations require an analysis of all "reasonably foreseeable" significant adverse impacts on the human environment, including impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low.

Because the Small ICBM is a highly accurate missile with the capability to destroy hardened military targets within the Soviet Union, the addition of 150 such counterforce weapons increases the risk of nuclear war. The resultant increased reliance on computers, coupled with the system for human decision making during periods of stress, makes the result an inevitable human-made failure.

Even a inadvertent accident could, negate a non-nuclear war, as stated in either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. Even if the EIS is accurate in stating that an accidental launch of Malmstrom is impossible, the mere existence of these weapons increases the chance of nuclear war, as stated in the EIS.

Malmstrom's capability to destroy Soviet missiles is their very existence as command and control facilities with no escape the threat of a Soviet launch in war. Since more Soviet ICBMs targeted in Montana are a threat to the U.S. in a nuclear mode, should the Soviets attempt to detect a threat to the U.S., it should an unauthorized launch, it would be a serious computer error or a human error, at one of thousands of facilities, facilities in strategic locations and in configurations, the very heart of the U.S. defense system.

Furthermore, the EIS should analyze the consequences of a "break" in the system, resulting from multiple errors in machine code. It does not, a computer error causes the lessons learned from other safety issues, some of which are impossible to teach to their operators, such as the 1966 nuclear reactor accident.

EV2-1/113

the Challenger explosion, and the Chernobyl meltdown.

- 3 The risk of human error, which accounts for most major weapons and space vehicle failures, is dismissed in one paragraph of the entire EIS, section 5.1.2.2, the Personnel Reliability Program. Deficiencies in the PRP are addressed in detail in the attached analysis by Herbert Abrams, M.D.

- 1 The effects of nuclear exchange are a valid area of concern for the EIS to address, because no matter how unlikely, it is not impossible.

- 2 The explosive power which would be aimed at Montana would be at least 400 megatons, equivalent to 30,000 Hiroshima bombs, probably many more. According to the latest report by FEMA, effects on Montana of even a limited nuclear exchange would be catastrophic. This could occur in the absence of intercontinental nuclear war.

Looking at Cascade County alone, c. 82,000 men, women and children would be subjected to massive explosions, overpressures greater than 10 PSI, and winds of over 100 miles an hour. Such blasts produce ruptured lungs, skull fractures, lacerations, hemorrhage and other lethal injuries. Hundreds would be instantly vaporized by temperatures hotter than the sun. Many thousands would suffer third degree burns from superheated steam which would ensue. Those in shelters would be asphyxiated or incinerated.

Radiation would exceed 15,000 R and would extend in plumes for hundreds of miles, forcing millions of downwinders into shelters, subjected to severe health risks, including epidemics of diseases not normally faced. Shelter inhabitants would be susceptible to such devastating diseases as plague, dysentery and tuberculosis. Immunity would be impaired and medical care would be largely inaccessible.

- 1 Those who survive initial blast and thermal effects will die over a few days on waves of radiation sickness, and the lingering effects of blast and burn injuries.

There would be tens of thousands of dead or injured people, raging fires and lethal radiation. There would be no medical help, not even pain killers and bandages, no water, food, power or heat.

It is unlikely that anyone in Cascade County would survive. The same would be true for over 90% of Montana's residents.

Cascade County would remain uninhabitable for decades, perhaps centuries, with irreparable effects on the ecosystem. From such an exchange, long term climatological effects would impact the entire planet, with resultant widespread famine, cancer and genetic damage.

These are the ultimate environmental effects of nuclear weapons. They cannot and must not be overlooked when assessing the environmental impact of Hedgesman. The very fact that this catastrophe could occur during "normal peacetime operations" is the source of our peril.

EV2-1/114

- 4 11. The EIS does not address the exorbitant cost of Hedgesman and its effects on Montana taxpayers. With a price tag approaching \$50 billion, it is imperative that Montanans be informed of the cost in taxes over the duration of this project.

Sincerely,

Catherine Nelson M.D.
Catherine Nelson M.D.

Catherine Nelson, M.D.
William M. Nelson, M.D.
Physicians for Social Responsibility
1039 W. Platinum
Butte, MT 59701

CW/dp

enc.

NOTE: Article entitled "Sources of Human Instability in the Handling of Nuclear Weapons" by Herbert L. Abrams, M.D., Stanford University was submitted with this letter.

EV2-1/114

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET
Small ICBM Program
Wainwright Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location Helena Date 7/20/87

Name: Rick Duncan
Organization: Last Chance Peacekeepers Coalition
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1016
Helena, MT 59624

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public Designated Representative Private
(Official) of Private Organization Citizen ☒

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing.

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments.

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement.

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. ☐ Draft ☒ Final

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

☐ Air Force Policy	☐ Recreation
☐ System Requirements	☐ Visual Resources
☐ Employment	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Housing	☐ Native American Resources
☐ Education	☐ Biological Resources
☐ Public Services	☐ Air Quality
☐ Public Finance	☐ Noise
☐ Utilities	☐ Water Resources
☒ Transportation	☐ Geology and Soils
☐ Land Use	☐ Safety
☐ Other (please specify)	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

- 1 Between the text under Section 4.8.2 and the information of Figure 4.8.2-1 there is a discrepancy; the text indicates moderate short-duration impacts to aquatic habitats, while the figure or chart says that there will be negligible impacts. On page 4-209, it is stated that a total of 187 acres of big game severe wintering habitat will be permanently removed; I submit that removal of any amount is unacceptable.
- 2 Under Section 4.8.2.4 it is stated that a recently rebuilt causeway should not require further modification for the program; what is the basis for such an assumption, particularly regarding a 243,000 lb. unit? Additionally under the same section, what is the criteria used for determining that sensitive habitats are "distant" from construction areas?
- 4

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFCEC/BMS/DEV
Wainwright Air Force Base, California 92409-5448

Statement(s) Attached
Yes No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/115

- 5 Additional Comments: Finally under Section 4.8.2.4, there is the assumption that "...concern by natural resource managers..." is also expected to be low; my question is, have you bothered to ask these managers? Under Section 4.8.3, I would appreciate a forthright clarification of
- 6 "...which reduces the opportunity to avoid impacts at the launch facilities through site selection." A major concern which I have, which was circumvented in the public hearing in Helena, was/is what means have been used to address the over-the-road hazards presented to motorists by a 243,000 unit on the roads of Montana during a blizzard, black ice on the highways, spring breakup of road surfaces, when gravel roads do not receive minimum necessary maintaining, etc., etc. None of these things were addressed in the limited number of scenarios advanced, and I am sure there are much more highly probable accident statistics for a ranch wife with 2 kids in a pickup truck being swayed over the landscape by the tractor/launcher
- 7 assembly than there are for leakage of liquid propellant from an aircraft collision with the same unit. I am convinced that the Air Force does not care for the average individual driving Montana's back roads. It is my personal experience on Labor Day weekend of 1980 that the Air Force does not care enough for its own airmen to medevac 2 severely injured airmen and a dependant from Cut Bank to Great Falls, stemming from a motor vehicle accident while they were on their way to the recreational facility located on St. Mary's Lake near Glacier Park. "We have suckled too long at the bitter, unsatisfying nuclear breast."

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

- Authority
33 U.S.C. 5557a, 557b, 597, 709a
- Principal Purpose
Information is used to compile mailing lists for sending brochures and other data concerning the project to those who might be interested.
- Routine Uses
A. Information is forwarded to Federal, State, and local agencies, and Congressmen.
B. Information is used to compile mailing lists for other projects in which the person supplying the information might have an interest.
C. Information is compiled in a Record of Public Meeting and made available to the public.
D. Names of people and their comments during the public meeting are published in project reports.
- Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure and Effect on Individual Not Providing Information
Voluntary - Failure to provide the information requested could result in failure to receive brochures and notification of further developments.

EV2-1/115

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET *
Small ICBM Program
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana

Hearing Location _____ Date 8-21-87
Name: Julius N. Thomas
Organization: _____
Mailing Address: 355 S. Park
Polson, MT 59601

Check the appropriate participant category:

Public _____ Designated Representative _____ Private
Official _____ of Private Organization _____ Citizen X

Check here if you wish to ask a question during the hearing. _____

Check here if you wish to offer verbal comments. _____

Check here if you wish to submit a written statement. _____

Check here if you wish to receive an EIS. _____ Draft _____ Final _____

Area of question or comment (check all that apply):

_____ Air Force Policy	_____ Recreation
_____ System Requirements	_____ Visual Resources
_____ Employment	_____ Cultural Resources
_____ Housing	_____ Native American Resources
_____ Education	_____ Biological Resources
_____ Public Services	_____ Air Quality
_____ Public Finance	_____ Noise
_____ Utilities	_____ Water Resources
_____ Transportation	_____ Geology and Soils
_____ Land Use	_____ Safety
_____ Other (please specify) _____	

Please turn in this sheet as requested by the hearing officer.

Written comments will be considered in preparation of the Final EIS. You may use this sheet to submit written comments either in the space provided below or in an attached statement. Written comments may also be submitted in a letter or other format; however, comments must be submitted no later than August 21, 1987 and mailed to the address below.

1 | Am opposed to Polson Thunder being placed
anywhere in Montana.

Mail to: Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, California 92409-6448
Statement(s) Attached _____ Yes _____ No

*Filling out this form is not required, but it is recommended. The hearing officer will call on those who have completed and turned in comment sheets before recognizing persons who did not. Thank you for your cooperation.

EV2-1/118

Director of Environmental Planning,
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton Air Force Base, Calif. 92409-6448

Dear Sir,

I would like to object to the proposed Midgetman missile because this weapon system is not necessary for the defense of the United States.

Everyone knows America has enough weapon systems, and to add more is simply redundant.

We can do far more good at the bargaining-table than we can by stock-piling every new idea such as Midgetman.

If we stop producing these terrible weapon systems as a sign of good faith we may be surprised to see the rest of the world do the same.

It's worth a try.

Sincerely yours,
Ed Kennedy
South Shore
Polson, Montana 59600

EV2-1/119

August 20, 1987
Polson, MT.
59531

Lt. Col. Peter Welsch
Norton Air Base, Ca.

Dear Mr. Welsch,

1 | As a Montanan interested in peace,
I strongly object to the small but
costly Balthazar Missiles being considered
for Malmstrom Air Base in Great Falls,
MT.

I thank you for considering my
opinion.

Sincerely,
Gene Gerwalch

INTENTIONALLY

LEFT

BLANK

EV2-1/120

Aug 19, 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRCE-BMSDEV
Norton AFB, CA
92409-6448

Gentlemen

This note is in response to the Midgetman proposal for Montana

I am a retired member of the University of Montana system and live in Great Falls because we find it an agreeable location. I am not involved in business of any kind and have no property other than my personal residence. Therefore I have no economic interest in the Air Force decision.

EV2-1/121

Over the years I have met many members of the Air Force community here. They attend local churches, play or otherwise support the local sporting team, theater, sports.... whatever. They are fine people and excellent neighbors.

I would be pleased to have as many A.F. people live here as is appropriate to the defense system needs.

Respectfully yours

B. F. Bowlen

B. F. BOWLEN
1200 33rd S
GREAT FALLS MT
59405

EV2-1/121



GENERAL OFFICES: 401 EAST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 • TELEPHONE: (406) 245-1234

August 19, 1987

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRCE-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, CA 92409-6448

Dear Lt. Col. Walsh:

The Montana Power Company (MPC) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Project at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

We wish to make the following comments, which are based upon the assumption that the existing Minuteman missiles and the proposed Midgetman missiles will be simultaneously staged at the existing launch facilities.

Page 3-51 - Figure 3.2.3-2, Electric Utility Service Areas in the Region of Influence

- 1 Figure 3.2.3-2 incorrectly depicts the service areas within the region of influence. MPC's service area includes portions of Flights F, G, H and T. The corrected MPC service areas are depicted in red on the revised figure (attached). In addition to these changes, the service area for the Sun River Electric Cooperative has been revised on the attached figure to show its current southernmost boundary.

Page 4-100 - Section 4.2.2.4, Energy Utilities

- 2 This section does not address the impact on MPC for the increased load at the launch facilities separately from the increased load at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Thus, it is difficult to determine the independent load additions at the launch facilities versus those at Malmstrom. Additionally, the Proposed Action appears to impact approximately 46 launch facilities serviced by MPC; this would be about 4.6 MW of load, which could have a considerable impact on the distribution network serving the launch facilities.



EV2-1/122

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
August 19, 1987
Page 2

Page 4-107 - Section 4.2.3.4, Energy Utilities

This section addresses the combined Malmstrom and launch facility loads as does Section 4.2.2.4. The paragraphs for Alternatives 1 and 2 provide total load increases for MPC, whereas the paragraph for Alternative 3 does not. The Proposed Action and the three Alternatives depict different scenarios of deployed missiles and housing options which can greatly influence the total load for MPC.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS.

Sincerely,

D. M. Sprague
D. M. Sprague, Manager
Environmental Department

DMS/EF/lh

Enclosure

181021

EV2-1/122

August 19, 1987

To Whom It May Concern:

These written comments are supplemental to my oral comments made at the Small ICBM Draft EIS hearing held in Helena, Montana, on July 25, 1987. Due to time restrictions at the hearing I was not able to go into detail concerning my opinion that the Draft EIS was inadequate due to failure by the Air Force to fully consider the environmental impacts inherent in the building and implementation of the Small ICBM, reserving those details for written documentation which I submit now.

It is my contention that at least two crucial environmental impacts of the project have not been addressed in the Draft EIS, and that such failure has not provided the disclosure indispensable to an informed appraisal of the project by the Executive, Congress, and most especially the public.

I believe the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act have not been complied with in drafting the EIS, specifically Title 42, section 4332(2)(C) and 4332(2)(F) which state:

"To the fullest extent possible all agencies of the Federal Government shall

(C) include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on

(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action
(ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented

...
(v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

include a detailed statement on any adverse environmental effects. While Congress may legally exclude application of NEPA from some phases of projects affecting the environment, such exclusion in the case of the Small ICBM seriously limits the public's right to an informed appraisal and to disclosure. If Congress has indeed ignored the mandate of section 4332(2)(C), the legislative EIS and the Draft EIS should be considered void.

When it comes to nuclear weapons, we cannot eliminate potential environmental damage by simply ignoring it. If we never intend to use the Small ICBM, why spend \$50+ billion building it? The answer given at the hearing was that the Small ICBM is needed for deterrence, and this was the only real argument made for creating it (based ostensibly on recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission). Yet our country obviously has enough deterrence already in place, as we have never been attacked with nuclear weapons. Whoever it is we fear is already sufficiently deterred, and the argument for more deterrence does not stand the test of logic.

- 2 The second shortcoming in the Draft EIS relates to failure to include a study required under NEPA section 4332(2)(F) requiring consideration of the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems. The scope of the Draft EIS is purposely limited to the areas of Montana affected by building of the system and fails to consider the global character of the Small ICBM and any adverse effects it might have on the worldwide nuclear situation. Further, subsection (2)(F) requires appropriate support of initiatives designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the world environment. The people of Montana sought to

(F) recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to the initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment." [Emphasis added]

- 1 Section 4332(2)(C) has not been complied with because the draft EIS has failed to include any reference to the environmental impacts of actual implementation of the Small ICBM. Air Force officials in attendance at the hearing led the public to believe that "implementation" applied only to the building and peaceful operation of the system. By definition, "to implement" means to carry into effect, fulfill, accomplish. (Webster New World Dictionary, Second College Edition) To contend that implementation of the Small ICBM does not include accomplishment or fulfillment of the use for which it is built ignores the vast, irreversible destruction of resources which would occur if the missiles were used. To omit a study of the effects of such unavoidably adverse consequences is to ignore the "implementation" of the project and violates the intent of requiring an EIS. Further, the case of *Friends of the Earth v. Weinberger*, 582 F. Supp. 245 (1983) clearly states that NEPA applies to agency actions taken after a presidential report is issued, such as site selection and implementation. An informed appraisal of the system is impossible absent a study of the ultimate environmental impact of "carrying into effect" of the Small ICBM.

Air Force officials further stated that Congress limited the scope of the EIS to peaceful nonuse of the project. Subsection (2)(C) is very clear that every report must

prevent such a decline on a worldwide scale by adopting Initiative No. 91 on November 2, 1982, codified as section 90-5-211, Montana Code Annotated, which declares that the people of Montana "are opposed to the placement of MX missiles in Montana and any further testing, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons by any nation." [Emphasis added]. I believe this initiative is directly in line with U.S. foreign policy, which is or should be the promotion of peace throughout the world. Yet the Draft EIS totally ignores this initiative as an expression of the will of a majority of Montana people by failing to include any consideration of or to lend support to this initiative as required by law. By implementing the Small ICBM in Montana, the will of the people would be directly thwarted in disregard of the environmental law enacted by the federal government to protect us.

To summarize, I feel the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission used to justify building the Small ICBM are based on a fallacious premise that more deterrence is necessary. The Draft EIS is not considerate of the will of the people of Montana and fails to lend required support to Initiative No. 91. It is obvious to me that if the system is built, it will be based on an inadequate and incomplete environmental impact statement and in contravention of federal and Montana law. The only alternative proposed in the Draft EIS which is viable is the No Action Alternative, and I pray that this alternative will be adopted.

Sincerely,
D. A. Sternberg
Helena, Montana
54601



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Missouri Basin Region
P.O. Box 36900
Billings, Montana 59107-6900

IN REPLY
BY AIR MAIL - NH-154

Lt. Col. Peter Walsh
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, CA 92409-6448

Dear Colonel Walsh:

As requested, we have reviewed your Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (SIBM) at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

Our review shows that the proposed missile deployment area northwest of Great Falls includes the area encompassed by the Bureau of Reclamation's Sun River Project. This Project is composed of the Greenfields and Fort Shaw Irrigation Districts. It is likely that development and operation of your proposal could affect this Project. Although we know that existing minuteman silos are nearby our facilities, the rather general nature of the DEIS precludes our ability to identify impacts except in general terms. In this regard, our greatest concern is the possible disruption of our irrigation water delivery facilities (canals and laterals) which are operational between April 15 and October 15 of each year. Any construction or subsequent operation of the proposed missile system needs to be conducted so as to avoid any disruption of water supply to the irrigated croplands. In particular, we envision problems with Hard Mobile Launcher training operations during off-road maneuvers. The total weight of these launchers is 230,000 pounds with 18,000 pounds per axle load. These loads, which surely exceed the weight capacity of all canal bridges in the area, are likely to collapse the bridges.

Should the SIBM program be implemented, an early meeting between the Air Force, Bureau of Reclamation and the two affected districts would be necessary. This meeting would specifically identify facilities and lands impacted and develop a work plan for carrying out construction and operations in the area.

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Construction specifications and a timetable avoiding the irrigation period between April 15 and October 15 would be jointly developed.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on your DEIS, and encourage you to work closely with us in the event your NEPA/planning activities result in implementing the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
B. E. Martin
Regional Director

cc: Commissioner, Attention: 150

EV2-1/124

Aug 27, 1987
To: Air Force
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Folks

Perhaps this letter is late for the deadline for comments on the possible placing of Midgetman Missiles in Montana, but I am compelled to write my objections just the same.

Speaking purely environmental impact, I am against the placing of these missiles. As I understand it, the trucks which transport these missiles would be 14 feet wide 16.5 feet long which most of our roadways (save I-5 & 96) are not. Does this mean the roads leading to missile sites in Hardfetter, Twisted Livingston, Montana etc. would need widening. There are stretches of beautiful ~~scenic~~ low roads. Drive to the completion of I-15 thru Boulder & Basin (which I assume was done for military purposes) will add a mile or so. That alone would have been a

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Whitehall), that road spotted a beautiful drive by Boulder Creek now 8 or 9 bridges drive to you high above the beauty. Canyon walls were blown away, so this do happen to the ~~best~~ buttes & bad lands surrounding Malmstrom's missile community.

Montana sells itself as a tourist state. Visit the Big Sky beauty! We pride ourselves on objecting to projects which detract from the natural beauty & wonder of an unspoiled landscape. And there's big bucks in that. Gov. Schweikert's campaign to attract more tourist business has been a success whereas the logging, mining & ranching industries have been in a slump. What is to happen to Montana's tourist industry with the introduction of more missiles. We're already the 4th largest nuclear arsenal in the world. What kind of an ad campaign for tourism can

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ignore that dilemma

Which brings us to the real environmental issue which has left me perplexed for years. Montana is our nation's breadbasket wheat, cattle, dairy — vast expanses of food producing farmland. Why should a missile be placed here at all. In the event of a nuclear exchange, you're guaranteeing mayhem in the population centers even long after the initial ~~blast~~ & consequential deaths from a blast. Consider this. That train runs along the BN train route. Montana supplies food nationwide along that train route. A limited nuclear exchange destroys Montana's production lands (probably N. Dakota, S Dakota, ~~W~~ & Nebraska in the same limited exchange) plus the rail connection. What are places like Chicago, NYC, Washington, DC etc going to look like in the following weeks & months as food supplies

3

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dwindle. Much better to place the new Sidos under the Pentagon on Oiler Island, under the White Sox Stadium. Better to let the mass population centers go quickly than to slowly cannibalize themselves in the aftermath.

3

Here's a crazy idea. Let's use the Midgetman missile as a bargaining chip with Gorbachev this fall & save ourselves a lot of money, hassles, farmland (which I suppose you would be confiscating more farm lands for the placement & movement of these missiles — some real prime farmland was grabbed for the Miniteman for the production of yet another black hole. Or if not that, we'll trade you one for one. You remove a minute man for ever Midgetman you put in & use them to for plowshares.

4

5

Thank you for
listening
Deb Corrigan

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DOCUMENT 125

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSISPUBLIC HEARING

Monday, July 20, 1987

Lewistown, Montana

REPORTED BY:

AUDREY C. PETERSEN

ORIGINAL

Audrey C. Petersen
 Official Court Reporter
 414 N. MONTANA
 LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
 595-1111

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DOCUMENT 125

APPEARANCESBRIEFING TEAM:

Hearing Officer: COL. MATT C.C. BRISTOL, III
 Team Chief: LT. COL. PETER WALSH
 Team: COL. RON ISAACKSON
 MAJOR JAMES VAN NISS
 DR. RAJ MATHUR
 DR. RICHARD KRAMER

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Audrey C. Petersen
 Official Court Reporter
 414 N. MONTANA
 LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
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DOCUMENT 125

SECTION IPRESENTATION

BY LT. COL. PETER WALSH

Audrey C. Petersen
 Official Court Reporter
 414 N. MONTANA
 LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
 595-1111

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DOCUMENT 125

JULY 20, 1987

1

PROCEEDINGS

COL. BRISTOL: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I know people are still coming in, but because our time is constrained, I want to go ahead and get started.

The National Environmental Policy Act and implementing federal regulations require essentially that federal agencies carefully analyze the potential environmental impacts of proposed actions and then use those analyses in arriving at decisions and recommendations on whether and how to proceed with the proposals. The Air Force has prepared and distributed in accordance with these regulations a Draft Environmental Impact Statement addressing a proposal to deploy and operate the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System on Minuteman launch facilities in north-central Montana.

My name is Matt Bristol. I'm a full-time Air Force trial judge for felony criminal cases. And the Judge Advocate of the Air Force has asked me to come and preside at these public hearings, this being the first in a series of six that are going to take place this week. My function is simply to act as the person in the middle, between you, as interested members of the public and Col. Peter Walsh, who I'll be introducing shortly, and the members of his team who are the proponents of this particular proposal. It is for me to decide how to allocate the time amongst all of you and to insure, if I do nothing else, that all of you

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1 have an opportunity to be heard and that this meeting will
 2 not end until all of you have a reasonable opportunity to
 3 state for the record your own unique perspectives about
 4 just exactly what those environmental impacts are.
 5 I don't know anything about this proposal. Probably
 6 most of you know more about the substantive aspects of it
 7 than I do. Nor have I been involved in anywise in its
 8 preparation or as a legal counsel to those who developed it.
 9 Let me take a moment to explain basically how tonight's
 10 hearing will proceed. This isn't going to be a debate or
 11 a referendum or a show of hands type of meeting. Rather,
 12 it's going to be an informal meeting at which we have
 13 two-way communication. And the first side of that is going
 14 to be a briefing by Lt. Col. Walsh, who is from Norton Base
 15 in California; and from whom I understand many of you, if
 16 not all of you had occasion to hear earlier this year during
 17 the scoping hearings.
 18 Following Col. Walsh's briefing, which is going to
 19 touch upon the substantive aspects of this proposal and
 20 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the impacts
 21 that it identifies and assesses, then we'll have a recess.
 22 That will be at about the first hour point. About 8:00
 23 o'clock.
 24 And those of you who didn't get one of the comment
 25 sheets, I'm going to ask you to try and get ahold of one of

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1 those and do the best you can, in the first half of our
 2 ten to twelve minute recess, to fill one of these out. This
 3 will be the only record of your having been a participant
 4 either silent or otherwise in these hearings. And it's
 5 also a multi-purpose document for those of you that have
 6 read it and analyzed it on which you can request copies of
 7 these reports on which you can record your views in
 8 writing and on which you can forward your desires to either
 9 ask questions or make statements tonight for the record.
 10 After the break, I'll then put all of these in two
 11 stacks. The first stack will be those that want to ask
 12 questions, either with a statement or without one; the
 13 second stack will be those that want to make a statement
 14 for the record. I'll start with the question stack first
 15 and I'll just take them in the sequence in which they fall.
 16 I'll start with public officials who have five minutes and
 17 then designated representatives of private organizations who
 18 will have three and followed by members of the public. I'll
 19 go through all the questions or until the passage of about
 20 forty-five minutes and without further delay, we'll go into
 21 the statements. The public statements.
 22 At the conclusion of the statements, if there's time
 23 remaining we'll go back to any questions that either weren't
 24 covered the first time around or that have been generated by
 25 some of the statements that have been made.

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1 There are very few ground rules, but let me just throw
 2 out a couple that I think will facilitate the purpose of
 3 this meeting and insure that all of you have the equal
 4 right to be heard. Only speak after you have been recog-
 5 nized. Then come down to the nearest -- they're not now,
 6 but these two microphones will be up the aisles, so come
 7 down to the nearest one. Don't try to walk in this front
 8 area because there's a good likelihood that you'll trip on
 9 a wire. But come down to the nearest microphone, state
 10 your name clearly for the record and spell it if you think
 11 it's not one that the court reporter and I can spell right
 12 off the bat, and proceed to ask your question or make your
 13 statement as the case might be. We're going to go first
 14 with the questions and then with the statements, as I said.
 15 The questions are basically to try and get a clarifi-
 16 cation on something in Col. Walsh's briefing or something
 17 you noticed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
 18 It's not really for the kind of questions one sees in the
 19 courtroom: "Isn't it true, Col. Walsh that all of this is a
 20 whitewash and that you really don't do this or don't do that."
 21 It's not a question that is really intended to state a
 22 position. It's for questions that are to seek to clarify
 23 a point. The reason that the questions go first is that
 24 their purpose is to put you in the optimum position to make
 25 informed statements or to make informed decisions on whether

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1 and to what extent to make statements during the last por-
 2 tion of the hearing.
 3 We have a court reporter, Audrey Petersen, who will be
 4 taking down every word that's spoken. And whether you make
 5 a statement from the podium or from the microphone or whether
 6 you fill out the comment sheet or whether you send a letter
 7 afterwards, to arrive prior to the 21st of August, the
 8 deadline for public comment, at the address shown on the
 9 comment sheet, your comments and your inputs will be put on
 10 the record. They will be given the same weight, the same
 11 consideration, they will have the same record status as if
 12 they were made live on the microphones this evening.
 13 I will ask that only one question be made at a time
 14 and I will allow a reasonable number of questions.
 15 Col. Walsh.
 16 LT. COL. WALSH: Thank you. Good evening, ladies
 17 and gentlemen. As you probably are well aware, I'm respon-
 18 sible for the preparation of the Environmental Impact
 19 Statement for the deployment and peacetime operation of the
 20 small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base. This EIS will aid
 21 siting decisions as well as be the basis for the development
 22 of mitigative actions to help reduce identified impacts.
 23 Today I shall summarize the major findings reported in
 24 the Draft EIS which was submitted to the Environmental
 25 Protection Agency on the 23rd of June. You will be invited

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as indicated earlier to provide comments later this evening. You also may provide or mail comments directly to me at the mailing address shown in the handout. All comments should be postmarked no later than the 21st of August. This is to allow us sufficient time to properly analyze your comments, to make adjustments to the EIS as appropriate and publish the final EIS in time to meet congressionally mandated milestones.

Before reviewing the findings, I shall first review events leading to the presidential decision to deploy the Small ICBM at Minuteman Air Force Base. Then I shall briefly describe the basing mode and explain the proposed action and alternatives. Next I shall explain the EIS process as required by the National Environmental Policy Act and the Council on Environmental Quality implementing regulations. I shall then describe the environmental impact analysis, the impacts, and their significance. Next I shall provide the conclusions derived from the study of system safety, and finally, I shall describe how the Air Force intends to work with local authorities to select and implement mitigative actions to reduce the impacts described.

In January of 1983 President Reagan established a bipartisan Commission on strategic forces which is now known as the Scowcroft Commission. The purpose of this commission was to review the U.S. strategic force capabilities and to make recommendations on the direction of future ICBM

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modernization.

The commission's recommendations were released in April and key recommendations include: The deployment of one hundred peacekeeper missiles in Minuteman silos; the initiation of research and development on a Small ICBM to be deployed in either hardened or mobile launchers; and continued efforts at arms limitation negotiations.

The President and the Congress, both, accepted these recommendations. In fact, the 1984 Authorization Act, Congress tied the deployment of peacekeeper to research for the Small ICBM and recommended pursuit of a 1992 initial operating capability date for the Small ICBM.

In the 1986 Authorization Act, Congress further directed that a legislative EIS be prepared to aid selection of the Small ICBM basing mode and deployment area and that an administrative EIS be prepared to aid site specific decisions. In this same act, the deployment of peacekeeper missiles was capped at fifty.

The President was asked to recommend another more survivable basing mode. This last direction influences the scope of the EIS as will be explained later.

At this point, I shall describe the actions taken by the Air Force in response to this congressional direction. This chart compares the peacekeeper and Small ICBMs with the currently deployed Minuteman III, which weighs 76,000

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pounds and is capable of carrying three warheads.

The peacekeeper weighs approximately 135,000 pounds and is capable of carrying ten warheads and is currently being deployed at F.E. Warren Air Force Base.

The Small ICBM currently weighs 37,000 pounds, is capable of carrying but one warhead, and is presently in full-scale development.

Two methods of deployment were considered for the Small ICBM. The first involved placement of the missile in a hard silo, capable of withstanding powerful nuclear blast overpressures. The second involved the placement of the Small ICBM in a hardened mobile launcher whose survivability would be assured through mobility and the ability to withstand significant overpressures.

Two operational concepts were considered for deployment of the hard mobile launcher. The first envisioned the frequent movement of the launchers within military reservations. Survivability was further enhanced by the ability to fast off the reservation upon notice of a Soviet attack.

The second operational concept involved placement of the launchers in existing Minuteman silos. Survivability is assured by the elimination of the disturbed nature of the silos and the ability of the launchers to gain access to large quantities of land upon notice of a Soviet attack.

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Costs and manpower for this option were considerably lower than for the random movement option because of the infrastructure already in place at the Minuteman installations.

The Legislative EIS was completed by the Air Force and filed with the Environmental Protection Agency in November of 1986. This EIS compared the environmental impacts of the basing modes and their respective deployment locations.

In December, the President announced his decision to deploy the Small ICBM in hard mobile launchers stationed at Minuteman launch facilities. Minuteman Air Force Base was identified as the initial operating base, with F.E. Warren and Fairchild Air Force Base as future deployment locations.

The President also retained the option for the random movement basing mode with the New Mexico-Texas and Brights complexes identified as the possible deployment locations. The final force to be deployed would depend upon the threat and the results of ongoing arms limitation negotiations.

The plan selected by the President for the deployment of Small ICBMs in hard mobile launchers called for shelters to be constructed at launch facilities, supported by Minuteman Air Force Base. The launchers would remain in their shelters except for trips back to the main operating base, estimated at one per year for each launcher.

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1 nance.

2 During such trips, the launcher would be configured to
3 reduce axle loads to meet state vehicle standards. Security
4 would be provided by vehicle operators located at each
5 launch facility, fencing, time delay mechanisms on the
6 vehicle and security response teams.

7 The main operating base provides personnel support and
8 technical support facilities as well as training area
9 facilities for launcher drivers.

10 The proposed action and three system alternatives and
11 the no-action alternatives are analyzed in this EIS. The
12 proposed action provides for the deployment of two hundred
13 hard mobile launchers in earth-covered igloos at one hundred
14 launch facilities in Montana.

15 The proposed action would require about 3,100 new
16 military personnel. The increase in military personnel
17 would occur over a seven-year period as shown on this
18 chart.

19 Each launch facility would be enlarged to accommodate
20 the hard mobile launcher shelters and the existing security
21 fence would be extended to enclose this area. Initial
22 estimates of the amount of land acquired or required for
23 enlargements were between 1.5 and 2.5 acres per launch
24 facility. However, subsequent studies have determined that
25 .1 to 1.6 is more accurate. This alternative would also

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1 require a modest expansion of the existing Minuteman explo-
2 sive safety zones.

3 These safety zones encumber the ownership of the land
4 by restricting certain uses of the land. In this case,
5 the primary restriction is the preclusion of inhabited
6 facilities. Under these terms most farm and ranching activi-
7 ties could continue.

8 Naturally the Air Force would prefer to select launch
9 facilities that would not have an existing inhabited
10 facility within the extended safety zones. A detailed
11 analysis has been conducted that takes into account such
12 considerations as operational effectiveness, security
13 response, inhabited facilities, environmental consequences,
14 and cost.

15 The results of this analysis, to date, and the recom-
16 mended launch facilities for the proposed action and the
17 alternatives, have been identified in a handout that has
18 been provided to you as you came in this evening.

19 Portions of the Minuteman transporter-erector routes may
20 require modification and upgrading and some bridges, culverts
21 and intersections along these routes as well as the access
22 roads to each site would need improvements. The location and
23 nature of modification will be dependent upon the final
24 launch facility selection and access routing selections which
25 are aided by the EIS and the ongoing negotiations involving

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1 the Air Force, military traffic management command, the
2 Federal and State Highways Departments, and the county-city
3 authorities.

4 Construction on Malmstrom Air Force Base could include
5 the military family housing on approximately three hundred
6 thirty acres of land adjacent to the northwest side of
7 the base. Personnel support facilities would be constructed
8 on the northwest side of the base. And technical facilities
9 on the southeast side. A vehicle training area requiring
10 approximately six hundred acres would be constructed on
11 land adjacent to the east side of the base.

12 The total cost of the military construction program
13 will approach one billion dollars with the peak year expen-
14 diture of two hundred fifteen million dollars in 1993.

15 Direct full-time civilian employment would peak at
16 one thousand one hundred people in 1992.

17 The next chart summarizes the key aspects of the
18 proposed action and provides a comparison with the three
19 system alternatives. The system alternative one provides
20 for deployment of two hundred hard mobile launchers in
21 pre-engineered buildings at one hundred launch facilities,
22 and has the lowest military personnel requirement, but the
23 largest explosive safety zone.

24 System alternative two provides for deployment of two
25 hundred fifty hard mobile launchers in earth-covered igloos

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1 at one hundred twenty-five launch facilities, and has the
2 highest military personnel requirement.

3 And system alternative three provides for deployment
4 of two hundred hard mobile launchers in pre-engineered
5 buildings at two hundred launch facilities. This requires
6 the largest number of construction personnel and has the
7 greatest potential for disturbance to the physical environ-
8 ment.

9 The pre-engineered buildings might look something like
10 this illustration shown for a typical silo.

11 Preparation of the administrative EIS began in early
12 1987. Scoping activities were undertaken to facilitate
13 early identification of those issues requiring analysis.
14 The scoping process involved a series of activities that
15 included the collection of preliminary data and information
16 from federal, state, and local government organizations in
17 the affected area, and a series of public scoping meetings
18 in the affected area.

19 The draft EIS was released to the public on June 25th
20 and copies were mailed to all of those attending the
21 scoping meetings and were also available at libraries and
22 federal, state and local agencies within the study area.

23 A series of public hearings are being held this week
24 throughout the deployment area and in Helena to permit such
25 comment, or to permit comment on the document. In response

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1 to scoping concerns, hearings will be held in Harlowton
2 and Augusta in addition to Conrad, Lewistown, Great Falls
3 and Helena. In addition the public may provide their
4 comments in writing, as I indicated earlier, to the address
5 shown in the handout.

6 The Air Force will address all inputs in the final EIS.
7 The final EIS is scheduled for release in late 1987. Upon
8 consideration of this statement the Air Force will file a
9 record of decision, presenting the selected plan of action
10 in late 1987, early 1988.

11 This EIS addresses the environmental consequences of
12 the deployment and peacetime operation of the Small ICBM
13 at Minuteman launch facilities supported by Malmstrom Air
14 Force Base. Recently, after preparation of an environmental
15 assessment, the Air Force decided to deploy an air refueling
16 wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base. This deployment is
17 considered as part of the baseline or no-action conditions
18 in this EIS. Furthermore in February the President announced
19 that the Malmstrom Air Force Base was one of eleven candi-
20 date installations for deployment of the peacekeeper in
21 the Rail Garrison basing mode. The additional impacts
22 associated with this development are identified in this EIS.
23 It should be noted however, that a separate EIS would be
24 prepared on all eleven peacekeeper candidate installations
25 to aid in the final selection of the deployment locations.

Anthony J. Peterson
Official Chair Representative
MONTANA
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SPOKANE, MONTANA

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1 should Congress continue to support this particular system.

2 The environmental impacts of the program were evaluated
3 within the context of twelve resource categories. In
4 addition safety considerations were also evaluated. The
5 fullest geographic extent of the program impacts on each
6 resource was determined. Emphasis, however, was placed on
7 those areas where predicted impacts were determined to be
8 most pronounced. The importance or significance of an
9 impact was determined in consultation with field experts and
10 local government and business leaders. In addition, full
11 consideration was given to the Council on Environmental
12 Quality criteria. Impacts were further categorized as
13 either short or long duration.

14 Overall, the impacts associated with the proposed
15 action are minor and can probably be erased with sound
16 mitigative actions. In fact, the impacts on most resources
17 were considered not significant. However, our major area
18 of concern is socioeconomic resources which offer local
19 jurisdictions and the Air Force the greatest challenge.
20 Accordingly, this will be given the greatest emphasis in
21 my review of the results of the analysis.

22 Six socioeconomic elements were analyzed. These were
23 the regional economic base, demographic characteristics,
24 housing, education, public services and public finance.

25 The economic base analysis was performed for the nine

Anthony J. Peterson
Official Chair Representative
MONTANA
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1 Montana counties in the deployment area, as well as for the
2 state as a whole. The analysis of other socioeconomic
3 elements concentrated on the communities most likely to
4 be affected by the program activities. They are Great Falls,
5 Lewistown, and Conrad.

6 Key measures of the economic base, such as civilian
7 labor force, employment, unemployment, and income were
8 evaluated. Initial estimates were derived from state and
9 local projections for the period 1989 through the year 2000.
10 Both direct and indirect effects of the program were ana-
11 lyzed.

12 Direct economic effects of the project include labor
13 and resource requirements; indirect effects are those
14 changes in sales, jobs, and income that result from
15 spending by the Air Force and its contractors. A compari-
16 son of labor requirements to the availability of labor
17 within the region provided an estimate of the labor needs
18 which could be filled locally. The higher the proportion
19 of jobs that could be filled from the Montana labor force,
20 the greater the economic benefits to the local area.

21 In 1990, the peak construction year, a total of 1,100
22 direct jobs would be created by this program. Nearly 1,250
23 indirect jobs would be created in both the construction and
24 operational phase of the program. Over eighty percent of
25 these jobs could be filled by the local labor force.

Anthony J. Peterson
Official Chair Representative
MONTANA
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1 Unemployment rates in a nine-county region between 1990 and
2 1992 are projected to decline one percentage point because
3 of this increase in job opportunities.

4 The proposed action is expected to create nine hundred
5 ninety million dollars in new spending in the deployment
6 area between 1990 and 2005. Spending by the Air Force
7 personnel and the Malmstrom Air Force Base contracting
8 office is expected to total sixty-three million per year
9 through the life of this project.

10 The analysis for demographics provides annual estimates
11 of the community populations and assesses the potential for
12 assimilation problems with the in-migrating population.
13 Population information for the baseline conditions was
14 obtained from the U.S. Census data from state and local
15 agency forecasts. Program related population changes would
16 occur to the extent that the local labor force would be
17 unable to provide the specific type or numbers of workers
18 required. The potential for problems was determined by the
19 relative size of the in-migrating population and its charac-
20 teristic differences with the baseline population.

21 Most of the population growth associated with the
22 proposed action would occur in Cascade County, particularly
23 in the Great Falls urban area. The number of new program
24 related, full-time residents in Great Falls would start at
25 about eight hundred in 1990 and build to a peak of eight

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1 thousand one hundred in 1996 and then stabilize at seven
2 thousand six hundred by the year 2000. The total of active
3 duty military personnel and their families in the Great Falls
4 area would increase from ten thousand seven hundred to
5 eighteen thousand three hundred. This would represent
6 nearly twenty-four percent of the Great Falls community
7 population and since it differs considerably from the
8 current population in demographic characteristics, such as
9 age, marital status, geographic origin, and income, it is
10 considered a significant impact of long duration.

11 Housing in the affected communities was analyzed to
12 determine whether available housing would be sufficient to
13 meet the additional demands generated by the program.

14 Housing demand forecasts were prepared using population
15 projections. Housing supply forecasts were derived from
16 projected vacancy rates and the assumed response of the
17 local housing industry to changes in demand. The differences
18 between the two forecasts indicate either a surplus or a
19 deficiency which must be rectified by Air Force action.

20 Now, Air Force policy is to rely on the private sector
21 to provide the necessary housing for military personnel.
22 However, if the private sector cannot respond, the Air
23 Force will provide the required housing either through the
24 construction of military family housing units on-base or
through the use of federal programs which encourage private

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entrepreneurs to construct housing.

During the construction phase, the demand for both hotel and motel accommodations and permanent housing can be met with existing assets. Business and property owners would benefit from the increased occupancy and income.

6. However, during the operational phase, the private
7 sector would not be able to satisfy the entire demand for
8 housing off-base that is affordable by many of the military
9 personnel. Consequently, that residual requirement would
10 have to be satisfied either by the construction of military
11 family housing units or by other federal programs.

12 While the impact on housing in the operational phase
13 would be considered not significant under either option,
14 the method of satisfying the deficit would effect impacts
15 on other areas of study, most notably education and public
16 finance.

17 An analysis of the public school system in the affected
18 communities was performed to identify any shortages that
19 may occur in the system as a result of additional enroll-
20 ments generated by the program. Existing and projected
21 school enrollment data were obtained from the Great Falls,
22 Lewistown, and Conrad school districts. Additional enroll-
23 ments for each school district were projected as a constant
24 percentage of program induced in-migration.

25. Program related enrollment in the Great Falls public

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1 schools system is projected to stabilize at about one
2 thousand two hundred pupils during the operational years.
3 In the year 2000, program related enrollments in the
4 Great Falls public school system would represent an
5 increase of 9.1 percent above the projected enrollment
6 without the program. Other public school systems in the
7 region are expected to have increases in enrollment of less
8 than fifty students.

9 If military family housing were provided on-base,
10 approximately six hundred elementary school students
11 associated with the Small ICBM program would be within the
12 boundaries of the Loy Elementary School, located just west
13 of the base. Without mitigation measures, this gain in
14 enrollment would increase the pupil-to-teacher ratio in
15 this school well above both local and state standards.

Therefore, the impacts on education would be significant. If housing is provided by the private sector or by other federal programs, the overall pressure on Loy Elementary School would be reduced. However, the student-teacher ratio for the school district would still exceed state standards and the impacts would remain significant.

Capacities of existing public service institutions in the affected communities were analyzed to identify any shortages that may occur as a result of additional demands generated by the program. The public services analysis con-

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1. concentrated on city-county government, police, fire, health
2. and human services. Information on work load, personnel,
3. equipment was gathered for the latest yearly reports of
4. the respective departments and then projected for future
5. years.

6 Demand for public services was forecast to increase
7 with the program induced in-migration. Impacts were then
8 assessed by determining whether existing facilities could
9 accommodate the increased demand.

0 The program related increase in population would cause
1 a slight increase in demand for public services, primarily
2 in the Great Falls area. Increases will vary between five
3 and ten percent and cause some additional personnel require-
4 ments.

Most of the local facilities needed for public safety, fire protection, and health and human services have sufficient capacity to accommodate the additional population. The one exception is the Cascade County Jail, which is utilized by both Cascade County and the city of Great Falls.

This facility was built in 1914 and has been utilized beyond its design capacity for several years. It cannot be expected to absorb further growth. For this reason, impacts on public services are considered significant.

An analysis of revenues and expenditures of affected jurisdictions in Great Falls, Lewistown and Conrad areas was

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1 performed to identify additional burdens the program may
2 place on the resources of the jurisdictions. Fiscal data
3 for affected jurisdictions were derived from recent financial
4 reports. Program related expenditures for essential services
5 such as police and fire were estimated based upon the addi-
6 tional personnel needs and per-employee costs. Expenditures
7 for other services were estimated on a per capita basis.
8 School district expenditures were estimated on a per pupil
9 basis.

10 Program induced revenues were estimated for each of
11 the principal revenue sources of each jurisdiction. Property
12 taxes were calculated using the existing increase in
13 property valuation and applying current mill levies to this
14 evaluation. The remaining revenue sources such as motor
15 vehicle taxes, licenses, fees and redistributed state
16 revenues, were estimated on a per capita basis. Although
17 additional revenues will be generated, the jurisdictions of
18 Cascade County, the city of Great Falls, and the Great Falls
19 public school districts will experience continued shortfalls
20 as a result of the proposed action.

21 If all housing is provided through the military family
22 housing program, the city of Great Falls, with a projected budget
23 averaging twenty million dollars, per year, during the 1990s
24 would sustain annual shortfalls up to one hundred thousand
25 dollars, per year, over the build-up phase and continuing

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1 over the life of the project.

2 Cascade County, with a projected budget averaging
3 nearly twelve million dollars a year, during the 1990s,
4 would have revenue shortfalls of about two hundred seventy
5 thousand dollars per year, over the life of the program.
6 The two Great Falls public school districts, with a combined
7 projected budget of thirty-six million dollars, per
8 year, during the 1990s, would experience peak program
9 related shortfalls of about five hundred seventy thousand
10 dollars in 1996. And then an annual deficit of approximately
11 one hundred forty thousand dollars per year, for the year
12 2000 and beyond.

13 If on the other hand, housing were provided by the
14 private sector, or through existing federal programs, the
15 additional property taxes collected would eliminate the
16 financial shortfalls to the city of Great Falls and Cascade
17 County. However, because of the loss of public law 81874
18 monies due to increased portion of students living off
19 federal land, the financial shortfall to the school district
20 would worsen.

21 Accordingly, public finance impacts in the Great Falls
22 area were determined to be significant. Other counties,
23 cities, and school districts would be minimally affected.

24 Program effects on utilities were evaluated through
25 studies of domestic water and wastewater systems, solid

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1 waste collection and disposal facilities, and electric,
2 natural gas and liquid fuel distribution systems. Informa-
3 tion on local utility systems was collected from system
4 operators and an analysis of the existing and projected use
5 and capacity of the facilities was conducted. Utility
6 demands associated with the program were then compared to
7 the systems excess capacities to determine if a deficit
8 or surplus would occur.

9 Potable water and wastewater treatment systems operated
10 by the city of Great Falls provide service to Malmstrom
11 Air Force Base. These systems currently have adequate
12 capacity to meet the increased demands associated with the
13 proposed action.

14 Existing solid waste landfill sites have adequate
15 capacity to handle the additional solid waste associated
16 with the program.

17 Energy requirements for this program would be met from
18 existing or presently programmed capacities. Accordingly,
19 impacts to all utilities are considered not significant.

20 The analysis for transportation included roads, public
21 transportation, railroads, and airports. Information re-
22 garding current traffic flows, ridership, service volumes,
23 and capacities including planned facility improvements was
24 obtained from state, county, city and private agencies.

25 Future baseline conditions were projected using historic

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1 trends, population and economic indicators. Program impacts
2 were determined by adding estimates of program related
3 transportation demands to future conditions. Emphasis was
4 placed on roads and highways since no substantial increases
5 in demands for public transportation, railroads and airports
6 was found.

7 Impacts to transportation would occur primarily from
8 workers commuting on roads during the peak traffic hours
9 and from local delays associated with transportation of
10 the hard mobile launcher to and from Malmstrom Air Force
11 Base for maintenance. During the construction phase, signi-
12 ficant impacts to transportation on roads in Great Falls
13 are expected due to increased congestion and delay along
14 Tenth Avenue South, the Fifteenth Street Bridge and U.S.
15 Bypass and the entrance gates to Malmstrom Air Force Base.
16 During the operational phase, impacts to transportation
17 would not be significant.

18 Land use: Land use analysis considers the impacts of
19 the program on urban and rural land uses. The urban land
20 use evaluation was prepared using published sources, in-
21 cluding community plans for Great Falls, Lewistown and
22 Conrad supplemented by aerial photographs. The location
23 and acreage of vacant developable land was then determined.
24 Rural land use was likewise evaluated using available
25 published sources and aerial photographs.

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Inhabited facilities that could be affected by the expansion of explosive safety easements around individual launch facilities were also identified.

The impacts on urban land use would not be significant since adequate developable land exists in Great Falls to accommodate base expansion and the new housing requirements in the community.

Land removed from agricultural use would include .6 to 1.6 acres per launch facility and six hundred acres adjacent to Malmstrom Air Force Base for the training area. This is not considered significant. However, the overall impact on rural land use could vary, depending on which launch facilities are used. The expanded safety easements at twenty of the two hundred launch facilities contain a total of forty-four inhabited facilities. If these twenty launch facilities were selected, the impact could be significant. However, as noted earlier and noted in the handout that we provided to you, the proposed set of launch facilities for each action does not include an inhabited facility within the expanded safety zone.

Recreation: An analysis of both regional and local recreation facilities was conducted to determine whether existing facilities had sufficient capacity to absorb additional demands generated by the program related immigrants. Existing use statistics for regional recreational

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Areas of the north-central Montana region were obtained from federal, state and regional park and recreational agencies. Local recreational capacities were determined through field surveys and parkland and recreation facility inventories. Program generated demand was then determined and compared with existing capacities.

In both cases the increase in demand was not considered significant with the exception of some impacts on tennis courts and softball fields in the Great Falls area.

The next area of concern was the visual impact. We used in this particular case a modification of the Bureau of Land Management's visual resources management methodology.

In this case, the results were determined to be not significant.

The next area of study was the cultural and paleontological resources. The program effects on prehistoric, historic and architectural, Native American and paleontological resources were evaluated. Available data and field reconnaissance and surveys were used to characterize existing conditions.

Prehistoric resource sensitivities were identified by using a computer model to estimate the likelihood of encountering sites throughout the study area.

Information on historic bridges was obtained from the Montana Highway Department. And some historic structures

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were evaluated through field reconnaissance.

Paleontological resource distributions were estimated by identifying known fossil localities and by mapping the regional extent of known fossil-bearing deposits. The relative importance of the fossils and their pattern of distribution within the deposits was considered in assessing impacts.

Native American resources were identified from existing ethnographic information. Appropriate tribal representatives were contacted for additional information on the location and sensitivity of various sites.

The proposed action has the potential to significantly affect some prehistoric, historic, paleontological and Native American resources, primarily as a result of construction related ground disturbance.

Prehistoric sites are most likely to be affected by bridge construction at river crossings. In addition thirty-eight launch facilities are located on landforms where prehistoric artifacts are commonly found.

Of the bridges that could be affected by deployment activities, one is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and six are potentially eligible.

Since fossil-bearing areas are located within the deployment area, there is a possibility of disturbing mater-

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ials important to the scientific community.

And last, a variety of Native American groups have historic ties to the north-central Montana region. And some of these groups responded to a request for a statement of their concerns. No known sacred sites are expected to be affected by ground disturbance. However, some sites might be impacted by noise and visual intrusions. However, it should be noted here that most Native American concerns focuses on the possibility of accidentally encountering burials during construction. In the event of such an encounter, the Air Force policy would be to seek re-burial through consultation with the appropriate American Indian group.

Impacts on vegetation, wildlife, aquatic habitats, unique and sensitive habitats, and threatened and endangered species were studied. Information on these resources was gathered for areas of potential direct surface disturbance on Malmstrom Air Force Base, at launch facilities, along transporter-erector routes and along access roads. Potential indirect disturbance due to program induced development and increased recreational use of important habitats was also investigated. Information was gathered through field studies, analysis of aerial photographs, interviews with native resource agencies and recognized experts and by reviewing appropriate published materials.

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Overall, impacts to biological resources are not expected to be significant. Several small areas of sensitive vegetation may be disturbed; including forests, riparian habitat, and native grassland.

Some wildlife will probably be temporarily disturbed at launch facilities that occur in sensitive wildlife habitats. Including some areas where big game seek winter shelter. Because only small areas would be affected, overall species populations should recover quickly from the disturbance and return to those areas at densities close to pre-construction level.

Construction at launch facilities and bridges may have some short-duration impacts on fisheries and wetlands. However, no unique and sensitive habitats should be directly disturbed by this program.

Program induced growth in Great Falls, Montana would cause increased hunting and fishing in the area; primarily in the Belt and Highwood mountains, the Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, and along the Missouri River. These population related impacts should not significantly effect big game or fisheries in the area, because much of the wildlife can withstand the increased hunting and fishing. Furthermore, hunting and fishing of sensitive wildlife is regulated by permit or management systems to protect their populations.

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Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the evaluation of potential program impacts on threatened and endangered species. Five species listed as threatened or endangered were identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as potentially occurring in the area of study.

However, assessment indicated that we would have no threat to the continued existence of these threatened and endangered species, and the Fish and Wildlife Service has concurred with this assessment.

In the area of water resources we looked at water use, surface water and groundwater. The impacts were assessed by comparing program requirements with total water use in the region.

The quality and quantity of surface and groundwater in the area was evaluated from information obtained from several national data bases. This information, combined with interpretations from aerial photographs and site studies was used to identify construction related impacts, such as sedimentation in rivers and streams. Computer model studies were performed to evaluate effects on stormwater in areas of major construction at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Overall, it was determined that there would be minimal impact on the degradation of groundwater. And overall the impact was determined to be not significant.

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COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh, you have five minutes remaining. You might want to begin your summarization.

LT. COL. WALSH: In the area of geology, while in the short-term we could see some soil erosion at some sites and of course, some depletion of aggregate resources as the work on the roads continued. We saw that overall, in the long-term, the impact would not be significant.

Although, we would have some short-term significant impacts to resource aggregates.

In the area of air quality and noise, the final results were determined to be not significant on both resources.

Moving on to alternative one. In this particular case the alternative involved deployment of two hundred hard mobile launchers in pre-engineered buildings. The direct employment impacts during the operational phase would be about nine hundred personnel less than the proposed action and total employment income and spending would be comparably reduced.

Program related school enrollments would be about three hundred fifty students lower than the proposed action. However, overall impacts were judged to be similar to those described in the proposed action.

The most important area here is that the potential for rural land use impacts associated with the expanded safety zones. This safety zone extends 1,795 feet from the pre-

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engineered buildings. So therefore, we have the potential of impacting inhabited facilities at thirty-seven launch facilities.

Again, every effort has been made to avoid these inhabited facilities. And as noted in the handout, the proposed set of launch facilities avoids those launch facilities that have inhabited facilities within the expanded safety zone.

In alternative two, we're looking at two hundred fifty HMLs being deployed on one hundred twenty-five launch facilities. In this particular case socioeconomic impacts are slightly higher because a larger number of personnel are coming to town to operate the system.

The major feature here to note is the increased potential for the relocation of homes due to the larger number of sites being used. Again, I should emphasize that in the proposed set of activities we have avoided those sites that have inhabited facilities within the expanded safety zone.

In the alternative three, where we're using all two hundred sites, in this particular case the most important thing to note is that we cannot avoid inhabited facilities. We will impact inhabited facilities at twenty-five of the sites since we have to go to all two hundred.

The impacts of the no-action alternative have been

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1 included in the EIS. And in this case, we will have the
2 continued military population of about fifteen percent of
3 the community of Great Falls as the continued operation of
4 the Minuteman III and Minuteman II.

5 We have looked at the cumulative impacts of the
6 peacekeeper program in this particular case to be approxi-
7 mately an extra seven hundred people assigned to the
8 Great Falls area. There will be increased construction
9 requirements employing about two hundred fifty additional
10 personnel during the construction phase. And this will
11 also contribute to the shortfalls in the financial records
12 of the city of Great Falls, the Cascade County and the
13 school system of Great Falls.

14 We have looked at the safety aspects in this particular
15 document. It should be noted here that we have looked at
16 the worst case scenario where we have a tanker truck running
17 into the hard missile launcher. We have looked at the
18 worst case scenario where you have an explosion of the
19 missile, the breakage of the reentry vehicle and a possible
20 aerosolization of the nuclear material that is contained in
21 the reentry vehicle.

22 If that is the case, there will be an increase in,
23 particularly if it occurs in an urban area, there will be
24 an increase in the deaths of about fourteen per million people
25 exposed. However, the chances of this particular accident

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1 occurring are about one in one hundred billion.

2 And the last point we should bring up here is mitiga-
3 tion action. We have identified what the impacts would be
4 in no action were taken, no additional action were taken.
5 However, the purpose of the EIS is not only to identify what
6 the impacts are, but also to propose actions where we can
7 mitigate those impacts.

8 We have proposed actions for all the significant im-
9 pacts; however, we have not made the recommendations to the
10 city or to the local authorities as to what they should do.
11 That is their prerogative as to how they're going to meet
12 or how they wish to take on these impacts. But having made
13 their decision as to how they wish to take on these impacts,
14 then the Air Force is committed to working with the local
15 authorities to implement those particular mitigative mea-
16 sures.

17 That concludes my presentation.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Let's stand up and take a break
19 for about ten minutes. I, again, ask you if you can, if
20 you'd like to fill out one of these comment sheets and
21 either give it to Captain Iken or one of the individuals
22 in the Air Force uniforms to the rear. Or if you'd like to
23 bring it up to the front and give it to me, I will use them
24 as the primary basis of identifying people and asking ques-
25 tions and then making statements in the second part, that is

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1 your part of tonight's hearing. Thank you.

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SECTION II

QUESTION ANSWER AND STATEMENT PORTION

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COL. BRISTOL: We now turn to what I call the second part, or your part, of the hearing, beginning with an opportunity for you to get any questions in your mind about either the briefing or the Draft EIS clarified. And I'm going to use these comment sheets to call upon, first of all individuals who indicated a desire to ask a question. As I call your name, if you'd come forward to the microphone, state your name, clearly, so our court reporter can get it for the record, spell it if you think it's one that we might not be able to spell correctly the first or second time and then go ahead and ask your question, directing it to me. I'll in turn open up the panel for response. And Col. Walsh will either respond or he'll designate a member of his team whom he'll introduce to make the response.

We'll take about forty to forty-five minutes. For those of you who have more than one question I'll give you an opportunity to ask a couple. For those of you who signed up and you want to make a statement as well as a question, I'll put yours in the statement pile as soon as we finish with the questions. You'll have a chance to come back again. But I'll ask that the statements be deferred until after we've used this forty minutes or so to get all of the questions out of the way.

Bob Williams.

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MR. WILLIAMS: Good evening, Col. Bristol.

COL. BRISTOL: Good evening. I should have said Senator Bob Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: That's okay, we just got out of session a few days ago, so it's back to Bob Williams, again.

I really didn't have anything to comment on, other than we were invited to attend the session. And I see my wife just walked in, she was at a BLM meeting, covering that for me. But we felt that -- I guess, to back up a little bit, the -- on the printout you have here, the senatorial district that I cover would look to me like we have about forty percent of your proposed missiles in that area; Judith Basin and Fergus County.

And I guess one of my questions, I would guess, I was raised when the Minuteman came in. And we worked with them to serve the electricity to them, we still do, we live with them, and I see no problem with them at all. Except, my biggest problem is in transportation. And it just seems to me like -- I live out west. I live at Hobson and so I travel to Great Falls quite frequently. In the summer and winter, any time the roads are good or bad.

And we have a lot of trouble, it seems to me like with a lot of the Air Force drivers that do come in. If you're raised in Orlando, Florida and worked at Disney World,

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you come up here and you get in a ground blizzard, you kind of panic.

And we do have some roads between Stanford and Hobson, one section of that road was built in 1932, one in '35, and one of it in '37. I respect the State Highway Department for what they're trying to do with it. I appreciate their limitations.

But it would seem to me -- I think I heard a figure of one billion dollars run across the table up there, in the Colonel's presentation -- it would seem to me like maybe a few, very few, million dollars to upgrade the roads in the area to where we're not going to have a potential for a fatality, an additional fatality, due to the added traffic in the missile traffic that will be on the road. I will have to state that I'm sure that a lot of the roads are built on road counts. But if you ever travel from Stanford this way, where they're trying to move a missile erector, and in their convoys, you may stop two or three times dead in the middle of the road trying to get around somebody. And I guess my main concern, I would say I certainly back what you're doing, but my main concerns are the roads and I understand you're going to upgrade three hundred and some bridges. But as far as roads were concerned, I suppose it's my lack of knowledge is why I'm here trying to find out what you may be doing them.

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COL. BRISTOL: So the question would be to what extent does the Air Force propose, or would the Air Force be willing to upgrade some of the primary road systems in light of the increased transportation with these launching vehicles?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, Colonel. I would appreciate an answer to that. I do understand that the State Highway Department has an engineer working with the Air Force at this time.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Senator. Col. Walsh?

COL. WALSH: The Air Force has initiated the defense access roads process. This is a process by which we prepare a report, basically, states our requirements as far as where we would like to go from where and to. We also specify the type of vehicle or vehicles that would be utilizing the roads and the frequency of those uses.

That report is given, first of all, to a DOD Agency, the Military Traffic Management Command, who in turn passes it through the Federal Highway Department to the State Highway Department. The State Highway Department is presently assessing how they would meet the needs of the Air Force, how to accommodate our requirements as well as the continuing requirements of the people living in the communities. They intend to have that particular assessment completed by December of this year. At which time we will start making

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1 some decision of how and where we're going to upgrade roads.

2 But we are looking for the states to come back to us
3 with how they intend to meet our needs, but also to
4 accommodate the needs of the community. Thank you.

5 COL. BRISTOL: Joan Thomas. If I were Monte Hall,
6 I would say come on down.

7 MS. THOMAS: I'd like to question -- I'd like to
8 question the so-called survivability of this mobile missile,
9 given that either in the last hearing or anywhere in the
10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement was there an answer
11 to the question on the amount of area that would be destroyed
12 if, even there was one nuclear bomb dropped here in Central
13 Montana. I was wondering how large an area could be
14 destroyed and would there be anything left of Montana.

15 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Col. Walsh?

16 COL. WALSH: Yes. The answer to your question
17 is that given a nuclear attack, the devastation throughout
18 this entire country would be just devastating. There would
19 be severe loss of life, and lifestyle as we know it, would
20 no longer continue.

21 It is for that very reason that we are deploying the
22 Small ICBM to insure that we have deterrence.

23 The way we achieve deterrence is to insure the system
24 is survivable so that whoever is the attacker would know
25 that we have sufficient resources available to impose

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1 unacceptable damage on him, and thereby he would not attack
2 us in the first place.

3 We feel that with this particular system, that with its
4 ability to dash, and to gain access to larger quantities
5 of land, that it would be impossible for the Soviet targeteer
6 to successfully attack our system. And knowing that he
7 cannot successfully attack, he will never attack in the
8 first place.

9 So the answer to your first question is that there
10 would be severe loss of life and property, but through the
11 system we insure that it never occurs in the first place.
12 Thank you.

13 MS. THOMAS: So, it was just my understanding
14 that the reason why you were looking at this Midgetman
15 system is one of the factors which you state was because of
16 its survivability. Then, is, in my interpretation is wrong
17 then, I thought you meant because it was able to move
18 around a larger area, it was more survivable in the event
19 of an attack.

20 COL. WALSH: The method by which to achieve
21 survivability is that it can go over large areas. It would
22 be impossible for the Soviets, with their reconnaissance
23 systems to pinpoint where the vehicle is and then re-target
24 their missiles to attack it.

25 MS. THOMAS: But say they just drop one, I mean,

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1 how big an area would they get? Maybe they would get --
2 you know, they couldn't get all two hundred with one. Then
3 I really don't have any concept.

4 COL. WALSH: No, they could not.

5 MS. THOMAS: Thank you.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Sally Karinen, or
7 something close to that?

8 MS. KARINEN: I have one question. I wondered
9 what the term overpressures means. And you used that up
10 there.

11 And I also wondered how you're going to conduct the
12 convoy of the vehicles with the ICBM and all the things that
13 go in front of it and behind it. Like, is that going to
14 be slow-moving or fast-moving? Are we going to have to
15 wait behind it and in front of it? I -- would you describe
16 that a little bit?

17 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Col. Walsh?

18 COL. WALSH: The answer to your first question,
19 overpressure, that would be the blast that would be created
20 by a nuclear explosion. So these vehicles have the ability
21 to withstand significant overpressures and thereby survive
22 a nuclear attack. In other words, you could not put several
23 or few nuclear missiles, or the Soviets couldn't use a few
24 missiles and kill the system. They would have to use an
25 inordinate number of their missiles to attack it. And in

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1 doing so, they would allow other aspects of our triad to
2 survive.

3 COL. BRISTOL: You're going to have to come down
4 to the microphone.

5 COL. WALSH: For the second --

6 MS. KARINEN: I just wanted to say, like we
7 wouldn't survive. Any of us here would all be dead. But
8 the missiles would survive, right?

9 COL. WALSH: As I indicated earlier, the prime
10 purpose of this system is deterrence and by making the enemy
11 know that he cannot kill the system and you can impose
12 unacceptable damage on him, he would not attack in the first
13 place. That is our prime reason for being here.

15 MS. KARINEN: But we would all be dead.

16 COL. WALSH: The answer to your second question,
17 I would like to call upon Col. Isaacson.

18 COL. ISAACSON: I'm Lt. Col. Ron Isaacson from
19 SAM headquarters and my job is to, first before I answer
20 that question, is to develop operational concepts for the
21 Small ICBM and also state the requirements for that system.
22 As far as the convoy is concerned, the way we envision
23 this is that with the inherent security, if that's the
24 question, I believe it was the convoy, wasn't it?

25 COL. BRISTOL: Yes.

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COL. ISAACSON: With the inherent security that is being designed into the system, that is denial to get to the warhead itself by any attacker, that we can have a very small convoy back and forth between the base and the launch facilities. That means, that I would, the way our concept is envisioned, we would have just simply a road escort, a lead vehicle, followed by the hard mobile launcher and then a trailer vehicle. And that is primarily -- well, only for the safety purposes. To insure that the road is cleared ahead of the vehicle and also that nobody comes up from behind on a sharp hill.

COL. BRISTOL: I think one other aspect of the question, Colonel, is whether these would be moving slowly, or can you give an estimate of the speed with which you think the convoy --

COL. ISAACSON: The vehicle has the capabilities to move at highway speeds. Normal highway speeds. I just drove up from Great Falls, and I'm not sure that we want to drive the speed that we were driving over here tonight, and my fellow drivers. It will go at a much lower speed than that in the convoy. I would speculate somewhere between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour, that's the way we envision it, back and forth to the base. There will not be that many convoys, there will be patrols and they will likely be done during the least travelled hours of the day.

*During the hearing,
the following was
discussed:*

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COL. BRISTOL: Elly Walkowiak.

MS. WALKOWIAK: Audrey, I will spell that for you, it's W-a-l-k-o-w-i-a-k.

Good evening. In your presentation today, in the EIS you submitted, you discussed that there would be a significant impact of short-duration on the transportation resource. This would be hard mobile launchers moving back and forth to Malmstrom Air Force Base for repairs. Has there been any plans or consideration giving to having satellite maintenance sites within Lewistown, Fergus County, to offset some of the safety road hazard conditions as well as save the Air Force quite a bit of money from travel back and forth. If there has, please let me know and if there hasn't, please explain why not.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Col. Walsh.

COL. WALSH: I had a similar input earlier this evening. I think that is a very valid input as a way to mitigate some of the impacts that could occur from the movement of the vehicle back and forth to Malmstrom Air Force Base. And it certainly will be included in our document as a mitigative measure for the Air Force to consider. Thank you.

MS. WALKOWIAK: I guess I also speak from a selfish point of view, in the sense that there are only expected to be twenty to one hundred new people in Lewistown by the year 1992-95. And so, from this point of view, I

*During the hearing,
the following was
discussed:*

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would like to see some more economic benefit to this area. And I think the Air Force has been grand in trying to help the people assimilate these types of things into their communities. And as such, this would be a very good benefit for us to have. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

COL. WALSH: Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Frank Kruger.

MR. KRUGER: Good evening, Frank Bristol. First off, given the sexual preference of many airmen, is it true that we might experience an epidemic of AIDS in north-central Montana when this deployment period takes place?

COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

COL. WALSH: I don't think it's appropriate for me to answer that question.

MR. KRUGER: You don't have any data on that then?

COL. BRISTOL: What was the question again, Frank?

MR. KRUGER: Given the sexual preference of many airmen, is it true that we might expect an epidemic of AIDS in central Montana at the deployment time for the Midgetman and the hard mobile launcher?

COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead with your next question. I'm sure that you have more than just that.

MR. KRUGER: Why can't we answer that one?

COL. BRISTOL: I just don't think it's pertinent

*During the hearing,
the following was
discussed:*

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to these proceedings. What do you mean by the sexual preference of many airmen? Are you implying homosexual?

MR. KRUGER: Perhaps, yes.

COL. BRISTOL: I don't think there's any data to support that there's any greater homosexual percentages in the military than without. It may be just the opposite. But go ahead with the next question.

MR. KRUGER: Would you have, then, any data on how many high school graduates would perhaps forego higher education to become male or female prostitutes for the airmen in the area?

COL. WALSH: Again, I don't think that's an appropriate question to answer.

COL. BRISTOL: Frank, we want to answer all questions that have any pertinence. And your questions are going to be a matter of record. But I guess what it's going to amount to is that we're not going to be prepared to answer that one. I don't think we were prepared to answer that question tonight. And it will have to be answered at a subsequent time.

MR. KRUGER: Was it just an oversight that you chose for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Tetra Tech who is operating under a clear conflict of interest being a subsidiary of Honeywell who has a large contract

*During the hearing,
the following was
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1 for -- well, one of the subsystems for the Midgetman?

2 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh.

3 COL. WALSH: I would like to ask Major Van Ness to
4 answer that question.

5 MAJ. VAN NESS: Yes, thank you. May name's Major
6 Jim Van Ness. I'm an attorney with the AFRCCE. I welcome the
7 opportunity to clarify some of the points that have been made
8 in the popular press about the potential conflict of interest
9 question.

10 I'm going to do so rather completely. You may perhaps
11 learn more than you may want to learn by virtue of my answer,
12 but I'd like to do this as completely as possible.

13 In 1986, Tetra Tech made up one of four divisions under
14 Honeywell's marine systems group. A separate division of
15 Honeywell's marine systems group, the space and strategic
16 avionics division for part of 1986 was one of three aerospace
17 contractors under contract to the Air Force to do concept
18 development work on the possible use of ring laser gyrotech-
19 nology for missile navigation. This relationship did not, in
20 our opinion, disqualify Tetra Tech from doing the environ-
21 mental impact analysis for the Small ICBM system for several
22 reasons; one, the ring laser gyro concept development work
23 was in no way dependent on the decision to actually deploy
24 the Small ICBM. In fact, the concept development
25 contracts expired even before the Legislative Environ-

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1 mental Impact Statement for the Small ICBM was transmitted
2 to Congress.

3 Two, Honeywell, Incorporated was in 1986 totally
4 eliminated. In October of 1986. Totally eliminated from
5 further work on the Small ICBM navigation system. Before
6 the EIS was complete and even before the Draft Environmental
7 Impact Statement, which is the subject of tonight's hearing
8 was even begun.

9 Third, even prior to October, 1986 Tetra Tech had
10 complete authority to manage its day-to-day affairs. No
11 one in Honeywell's marine system group, let alone the
12 avionics division reviewed any portion of the work product
13 prepared by Tetra Tech in support of Legislative Environ-
14 mental Impact Statement.

15 Fourth, and most importantly, this EIS is an Air Force
16 document. Tetra Tech was merely retained by the Air Force
17 to provide technical assistance in the preparation of the
18 document. The Air Force independently evaluated both the
19 Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and this Draft
20 Environmental Impact Statement using its own resource
21 specialists, and takes full and complete responsibility for
22 its scope and contents.

23 I should also point out for the record that Tetra Tech
24 signed conflict of interest disclosure statements prepared
25 by the Air Force on August 5, 1986 and July 2, 1987 for the

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1 Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and the Draft
2 Environmental Impact Statement respectively.

3 MR. KRUGER: On the transportation of the hard
4 mobile launcher, how many days of the year will you expect
5 the roadways to be blocked between whichever site the
6 missile is coming from and Great Falls? And some sub-
7 questions that you didn't address earlier: are we going
8 to be able to pass this entourage? Do we have to stop?
9 Do you have to stay behind it? Can we meet and pass it?
10 Is it going to pull over? Just exactly in practice, how is
11 it going to go down the highway?

12 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

13 COL. WALSH: The EIS identified the movement of
14 the transporter on the road as a matter of concern. If you
15 just take the pure mathematics of the deployment of two hun-
16 dred, and we're indicating initially, but one trip per year
17 back to the base, that would mean two hundred out of three
18 hundred sixty-five days you could expect to have a transport-
19 er on some portion of the roads in north-central Montana.

20 The extent of the interference with traffic, of
21 course, is going to be dependent upon the present conditions
22 of those roads and what actions the State Highway Department
23 takes to improve those roads. There are other mitigative
24 measures, one of which was brought up tonight, to go to
25 satellite maintenance activities which would further minimize

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1 movements on the roads. As far as the actual actions on
2 the road, of course, depending upon the size of the road
3 and the type of the road, passing, etcetera, will be allowed
4 much as it is today with the transporter-erector for the
5 Minuteman missile. Thank you.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Kraig, why don't we come back to
7 the balance, unless it's one related to this one, why don't
8 we come back to the balance of your question. I've got
9 about ten others that would like to ask some questions, and
10 then we'll come back. I see you wanted to make a statement
11 as well and we can combine the two together.

12 MR. KRUGER: Thank you.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Mark Hedgpeth.

14 COL. BRISTOL: Would you spell that last name
15 please.

16 MR. HEDGPETH: H-e-d-g-p-e-t-h.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

18 MR. HEDGPETH: I think this question has been
19 asked before and probably answered a few times. Concerned
20 about the overall wear on the highways and byways. The
21 state with its long vehicles supposedly one hundred five
22 feet long and weighs one hundred ton. I don't know how many
23 axles it has. I do know we have highway regulations on
24 overall lengths. And regulated in the transportation to
25 people that haul over these highways have to pay an over

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1 width and overweight load limit on all their over deal. I
2 wonder how the Air Force is going to pick this up on their
3 transportation of this vehicle.

4 COL. WALSH: I didn't quite comprehend that.
5 Are you asking about the overweight vehicle?

6 MR. HEDGPETH: The overweight, over-length over-
7 width, which commercial haulers do pay extra for all their
8 over-length, their over-width, special permits to move
9 their vehicles down the road.

10 COL. WALSH: Let me answer that question, then.
11 First of all, for the normal transportation, back and forth
12 to the maintenance site, the vehicle will be configured
13 so that the axle load satisfies the state standards.

14 Second, normally when a commercial hauler pays license
15 fees, it's for the additional maintenance that the state
16 may be required to perform on those roads because of this
17 type of vehicle. In this particular case, the Air Force,
18 through the defense access roads process, is trying to
19 determine what the state needs to do to fix the roads for
20 our system and then we'll pay the state to make those
21 improvements to the road for our system to use it.

22 MR. HEDGPETH: Thank you.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

24 Thomas E. Longshore?

25 MR. LONGSHORE: Gentlemen, my name is

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Thomas E. Longshore
10000 1st Avenue
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1 Thomas E. Longshore and I'm a businessman here in Lewistown.
2 I also work part-time for the Lewistown Fire Department and
3 the Lewistown Ambulance Service.

4 Quick comment, I agree with everything that you're
5 doing and I think we need more of them.

6 Now, my question is, dealing with the emergency
7 services what plans do you have to help train us here in
8 this area in order to help you in case of an incident. You
9 mentioned some real high astronomical odds of something
10 happening, but myself, I've been on several runs, ambulance
11 runs, where one of the mobile launcher erectors was on
12 its side at Winifred.

13 There was one time I went on an ambulance run where a
14 pickup had flipped over on the hill going towards Forest
15 Grove. And there was two-man sensitive material with the
16 people and they were injured and they needed treatment. We
17 kind of had a hard time treating them because they didn't
18 want to compromise their state aid.

19 There was, I believe, a warhead transporter that
20 flopped on a hill out near Stanford that they had some
21 interesting times with. And also one of your armored cars,
22 one time, broke open on a wreck. And I imagine that is
23 all a matter of record.

24 I want to know what you've got set up to train us to
25 help you people in the case that something happens, and it

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1 probably will eventually. So that we can access your
2 people and help them with either fire or emergency medical
3 problems, or whatever the case may be.

4 COL. WALSH: Col. Isaacson, would you take that,
5 please?

6 COL. ISAACSON: The concept of operation again,
7 I'm going back to that from a user's perspective, SAC, we at
8 SAC, of course, the supervisor for Malmstrom Air Force Base
9 are working the safety issues, both with the ballistic mis-
10 siles office and within our own headquarters to insure that
11 the design incorporates the sort of things that are necessary
12 for safety and to mitigate the sort of disasters that you're
13 talking about, or emergencies. And also within the
14 buildings, within my headquarters, we are also working the
15 procedures, if you will, at this time to determine what
16 those sort of emergencies that you are talking about could
17 be. We don't envision this being more of a problem than
18 Minuteman, probably less. Thank you very much.

19 MR. LONGSHORE: Okay. I understand what you're
20 saying, but accidents do happen and it may not have really
21 come into the planning area yet, but we certainly would
22 appreciate any input or people that you could send down
23 to train us in order to help you people.

24 COL. ISAACSON: That's what I'm trying to say. I
25 didn't put it very clear. We are prepared to work with the

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1 communities for those sort of details. And we have the over-
2 all program.

3 MR. LONGSHORE: Thank you very much.

4 COL. WALSH: We shall make sure that your input is
5 considered in the EIS and is directed to the appropriate authorities.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Jeff Sheldon?

7 MR. SHELDON: I'm going to kind of reiterate
8 questions that I asked at the first scoping hearing.
9 Basically because I -- I'm not sure that I got enough of an
10 answer out of the Draft EIS. The question I asked the first
11 time around is why a California firm is doing the EIS when
12 Montana firms are more capable and better qualified. The
13 answer I got from Mr. Walsh at that time was -- was that it
14 was -- Tetra Tech got that on a competitive bid. Yet I
15 sit here tonight and listen to the figure of eighty percent
16 of the people in the program in Montana being Montanans.
17 Yet I look through that EIS and of the sixty-four people
18 that prepared that statement, not a single one is a Montanan.
19 Not a single one lives in Montana. Not a single one went
20 to a Montana college.

21 I guess if eighty percent of the Montanans had written
22 it, that EIS, maybe we'd be placing those things in the
23 Napa Valley, Golden Gate Bridge. I guess -- is this setting
24 a trend or is there going to be a policy implemented to
25 employ Montanans who are bearing a significant amount of the

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1 risk, system-wide in the program?

2 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Col. Walsh?

3 COL. WALSH: Yes. Now, to your first question,
4 there was a national competition for areas say environmental
5 concerns to compete for this particular program. At the
6 time we had the competition we did not know what the
7 basing mode was going to be, nor did we know the locations.
8 So we looked at companies based upon their ability, proven
9 ability, to do this job of the calibre that we wanted. And
10 to do it basically across the country.

11 In that competition, Tetra Tech won. I should note,
12 though, that they have had extensive experience in working
13 on projects in the Montana area, both for the Anaconda
14 Mining Company as well as for the U.S. Geological Survey,
15 as well as for the Environmental Protection Agency. Further-
16 more, they have recognized the concern that you have raised.
17 As a matter of fact, we have recognized that on our previous
18 EISs. You just can't come in from out of state and under-
19 stand the intricacies of a state government, state financing
20 and state taxation. So it makes good sense to hire people
21 from the local area so you have a better understanding of
22 what the impacts might be. And in doing they're work,
23 they have had a considerable amount of sub-contractors,
24 including such people as Environmental Systems Research
25 Institute, Phenomenon, Historical Research Institute,

Montana Natural Heritage Program,
Morrison-Knudsen Engineers,
Nichols and Associates, and
Western Technology Engineering.

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1 Montana Natural Heritage Program, Morrison-Knudsen Engineers,
2 Nichols and Associates, and Western Technology Engineering,
3 again trying to get that local input into the analysis.

4 So that we understand the local conditions better and have
5 a more accurate projection of what the impacts are.

6 Now, as to your third question, with respect to the
7 percentage that I quoted this evening of eighty percent,
8 we anticipate being Montana residents being hired by this
9 particular program. There is no guarantee, of course,
10 that it will, in fact, be eighty percent. Now we enacted
11 that analysis, we looked at what the needs of the program
12 would be and we looked at the availability of the appro-
13 priate labor within the region and we found that this
14 eighty percent of the case there is available labor in
15 the region to satisfy our requirements.

16 Now, we did similar work in Wyoming and the percentages
17 were approximately the same. And we had a monitoring
18 efforts in Wyoming, this is the peacekeeper and Minuteman
19 silos project that substantiates that particular factor.
20 We do make extra, we cannot guarantee work to Montana
21 companies when it comes to the construction as I indicated
22 to you in the scoping meetings. But what we can do is
23 package our EIS so that the companies from Montana can
24 compete. We can package them so that local companies will
25 have the bonding capacity to actually make a bid. We can

Montana Natural Heritage Program,
Morrison-Knudsen Engineers,
Nichols and Associates, and
Western Technology Engineering.

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1 also work with the companies as we did in Wyoming, to teach
2 them how to compete, or how to bid on a federal project.
3 With this type of action, we have had notable success in
4 Wyoming with about seven or fifteen prime contracts going
5 to Wyoming companies, and sixty-five sub-contracts, over
6 fifty percent of the sub-contracts going to the Wyoming
7 companies.

8 Again, that is no guarantee of what is going to happen
9 with Montana. But we can make that concerted effort to
10 make sure that Montana companies are competitive.
11 Thank you.

12 MR. SHELDON: I need just a quick response
13 to that, there's a difference of being asked for your input
14 and being paid twenty-eight million dollars for your input.

15 The second point I'd like to make --

16 COL. BRISTOL: I'll ask until the statement portion.
17 I need Mr. Sheldon --

18 MR. SHELDON: This isn't a point. It's a ques-
19 tion.

20 MR. BRISTOL: I'm just getting to the end of
21 the question -- ahead.

22 MR. SHELDON: I'm thirty billion dollars, I
23 want to have a little input.

24 COL. BRISTOL: -- ahead.

25 MR. SHELDON: I would like to see -- I guess I

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Western Technology Engineering.

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1 ask to see a non-deployment option identified in the EIS
2 that spells out the effects of spending an equivalent
3 amount of money on a system that's being spent on this
4 system on economic development and infrastructure in the
5 state. Why wasn't that addressed in the EIS? Simple
6 question.

7 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh.

8 COL. WALSH: The no-action alternative was
9 included into the EIS. NEPA does not require me to
10 look at other ways of spending the money that was required
11 for the proposed action in the area. Thank you.

12 MR. SHELDON: What's NEPA?

13 COL. WALSH: NEPA is National Environmental Policy
14 Act under which we are preparing the Environmental Impact
15 Statement.

16 MR. SHELDON: Okay. I also had a question about
17 the trucks. I'll pass on that since that's been asked.

18 I have the last question that I mentioned is why --
19 why is not a significant civil defense effort been included
20 in this program and who have the costs of that been
21 stated? A recent FEMA reported states that the nation,
22 as a whole, would survive a nuclear attack fairly -- fairly
23 reasonably well, except for Montana, North Dakota and
24 a couple other locations. It just seems that -- that that's
25 an extreme indication of an environmental issue -- economic

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1 impact and I'd like to see you mitigate that and I'd like to
2 see it addressed in the EIS.

3 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

4 COL. WALSH: That's a Congressional decision to
5 institute a civil defense program and not an option of the
6 Air Force at this time. So therefore, it's not a require-
7 ment of the EIS to analyze it in this EIS.

8 MR. SHELDON: Your -- your study would influence
9 a Congressional opinion, I would expect, though.

10 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry?

11 MR. SHELDON: Your study would influence a
12 Congressional opinion on this, correct? If they had the
13 facts in a study like this they could make a decision.
14 Perhaps they haven't made a decision because there's no
15 study.

16 COL. WALSH: The Congress has instructed the
17 Air Force to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on
18 the deployment and peacetime operation of the Small ICBM
19 at Malmstrom Air Force Base. That's precisely what the
20 Air Force is doing.

21 MR. SHELDON: Okay.

22 COL. BRISTOL: Michael Black. This is the last
23 individual who indicated the desire to ask a question.

24 MR. BLACK: I guess most of my questions have
25 been briefly such addressed concerning these mobile divisions

Thank you very much.
I have no further questions.
Thank you very much.
Thank you very much.

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1 down our roads. But there are two left I think that I have.
2 The first one is for Mr. Van Ness and the previous question
3 also talked about this. Other than this contract for
4 the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by -- you said
5 it was a Marine systems group -- prepared for a state that
6 is practically a desert. Does the Honeywell Corporation
7 have any other contracts with the Department of Defense at
8 large?

9 COL. WALSH: They have done several contracts for
10 the Department of Defense. Two that are notable; the shuttle
11 at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and the deactivation of the
12 Titan II missiles. They have done a considerable amount of
13 the Environmental Impact studies in the region of Montana,
14 as I indicated earlier for the U.S. Geological Survey, for
15 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as well as for the
16 Anaconda Mining. So they have had considerable experience
17 throughout the United States in matters of these concerns
18 and that's why among other things we chose them for this
19 particular job.

20 MR. BLACK: My other question was for you, Mr.
21 Walsh, also. You made a statement earlier and I'm not sure
22 whether to classify it as a fallacy or a tautology, but when
23 you asked about the overpressure and the survivability of
24 these ICBMs or ICBIs as General Kenzke told us last Friday,
25 you said that it -- correct me if I'm wrong, and if this is

Thank you very much.
I have no further questions.
Thank you very much.
Thank you very much.

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1 the Air Force policy, would you please address that also --
2 you stated that the ICBM will be survivable because it will
3 never be attacked. Is it so that how you can state that the
4 ICBM will be survivable?

5 COL. WALSH: No, that's not quite the accurate
6 way to say it. The issue here is that it will be very
7 difficult for the Soviets to detect where all the hard
8 mobile launchers are so they either would have to detect
9 a considerable amount of their arsenal to attack it and
10 thereby lose other aspects of the arsenal, or they would
11 recognize the survivability of the ICBM in the first place
12 and knowing that it was survivable and therefore could
13 utilize it as a mobile launcher, they would be attacked
14 in the first place. It's the knowledge that it is survivable
15 in some aspect of the ICBM arsenal that makes it difficult
16 to damage. That is, to destroy it and that makes them not
17 so attack in the first place.

18 MR. SHELDON: Mr. Walsh, I'd like to think that there
19 was an agreement that the ICBM would be destroyed
20 in an attack. I think what I heard was that they could
21 withstand a nuclear attack. The ICBM would be destroyed
22 the ICBM would be destroyed. The ICBM would be destroyed.
23 I think that's what I heard. I think that's what I heard.

24 MR. WALSH: I think that's what I heard. I think that's what I heard.
25 That was something that I heard. I think that's what I heard.

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1 I believe to Col. Issacs's superior who spoke at Billings
2 last Friday. He stated that these hard mobile launchers are
3 so close to the ground and they're going to be so low that if
4 there is a nuclear weapon exploded anywhere in the vicinity
5 that they will survive and we can use them later. And since
6 that has come up, I would like to know how a missile crew sits
7 in a hard mobile launcher that would be destroyed because
8 of this overpressure and the electromagnetic pulse and things
9 like that. Just how they could have a missile that would
10 survive a nuclear attack.

11 COL. WALSH: The missile crew is the power of the
12 missile. It's essentially the power of the missile.
13 In fact, they will have the missile crew in the missile.
14 In fact, they will have the missile crew in the missile.
15 In fact, they will have the missile crew in the missile.
16 In fact, they will have the missile crew in the missile.
17 In fact, they will have the missile crew in the missile.

18 MR. SHELDON: Mr. Walsh, I'd like to know how a missile crew sits
19 in a hard mobile launcher that would be destroyed because
20 of this overpressure and the electromagnetic pulse and things
21 like that. Just how they could have a missile that would
22 survive a nuclear attack.

23 MR. WALSH: I think that's what I heard. I think that's what I heard.
24 That was something that I heard. I think that's what I heard.
25 That was something that I heard. I think that's what I heard.

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1 understand why we have to do what we have to do today.
 2 But I grew up with the missiles. I watched them drill
 3 the first test hole for the Minutemen in -- east of Belt,
 4 back in 1960. I was employed on the Minuteman missile in
 5 Conrad and Lewistown in '65, '66 and '67, so I feel like I've
 6 got a little bit of background in it. It's had that we
 7 have to have them, but until they can have meetings like
 8 this and Environmental Impact Statements in Moscow, Tripoli
 9 and Beirut, I'm afraid this is what we're going to have
 10 to live with. I would like to see someday the ability to
 11 tear them all down and possible the S.D.I. will allow that
 12 if we ever implement that.

13 I do have one concern that's very important, I believe,
 14 for all of us in central Montana. And that is the highway
 15 between here and Great Falls is treacherous, at best. I
 16 drove several thousand miles back in the 60's to Conrad
 17 from the city of Belt, where I grew up, and they at least
 18 have a four-lane divided highway to Conrad.

19 Now, we have more Minuteman missiles than they do in
 20 the Conrad area, but we've had to live with this outdated,
 21 outmoded, two-lane highway for about thirty years longer
 22 than we should have. And I strongly urge you to consider a
 23 divided highway between here and Great Falls, which is many,
 24 many years overdue, with this Midgetman missile system.

25 It's probably one of the worst highways in the state.

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1 It's got one of the most, highest traffic levels. Between
 2 Belt and Great Falls is one of the top five of the state
 3 of Montana. I'm sure you're aware of that by now, 'or
 4 traffic. That's without any growth or any missiles.
 5 So, I want you to know that if you have to build these,
 6 and there is no one in this room or probably in the United
 7 States that wants missiles or wars, but if we have to have
 8 them to keep our freedom, to deter the Khadafis and the
 9 rest of the world that would like to have our country, then
 10 you're welcome here.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Ken Byerly.

12 MR. BYERLY: Mayor Jack Humphrey had a council
 13 meeting tonight and he regrets very much that he couldn't
 14 be here. He's glad you're here; he's impressed, generally,
 15 with your statement.

16 He did have one suggestion, which has already come up.
 17 He wonders if it wouldn't be practical to have a maintenance
 18 unit here in Lewistown and save some of this traffic back
 19 and forth between Great Falls and Lewistown. Thank you.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Byerly.

21 John Lubinus.

22 MR. LUBINUS: I -- I came to this meeting tonight
 23 not knowing where your -- where you were going to site your
 24 Midgetman missiles. When I look through your little blue
 25 thing here, I find out that N-8 is not in there, which makes

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1 me very happy for a selfish reason. Because I live twelve
 2 hundred eighty feet from N-8. And for that reason, I --
 3 I compliment you people for taking into consideration the
 4 human environment of these missiles.

5 I think most of us have been good neighbors to these
 6 missiles. I've gone through your process here. I was
 7 here in March, and I was scared to death, or scared quite
 8 thoroughly through a newspaper release that said we were
 9 going to have to move something like up to seventy-five
 10 homeowners. I did submit a written testimony on my home and
 11 all the homes that have been built up in my area, and so
 12 forth. And you did respond to that, and you did mention
 13 your concern for this, and so forth.

14 I do have some concern tonight, as I read through this,
 15 in your proposed -- in your proposed action. It says that
 16 inhabited structures can be located within the expanded
 17 safety elements of the launch facilities. However,
 18 I think the only way to protect the homes properly will
 19 be to limit the use of those launch facilities.
 20 Since the safety element is in your alternatives,
 21 that makes me happy, I think, I said for a very selfish
 22 reason.

23 I have one question for those twenty people because it
 24 is said the devil is in the details. And I'm sure they're in the
 25 same neighborhood. And you know, -- and I think if you're

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1 going to put these missiles close to inhabited homes, why
 2 I think you ought to move those missiles somewhere else
 3 and help those people.

4 That's what I'd say here tonight. I'm very happy to
 5 read this little blue thing as I said earlier. Thank you.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Lubinus.

7 COL. WALSH: Can I respond to that, please?

8 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

9 COL. WALSH: Yes, the twenty ifs identified there
 10 were the maximum number, if we chose the wrong ifs or the
 11 ifs that had inhabited facilities within the expanded safety
 12 zone. As it turns out we were able to meet our operational
 13 requirements and avoid all of them.

14 COL. BRISTOL: Tom Elliott.

15 MR. ELLIOT: Yeah, my name is Tom Elliott, and
 16 I didn't quite understand the format tonight. So I'm
 17 probably going to slip a few questions in here.

18 I'm a member of a silent majority here in the United
 19 States and that is the twenty-five percent of Americans
 20 who are opposed to development, or deployment of additional
 21 nuclear weapons. I think we're silent, mainly because we
 22 just can't seem to get our message across to the Congress
 23 or the military that we just don't want any additional
 24 nuclear weapons. I wanted to emphasize to the crowd here
 25 tonight, that to my knowledge the deployment funding for

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1 this system has not been approved by Congress.

2 COL. BRISTOL: That's correct. It's a proposal,
3 it's not a decision. It hasn't been funded. And one of
4 the purposes of tonight's hearing is to gather information
5 so a decision can be made within our government of the
6 executive and the legislative together.

7 MR. ELLIOT: So this is still somebody's idea
8 at this point. And I think that we don't have to allow
9 this system to be deployed. We've spent twenty-eight million
10 dollars on an EIS, most of which went to California. And
11 we can stop the funding on this program by working through
12 Congress.

13 One question I had, in looking at your vehicle usage
14 charts, most of the issues tonight have been taken with the
15 HML moving up and down the road. But in fact, there are
16 quite a number of other vehicles that will be moving as a
17 result of the program. I figure ninety-three thousand
18 trips per year on a one-way basis. So, I'm curious of how
19 many accidents will occur as a result of that increased
20 traffic, how many fatalities, and how many of those fatali-
21 ties will be in our highest risk group, which will be our
22 teenage sons and daughters?

23 Now, also as another question, Col. Walsh has said
24 several times that there's no possibility of a nuclear
25 explosion on the ground with this system because the weapon

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1 system is not activated until it's in the air. And I
2 assume that you use some form of telemetry of something
3 to do that. I'm a real trusting fellow, basically. But
4 there are a couple things that I have a hard time trusting.
5 One is a nineteen year old Air Force kid driving a two
6 hundred thirty-seven thousand pound, fourteen wheel, off-road
7 vehicle, and the other one is an Air Force colonel, not
8 personally, of course, but an Air Force colonel who tells
9 me that missiles won't explode. I wish that you would
10 address the possibility, as remote as it may be, of an
11 explosion in the transport mode.

12 Another problem that I have, there's lot of excitement
13 about the temporary influx of construction and military
14 people with the program, especially over the dollars that
15 it might generate for the local economy. Have you also
16 considered the impact of the many potential long-term
17 residents that will not move to central Montana because --
18 as a result of the growing public distaste for nuclear
19 weapons.

20 I feel like this is an unnecessary weapon system. We've
21 got enough nuclear deterrents in the world today to kill
22 fifty-eight billion people. That's enough to kill every
23 man, woman, child in the world twelve times over. It's
24 a dangerous system, it costs too much, it's hard -- in my
25 mind, it's hard to protect, because it's a mobile system, it

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1 escalates the arms race and is a first strike capable
2 weapon, it increases our chance of nuclear war, not
3 decreases it. Worst of all, it diverts a lot of economic
4 and human resources away from education and agricultural
5 and other things that would make this a stronger and
6 better country.

7 Most of us here in Montana grow things. We're tuned
8 into the cycle of life, growing and creating life. We're
9 not part of this death and destruction business. I just
10 think it's time for us folks here in Montana to get a hold
11 of the rope and just say, "That's enough." Thank you.

12 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

13 Becky Mitchell.

14 MS. MITCHELL: My name is Becky Mitchell. I am
15 the Area Field Consultant for the Early Childhood Project,
16 and a parent.

17 To begin, I would like to state that I am not ques-
18 tioning my country's need for a strong defense and the need
19 to be ever vigilant of the Soviets. I am against the
20 buildup of nuclear arms. The megatonnage in the world is
21 enough to kill fifty-eight billion people, or every person
22 now living, twelve times. Our current concepts of winning
23 and losing have been rendered obsolete by nuclear technology.
24 The contest between the U.S. and Soviet Union must stop or
25 our world will be blown apart by our nuclear weapon arsenal.

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1 Action must be taken to reverse this course and part of that
2 action must be no more nuclear weapons.

3 Now, I would like to address your EIS.

4 COL. BRISTOL: Could you come just a little bit
5 closer, that microphone's doing something funny there. I
6 don't know what. Maybe if you were a little bit closer
7 to it it will help out.

8 MS. MITCHELL: Does that help?

9 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, thank you.

10 MS. MITCHELL: Okay. First, I would like to
11 inform you that voters in this community failed to pass the
12 high school mill levy. Because of this, I feel the part of
13 the EIS addressing the impact in our public school system
14 is no longer valid and needs to be re-evaluated.

15 Next, I would like to refer you to page 4-176 of your
16 EIS and I quote, "With the construction of HML shelters and
17 the added movement of the HML and military vehicles, both
18 local residents and tourists would become more aware of
19 the existence of the missile deployment in the area." I
20 feel that you have not adequately addressed the impacts or
21 scope of military visibility and movement in our area.

22 Presently, there are times when I feel as if I'm driving
23 in a Third World country because of military activity in
24 our area: guns pointed at us, soldiers in fatigues, military
25 convoys, military helicopters, armed personnel carriers.

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etcetera. Will Third World military activity be a part of our life? Please be specific as to the visibility of the military and increase in military activities in our community.

Last, but most important, I would like to address your failure to comment on the psychological effects of the Midgetman missile program upon our children. Our children live with the threat of nuclear war every day of their lives.

According to research of Hazinski and Valasco-Whitsell, one of the major fears of school agers is nuclear war. A recent Roper poll showed sixty-five percent of one thousand eight to seventeen year olds were very concerned about nuclear war. It is also my understanding -- oh, it is my understanding NEPA states that socioeconomic impacts must be addressed by this EIS. It is also my understanding that the purpose of the scoping was to identify significant issues for study in the EIS. I strongly feel that the psychological effects of the Midgetman missile program on our children fits both of these criteria.

When our children view a hard mobile launcher traveling down the road, when they encounter soldiers in fatigues, with guns, when they have to yield to a military convoy on Main Street, they become frightened. Our children are frightened because they understand the threat that nuclear

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war poses. They are scared the world will be destroyed and nothing will be left.

I have an eight year old son who wakes screaming at night with nightmares about the world being blown up by missiles. Our children are effected by the visibility of the military and missiles in their environment. Knowing that our children represent our investment in, and promise of, the future, your failure to address the effects of the Midgetman missile program on our children's psychological well-being indicates to me that you do not believe that a future exists for them. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Charley Karinen.

MR. KARINEN: Yeah, my name is Charley Karinen. And I'm a teacher and a parent. And I am from Montana, I'm a native of Montana. And I've lived in Lewistown for the last seven years. I guess that's for the benefit of our local press, so they don't get it wrong this time. Well, they claim that I was self-proclaimed, so I want to make sure that it's straight.

Well, first of all, I know that you are all well-meaning here. I don't look upon anyone as an evil entity or anything like that. I would like to ask how much money does the Midgetman program cost?

COL. BRISTOL: We're really into the comment period, now.

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MR. KARINEN: Well, okay. I'll give what I heard and you can correct me if I say something wrong.

Fifty million -- fifty billion dollars, is that right? Okay, I'll read a comment here. Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone, it is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children. This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron.

I went to our local library and checked this book out so I could become a little more educated on the arms race and nuclear war. And I've heard several comments tonight on how wasteful the whole thing is. For every one billion spent by the Pentagon and the private sector, twenty-eight thousand direct and indirect jobs are created. In your EIS, it said thirty to one hundred jobs in Lewistown. That sounds like a paltry amount compared to that twenty-eight thousand.

If we took that same one billion, you could create thirty-two thousand jobs for new public transportation, fifty-seven thousand jobs if used for personal consumption, or seventy-one thousand jobs if spent for education. It

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kind of makes me mad when I read in here and see that a screw for the Minuteman II cost thirty-six bucks and --

COL. BRISTOL: What text are referring to there?

MR. KARINEN: This book is called Missile Envy, The Arms Race and Nuclear War, by Dr. Helen Caldicott. You might want to read it, it's pretty good.

A tiny electronic connector plug for the FB-111 aircraft which only cost \$7.99 in 1982 now costs \$726.86 in 1983. Aluminum ladder which you can go down to a hardware store and buy for, I don't know, sixty bucks, cost \$1,676.00 dollars. I'd like to know what's going on and I don't know if you've addressed cost overruns in this program. What are we going to look at in that?

Our taxes are going to go up. We defeat our mill levies in our schools, but we're willing to pay this kind of crap. I don't understand it. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

Jim Barnrover.

MR. BARNROVER: That's Bear-ro-ver-ro-ver.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

MR. BARNROVER: A country with over two trillion dollars of national debt must be prudent on what we spend our tax dollars on. The estimated price tag for the Midgetman missile is fifty million dollars. And that's before the inevitable tax -- oh, excuse me, before the in-

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1 *evitable cost overrun. Even the Defense Department is*
 2 *expressing concern about the weapon system being too*
 3 *expensive. Surely if the Defense Department is concerned*
 4 *about the cost, we should be very apprehensive.*
 5 *The disruption of our rural lifestyle that the*
 6 *construction and deployment of the Midgetman missile would*
 7 *have on central Montana is another concern I have. We*
 8 *haven't begun to comprehend the logistical complications*
 9 *of having a fourteen foot wide, one hundred and five foot*
 10 *long transport vehicle running around on the public highways*
 11 *and county roads. I pity the poor stockman who, while*
 12 *moving his stock along a county road with a steep bank on*
 13 *one side and a sharp drop on the other, meets head-on with*
 14 *one of these vehicles.*
 15 *Though the Draft EIS suggests relatively little impact*
 16 *to our waterways, wildlife and landforms, I sense a deliber-*
 17 *ate attempt by those responsible for this incomplete docu-*
 18 *ment to gloss over these very important features.*
 19 *Another major, though unassessed concern I have, is*
 20 *what are the short- and long-term impacts on humans? What*
 21 *psychological impacts will this create on our children?*
 22 *Even though the Midgetman is purported to be a second-*
 23 *strike weapon, it certainly would have the capability of*
 24 *being used for a first-strike. No matter what its stated*
 25 *purpose, the Midgetman has the potential of killing millions*

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1 *of men, women and children. How many children and adults*
 2 *believe they will be annihilated by a thermonuclear war?*
 3 *Sure it's hard to measure these very personal impacts, but*
 4 *it's not acceptable to deny their importance, and they*
 5 *should be evaluated in the final document. Why aren't the*
 6 *costs associated with the mining, enrichment, fabrication,*
 7 *decommissioning and very long-term waste storage of*
 8 *radioactive materials assessed in the Draft EIS? Or is*
 9 *this another one of those hidden costs that is deliberately*
 10 *overlooked.*
 11 *In the final EIS you should evaluate how to protect*
 12 *us, the citizenry, from plutonium with a half-life of*
 13 *twenty-four thousand years. You should also address how to*
 14 *protect the strategic elements from terrorists and the*
 15 *unimagined possibilities of our earth mother will likely*
 16 *someday reveal to us.*
 17 *I'm sick and tired of being held hostage by the threat*
 18 *of a nuclear war. We already have land, sea, and air based*
 19 *nuclear weapons delivery systems with an overkill factor of*
 20 *ten or more for all military and civilian targets in the*
 21 *Soviet Union. How redundant do we need to become, and how*
 22 *much can we afford? It seems the people who gain from this*
 23 *and other similar proposals, such as Star Wars and the*
 24 *MX, are the defense contractors and the politicians. It's*
 25 *time to stop this menace, motivated by profits, fear, and*

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1 *pork-barrel politicians. Enough of this myopic, idget-*
 2 *minded missile-monger mentality.*
 3 *Many Montanans are experiencing tough economic times.*
 4 *This makes us more vulnerable to accepting a proposal that*
 5 *promises jobs. Considering the additional federal taxes*
 6 *all of us will be assessed for this costly system, it will*
 7 *be of no real economic gain to us. However, if we, as a*
 8 *state, were appropriated just one percent of the estimated*
 9 *costs of the Midgetman, or five hundred million dollars,*
 10 *we could develop one of the finest educational systems*
 11 *anywhere. Additionally, we could finance food processing*
 12 *facilities to give Montana agricultural producers an*
 13 *opportunity to add value to their products before they leave*
 14 *the state. Such programs would revitalize our economy and*
 15 *provide our children with more constructive, purposeful,*
 16 *and enriching opportunities than now exist.*
 17 *We have a choice to make. If we opt for the Midgetman,*
 18 *we burden ourselves and future generations with an extremely*
 19 *costly, debilitating, environmentally destructive,*
 20 *strategically destabilizing, morally corrupt, and redundant*
 21 *weapon system. Stopping -- or stopping this long campaign*
 22 *of fear and madness to see the realities in which there*
 23 *is no winners in a nuclear conflict. If we as a human*
 24 *species are to survive and improve our life, we must*
 25 *acknowledge this fact and act accordingly with how we conduct*

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1 *our personal life.*
 2 *I want to thank you for the opportunity to comment.*
 3 *COLL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Jim.*
 4 *Robert Kelleher.*
 5 *MR. KELLEHER: My name is Robert Kelleher. My*
 6 *address is the Kelleher Law Office at 230 Grand Avenue,*
 7 *Billings, Montana 59101.*
 8 *My appearance is as an individual. And a copy of the*
 9 *transcript of the hearing together with a copy of the*
 10 *billing for costs of copy of the same is requested to be*
 11 *mailed to my office.*
 12 *And I'll confine my remarks to the EIS.*
 13 *Deployment of the JSM BM -- I use the initials used*
 14 *in the Air Force magazine from May, 1987, 1987, BM*
 15 *acronym. The deployment of the JSM BM in central Montana*
 16 *is not supported by adequate environmental impact statements*
 17 *as required by the recent decision of the Eighth Circuit*
 18 *Court of Appeals, in the case of Friends of the Earth*
 19 *versus Reagan. When the Billings Chamber of Commerce an-*
 20 *nounced a recent speech given by*
 21 *Major General Richard B. Goetzke, Deputy Chief of Staff to*
 22 *Headquarters SAC, it was stated that General Goetzke would*
 23 *speak about the MX replacing the Midgetman missiles.*
 24 *Actually understand he spoke about the MX in the JSM BM*
 25 *replacing the Midgetman. But the Draft EIS for the JSM BM*

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1 does not adequately discuss the impact on the environment
2 within the meaning of the Friends of the Earth versus
3 Reagan as set forth by the Eighth Circuit.

4 In that case, the Court agreed with the allegation
5 of the Plaintiff that "FEIS fails to discuss the environ-
6 mental impacts of the intentional use of the projected --"
7 usually judges give the court reporter a rest once in
8 awhile.

9 COL. BRISTOL: I get a lot of comments about
10 that, but this one's very, very tolerant with me.

11 MR. KELLEHER: Well, you at least owe her a
12 bottle of liniment, I think.

13 I'll repeat that last part. I quote, "The FEIS fails
14 to discuss environmental impacts of the intentional use of
15 the projected MX missiles." Likewise, the [sic] BM Draft
16 EIS does not discuss the environmental impact of either
17 the accidental or intentional use of the [sic] BM as re-
18 quested by the majority in the Eighth Court -- Eighth
19 Circuit decision.

20 Also, within meaning of the recent Circuit Court
21 decision, "The FEIS is inadequate because it does not
22 discuss alternative basing modes."

23 I noted there was some discussion about whether to
24 use, I think a earth-covered housing facility of some sort
25 or a fabricated facility. But I don't think that satisfied

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at 11:00 AM
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of the
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1 the requirement of the Eighth Circuit opinion. Also, the
2 initial Draft EIS does not cover, once again, in the words
3 of the Eighth Circuit, "Appropriate mitigation measures
4 for removal, handling, transportation, and storage of the
5 Minuteman III missiles." Which I understand the Minuteman
6 II, Minuteman III are to be replaced with the MX eventually
7 and with the [sic] BM or Midgetman missile.

8 Sub-paragraph (q)(3) section 989.15 of 32 CFR calls
9 for a discussion of possible abandonment of the project,
10 according to the May, 1987 issue of Air Force Magazine.
11 The upgrading of the [sic] BM or Midgetman -- I'm sorry,
12 strike that.

13 Upgrading of the Minuteman, "will insure viability of
14 the weapon system beyond the year 2000." If this is true,
15 it would appear that there is no need to replace or add
16 additional missiles such as the [sic] BM.

17 The Draft EIS fails to consider the number of auto-
18 mobile accidents and deaths -- and, Colonel, I note that the
19 CFR says that you are to avoid a lot of repetition, and I'll
20 try not to be repetitive, since the matter of transportation,
21 I realize, Colonel, that it's already been discussed. But
22 it does not -- the Draft EIS does not consider the number
23 of automobile accidents and deaths that actuarially must
24 occur because of the HML is more than one hundred feet in
25 length and it's fourteen feet wide and based on its weight,

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1 will require at least thirteen axes while driving on
2 Ferrous County roads.

3 Although General Goetzke claimed that the HMLs is --
4 to use his phrases -- "Won't be on the roads" unless they
5 must be moved to counter a Soviet ICBM attack.

6 The Draft EIS states that this vehicle, weighing two
7 hundred thirty thousand pounds, can achieve speeds up to
8 fifty miles an hour and is capable of travel on a paved,
9 gravel, and dirt roads and capable of operating night and
10 day under all weather conditions. Further, the Senate
11 Arms Services Committee Report on a National Defense
12 Authorization Act for 1988-89, (8 May, 1987) stated that
13 "Activities in support for the HML development should attach
14 the highest priority to assuring that the launcher is
15 compatible with repeated operation on available roads in
16 the vicinity of Minuteman launchers with the Small -- where
17 the Small ICBMs will be based." Page 104.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Mr. Kelleher --

19 MR. KELLEHER: I'm almost finished, sir.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Okay, go ahead and conclude. I
21 was going to suggest that you might want to submit the
22 balance of that for the record, but if you're close to the
23 end I'll allow you to conclude.

24 MR. KELLEHER: Sir, I've -- yeah. I'm almost
25 finished.

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1 The Draft EIS states that -- otherwise I would have
2 given to the court reporter so she wouldn't have to do all
3 this -- the Draft EIS states that each of these two
4 hundred HMLs will make at least one round trip from the
5 launch to the base for maintenance on an annual basis.

6 Finally, I think that an alternative basing mode should
7 have been discussed in the EIS as far as geography is
8 concerned. I think the EIS should have discussed placing,
9 actually placing the Midgetman or [sic] BM in the south-
10 western United States. I realize that's partially a
11 political decision, but I think it's also an environmental
12 impact decision, in that the Soviet submarines are, I
13 believe, geographically would be closer, using the Pacific
14 as a base to launch towards eastern Montana than they would
15 in the southwestern part of the United States where they
16 are. It would be a larger desert area for them to -- to --
17 to be based. And I think it failed to consider the present
18 technological skill or degree that the Soviets now have in
19 submarine launched, their CEP in sub-launched missiles and
20 the future capabilities -- in the near future capabilities
21 of Soviet launch or the submarine launch.

22 Thank you, Colonel.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

24 COL. WALSH: May we make some comment on that?

25 COL. BRISTOL: If you'd like to make a brief

*Meeting of the Mind
on 11/1/86
at 11:00 AM
in Room 1100
of the
Hilton Hotel*

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comment. 11.

COL. WALSH: Just a few comments I'd like to make with respect to your remarks.

First of all, there is no intention of the Government right now to remove the Minuteman II or the Minuteman III missiles from their silos at Malmstrom Air Force Base. So it's not appropriate for it to be covered in this EIS.

MR. KELLEHERS: Excuse me, sir, I didn't hear. There is or is not?

COL. WALSH: There is not. There is not any proposal to remove Minuteman II or Minuteman III missiles from these holes. So that's why it's not included in this particular EIS. Furthermore, the consideration of other basing modes and other basing locations including the southwest was accomplished in the legislative EIS that was provided to Congress in November.

And I would like to ask Mr. Van Ness to make a few comments with respect to the Eighth Circuit Court Ruling, please.

MR. VAN NESS: It is, of course, possible for two attorneys to read precisely the same document and reach rather remarkably different conclusions about what the court said. But having said that, let me give what we believe our view of that Court decision is.

In the Congressional Directive that was at issue in the

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MX lawsuit, that is *Friends of the Earth versus Reagan*. Congress limited the scope of the MX EIS to the deployment and peacetime operation of the system, but Congress unfortunately did show somewhat ambiguously. Consequently, the Eighth Circuit in the recent decision, determined that this limitation applied only to the first twenty-one MX missiles deployed and intimated that the MX EIS should have been broader in scope with respect to the remaining twenty-nine MX missiles scheduled for deployment.

As to this EIS in the 1986 DOD Authorization Act, Congress clearly and unambiguously limited scope to the discussion of the environmental impacts associated with the deployment and peacetime operation of the Small ICBM at specifically selected sites; in this case, Malmstrom Air Force Base. Accordingly, it is our view that much of the Eighth Circuit's decision is not germane to this EIS.

Additionally, the Eighth Circuit's decision in the MX case did not conclude that the MX EIS was inadequate, rather the Eighth Circuit simply decided contrary to the Federal District Court's earlier decision that the challenge to the MX EIS could be heard and decided by the courts. Consequently, the Eighth Circuit returned the case to the Federal District Court in Lincoln, Nebraska for trial and ultimate resolution. The Eighth Circuit did not determine

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that MX EIS was either adequate or inadequate, it left that task to the Federal District Court.

MR. MARGRINE: Thank you, Mr. Van Ness.
Barry Margrine.

MR. MARGRINE: That's Mr. Margrine's name.
MR. BECHTOLD: That on telephone, Barry, is not as good as the other one, so you may want to speak up a little closer to it. Or, if you want to watch the wires, but, if you want to go to the other one, you're welcome to do so.

MR. MARGRINE: I'll speak from left field out here.

I've read through this report and this is what I see for Fergus County. You've got agricultural land used, 100,000 acres, tripled in size and even more of an eye-wire. We talked about the present silos as being low-impact. I don't know about anybody else in this room, when I see these silos, I get the willies in my stomach. It's not a low impact, as it is now.

MR. BECHTOLD: I'm sorry, I just can't hear you. I think the reporter can, but if you could speak up a little closer to the mike, please.

MR. MARGRINE: I was commenting on the silos. Most people refer to the present silos as low-impact. And that's why we're out there so willingly in Fergus County,

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I don't know about anybody else in the room, but when I see a silo, in its present state, I get the willies. And they are going to be tripled in size or doubled in size with a couple of shelters. I hate to think what they're going to do -- do to my psyche at that moment.

Also, I see increased traffic. No significant increase in local employment. Increased traffic. And the thought of getting stuck behind a one-lane road that's fourteen feet wide nuisance on the way to Great Falls. For Montana as a whole, I see increased pressure on social services, law enforcement, schools, roads, recreational areas, utilities, and budget shortfalls. For the kids I see increased taxes, no money wasted on useless weapons systems while people in industries suffer. And for the world, I see one step closer to nuclear annihilation.

But, let us suppose for a moment that the Minuteman missile system is the economic boost we need for central Montana. Let us suppose for a moment that its benefits are positive and its negative impacts are negligible. Let us suppose for a minute that we'll sell our horses, fill our rentals, employ our people, produce a good, all those wonderful things we talk about. I still can't accept that program. I can't support spending fifty billion dollars a year on a program whose sole purpose is to threaten destruction of all life as we know it on planet earth. I mean, the

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1 peace."

2 I am morally opposed to spending money on nuclear
3 weapons while people in Fergus County and around the world
4 go hungry, while children die of starvation. I am morally
5 opposed to spending money on nuclear weapons instead of on
6 cures for diseases that kill people daily. I am morally
7 opposed to spending money on a system that, if used, will
8 poison the world, instead of spending money on solutions
9 to current pollution problems. I am morally opposed to
10 spending our money resources and best minds on developing
11 nuclear weapon systems while our educational system decays
12 and many adults can't read. How can we morally support
13 using that tremendous amount of money on nuclear weapons
14 while human beings suffer? Please think about it.

15 It states in the EIS that the purpose of the EIS is
16 to study the human impacts of deployment of the Midgetman.
17 Human beings are a higher species. We cannot only be
18 impacted physically, but intellectually and psychologically
19 as well. Yet the Air Force refuses to study anything but
20 the physical impacts, stating an obscure decision from a
21 nuclear power plant case in Connecticut, I think it is. It
22 has nothing to do with nuclear weapons.

23 I believe, will not deployment of the Midgetman impact
24 as intellectually, psychologically, as well as physically?
25 Do we know how our children will be psychologically effected

Handwritten notes:
The Air Force
refuses to study
anything but the
physical impacts.

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1 either consciously or sub-consciously by seeing huge
2 vehicles carry weapons on our highways? Kids don't forget
3 that quickly. Things bug them more than we realize.

4 The other day, I was looking through a magazine. There
5 was a picture in the magazine of an undercover policewoman
6 handling a pistol. My five year old son -- he's five years
7 old -- son's comment was, "Was that the student who shot
8 the teacher?" That was seven months ago. Psychologically
9 damaging things stick with children much more than we choose
10 to believe. This is one of the many questions not addressed
11 by the study.

12 Has effects of non-deployment in the use of this
13 money for the use of human needs been studied? It hasn't.
14 It seems that people are looking at the deployment of the
15 Midgetman as an economic boost to central Montana.

16 Let me end by presenting you with two scenarios. We'll
17 start with Mr. X. Mr. X is a small business somewhere in
18 the midwest, let's put him in St. Paul. He wants to move
19 his family out of the city and his business also. He wants
20 to move out west where he can enjoy hunting and fishing and
21 all the beautiful scenery. He hears of this wonderful
22 place called Lewistown, which offers all of these benefits.
23 Then he hears of our educational problems. And then that
24 two hundred to two hundred and fifty more nuclear missiles
25 are to be sited in the area. Mr. X chooses Colorado as a

Handwritten notes:
The Air Force
refuses to study
anything but the
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1 place to settle instead.

2 Now, let's consider family Y. Family Y is on vacation
3 in Montana, they're from Baltimore. Let's say they plan
4 on visiting Yellowstone Park and then they want to spend
5 a few days driving up to Glacier. They check out all the
6 available routes and choose a scenic drive through central
7 Montana. A wise choice, as it's beautiful here. They're
8 going to spend a few days in Lewistown and spend a few
9 dollars in Lewistown. They hear that the route is lined
10 with nuclear weapon sites. They head up to Flathead
11 Valley instead.

12 Have people of Lewistown thought of these possibilities?

13 I really don't think so. We think this is our economic
14 salvation. And I believe it's our economic downfall to
15 invite these systems in our neighborhood, into our area.

16 I hope that these comments haven't led anybody to
17 conclude that I'm un-American, that I'm un-patriotic and
18 that I don't love my country. I have nothing, personally,
19 against the Air Force. The armed forces do a necessary job
20 in this country protecting us. I love America and the
21 reason I'm speaking out against these systems is because I
22 see an America that has fallen far from the ideal that the
23 world expects of it. And I see an America heading away
24 from the helping hand and the assistance that we give to
25 countries that need it all over the world. And instead we

Handwritten notes:
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refuses to study
anything but the
physical impacts.

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1 stick our resources into nuclear weapon systems that will
2 do nobody any good. Thank you.

3 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Bruce.

4 Ken Vander Van.

5 Joan Thomas?

6 MS. THOMAS: My name is Joan Thomas. I just have
7 a few left, most of it's been covered. But in Section 1.32,
8 operations Concept, it states operation activities are
9 those required to maintain the Small ICBM system in a
10 secure, alert condition. Nowhere does it mention how this
11 system will be considered alert in the event of extreme
12 cold or blizzard conditions common here in central Montana.

13 I also feel that the EIS didn't take into account the
14 pollution and disturbance of the earth brought out in the
15 production of a nuclear missile. And who's going to
16 finally face up to the fact that radioactive waste is
17 a problem that doesn't go away quickly.

18 And I had one question that came up in the -- well,
19 you had answered a question in the question period. And
20 maybe you can't answer it now, but I'll state it anyway.
21 You said that the state -- in this process, the state
22 would determine what repairs are needed on roads and
23 bridges in order for the travel of these vehicles. And
24 that the Air Force would then pay for it to be repaired.
25 And I was wondering, will the cost of determining these

Handwritten notes:
The Air Force
refuses to study
anything but the
physical impacts.

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1 needed be paid for by the Air Force too and if so, shouldn't
2 this money be made available now in the planning stages?

3 COL. WALSH: I should answer that.

4 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead. Just briefly.

5 COL. WALSH: That's a very good point that you
6 brought up. And, in fact, the Air Force should pay for
7 such an assessment and in fact, it has. It has already
8 provided the amount of \$200,000.00 dollars to the state
9 to do the assessment. Thank you very much.

10 COL. BRISTOL: Sally Karinen.

11 MS. KARINEN: Sally Karinen. K-a-r-i-n-e-n. I
12 guess my comment's just this, it's already sort of been
13 stated. I think it's just a waste of money. Think of
14 all the other things we could buy with all that money and
15 all of the things that you guys could be doing that would
16 be really good.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Craig Kruger? Are
18 you still with us? There we go. I knew that you were
19 there. I just couldn't see because of this monstrosity
20 here between us.

21 MR. KRUGER: Thanks. First off, I'm going to
22 agree with Charley Karinen. I really am disgusted with
23 the brand of yellow journalism that is practiced by our
24 local press. And two days from now, we'll see how all of
25 this was misconstrued here tonight.

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Joint Committee
on the
Midgetman
Program
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1 One question we didn't quite get to in my other section
2 was in every accident scenario, the hypothetical situation
3 is only for the release of one percent of the radioactive
4 material. Was that just a downplay, possible accidents and
5 hazards, or was there another reason for this?

6 I'll just have a short comment, and I'll be on my way.

7 Some of the military hailed the Midgetman as a great defen-
8 sive system. I say some of the military because there is
9 disagreement in the Department of Defense, there is also
10 disagreement in Congress, within the Air Force themselves,
11 and obviously with American people as to whether we need
12 this weapon. The only people who seem to agree that we
13 definitely need Midgetman are the defense contractors who
14 are going to build the thing and reap huge profits in doing
15 so. Let's face it, there is a pile of money to be made.

16 By keeping the threat of nuclear war alive, the self-serving
17 firms that make armament have done a very good job of making
18 sure that this particular threat does not die.

19 If it is, indeed, the defense that we are looking for,
20 the Midgetman will not provide sufficient defense in ratio
21 to its costs. Unless we are trying to escalate the nuclear
22 arms race, we should not be building a weapon with such
23 obvious first strike offensive capabilities. We need
24 defense, we do not need budget deficits. We do not need the
25 lion's share of our economic resources drained into the pool of

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1 the military industrial complex.

2 The Defense Department is the only Department of
3 Government to increase spending during times when more
4 austere measures would be appropriate. The Air Force
5 wants to spend fifty billion, perhaps one hundred billion,
6 on a weapon system with a life expectancy of fifteen to
7 twenty years. I would sure like to see that go through
8 the loan department where I bank. America cannot afford
9 this. Those involved in making war munitions might learn
10 from looking at the rest of the country that these are
11 not the best of times.

12 From the viewpoint of morality, from the viewpoint of
13 economics, from the viewpoint of reliability and effective-
14 ness, the Midgetman is just not the answer. Thank you.

15 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. There was a question
16 there. I didn't know whether the panel wanted to give a
17 brief response to it.

18 COL. WALSH: We can respond.

19 COL. BRISTOL: Just in a minute or less, if you
20 could. Go ahead.

21 COL. ISAACSON: In response to the question with
22 regard to the amount of plutonium that might be aerosolized
23 in an accident scenario, the figure comes from the sum total,
24 the examination of the sum total, of all the experiments
25 that we know of that have been done where plutonium was

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1 exposed to fires. And it would appear from the results
2 of all those experiments that even under the worst case
3 conditions the maximum amount of plutonium that can be
4 aerosolized in a fire is about one percent. That's where
5 the figure comes from.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Mark Hedgpeth?

7 MR. HEDGPETH: The question was answered.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Thomas Longshore?

9 MR. LONGSHORE: The first meeting that you had
10 in Lewistown, I failed to make it there, I didn't have time.
11 And I'm really glad I came to this one, this is very enjoy-
12 able. And where else can we have a place where you gentlemen
13 can come down and present your proposals and the populace
14 has the opportunity to come in and give you input and have
15 the free sharing of ideas here.

16 The thing that we must bear in mind, and I guess some
17 people must be forgetting this, this is freedom. Freedom
18 has a price. Down through history, freedom's always had
19 a price of blood and money. I don't believe that I know
20 of anybody in any country that has ever won their freedom
21 without the shedding of blood and the spending of money.
22 And I don't believe that if we don't spend a little money
23 somewhere, we're not going to be able to have this freedom
24 that we have today. Thank you.

25 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Jeff Sheldon?

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1 MR. SHELDON: Well, I was out on a job site, north
2 of town here, in the spring. And I saw a little incident
3 I'd kind of like to relate it to you. I think it's a
4 parable of what this program will mean to Lewistown and
5 central Montana in general.

6 I was at this construction site and parked across the
7 highway was one of those little armored vehicles there.
8 It was a nice warm spring day, one of the first ones that
9 we had, and these two young cadets, or whatever they're
10 called, were sitting in the door of their truck -- back
11 door of their truck. Had a little tape deck cranked up,
12 you could hear it across the road. I was about one hundred
13 yards away. And they were eating lunch and drinking some
14 pop and stuff.

15 And I was out there for quite awhile, I was out there
16 for a couple of hours. And I just kind of got to wondering
17 why these guys were sitting there for so long. And I
18 finally asked one of the guys that were at this site, he
19 said, "Well, they were there for an hour before you got
20 here."

21 And about that time, this little vehicle shows up;
22 a little maintenance vehicle shows up. And this guy gets
23 out and he tinkers with this outfit. Five minutes, they
24 all pack up and drive away.

25 And I guess, maybe ask Mr. Longphore or anybody else,

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1 there's probably a dozen good garages in town that could
2 have taken care of that same particular need. But I guess
3 what this point illustrates, is that we get the noise, we
4 get the garbage, but the buck goes someplace else.

5 And I guess I'd like to ask you a couple of questions.
6 Maybe just personal questions. First of all, does it
7 make any sense to spend fifty billion dollars when you're
8 already the world's largest debtor nation, and the adminis-
9 tration's already running the largest deficit in the
10 history of the known universe.

11 And second, why doesn't anybody in this administration
12 have the guts to ask the American people to pay for this
13 system? If it's so important, certainly freedom has a
14 price, but we're not willing to pay. We're just willing
15 to charge it.

16 And finally, I guess on behalf of myself and my family
17 and my descendants, hopefully, I guess I'd like to take
18 the opportunity to wish you a pleasant trip, and I hope you
19 never have the opportunity to return. Thank you.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. I have depleted
21 the list of those who had filled out the comment sheets
22 indicating a desire to make a statement or ask a question.
23 I have fourteen minutes left, or thereabouts, to the time
24 that this facility has been made available.

25 And I know that my court reporter's fingers are getting

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1 tired, but I will open up the opportunity at this point in
2 time for anybody that didn't fill out a comment sheet
3 that would like, based upon anything that's been
4 to either make a comment or ask a question at this point
5 in time.

6 Just come forth to this microphone, since I don't have
7 your name written down, be extra clear. I think I'm going
8 to get a comment sheet here.

9 MS. TURECK: I am Judy Tureck. I am from the
10 renowned area of Coffee Creek, Montana. I grew up in
11 Stanford and Denton area and I was introduced in the early
12 1960s to missiles about one mile from my home.

13 At that time, we were taken down on a public relations
14 tour to see the new hope of total destruction. At that
15 time, living only a mile away, I thought at the ripe age
16 of fourteen, I don't think that says much for me. And not
17 later did I become aware that the term for this area was
18 the kill zone.

19 It wasn't too many years after that that I began
20 trying to comfort usually nine or ten year old children
21 at night who usually woke sobbing because they had dreamed
22 that nuclear war had occurred. That there was no living
23 thing left. And at the same time, I tried to explain
24 to these children why they should have a reverence for life
25 and try to develop a future, when atomic weaponry made both

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1 very questionable.

2 Each day as I work in agriculture, I drive back and
3 forth between and among the several sites. The one that's
4 only one mile from the home I began in and another one
5 that sends up one of its concrete arms in one of our pas-
6 tures next to a fish pond that my family tries to spend
7 some quiet evenings at. Quite often under surveillance of
8 armored cars and occasionally guns.

9 A couple years ago, we became concerned about some
10 water out of this site that was killing all the vegetation
11 in the ditch. Because it flows down into one of the
12 community livestock streams known as Coffee Creek. And at
13 the time we had some inkling that it was probably an herbi-
14 cide or a pesticide and we referred it to the county weed
15 control person who at that time called Malmstrom and was
16 bluntly told that it was none of his damn business what
17 was coming out of that site.

18 The State Department of Health and Environmental
19 Science was later able to tell us it was one of the sloppiest
20 jobs of fumicide disposal they'd ever seen.

21 By the way, I hope some of your men can shoot straighter
22 at their targets than they do at the deer they try to hit
23 when they come hunting.

24 Each day I live and work in an agriculture where
25 stability has kept this community alive for many years, not

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1 like the boom and bust cycle that we experienced during the
2 early '60s. I'd like to close on a slightly more philo-
3 sophical note, because all of this becomes justified by
4 political and national propaganda that aims at one thing:
5 that we must persuade one set of people that another set
6 of people are not really human and therefore it's legiti-
7 mate to put them under surveillance, to bully them, or
8 even murder them.

9 As one of these individual people, I stand morally
10 and ethically opposed to any further nuclear development
11 or proliferation. Thank you.

12 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Miss Tureck. Anyone
13 else?

14 Go ahead, sir.

15 MR. LA FOUNTAIN: Yeah, my name is Don La Fountain.
16 I'm a central Montana native --

17 COL. BRISTOL: Could you spell your last name,
18 sir, please?

19 MR. LA FOUNTAIN: La Fountain, La-Fountain-tation.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

21 MR. LA FOUNTAIN: I've got a few comments. I'd
22 like to say to Mr. Kruger, I think your first question was
23 valid. Your first question was valid, I think. I agree
24 totally with you (pointing). I guess my comments don't
25 pertain exactly, directly to the EIS, but since you brought

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1 open the floor by saying it's still a proposal and one of
2 the purposes of these meetings is to get comment, public
3 comment on this program. I guess my comment is, I don't
4 see the feasibility in it. I'm sure in the military -- it
5 sounds like a military industry plot to me, to earn more
6 money.

7 You talk about nuclear destruction scenarios. What
8 is to stop the Soviet Union from totally annihilating
9 Montana in a nuclear attack? Is the United States going to
10 wait until the Soviet bombs land before they respond? Or
11 are they going to wait until they have attack confirmation
12 before they respond? If they don't wait until the missiles
13 land or explode, then what's wrong with the missiles now.
14 They can still go off, they ain't going to be destroyed.

15 If the Soviets do respond by destroying, totally,
16 Montana, what good is these new missiles going to do?
17 By the time word is received of a Soviet attack, what is
18 it until the missiles land? Twenty-five minutes or so?
19 How far can those heavy vehicles get in twenty-five minutes?
20 Twenty-five miles?

21 I see no feasibility in it at all. It sounds like a
22 military industrial plot to me, but that was my comment.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

24 It's been my pleasure to be here this evening. I
25 want to thank all of you for taking time out of your sched-

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1 ules to take part and participate in these hearings. As
2 many of you know, there will be others conducted at other
3 locations. And I think those locations are listed in the
4 handout tonight.

5 Your participation and your unique perspectives on
6 these issues are the one thing that can't come from anyone,
7 from any contractor or from any element, or source other
8 than yourselves. And that's one of the main reasons why
9 this group is here, to get those inputs so that they can
10 be appropriately factored into the final package and the
11 decision process on this particular proposal.

12 Again, I thank you. You've been most considerate, not
13 only of me, but of each other. And I wish you a good
14 evening and a safe trip home. Thank you very much.

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at the
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January 1, 1980

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CERTIFICATE

1 STATE OF MONTANA)
2) ss.
3 COUNTY OF FERGUS)

4
5 I, AUDREY C. PETERSEN, Professional Reporter and
6 Notary Public in and for the County of Fergus, State of
7 Montana, hereby certify that I, for at the time, date and
8 place as set forth, report the proceedings had in the
9 public hearing in stenotype that the foregoing pages,
10 inclusive, constitute a true, correct and complete transcript
11 of my stenographic notes as reduced to typewritten form by
12 me or under my direction to the best of my skill and
13 ability.

14 I further certify that I am not a relative, agent,
15 attorney-in-fact, or any of the parties hereto.
16 Dated this 5th day of August, 1980.

17

18

19

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22

23

24

25

AUDREY C. PETERSEN
Notary Public
My Comm. Expires 8/1/82
My Comm. No. 123456789
My Exp. Date 8/1/82

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DOCUMENT 126

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSISPUBLIC HEARING

Tuesday, July 21, 1987

Harlowton, Montana

24 REPORTED BY:
25 AUDREY C. PETERSEN

ORIGINAL

Audrey C. Petersen
Official Court Reporter
1114 N. MONTANA
HARLOWTON, MONTANA
59501-0001

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DOCUMENT 126

APPEARANCESBRIEFING TEAM:

Hearing Officer: COL. MATT C.C. BRISTOL, III
Team Chief: LT. COL PETER WALSH
Team: COL. RON ISAACKSON
MAJOR JAMES VAN NESS
DR. RAJ MATHUR
DR. RICHARD KRAMER

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SECTION IPRESENTATION

BY LT. COL. PETER WALSH

Audrey C. Petersen
Official Court Reporter
1114 N. MONTANA
HARLOWTON, MONTANA
59501-0001

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DOCUMENT 126 JULY 21, 1987

1

PROCEEDINGS

COL. BRISTOL: Good evening. My name is Matt Bristol and I'm an Air Force trial judge. My full-time business out of Washington, is sitting on general courts martial, that is, conducting criminal trials within the Air Force.

I was asked to come out here this week and serve as the hearing officer in a series of hearings on an Air Force proposal to deploy and operate in peacetime the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System within Minuteman silos in north-central Montana, that is, the silos that are under the operational control of the Malmstrom Air Force Base.

I don't know anything more, really, about this proposal than many of you. I've read the notes about it, I've read the handout. I'm not an expert on it. I haven't had any role in its development, nor am I a legal advisor for the people that are putting this proposal together. I wear the same blue suit as Col. Walsh, whom you'll be meeting here in a moment, and some of the other Air Force members that are here. But we come from different worlds within the Air Force.

My function tonight is very simple: to provide you with an opportunity that's provided by public law to learn information about this proposal. All of its details, and that will be in the form of a briefing from Col. Walsh. And

Audrey C. Petersen
Official Court Reporter
1114 N. MONTANA
HARLOWTON, MONTANA
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1 then preside over this hearing and your opportunity to get
2 any matters clarified in your own minds, that is to ask
3 questions to clarify any points about the briefing or about
4 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that's been
5 published here recently. And following the question period
6 you'll have an opportunity to make statements, either verbal
7 statements made from a microphone like this, that will be
8 taken down by our court reporter and made a part of the
9 public record, or submit written statements that will be
10 equally a part of the public record and given equal consider-
11 ation.

12 What the law basically says is that if a governmental
13 agency, like the Air Force, wants to do something that has
14 significant environmental consequences, that the agency has
15 to make an assessment of those consequences and factor those
16 in, in some way, to the operational decision making about
17 that particular proposal. What we have tonight is a pro-
18 posal. You'll see things that say decision, the President
19 decided, someone else decided. But in the government in
20 the context of executive legislative interaction, when the
21 President decides something that requires funding or in
22 which the Congress has a role, that very often is, in
23 effect, a recommendation or a request in the budget sense.

24 So we're here tonight, not to justify anything, but
25 simply to have a good, two-way communications. Part one

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1 from the Air Force proponents of the proposal to give the
2 people who live in a portion of the area most directly
3 impacted by this proposal; and then put you in the optimum
4 position by having your questions answered and any matters
5 clarified in your own mind. But you in the optimum position
6 to make statements to the extent you choose to do so.

7 Now, many of you have copies of the comment sheet that
8 was handed out at the door. Let me just say a few words
9 about that. Number one, there's no magic to it. You can
10 fill one out if you like, and if you just as soon not, you
11 don't have to. It is the only record of your participation
12 in the hearing, but if you'd just as soon not have there be
13 a record of your participation, that's fine too. A lot of
14 people just come and like to listen and learn without being
15 an active participant. The most important thing, indicate
16 your address. If you're a public official, indicate what
17 that particular office is that you hold. If you're the
18 designated spokesperson for a private organization, same,
19 indicate the name of that organization. And if you're just
20 here as a private citizen capacity, all well and good, just
21 indicate that.

22 And again, there's a block to check if you want to ask
23 a question during the question part of the hearing. There's
24 a block to check if you'd like to make a verbal statement or
25 comment. There's a block to check if you want to submit a

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1 written statement, and in fact, you can use this form to do
2 that. You have any time until the 21st of August, as
3 Col. Walsh will emphasize. Finally, you can also check a
4 block if you want a copy of either the Draft Environmental
5 Impact Statement or the final. So, it's pretty much a
6 multi-purpose form. I urge you to fill one out.

7 What I'm going to do, after the briefing, at the end
8 of my opening remarks, and the briefing will be about the
9 one-third point in tonight's meeting, we'll go from 7:00
10 to 10:00. We'll take a break and I'll collect these forms.
11 I'll put them in two piles. Pile one will be those that
12 want to ask a question, whether they also want to make a
13 statement or not. Pile two will just be people who want
14 to make a statement. And I'll start working from the piles
15 and I'll call on people and recognize them. Get all of
16 the questions out of the way and then we'll go into the
17 second pile as supplemented by those that had both questions
18 and statements. I'll move from one to the other until all
19 of them are past. And then I'll call on those that didn't
20 fill out the forms who may have thought of a question or
21 something they'd like to say, just based on perhaps some of
22 the discussion that took place in the hearing.

23 This is a very informal hearing. Don't be shy to ask
24 a question. Don't be shy to make a statement. It is your
25 opportunity to give your unique perspective about how this

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1 proposal, as you perceive it, might impact upon the area
2 that you know best. So take advantage of this opportunity
3 and I'm here to make sure that you get the full opportunity
4 to which you're entitled. But we're going to keep it pretty
5 simple.

6 There is a time limit. Really, it's five minutes for
7 public officials for the comment period and five minutes
8 for the designated representatives of private organizations
9 and three minutes for private citizens. But what I'll do
10 is I'll see how many people want to speak and how many
11 people want to ask questions. I'll basically divide the time
12 as best I can between the number that want to speak, but
13 try to make a fair allocation among all of you so that no
14 one person or group of people speaks to the exclusion of
15 the opportunity of any of the others of you.

16 Thank you again for coming tonight. It's my pleasure
17 to be here tonight. I've been to a number of these
18 civil state and it's a great place. It's a great oppor-
19 tunity for me to be here.

20 Col. Walsh is to make the Air Force Base, which is
21 where he just happens to be stationed. He is the Air Force
22 spokesperson for tonight's hearing and I'll be a co-sponsor
23 on this particular proposal. And without further delay, I'll
24 spend to hand it over to him.

25 Lt. Col. WALSH: Just even ladies and gentlemen

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men. As the Director of the Environmental Planning at Norton Air Force Base, for the Air Force Regional Civil Engineer, I am responsible for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement. My main reason for my presentation this evening is to identify the findings of our analysis that were recorded in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that was released to the public on the 25th of June of this year.

Before going into the findings, however, I first want to review the events leading to the presidential decision to deploy the Small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base. And then I shall briefly identify the operational concept and the proposed actions and its alternatives. We'll go through the various resources that will be required to field the system. We'll look at the EIS schedule, that is the events that have led to the development of the document as it stands today. We'll look at the scope of the EIS. Then we'll look at the impacts as we have identified them in the EIS. And then we'll look at the safety issues. And then lastly, we'll look at the mitigations.

Now, as many of you may recall, back in January of 1983 the President established a Bipartisan Commission which is now known as the Shoenholtz Commission, to look at the entire U.S. strategic weapons system and to make recommendations as to how they should be developed in the future and there

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were three recommendations that came out of that particular group that have import to what we're here about today.

One was that to deploy the one hundred peacekeeper missiles at F.E. Warren; two, was to initiate research and development on a Small ICBM, to deploy it, either in a hard silo or a mobile basing mode; and three was to continue efforts at arms negotiations, arms limitations. Both the President and the Congress accepted these recommendations, and in fact, in the RMD 1984 Department of Defense Authorization Act, the Congress directed that we attempt to deploy the Small ICBM by 1992 or earlier. Furthermore, in the 1986 Authorization Bill the Congress directed the Air Force to prepare a legislative EIS to support the basing mode and deployment area selection to be followed by an administrative EIS, which we're in the process of doing right now, to support site specific decisions within the selected deployment area.

Another decision that was made in that same authorization bill was to cap the Peacekeeper deployment at F.E. Warren at fifty missiles, and it asked the President to recommend an alternate basing mode, a more survivable basing mode for the remaining fifty Peacekeeper missiles. That particular direction also has bearing on the EIS we're going to talk about tonight.

Now, initially I'm going to talk about what was the

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Air Force response to this congressional and executive direction. But before getting into that, I'd like to review for you what we're talking about in these various missiles. This particular chart shows you the Peacekeeper, the Minuteman and the Small ICBM missiles. The present Minuteman III weighs about seventy-six thousand pounds and is capable of carrying three warheads. Whereas the peacekeeper is one hundred ninety-six thousand pounds and can carry up to ten warheads. And then we see the Small ICBM which was the focus of our EIS. We're talking about a thirty-seven thousand pound missile and it carries but one warhead.

Now initially, the Air Force looked at two methods of deploying this system. If you recall, Congress said look at both a mobile system as well as hard silos. We developed some hard silo technology and tested it down in Yuma, Arizona where we could build silos that could withstand significant other pressures, were in excess of those that can be withstood by the existing Minuteman silos. And we also looked at the use of a mobile launcher, a hard mobile launcher, that will achieve survivability by its mobility. By its constant movement it would be impossible for the Soviet targeter to know precisely where the vehicle was and therefore, to attack it effectively.

For the hard mobile launcher system we looked at two

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operational concepts. One concept involved the deployment of this system down in the southwestern United States on large military reservations, where the vehicle would be housed constantly within the military reservation, but then upon notice of a Soviet attack, would dash off base, thereby further reducing the effectiveness of such an attack.

The second operational concept that we looked at was the deployment of the same hard mobile launchers on Minuteman silos. In this particular case, you have the combined effect of the dispersed nature of the silos, combined with the ability of these vehicles to dash off those silos on the notice of a Soviet attack and gain access to large quantities of land, thereby making the Soviet attack very ineffective. Another comment that should be made about this last method of deployment is that by using the existing infrastructure that exists at Minuteman bases, we're able to significantly reduce the costs, both in dollars and in man power, as compared to the earlier movement system.

Now, earlier this year, or I should say at the latter part of last year, the Air Force completed the legislative EIS that was directed by Congress and with the aid of that legislative EIS the President was able to make his decision on the basing mode and deployment area. And his decision was to deploy the Small ICBM in hard mobile launchers on

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1 Minuteman silos with Malmstrom Air Force Base identified as
2 the initial operating capability base. He also identified
3 the possibility of going to Ellsworth and F.E. Warren Air
4 Force bases in the future. And at the same time he
5 retained the option to go to random movement basing,
6 identifying Texas-New Mexico and Arizona as the possible bases
7 for that deployment system. The exact number of weapons to
8 be deployed would, of course, be dependent upon the threat
9 as it develops and, of course, continuing arms negotiations.

10 Now, the operations concept as it stands right now, is
11 that the systems will be deployed at selected launch facilities.
12 And we'll talk a little bit about the selection of the
13 launch facilities in a few moments, because I'm sure some of
14 you are very interested in that impact. The security to the
15 systems will be provided by the drivers, by a response team,
16 by delayed mechanisms that are built in the hard mobile
17 launcher and, of course, the fencing that is around the
18 systems. There will be, of course, considerable road travel
19 in the initial deployment years. But after the initial de-
20 ployment there should be but one trip, one round trip per year
21 for each vehicle back to the main operating base, that is
22 Malmstrom, for major maintenance. That is the only time that
23 you will see these vehicles on the Montana roads. They will
24 not be training on the Montana roads. There will be a test
25 track built adjacent to the Malmstrom Air Force Base for that

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the experimental group.

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1 Now, we intend to see if we will have to change the size of the
2 In the Fig. we indicated a range of between 1.5 to 2.5 years
3 that would have to be acquired and tested for the system.
4 However, since the time of the publication of this report
5 and since we have chosen to keep the value of 1.5 as being
6 we have found that that requirement is quite reasonable
7 about 1.5 to 2.5 years.

8 some claim that in the past, there has been a few
9 people in separate strategy zones that are separate from a
10 deployment. With the use of the plan, the intent zone
11 is assigned to twelve hundred and fifty feet and up to
12 for deployment two hundred feet and up to deployment
13 there is an area where indicated the distance will be
14 half that.

14 N.W. in the enclosed area there were twenty, I think
15 regulations that had inhibited activities within the expanded
16 quantity of safety zone. But as I said, not altogether
17 in taking into account the knowledge of the only operational
18 effects, not a threat to the impact of a four people for a
19 their family, at least, we were able to make a safe zone
20 which would be able to work it around that, but not
21 immediately at the time, because of conditions that
22 have inhibited activity within the expanded safety zone.
23 And it should be noted at this time that we have managed
24 to do the same thing for the other plants that we're

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Training. The 1st will not be taken out to the perimeter of the base for maintenance that will require the use of vehicles on the roads. And if it is taken out, it will be taken off the base, off the site, and not to the perimeter of the base.

I should also point out at this time, however, that a question that is raised over and over about the role of the drivers. The drivers are there for liability only. They have no control over the missile. The missile will be controlled or launched from a remote control point, either ground or airborne that will be under the National Command Authority.

Now, in the ILL we looked at the proposed n-1-1-3-3 system alternatives, and of course, the n-1-1-1-1-1-1 alternative. The illustration that we show you here is in the proposed n-1-1-3-3 where we intend, or would intend, to put one of two hunting missiles on one of the ILLs, that would be two missiles per ILL, and cluster them in an n-1-1-1-1-1-1 structure as shown here.

The proposed action would require about thirty-one hundred people to man, it provide the benefit of the maintenance and also to provide the income. It can be seen that the building started in 1988 and currently new houses are still being built. It is about seven years at about thirty to hundred people.

Now, one of the major reasons that has been about the

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1. I visited the hospital of the patient who was the partner of the deceased
2. I found that the patient had been treated for the same disease
3. I was told that the patient had been treated for the same disease
4. I found that the patient had been treated for the same disease
5. I had been told that the patient had been treated for the same disease

Q Now, as part of this project, did you ever become
A very close with the people within the Department? More
A specifically, what was the relationship between you and
A number of the people that are listed in the Department? Did
A you become the intimate friend of any of them? Now, this is
A a problem where we were with the State Police in the past
A system and the State Police in the State Police in the past
A that has been going on with the State Police in the past
A that has been going on with the State Police in the past
A that has been going on with the State Police in the past
A that has been going on with the State Police in the past

Q I figure in the state that they are a part of. And then, in
A the state has made the commitment, that we would not have
A a contract entered with the state, and we would not have
A any programs and, therefore, we would not have
A the program.

21 Now, on the basis of what I have said, I would like to say, we
22 will be building up a new team, a new group of people, who
23 have been chosen on a national basis for the time. We would be
24 building people and support. The nature of this is that
25 some of the members of the base will be the old ones, the

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ties on the east side of the base. In addition to that, we will be acquiring approximately six hundred acres of land east of the base for this training area for the vehicle drivers.

The total cost of this particular effort will be approximately one billion dollars. The peak year, as you can note here, will be in 1993 where we will be spending up to two hundred thirteen million dollars.

In the peak construction year, as far as man power is concerned, 1990, we will be employing up to eleven hundred workers on this particular project.

Now, this particular chart really is a brief summary of the alternative actions to the proposed action that we've just covered. And I'm only going to mention key features that you should be aware of. The alternative number one still requires the deployment of two hundred hard mobile launchers on one hundred silos, but in this particular case we're using pre-engineered buildings in lieu of igloos. The significance here is that the safety zone where inhabited facilities will be prevented or prohibited, is much larger: now one thousand seven hundred ninety-five feet, but as I indicated earlier, we will still be able to select our life's so that we will be able to avoid inhabited facilities, even under this option.

Alternative two involves the deployment of two hundred

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fifty hard mobile launchers. Again, this time on one hundred twenty-five silos. The impact here, of course, is that there's more operational people, more facilities to construct. So we're seeing larger impacts in a socio-economic arena.

The last alternative, alternative three, involves deploying two hundred HMLs, or hard mobile launchers, on two hundred silos. That's one for every available silo. Now, the drawbacks of this particular system is that the Air Force has no flexibility in the selection of silos so this particular case, and this particular case only, we could impact inhabited facilities at twenty-five launch facilities.

Now, just to give you some point of reference, I've been talking about pre-engineered buildings; and this is an illustration of what a pre-engineered building might look like at a typical silo.

Now, let's look at the schedule by which we've been working. We have been under an extremely tight schedule because of the requirement by the Congress to deploy the system by 1992. We started this EIS, or the Environmental Impact Statement, early this year and we had scoping meetings in four locations as well as meetings with the federal, state and local agencies to get input on what were the issues that should be analyzed in this EIS. As I indi-

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cated earlier the draft EIS was released in June of this year, June the 25th, and copies were sent to everyone that attended the scoping meetings and were also made available to all the public libraries in the area.

The public has, basically, until the 21st of August in which to give us comments. In other words, you can give us comments tonight or you can go home and you can consider what we have presented here tonight and send mail comments into us. And as long as we receive them, postmarked, by the 21st of August, they will be given equal consideration to your verbal comments tonight. The reason we have to cut it off on the 21st of August is that we need to have sufficient time to analyze your inputs and make adjustments to the document, as necessary, and publish it to meet the Congressional milestones.

During this public comment period, we intend to have six public hearings, two more hearings than we had scoping meetings. The reason we added Barlowton and Augusta was based upon inputs that we received at the scoping meetings that we needed to let more people have the opportunity to be able to let their views be known.

Now, the Environmental Impact Statement addresses the consequences of the deployment and the peacetime operation of the Small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base. You may be aware that recently a decision was made to deploy a KC-135

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refueling wing to Malmstrom Air Force Base. An environmental assessment was done or prepared for that particular deployment and the consequences of that deployment are included as a baseline or no-action condition in the EIS. You may also be aware that in response to the congressional direction to the President, the President has recommended the deployment of fifty peacekeeper missiles in a Rail Garrison Basing Mode and identified Malmstrom Air Force Base as a candidate for that particular basing mode. The cumulative impacts of both the Small ICBM and the Peacekeeper mission going to Malmstrom Air Force Base are included also in the EIS.

Now, we looked at twelve resource categories in studying, or we divided our analysis into twelve resource categories. And we will first of all start our analysis by looking at the largest geographical extent of the impacts but then having accomplished that analysis, we focused our attention on those areas where the impacts were most pronounced. We identified in the document where we felt the impacts were significant, or another way of saying it, is important, or of the greatest concern. And we also identified the length or duration of the impacts whether they were just short-duration associated with the construction activities or long-duration associated with primarily operation activities.

The one point I should make about this entire EIS is that

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mental Statement is that, based upon my experience in preparing these statements, that the impacts associated with this deployment are on a relatively minor scale and in my opinion, with judicious action, both by the local authorities and the Air Force, can be mitigated fairly easily. However, it doesn't mean to say that we have to speak lightly of what the impacts are. We do have some major concerns, primarily in the socioeconomic arena and also as it was mentioned last night in our hearing in Lewistown, with respect to transportation.

In the first resource, socioeconomic, we looked at six basic areas. The regional economic base, demographic characteristics, housing, education, public services, and public finance. In the economic base, we looked at the impact upon the entire nine-county region effected by the deployment and we made an estimate, or our analysis looked at what were the labor requirements required by the Air Force to construct the system and what was the availability of labor in the area. Of course, the greater amount of labor that was available in the area, the greater economic benefit to the area itself.

As I mentioned earlier, the peak employment was about eleven hundred people, but associated with that peak employment there was an indirect labor requirement for employment of about twelve hundred people. These would be those people

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involved in sales or services in support of the eleven hundred people working on the project. And that twelve hundred people would be available. Those twelve hundred indirect jobs would be required, not only in the construction phase of the project, but also in the operational phase of the project. Based upon our analysis, we have indicated, or we have concluded, that over eighty percent of those jobs, both the eleven hundred and the twelve hundred combined, can be filled by people from the local area, or from the state of Montana. We estimate that the employment rate in this particular region will, the unemployment rate rather, will drop by one percent because of this particular activity.

Furthermore, due to the activities here, there will be an additional about \$990 million dollars spent in the area between the years 1990 and 2005 and on an annual basis, the military and the contracting office on the base would spend about \$63 million dollars in the area. So, overall, our assessment as far as the economic base is concerned, that the benefits of this project, or that project, would be extremely beneficial to the area.

Now, moving on to demographics. In this particular area we looked at estimates of the community population and assessed the potential for simulation of the in-migrating population. Now, most of the in-migrating population will be associated with the military coming into the area and

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that will be greatly focused in the Great Falls area. We see associated with the thirty-one hundred people coming into the Great Falls, when you include their families, you can see that we have an increase of between seven to eight thousand people or the population of Great Falls, the military population of Great Falls, would change from about ten thousand seven hundred people to over eighteen thousand people.

Now, that's an increase going from fifteen percent of the population to twenty-four percent of the population of Great Falls. And just the characteristics of these people are quite different from the residential people of the population, both in age, income, marital status and geographic origin. So we find in this particular effort or analysis that the impacts would be quite significant.

Another area of concern is housing. In this particular analysis, we looked at the availability of housing in the region, and its ability to respond to our particular needs. Now, I should point out here that the Air Force policy is to rely on the local housing market. And only if the local housing market cannot respond to the military needs, will the Air Force come in, and either build housing or provide housing through some other federal program.

In this analysis, we concluded that during the operational phase, there was sufficient hotels, motels, and

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permanent facilities in the area to meet our needs. However, in the operational phase we discovered that the private sector could not respond and provide housing that the average military person could afford. As a consequence, it will be necessary for the military to provide other housing on-base or through another federal program.

Another area of concern was education. In this case, we looked at the school systems in the affected area and their ability to assimilate the children associated with the in-migrating population. The focus of our attention, or the focus of the impact, was the Great Falls school system where there was going to be an increase of twelve hundred students to that system, or approximately 11 percent increase. This would cause the student-teacher ratio to exceed the state standard without a mitigative action.

In all the other school systems we saw that there was a population increase of to more than fifty students which could be well handled by those school systems.

Under public services, we looked at the capabilities of the services provided by the police, the health and welfare, etcetera, to support the needs of the in-migrating population. As far as the services required, we felt there was going to be a slight increase in demand that could cause between a five to ten percent increase in the numbers of servicing people required. But as far as physical facilities

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ties we found that most of the facilities in this area were built for populations much larger than would be experienced within the next ten to fifteen years, and therefore, could well handle the in-migrating population.

In public finance, we analyzed the revenues that could be gained by each governmental agency and the corresponding expenditures that will be required by them to provide those services that I just talked about.

The focus of our attention, or the focus of our concern, is the city of Great Falls, Cascade County, and the school systems where throughout the entire life of this deployment without mitigated measures those jurisdictions will suffer financial shortfalls.

In Wheatland County and in Harlowton, we see very minimal impact on the fiscal arena.

In utilities, we looked at solid waste, wastewater, water and energy. And in all categories we found that there was sufficient capacity, either existing or programmed, to meet the needs of this particular program.

In transportation, we analyzed the roads, public transportation, railroads, and airports. But again, we focused our attention on roads since we saw no substantial impacts on those other categories.

Now, we found that in the construction phase, there was going to be considerable congestion on the roads around

Study 1 - Urban
Study 2 - Rural
Study 3 - Air Force
Study 4 - Air Force
Study 5 - Air Force

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the Great Falls area with workers going to the base. But there would also be disruption of roads throughout the entire deployment area as the state goes about repairing bridges and repairing roads to bring them up to our particular needs. So we saw some degradation of level of service during that particular time. Furthermore, because of the increased use of the roads by the military vehicles to support this particular deployment, there could be some lowering of the level of service on roads throughout the entire area.

In land use, we looked at both urban and rural land uses. With respect to urban land uses we found that there was sufficient developable land to support our particular needs.

Under rural land uses, we were concerned about the amount of land that we would take out of agricultural use. Again, that number has gone down significantly since we've been able to analyze each launch facility. And we are now looking at between .1 and 1.6 acres per launch facility selected.

The other area of concern that was documented in the EIS was the impact on inhabited homes. We identified the worst case in the EIS for each of the alternatives. But as I've indicated now, the proposed action, that will not effect any inhabited homes.

Study 1 - Urban
Study 2 - Rural
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Under recreation, we looked at both regional and local recreational facilities to determine whether they have the capability to absorb an increase in in-migration. In the case of regional activities there was sufficient capacity to do so. As far as local recreation, the impacts were only associated with the Great Falls area. In all other communities the recreational facilities were more than sufficient to handle the needs of the in-migration.

Under visual resources we used the Bureau of Land Management's Visual Resources Management Methodology to determine the impacts of construction of such things as silos or pylons on the landscape. Because of the earth-covered pylons ability to blend in with the landscape, we felt that there would be a minimal impact on visual resources in north-central Montana region.

In paleontological and cultural resources we looked upon the effects of the prehistoric, historic, architectural, Native American and paleontological resources. Basically, under prehistoric resources, the sites that could be effected were near bridge construction and river crossings and in addition, there were approximately thirty-eight launch facilities that are located in landforms where pre-historic artifacts are likely to be found.

Of the bridges that could be effected by our reconstruction of the roads throughout the Montana area, one is

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eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and six could be eligible.

There are some very important fossil-bearing areas in the state of Montana and there is the possibility of disturbing some materials that are important to the scientific community at several of our launch facilities.

And lastly, with respect to the American Indian, there are no known sacred sites that will be disturbed by our construction activities. However, we could cause audible or visual impacts of some Indian sacred sites. However, in our consultations with the Indians their major concern is the fact that we could come across a burial. In that particular case the Air Force has a policy that if we come across an Indian burial we will identify or notify the appropriate Indian group and arrange for a reburial in accordance with their traditional ceremonies or traditional beliefs.

The impacts on vegetation, wildlife, aquatic habitats, unique and sensitive habitats and threatened and endangered species were studied in this EIS. The impacts overall were not expected to be significant. We would impact small areas of sensitive vegetation around some launch facilities. And it is possible that we could temporarily disturb wildlife particularly in sensitive areas, particularly where big game seek winter shelter. However, our

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1 disturbance should be small and we do not see any difficulty
2 with the herds or wildlife reestablishing themselves after
3 the construction is complete. We do see the potential for
4 increased hunting and fishing in the area associated with
5 increased population. However, there seems to be ample
6 capacity within the state of Montana to absorb such recrea-
7 tional activities. And furthermore, the hunting of big
8 game or sensitive wildlife is regulated by the State itself.

9 We have to have Section 7 consultation in accordance
10 with the Endangered Species Act to look to see if this
11 project would have any impact on endangered species. Our
12 conclusion was that it would have no impact. And this
13 conclusion was concurred with by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
14 Service.

15 Under water resources we looked at water use, surface
16 water and groundwater. Now, the program would only use
17 about seven hundred acre feet per year during the construc-
18 tion phase and approximately fifteen hundred acre feet per
19 year during the operational phase. And this is but .1
20 percent of the current use in the deployment area. We
21 looked at the capacity of the main communities to be
22 effected by this deployment and their capacities were well
23 in excess of any demand that this program would place
24 upon them.

25 We did look at surface water and we identified that we

Summary of Findings
The project would have no impact on endangered species.
The project would have no impact on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
The project would have no impact on the water resources.

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1 could cause temporary problems due to sedimentation on
2 surface water. And this would be associated with the
3 construction or reconstruction of bridges.

4 Under geology and soils, we found that the aggregate
5 requirements that we would require for the construction of
6 these roads would approach three million tons. Now, there
7 are ample supplies of aggregate throughout the area, but
8 we could stress the production capability of such. So in
9 the short-term we could have significant impacts. However,
10 in the long-term there are ample aggregate supplies for
11 the industry to respond to long-term needs.

12 And we do expect, or we are concerned about some soil
13 problems at certain launch facilities where the soils in
14 the area are more susceptible to erosion and land movement.

15 In air quality and noise, basically, our conclusions
16 were that the impacts associated with this deployment would
17 not be significant.

18 Now, let's quickly look at the alternatives. If you
19 recall the first alternative was the deployment of two
20 hundred hard mobile launchers in pre-engineered facilities,
21 as opposed to the igloos. In this particular case the
22 number of people required would be much lower and so it
23 would have less impact in the socioeconomic arena. We had
24 the potential for more severe impacts of rural land use,
25 particularly because of the impact on inhabited homes.

Summary of Findings
The project would have no impact on endangered species.
The project would have no impact on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
The project would have no impact on the water resources.

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1 But as I indicated earlier and keep on stressing, we have
2 been able to develop a proposed action for these launch
3 facilities which avoids those inhabited homes.

4 Under alternative two, which was the deployment of two
5 hundred fifty hard mobile launchers on one hundred twenty-
6 five sites, we found that the socioeconomic impacts in this
7 case would be higher, first of all because the additional
8 construction required in the construction phase, and in
9 the long-term, because additional operating force would be
10 required to manage the two hundred fifty as opposed to the
11 two hundred hard mobile launchers. So we do see a more
12 severe impact in the socioeconomic arena associated with
13 this alternative.

14 Alternative three; most of the impacts associated with
15 this alternative are very similar to the proposed action.
16 The only difference, and of course a significant point to
17 be made here, is that we would impact inhabited facilities
18 at twenty-five launch facilities with this particular alter-
19 native. There will be no way to avoid such an impact.

20 With the no-action alternative, that would assume that
21 the base were to continue to operate the Minuteman system
22 and the new system, the air refueling wing. Under this
23 particular option, or no-action alternative, the percentage
24 of military population in Great Falls will remain at fifteen
25 percent and there should be just the continued growth of

Summary of Findings
The project would have no impact on endangered species.
The project would have no impact on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
The project would have no impact on the water resources.

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1 the Montana area with the unemployment rate eventually
2 dropping down to six percent.

3 Under the cumulative impacts of both the Small ICBM
4 and the peacekeeper, for this peacekeeper program there
5 would be approximately an extra one hundred million dollars
6 worth of construction in the area so that would add about
7 two hundred fifty additional jobs on top of the eleven
8 hundred jobs I talked about earlier.

9 Furthermore, it would take three hundred seventeen
10 operational personnel, and when you take into account their
11 families, that would add about seven hundred people to the
12 population of Great Falls. And this, of course, in turn
13 will increase the impacts on the socioeconomic arena, both
14 for public services, the school enrollment, and most impor-
15 tantly, increase the revenue shortfalls to those three
16 jurisdictions I mentioned previously.

17 Now, an area of great concern to everyone is safety.
18 In this particular area we have had a history of twenty-five
19 years of operating the Minuteman system without any explo-
20 sion or major mishap. However, it is imperative in an
21 environmental impact statement to at least hypothesize the
22 worst possible accident that could occur and to identify
23 the impacts or the environmental impacts associated with
24 that accident.

25 The worst possible impact that we could hypothesize

Summary of Findings
The project would have no impact on endangered species.
The project would have no impact on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
The project would have no impact on the water resources.

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1 was where a tanker truck filled with fuel rammed into the
2 hard mobile launcher as it was moving along the roads. If
3 this situation occurred and if there was a fire of sufficient
4 duration, and if the re-entry vehicle had broken open, there
5 is a possibility that some plutonium could be aerosolized
6 and only one percent of the plutonium would be aerosolized.
7 If that occurred, there is a potential for an increase in
8 deaths of people affected in the immediate area of about
9 fourteen per million of those people affected. Furthermore,
10 the consequences of cleanup could be considerable.

11 Now, that has been identified in the EIS. However, it
12 should be emphasized that the chances of this accident ever
13 occurring are highly unlikely and in doing the probability
14 analysis, it was estimated that it should be about one in
15 one hundred billion chance of this type of accident
16 occurring.

17 The last issue that I wish to talk about right now,
18 are the mitigations. These are the actions that are proposed
19 to reduce the adverse impacts of the proposal action and
20 its alternatives. There are some mitigations that we can
21 assume up-front: construction practices, etcetera. They
22 have been identified in the EIS and have been assumed in
23 our analysis. There are actions that the Air Force can
24 take to reduce impacts that now that we're armed with the
25 EIS we can make judicious decisions that will avoid adverse

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1 impacts; such as selection launch facilities that have
2 inhabited homes within the expanded safety zone.

3 Then there are other mitigation measures that are not
4 within the Air Force authority. And in these cases, it is
5 the prerogative of the local jurisdictions, whether it be
6 the state, the counties, or the cities, to decide how they
7 wish to respond to impacts in schools, in public finance,
8 in public services. But after they have made their deci-
9 sion on how they wish to respond the Air Force will work
10 with those jurisdictions to help them implement their
11 selected response.

12 That concludes my prepared remarks. Thank you very
13 much.

14 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Col. Walsh. Let's take
15 about a ten minute recess and as I indicated before, for
16 those of you who came in later, take the time, if you wish,
17 to fill out one of the comment sheets. And following the
18 recess, or during the recess, take your completed comment
19 sheet to the back of the room and hand it to one of the
20 officers back there if you wish to turn it in. And I'll be
21 using those to call on people during the second half of
22 tonight's hearing. First of all for clarifying questions
23 and secondly for those of you who wish to make a statement
24 to be a part of the record of these proceedings.

25 So let's take a ten minute break and we'll come back

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1 and continue with the hearing. Thank you.

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SECTION II

QUESTION/ANSWER AND STATEMENT PORTION

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COL. BRISTOL: Okay, I think we're going to go ahead and get started. My first sergeant indicated that you were having some trouble distinguishing some of the words because of the vibration of the wake system. I'm not going to try to do my part of it without the aid of technology here.

Here's how we're going to do this. You have filled one of these out as a matter of speaking or asking questions. So when I get to the bottom of my pile, I'll ask if there's anyone else that didn't fill one of these that would like to do so. And what we'll do is have some of the Air Force folks that are here, bring you, you raise your hand, the microphone so you don't have to get up and walk about. They'll just bring you the microphone and either standing or sitting, as you like, speak into the microphone as much as you can, go ahead and ask the question or make the statement. And then col. Walsh, he'll be introducing the folks on his staff, will respond.

There are experts here from a number of substantive areas and I'm going to direct all the questions to him and allow him to decide whom on his staff, if anyone he wants to answer the questions.

When you come up and when you put your face to the microphone for a question or a statement, I'll ask you to precede your remarks with a clear statement of your name and

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And if your name is other than Jones, Smith or something other than I would spell, and I'm not a very good speller, if you could spell it so our reporter, Audrey Petersen, who is from Lewistown, could get your name for the record.

Everything that is said tonight is going to be a part of that record, verbatim, without exception. It will be on the record, it will be in the decision made, it will be factored into the whole process, by which your government decides what action to take on this particular proposal.

I'm not being critical, or anything, but another thing I noticed during the first part of the proceedings there was some very quiet conversation amongst some of the people in the room and it tended to interfere with the court reporter's hearing of the people that were speaking at the time. So she's sort of bumped in both ears on it and trying to put it down in stenotype method. So to the extent that you could refrain from too much discussion back and forth during the time that one of the people on the panel or one of you members of the public is speaking, we'd appreciate that.

I'm going to start out with Barry Cosgriffe. And I apologize if I haven't pronounced your name correctly. See if we can get you a microphone here.

MR. COSGRIFFE: My concern, I suspect is rather

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mundane, but I'm concerned about noxious weeds. And I noticed on your impact statement that you had not listed noxious weeds.

We have a record here in Wheatland County of building roads and then finding along those roads, large patches of leafy spurge and Russian knapweed and Canadian thistle and other weeds. It would seem to me that if you intend to build roads, maintain roads, or move large numbers of vehicles, that there should be a sinking fund, perhaps managed by the county, to control the weeds.

And that simply put is my concern. I would suggest that a sinking fund, without giving it much thought, in the neighborhood of a couple million dollars. And that may sound like a large amount to you folks, but if you've controlled weeds, or had to control them, spend money for chemical, labor, equipment, and so on, that amount can be utilized quite readily.

So I'd like to have you, if you will, give consideration to that particular problem. Not roads with the environment, the environment, and it certainly is an environmental problem.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Col. Walsh, did you want to address that?

COL. WALSH: Yes, I would, please. This was an issue that has been raised several times during the accepted

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meetings. And as I indicated in my comments earlier, about the defense access road systems, this is an effort we're working with the state in both identifying our requirements.

We identified our requirements to the state, the state assesses what it will take to do, or what is necessary to accomplish to the roads, and bridges to meet our requirements, we provide the state the money to design, we provide the state the money to supervise or to take care of the construction. There is a working committee that has been established subordinate to the governor's working group just specifically for roads. We had the first full meeting of that group on, it was about a month ago, where the representatives of the various county commissions were invited so they could understand the entire process and the role in the development of the state's response to the Air Force.

We would use that particular group to do this requirement to the state so that they identify this particular requirement to the government and get necessary action taken by the state or by the contractors that are working for the state so they can take care of that particular problem. That would be the best vehicle. And then you, through your commissioners, can ensure that that word gets back to the state agencies and government. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Can Mr. Walsh, would you spell

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1 your last name, just for the record?

2 MR. MAINWARING: It's M-a-i-n-w-a-r-i-n-g. I'm
3 not used to speaking at things like this, but I'll have
4 a go of it here.

5 I apologize if I ask some questions that are already
6 answered in the EIS, but I have not had a chance to com-
7 pletely read that and it's quite lengthy.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Speak, Dan, into the mike as much
9 as you can.

10 MR. MAINWARING: I have a list of questions that
11 you can probably answer without much difficulty. I wonder
12 about what kind of consideration has been given to this
13 particular weapon under sub-zero condition and ground
14 blizzards situation that we have here frequently. How
15 you've tested that and what's your conclusions on how
16 effective that would be under those situations.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Why don't we let Col. Walsh or
18 a member of your staff address that one. We'll take them
19 one at a time.

20 COL. WALSH: With respect to that, that was also
21 a concern of the government and we initiated a cold-weather
22 test this year. Unfortunately, or fortunately, depending
23 upon your perspective, the system wasn't fully tested be-
24 cause you had a relatively mild winter this year.

25 However, we have had other opportunities to test the

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1 system. Some of the contractors have cold weather facilities
2 where they could reduce the facilities to sub-zero
3 temperatures and see how the system will work. And we have
4 been conducting tests under those types of conditions. And
5 I would imagine that next year, again, we'll be back at
6 Malmstrom to continue the cold weather testing. Hoping, I
7 guess again, contrary to what the local people will be
8 hoping for, for real cold weather so we can really test the
9 vehicle to the maximum extent.

10 But, yes, that is a concern and part of the full-scale
11 development program is to test and prove that the vehicle
12 can perform under such circumstances.

13 MR. MAINWARING: Thank you. Another area of
14 concern that I've read about in the newspaper, and I
15 question myself, is that one of the primary data gatherers or
16 input people you use is Tetra Tech and they are, in fact,
17 a subsidiary of Honeywell, who is a defense contractor that
18 also has interests in this project. And there's been some
19 discussion as to whether or not there might have been some
20 conflict of interest there.

21 COL. WALSH: Yes, that's an issue that has been
22 raised in recent days. And I would like Major Van Ness to
23 answer this particular question.

24 MAJ. VAN NESS: I'm Major Jim Van Ness and I'm
25 the attorney for the Air Force Regional Civil Engineer.

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1 The contractor that we did engage to assist us in
2 preparation of this document is Tetra Tech. It is a wholly
3 owned subsidiary of Honeywell. The way this situation,
4 that you speak about, arose, in 1986 Tetra Tech was one of
5 four portions, or divisions of Honeywell's marine systems
6 group. Also during a portion of 1986 a separate division
7 of Honeywell's marine system group, the Space and Strategic
8 Avionics Division was one of three contractors on contract
9 to the Air Force to do concept development work on the
10 use of ring laser gyrotechnology for missile navigation.

11 The issue that has been raised in the papers regarding
12 the conflict of interest was one that concerned us. So
13 we took a good, hard look at it in an attempt to determine
14 whether there was, indeed, a real conflict of interest.
15 And our conclusion was that there was not for a variety of
16 reasons that I'll provide you tonight.

17 First, the work that was done for concept development
18 on the ring laser technology is in no way dependent upon
19 the ultimate decision to deploy the Small ICBM. In fact,
20 the contracts, the three contracts that were in effect in
21 1986 for this concept development work actually expired
22 before the Legislative Environmental Impact Statement, which
23 is the predecessor to this document was even transmitted to
24 Congress.

25 Secondly, in October of 1986 Honeywell was completely

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1 eliminated from any further work on the navigation system
2 for the Small ICBM and this down select, during which they
3 were eliminated, was completed before the LEIS, the
4 Legislative Environmental Impact Statement, was completed
5 and before work on this document, the Draft Environmental
6 Impact Statement was even begun.

7 Thirdly, even prior to 1986, Tetra Tech was in com-
8 plete control and had complete authority to manage its
9 own day-to-day operations. No one in Honeywell's marine
10 system groups, let alone the avionics division, supervised,
11 read, or directed any of the effort that Tetra Tech did for
12 us to assist us in the preparation of the document.

13 Fourthly, and I think most importantly, the Draft
14 Environmental Impact Statement that we're considering this
15 evening is an Air Force document. Tetra Tech was engaged
16 simply to provide technical assistance in the preparation
17 of the document. However, the Air Force independently
18 evaluated both the Legislative Environmental Impact Statement
19 and this Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We used our
20 own environmental technical specialists, we take full and
21 complete responsibility for both the scope and the contents
22 of the entire document.

23 And finally, I might point out, for the record, that
24 in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's
25 Regulations, Tetra Tech did prepare or did sign disclosure

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1 statements prepared by the Air Force on August 5, 1986 and
2 on July 2, 1987 for the Legislative Environmental Impact
3 Statement and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement,
4 respectively. Thank you.

5 MR. MAINWARING: Thank you. Another concern
6 that I had was maybe you'd like some further explanation of
7 the movement of these pieces of equipment to Great Falls.
8 There's going to be approximately two hundred of them, you
9 said they're going to be returning to Great Falls once per
10 year, so they'll be on the public highways.

11 Does that mean that there will be one of those on
12 the highways every other day or will groups of them go in
13 at one time? You know, what will the duration of their use
14 of the highways be, I guess?

15 COL. WALSH: Yes, this is a concern that was
16 raised last night in Lewistown and would be of concern,
17 particularly to farmers moving their harvesting machines,
18 etcetera on the roads. And we recognized it in this parti-
19 cular document.

20 The actual movement on the roads when we combine both
21 movement of the hard mobile launcher and all the associated
22 equipment, could mean an additional, I believe it was two
23 hundred seventeen movements per day on the US87 and two
24 hundred thirty-five movements per day, I believe that was
25 the number, on the Interstate 15.

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1 These being the people, not only the big machines, but
2 also the personnel support vehicles, etcetera. In our
3 analysis of those additional movements, we saw that there
4 could be a lowering of the level of service on those
5 routes. This would be from an A to a B level. An A level
6 being one where -- first of all, let me explain what the
7 level of service is. That's the degree to which the
8 driver can drive, what speed he can drive at with comfort,
9 how many maneuvers he has to make, etcetera.

10 So we did some lowering of the level of service from
11 an A to a B. An A being he can drive as fast as he wants
12 to a B level which means he's driving basically at the
13 speed limit. The concern that it is raised, though, is
14 the vehicle itself. The hard mobile launcher may cause
15 some special impediment moving slower than most people
16 would like to drive in this state and causing an obstacle
17 to get around.

18 At this particular point in time, it is the SAC policy
19 that movement around a vehicle would be very similar to
20 that for the transport-erector, that is the Minuteman move-
21 ments, that you are probably familiar with; that you will
22 be able to pass or go by it when the road permits.

23 Now, one of the things we have got to do is, working
24 with the state, figure out what the roads are going to look
25 like that you're actually going to be passing this vehicle on.

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1 And that is a subject of this on-going negotiation between
2 the Air Force and the State Highway Department, because
3 there are some roads which I have been travelling on in
4 which you have to be very optimistic if you wish to get
5 around a fourteen foot wide vehicle, right now.

6 But I imagine with the state response to our require-
7 ments they'll be looking at widening some of the roads to
8 make such a maneuver safely accomplishable. So that's part
9 of the on-going process that we have with the state, to
10 respond to our needs. Thank you.

11 MR. MAINWARING: Okay. I had -- I guess I was
12 interested in your -- one of your comments on the overview
13 that you show there, you indicated that there was going to
14 be an overcrowding in the Cascade County Jail. I guess I
15 would like to know more about that.

16 COL. WALSH: I didn't go into detail tonight,
17 because I thought that perhaps the people from Harlowton
18 wouldn't be so interested in that particular aspect.

19 But the Cascade County Jail was built in 1914 and has
20 long been overcrowded. And of course we can't expect our-
21 selves to come in like angels. We expect with the increase
22 of population there could be some increased burden to that
23 system, which it can't really absorb.

24 So for that reason, we call public services significant.
25 But I think as that problem, in Cascade County and Great

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1 Falls, so that's why I deemphasized that in my discussion
2 tonight.

3 MR. MAINWARING: I was just curious.

4 One other question that I would have, under the proposed
5 alternative how many HMLs would be placed in Wheatland
6 County?

7 COL. WALSH: Off the top of my head, I can't
8 give you that number. However, if you look in your handout
9 that was provided to you this evening, we have both maps
10 showing -- if you've got good eyesight -- where the launch
11 facilities are located and the county lines. And then on
12 the other side, we have identified the launch facility
13 numbers that are in the proposed action.

14 MR. MAINWARING: Thank you. I have a comment here
15 too. But if you want to wait and have that later --

16 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead.

17 MR. MAINWARING: I just -- I guess I would like to
18 go on record as being opposed to this system, as it is now
19 proposed. Basically based on the costliness of it and
20 there seems to still be some question of its efficiency by
21 some people. And somewhere along the line I read where the
22 Under-Secretary of Defense, in fact, indicated that he felt
23 that the cost of this system didn't justify it. So there's
24 still some concerns and I share those kind of concerns.

25 Another issue that's really near and dear here in

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1 Montana, and I think, I have a feeling that it is one of
2 the big sells of this program, is employment. And we cer-
3 tainly need jobs in a lot of these smaller communities out
4 here, anything that can be of benefit to the economy is
5 more than welcome. But I guess I would just like to make
6 the statement that I hope our society can maybe look to
7 other ways to spend fifty billion dollars to employ a few
8 people in these local areas. Just as a suggestion, I think
9 we could spend fifty billion dollars on the state highways
10 of Montana and make them a little safer for everybody that
11 travels through here. Just a thought.

12 Thank you very much for coming, I appreciate that.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Bob Jones?

14 MR. JONES: Bob Jones, the name. I'm just a local
15 person from Harlowton. I just had a concern, I was curious
16 about in the winter with all these roads around, these
17 things, I can see a big maintenance on roads with snow for
18 these things. It seems like the Soviets with a good big
19 snowstorm, wouldn't have to worry very much about where
20 these launchers were.

21 But my concern isn't that so much, because I hope we
22 never have to use them. But who would be responsible for
23 maintaining that, whether it be county, state, or the Air
24 Force? And the reason I ask that is I'm not sure, if I
25 remember right, but a few years ago, and it was kind of a

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1 rough winter, they had some construction on these missile,
2 sites that are here now. And some of our state and county
3 vehicles were used to maintain those to open roads so the
4 crews can get back and forth. And I think it kind of
5 stretched our local economy as far as the taxes to the
6 county. And even on other people were more or less
7 stranded when they were plowing out these missile bases,
8 in some cases the only thing at the end of a road is a
9 missile base.

10 That was the only thing I had.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

12 COL. WALSH: That was definitely one of the major
13 concerns that was raised in the meetings with the commis-
14 sioners when we introduced them to the entire defense
15 access road process. In this particular case, as our needs
16 go beyond that which the county normally provides, it would
17 be the responsibility of the Air Force to therefore provide
18 both the finances, and/or the equipment to support the
19 county in executing the program.

20 But that is a concern that we have to negotiate with
21 the state, with county commissioners, etcetera, over the next
22 couple of years.

23 COL. BRISTOL: I'm not sure whether this indivi-
24 dual, and I apologize, there's a statement written in on
25 the bottom of the form that has to do with sonic booms,

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1 which I think probably is not directly related to this
2 project. But which is something the Air Force could
3 legitimately look into.

4 This is Mr. Callant. Did I pronounce that right?
5 Did you wish to make a statement or ask a question on
6 the record? I'm sorry, ma'am, I've done that before. I
7 have jumped the gender gap without knowing it and I
8 apologize.

9 Did you wish to go on the record with this or just
10 have me submit this to the Air Force?

11 MS. CALLANT: I'd just like an answer on it or
12 some consideration on it.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Would you like to have the micro-
14 phone on it?

15 MS. CALLANT: No, thank you.

16 COL. BRISTOL: I just want to clarify that at
17 least as far as I know, and I'll let Col. Walsh speak to
18 this, I only speak as a layman in this respect from the
19 Air Force, not an expert. But from the claims I experience,
20 I don't think that there's been any sonic boom activity
21 generated by Air Force missile activity, as opposed to
22 Air Force, regular type airplane activity.

23 Col. Walsh, do you want to speak to that?

24 COL. WALSH: That's outside my area.

25 COL. BRISTOL: I think perhaps the most appropriate

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1 people to whom to refer this, and perhaps get a few more
2 particulars from you outside the context of this hearing.
3 are the public affairs individuals at the Malmstrom Air
4 Force Base, or the legal office there that handles the
5 claims of sonic boom activity of the Air Force. We have
6 a system set up to receive, investigate and act upon claims of
7 sonic boom activity generated by the Air Force.

8 MS. CALLANT: If you referred it to them instead
9 of my referring it to them as an individual, it might have
10 more impact.

11 COL. WALSH: Have you had any impact from sonic
12 booms?

13 MS. CALLANT: Yes.

14 COL. BRISTOL: I think the answer is, yes, she
15 has had impact from sonic booms.

16 MS. CALLANT: Rattles the dishes and shakes the
17 house.

18 COL. WALSH: Let's discuss it afterwards and get
19 your name and we'll contact the appropriate people on base.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Now, I've gotten to the bottom
21 of my list already of people that filled out a form and
22 indicated either a desire to ask a question or desire to
23 make a statement. But I know there must be more. Sir?

24 Just give us your name and a short spelling of it.

25 MR. MICHELS: My name is Frank Michels and my

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[illegible]
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1 last name is spelled M-I-C-H-E-E-L-S. There's a problem
2 statewide. I'm a physician here in Harlowton. There's a
3 problem statewide. I'm also on the Emergency Medical
4 Services Committee in Montana, which involves physicians
5 and members of the MS Committee from the state branch.
6 There's been very little interface in the last few years
7 since I've been on the committee between the military and
8 local medical services concerning disaster response and
9 also in coordination of evacuation and gearing up of local
10 medical facilities to handle problems that can exist.
11 Also there's been no coordination with the local medical
12 hospital here as far as the evacuation of your own personnel
13 in emergencies which has made it quite difficult to know
14 how to respond to emergencies your personnel have.

15 So that there's two. There's a question that will be
16 generated, the question is generated therefore is -- is
17 there anything in the impact statement that would deal with
18 the medical services in the smaller areas and what's the
19 nature of the fact that there's been poor response and
20 coordination in the past?

COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

22 COL. WALSH: Well, there's several. You asked
23 several questions just now. The first one is that the base,
24 as a general rule, should have an established interface
25 with all the emergency services organizations throughout

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1 the nine-county region so that you can have a coordinated
2 and well-orchestrated response to any type of incident.

3 And your concern will definitely be raised with the
4 base personnel as soon as we get back to Great Falls.

5 We would anticipate that as this system was to be
6 deployed with its own unique characteristics that we would
7 continue, or in this case, reinstate such an involvement of
8 the local safety health personnel so that they would under-
9 stand how to correctly respond to this particular system,
10 if it had an accident.

11 We will bring your concerns back with us to the base
12 and indicate that you feel uncomfortable that there hasn't
13 been sufficient interface up to this time.

COL. BRISTOL: Yes ma'am.

15 MS. KRAUSE: I have a couple of questions that
16 were probably answered in the -- sure, Marilyn Krause,
17 K-r-a-u-s-e. From the time -- I have a couple questions on
18 the operations of the missile system. From the time that
19 the Soviets supposedly launch their missile, what is the
20 estimated response time of the Midgetman?

21 COL. WALSH: From the time that we detect that
22 we have a Soviet attack, we look at twenty-five minutes
23 for the vehicle to achieve its dash. and during that
24 particular time, with the optimum siting of our launch
25 vehicles, we can gain access to well over eight thousand

country ?

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1 square miles of area. That would be eight thousand square
2 miles of area that the Soviets would have to be concerned
3 about. They wouldn't know where, precisely, we were in
4 that eight thousand square miles. They would have to
5 exhaust practically their entire weaponry in order to be
6 assured of killing the system. And that would be very
7 unacceptable to them, because it would allow the rest of
8 our strategic forces, our bombers, our submarines, etcetera,
9 to go unmolested. And so that's why this system is con-
10 sidered to be a deterrent. Because of its mobility, it is
11 survivable. And because it is survivable, it can impose
12 an acceptable damage on the Soviet Union. The Soviets
13 will not attack it in the first place.

14 We can continue to have the peace that we have gotten
15 through the deterrents in our Midgetman system.

16 MS. KRAUSE: So, if I understand that, the
17 response time from the time -- the order to have it launched
18 comes from Washington, is that right?

19 COL. WAISH: It comes from the National Command
20 Authority, yes. Would you like to --

27 GUY: LOAN: SON: My name is Lieutenant Colonel
28 Ben LOANSON and I'm from Headquarters SAC in Omaha. And I
29 think you're alluding to the editorial I saw in the paper
30 written by -- you're not? It was a very good article. I
31 think it was Terry Miller. In any case, I read that

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1 and I had a comment on that. The comment is that to answer
2 your question, I think what you're getting at is it takes
3 a command from the National Command Authority to move the
4 missiles, the launchers off of the launch facility. Is
5 that not your question?

6 MS. KRAUSE: Yes, my feeling, that was coming
7 from a national level. By the time it filtered down and
8 by the time it reached the actual missile, I think it would
9 be twenty-five minutes. They wouldn't get too far.

10 CON. ISAACSON: That decision does not have to
11 be made at the national level to move them off of the sites.
12 That can be done at SAC Headquarters through our existing
13 command control procedures that we have. If we receive
14 a tactical warning indication, the commander in chief of
15 SAC, CINC-SAC, can take the same actions with the hard
16 mobile launcher as he would with his alert aircraft force.
17 They can be dashed or disturbed prior to any launching
18 or releasing of nuclear weapons. That is reserved for the
19 President of the United States.

20 MS. FRANCE: So what type of alert would have to
21 be issued to actually get them mobilized?

27 COL. ISAACSON: It would be an indication of
28 Soviet launch, missile launch, on the other end -- Soviet's
29 attack.

MS. FRAUSE: So the missile from the Soviets would

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1 actually have to be in the air before the command would
2 come down to --

3 COL. ISAACSON: That is our operational
4 concept. We believe that the design of the system would
5 work under those circumstances, yes.

6 MS. KRAUSE: So you'd still be under the total
7 of twenty-five minute time limit, right?

8 COL. ISAACSON: Right.

9 MS. KRAUSE: And you talked about this HML dashing
10 around. I have trouble understanding how a one hundred foot
11 long, fourteen foot wide vehicle could dash. How far could
12 it get?

13 COL. ISAACSON: The system is capable of highway
14 speeds, both on and off-road mobility, it can go off-road
15 also.

16 MS. KRAUSE: Even in winter?

17 COL. ISAACSON: Pardon me?

18 MS. KRAUSE: Even in winter?

19 COL. ISAACSON: Yes. We're doing the testing at
20 Malmstrom to try to get the representative deployment area
21 results that we need to prove. We have seen some good
22 results last winter up at Malmstrom during the one heavy
23 snow that they did have. The results are promising.

24 MS. KRAUSE: My other concern, I guess is --

25 COL. WALSH: Let me go one step further on that

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1 particular question. The deployment here has been subject
2 to a considerable analysis. And naturally, we can't be
3 just satisfied with ourselves, we have to be responsible to
4 the Congress who is going to be, of course, investigating
5 the efficiency of the system before they put their money
6 into it.

7 Basically, what we use is a model, nature reference
8 model, whereby we can characterize the capabilities of
9 the vehicle and then characterize the terrain conditions
10 that exist. That's why you've heard in the last couple of
11 years about another company that works for the Air Force,
12 out surveying roads, looking at soil samples, and the
13 different conditions. So we can characterize the entire
14 area. Knowing the capabilities of the vehicle and knowing
15 the terrain conditions, we can then make a good determin-
16 ation, an accurate determination of where the vehicles can
17 or cannot go. This is a very capable vehicle. It is
18 capable of performing some extraordinary feats as was
19 demonstrated during the test down at Yuma Proving Grounds.

20 Naturally, you won't see it performing those particular
21 feats as it goes back and forth between the silo and the
22 Malmstrom Air Force Base. But it is really quite capable.

23 I should also point out to you, that in response to
24 your previous question, the twenty-five minutes, that it is
25 not necessary for every vehicle to be travelling twenty-five

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1 minutes in order to completely flood the entire area. Some
2 vehicles may only have to move for a short period of time.
3 Others may use the entire twenty-five minutes. But they
4 will not all be going for twenty-five minutes, and then
5 hardening. So we don't need the entire twenty-five minutes
6 for the entire force.

7 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead, ma'am.

8 MS. KRAUSE: That's okay. My other concern was,
9 I guess, strictly safety of having those extra-large
10 vehicles on our roads, as Mr. Mainwaring pointed out, at
11 least one every other day on our highways. I would think,
12 especially during tourist seasons, that they could become
13 real bottlenecks and real danger zones. Thank you.

14 COL. BRISTOL: Anyone else?

15 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Col. Bristol. My name
16 is Stanley Johnson. I'm a native of Lewistown, a resident
17 of Billings.

18 I'd like to ask Lt. Col. Walsh what's his best estimate
19 of the weight, all of the road weight of one of these
20 vehicles. How much would one of the vehicles weigh going
21 down the highway in terms of thousands of pounds?

22 COL. WALSH: At the present time, the present
23 weight is about two hundred thirty-two thousand pounds.

24 MR. JOHNSON: Are you aware, sir, that that's more
25 than three times the weight of trucks now conversing our

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1 highways?

2 COL. WALSH: Yes.

3 MR. JOHNSON: So I'd have to assume that travel
4 on highways, with safety, with these large vehicles
5 weighing so much, that you would rebuild all the routes of
6 highway that you intend to converse?

7 COL. WALSH: Not necessarily. During the mainten-
8 ance configuration, we will have extra axles on the vehicles
9 so that the vehicle would satisfy with state standards,
10 state weight axle standards.

11 MR. JOHNSON: The vehicles will comply with --
12 will comply with the road weight standards now?

13 COL. WALSH: Yes.

14 MR. JOHNSON: Sir, how many Minuteman sites have
15 you visited in Montana, just as a guess, where you intend
16 to bury those things? As an offhand guess. Have you
17 visited any of them, all of them, one of them?

18 COL. WALSH: Are you talking about me personally?

19 MR. JOHNSON: Any one of your group, any one
20 person.

21 COL. WALSH: We have accomplished aerial photo-
22 graphy of every one. We have visited every one with quite a
23 selection of teams involving cultural people, biologists,
24 our engineers, looking at the road access, the terrain,
25 looking at the site configurations, to see what it can take

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1 to upgrade them. We have been obtaining access rights with
2 property owners in the surrounding areas of a launch
3 facility so we could do that particular work. So every
4 site has been visited by a considerable force of specialists
5 so that we have the accurate information on that site and
6 so that we can make a good decision on which sites are
7 most appropriate for us to use.

8 MR. JOHNSON: My other question would be is, how
9 much more land do you intend to appropriate around the
10 current sites to expand sites to be capable for the vehicles?
11 How much more acreage, feet; how much would it be?

12 COL. WALSH: Well, as I indicated in my presenta-
13 tion, there's a difference between what's in the EIS and
14 what we now feel is the most accurate number. In the EIS
15 for planning purposes and for initial analysis, we assume
16 between 1.5 to 2.6 acres per site.

17 Now that we've been out to each site and have done a
18 detailed survey as to how we could configure buildings for
19 each of the alternatives that we discussed, how we might
20 have to orientate to the access road, we have reduced the
21 estimates to approximately .1 to about 1.66 acres per site.

22 Again, it depends upon the actual orientation of that
23 site, with respect to the road and, of course, size of that
24 site as it stands right now.

25 MR. JOHNSON: I may not be alone here in this

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1 crowd, but I think probably most people here have seen
2 numerous Minuteman missile sites in Montana, in this county
3 and in Fergus County. Frankly, sir, I don't believe that.
4 I don't see how you can base a vehicle, fourteen feet long --
5 or fourteen feet wide and one hundred feet long in the sites
6 that I've seen here in the state of Montana. I simply don't
7 understand how the Air Force can be so optimistic about
8 first, the weights involved on what are essentially gravel
9 roads when they were built, and the size of the current
10 sites. That's why I asked you if you'd seen these sites.
11 They just -- that's not to me, a believable estimate. Thank
12 you.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Anyone else?
14 Yes, sir.

15 MR. CARLSON: David Carlson. I want to know
16 something. It's always put on the private individuals,
17 landowners, whatever, for the sites in Montana, whatever
18 the sites are. And I kind of wondered to myself, doesn't
19 the United States government own enough federal land in
20 Montana that they couldn't put these sites, if possible,
21 on federal land if they're going to do it? And why is it
22 always put to the private landowner to take over the
23 government's work and things like that?

24 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

25 COL. WALSH: The Air Force did consider putting

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1 systems on to federal reservations, as I indicated in my
2 presentation. The reservations that we looked at were
3 located in Florida, in Texas, New Mexico, in Arizona, in
4 California, Nevada, and up in Washington. We did an
5 environmental analysis on that particular system and
6 compared that with the Minuteman.

7 The environmental considerations were much more adverse
8 at those particular sites. Both in a socioeconomic arena
9 aspect, and in the physical resources.

10 Furthermore, in looking at the costs, the costs were
11 considerably higher from going to such an operating concept
12 and so when the President got both the information on the
13 Environmental Impact Statement, as well as the costs asso-
14 ciated with it, both costs and manpower, he elected to go
15 with the Minuteman basing where he could utilize the
16 existing infrastructure that existed at Malmstrom and
17 significantly reduce his costs and his manpower require-
18 ments.

19 COL. BRISTOL: I apologize for this humming of
20 the system. Can everybody hear or is that resonance
21 interfering with your hearing. A few of you are having
22 trouble hearing. Can you hear me? Yes, okay. I'm sorry.
23 We'll try to speak up a little bit. We work in all kinds
24 of facilities. This is a nice facility, but it has some
25 unusual acoustics, and I guess our sound system helps that

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1 problem a little bit too.

2 Who else would like to ask a question or make a
3 comment or statement concerning any aspect of this proposal?
4 Yes sir.

5 MR. JONES: Bill Jones from Harlowton. A lot of
6 talk's tonight about the present site or our highway system
7 and our county road system. What kind of preparation work,
8 if any, has to be done on our private land where these
9 machines are going to go to fire off the missile, if any?

10 COL. WALSH: I assume that your question is,
11 do we have to prepare launch sites on private land for the
12 improbable event that we have to actually use these machines.
13 Is that --

14 The answer is, no such preparation is required. As
15 a matter of fact, this would be a signal to the Soviets so
16 they could target just the launch site and that would just
17 defeat the whole purpose of this particular system. You may
18 have had persons working for me on your land, taking soil
19 samples, etcetera, and the basic purpose of that was to
20 feed into the nature reference model that I talked about
21 earlier so we could assess the ability of this vehicle if
22 it has to go off road to go across land.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh, what I think you may
24 need to consider doing is take this microphone and come out
25 from behind the table and sort of come out to the center

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1 where I was, or your own microphone, and it might be easier
2 for everybody to hear.

3 COL. BRISTOL: Anyone else? Yes sir.

4 MR. GRINDVOLL: I'm Barney Grindvoll living here
5 in Harlowton and retired army man. And I have a question
6 that in most of the speeches and articles written, or on
7 comments on the TV, that there's a time period on the
8 missile that adds into the picture and there seems to be
9 twenty-five minutes.

10 Now, if we have the missiles sitting inside, not in
11 silos, but with this mobile, I have had enough experience
12 in the army to know there's quite a few snafus. And how
13 far can the mobile missile be moved in time periods of
14 twenty-five minutes prior to the time that they have to
15 fire or retaliate? And can that missile be fired while it
16 is moving or will it have to come to a stop before the
17 missile is fired?

18 COL. WALSH: In response to your question, this
19 vehicle is capable of highway speeds up to fifty-five miles
20 per hour and is capable of going across country. As
21 indicated earlier, each vehicle would not be travelling for
22 the entire twenty-five minute period. Some may only travel
23 for six or seven minutes, some may go for the entire
24 twenty-five minute period.

25 When it has gone to its designated spot, then the

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1 vehicle will be lowered to the ground, hardened and in
2 a hardened configuration and remain in that position until
3 the National Command Authority makes a decision to fire.
4 The issue that should be noted here is that because of
5 this system, we can deploy or we can dash and we can harden,
6 but the President is not forced into the decision of having
7 to fire. He can wait and see what's actually occurring
8 before he has to make that momentous decision. That gives
9 him that time. The system survives he has time to assess
10 the situation and make that decision. He is not rushed
11 into that decision.

12 COL. BRISTOL: Anyone else?

13 MR. JOHNSON: Stanley Johnson, Lewistown.

14 Lt. Col. Walsh, is it true that last year or eighteen
15 months ago a prototype of this vehicle, driven either at
16 Lackland Air Force Base or at the Yuma Proving Grounds,
17 driven by a general in the Air Force base, going under
18 fifty miles an hour, hit a small bump and was utterly
19 incapacitated? Is that true, sir? Is that story true at
20 all? I've heard that story from a number of people in
21 the Air Force. The prototype of this vehicle driven at
22 under the speeds you talk about, either at Lackland Air
23 Force Base or Yuma Proving Ground, was utterly incapacitated
24 by hitting a small bump at less than fifty miles an hour.
25 Is that true, sir?

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1 COL. WALSH: I have not heard that story.

2 MR. O'BRIEN: Stephen O'Brien, I'm from Helena,
3 so I just stopped in.

4 Is it my understanding that the major advantage to
5 this mobile system is that you're going to spread out our
6 missiles in such a configuration that it would so confuse
7 the Soviets that they would have to concentrate the brunt
8 of their missile force over this area of the United States?

9 COL. WALSH: The way the system operates is
10 that through mobility and its ability to access large
11 areas of ground, it would be impossible for the Soviets
12 to really target the entire area. It would cost them an
13 inordinate amount of their arsenal. Or if they wish to
14 attack it, they would let other assets or other strategic
15 assets of the United States go unprotected and thereby
16 allow them the ability to retaliate. That would be an
17 unacceptable condition. Likewise, if they tried to attack
18 the entire fleet, the bombers, the submarines, and the
19 missiles, because of their resources, they would be sure
20 that the small BOM would survive and as a consequence it
21 would be able to retaliate, causing unacceptable damage.

22 Again, a situation that they could not stand and
23 retaliate, they would not attack in the first place.

24 MR. O'BRIEN: Referring to that point as it this
25 is a strategy to deter a Soviet missile attack, why

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1 northern Montana where there are a number of people growing
2 and living? Were other sites that were much less populated
3 examined?

4 COL. WALSH: This is a strategy to achieve
5 deterrence by demonstrating to the Soviets that they cannot
6 defeat the system. That it would be survivable and thereby
7 able to inflict unacceptable damage on them. And that's
8 how you achieve deterrence, by demonstrating to the Soviets
9 that you have true mobility, you achieve survivability and
10 through survivability you achieve deterrence.

11 MR. O'BRIEN: That sounds good, as long as you're
12 not in Montana. I was thinking more along the lines of
13 the Arctic Circle, something where your climatic conditions
14 would not be that different. However, you wouldn't be
15 endangering a major portion of the population.

16 COL. WALSH: I should indicate to you that there
17 are strategic assets located throughout the entire United
18 States which would be targets for the Soviet Union.

19 MR. O'BRIEN: This is more of a comment than a
20 question. And that is it seems to me that the major deter-
21 rent in this nuclear exchange is not the blowing up of our
22 missiles or their missiles, their's placed in isolated
23 areas and ours placed in lightly populated areas. But
24 more the deterrence of their missiles landing in our
25 cities and our missiles landing in theirs. So I guess I'm

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questioned the placing of military strategic installations close to population centers.

COL. BRISTOL: Bob, I think you were next.

MR. JONES: I just had another brief question.

Bob Jones, again.

Is there a crew living with this system, there's a crew living in each silo then, and I'm just curious as to what size of crew and what size of a facility it takes?

It just dawned on me that somebody's going to have to be there to drive this thing.

COL. WALSH: There would be a crew at each facility.

COL. BRISTOL: I think part of the question was a little bit in detail about the crew. Can you say anything about the size of the crew, or where they would live?

COL. WALSH: There would be a crew quarters built adjacent to the silo, or the pre-engineered facility. It will have the ability to bunk four people and it will have the appropriate accommodations, cooking facilities, etcetera. The present plan would be to exchange crews every twenty-four hours. Although you would have the ability to leave them there for much longer periods; for instance if you had a blizzard or some other condition that would preclude them getting out or some other team getting in.

Thank you, sir.
I am sure that
the audience will
be very interested
in the answers
you have given.

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COL. BRISTOL: Anyone else? Yes, sir.

MR. MURPHY: Frank Murphy, again. Just on your present command system and the mobility of the missiles, there's a safeguard against their being attacked -- these facilities -- the command centers have their situation underground and are very highly protected and it takes two men to fire off the missiles, etcetera. And I don't know what all the newer safeguards are. What are the safeguards in the mobile system to prevent terrorists from firing these off?

COL. WALSH: There are several issues here, or several safeguards that we have. Again, I will not go into detail on any one of them for obvious reasons. But starting with the basic vehicle, there would be a delayed denial system built into the weapon so that it would be impossible within a reasonable amount of time for anyone unauthorized to get access to the missile or to the reentry vehicle.

Furthermore, you will have initial protection provided by the members of the crew that are located with the vehicle. Then, of course, you have fencing around the manned sites, and you also have response teams located throughout the Minuteman sites that could respond if we get notification of an unauthorized intrusion to the weapon.

COL. BRISTOL: Anyone else? I want to emphasize

Thank you, sir.
I am sure that
the audience will
be very interested
in the answers
you have given.

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one point and then I'll hand the mike over. Again, in case it wasn't clear the first time, it isn't necessary strictly to make comments on the record tonight. Any comments that are mailed in -- or you may well, after you read or re-read the last Environmental Impact Statement or think more about it, think of something else that you didn't think of tonight that you'd like to forward to these folks. And any time prior to the first day of August, you can do that.

Yes, sir.

MR. CONSPIRACY: I am stimulated by some of the comments from the front row. What percentage of the people in Wheatland County would survive a Russian invasion? Over-organization.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

MR. CONSPIRACY: What percentage of the people in Wheatland County would survive a Russian invasion? That seems to me to be the bottom line.

COL. WALSH: That is a question that was raised on numerous occasions, it was, in fact, raised last night. We do not deny the fact that if we had a Soviet invasion, the devastation throughout the entire United States would be total, both in the loss of property, the loss of lives, would be something that would be intolerable. But it is because of that that we are focusing this particular

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system. Because we feel that by demonstrating or through the mobility of this system or demonstrating that it would be survivable and able to inflict very, veryable damage on the Soviets that they wouldn't launch that devastating attack on the United States in the first place.

The answer to your question is that the devastation would be total, not only in Montana but in all other states where the Soviets wish to attack.

COL. BRISTOL: As someone who flies the mile from the Pentagon, I think about that every day, as well.

Any other questions?

Let me thank you all for your presence here in the back row here.

MR. HILL: I'm not very well informed. My question is probably very simplistic.

I'm Harold Hill from the Winona, a farm community.

Question: Now, what is the farm management alternative, refuses to cooperate and let you put additional missiles on the silos which are already on our property?

DR. JONES: We do not compensate them for the silos, acres of the land that you're going to need.

Three, how do you compensate them for the thirty or forty acres of restricted area around that, and will any ranch activities be allowed in that restricted area?

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

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1 MAJ. VAN NESS: Let me answer those questions in
2 kind of reverse order to the way you asked them. First,
3 to answer the question about how we will compensate land-
4 owners for the additional acreage that will be necessary
5 to expand launch facilities: the process we use for
6 acquiring land from a landowner would begin first with the
7 acquisition of an appraisal and to do that, we let a
8 contract through the Corps of Engineers typically, pro-
9 bably in this case, to retain an independent appraiser
10 over which we exercise no control. And we allow them to
11 appraise the fair market value of the property. Once we
12 receive that, under present law, we're required to offer
13 the land owner the full, fair market value as ascertained
14 by that appraiser. Some of you may recall twenty years ago
15 when the system was first put in Montana, the law was a
16 little different. And the Air Force and the Department of
17 Defense was able to negotiate with landowners, like any
18 private individual. So we'd offer less than what we
19 thought the property was worth figuring the landowner would
20 want more. And we'd reach a compromise somewhere around
21 what it was truly worth.

22 Well, in order to prevent the government from hood-
23 winking private individuals, the law now requires us to
24 make our initial offer the full, fair market value of the
25 property as determined by that appraiser. So we will do

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Major, USAF
Air Force
Montana

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1 that in the hopes that we will be providing fair compensation
2 to the landowner.

3 If, in the process of constructing a facility, we
4 disturb land in excess of that land we purchased, in fee,
5 we will again compensate the landowner for whatever damages
6 are associated. So that if we're required to have access
7 to that property for a year or two, we'll pay the rental
8 value of the property. If it requires us to keep you
9 from growing some crop on that property, we'll take care
10 of that. So we'll compensate you for whatever economic
11 loss you experience as a result of our activities.

12 The last question, which is really your first question,
13 and that is what happens if the landowner flat refuses to
14 permit us to acquire the property from him through this
15 process, the negotiated process.

16 And by the way, I ought to add one more point: once
17 we make our initial offer to the landowner of what we be-
18 lieve is a fair-market value of the property, the landowner
19 is not required to accept that offer. That initiates the
20 negotiation between the Air Force and the landowner. And
21 in all likelihood will be something in a somewhat greater
22 amount than our initial offer was.

23 But in the event that we just can't reach an agreement,
24 the federal government does have the power of eminent
25 domain. And if it was determined that that particular loca-

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Air Force
Montana

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1 tion was absolutely essential, we may be required, under
2 certain circumstances, to initiate proceedings to acquire
3 the land through the process of law. And again, the
4 landowner would be paid full fair compensation, not only
5 as determined by our initial appraisal, but also as deter-
6 mined by a court of law.

7 Did I answer all your questions? I missed one.

8 COL. WALSH: I believe the last question that
9 you asked was what could you do on that land where we
10 acquired a restrictive easement for the safety zones. Sir,
11 you can carry on all agricultural activities in that
12 particular area. There is no prohibition on the continua-
13 tion of such activities. The only thing that you will be
14 prevented from doing in the future would be from building
15 an inhabited facility on that additional restrictive ease-
16 ment. That is the only limitation you will have. All
17 other ranching activity, agricultural activity, can continue.

18 MR. O'BRIEN: Stephen O'Brien. Just a question.
19 What's the range of destruction or killing power or capa-
20 bilities of the Russian weapons that this is in defense
21 against?

22 COL. WALSH: The Soviet Union has a wide ranging
23 arsenal of different missiles with different megatonages.
24 So it's difficult for us to give you a precise number to
25 that question at this particular time.

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1 MR. O'BRIEN: The question being if they have
2 missiles in a great number, or in large megatons, is it
3 not possible just for them to cluster them and nail any
4 vehicle that's got a twenty-five minute head start?

5 COL. WALSH: I apologize. I didn't quite under-
6 stand that question.

7 MR. O'BRIEN: Given a certain size of a missile,
8 it's destructive powers, does twenty-five minutes in a
9 vehicle moving roughly highway speeds, enable these vehicles
10 to even get any place away from the destructive powers of
11 these incoming missiles? It is my impression that incoming
12 missiles have destructive radiuses of fifty miles.

13 COL. WALSH: No, that is incorrect. The destruc-
14 tive power or radiuses of the Soviet missiles with the
15 normal re-entry vehicles is much, much less than your fifty
16 mile radius. So in the analysis, it's very possible for
17 us to show that a good portion of the fleet would, in fact,
18 survive such an attack and be available to retaliate against
19 the Soviet Union.

20 COL. BRISTOL: One last chance.

21 I want to thank you very much. This is a super turnout.
22 I don't know what, in percentage terms, of the residents
23 of this community, but your inputs are very much appre-
24 ciated by me personally and the insights that you've added,
25 the thoughts that you brought to this process make it a much

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Air Force
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1 better process than it would otherwise be.
 2 And again, thank you so much for coming out, and I wish
 3 you a good evening.
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Audrey C. Petersen
 Official Court Reporter
 State of Montana
 Notary Public

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CERTIFICATE

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 3 STATE OF MONTANA)
 4 COUNTY OF FERGUS) ss.
 5

6 I, AUDREY C. PETERSEN, Professional Reporter and
 7 Notary Public in and for the County of Fergus, State of
 8 Montana, hereby certify that I did at the time, date and
 9 place as set forth, report the proceedings had in the
 10 public hearing in stenotype; that the foregoing pages,
 11 inclusive, constitute a true, correct and complete transcript
 12 of my stenographic notes as reduced to typewritten form by
 13 me or under my direction to the best of my skill and
 14 ability.

15 I further certify that I am not a relative, agent,
 16 attorney or counsel of any of the parties hereto.

17 Dated this 5th day of August, 1987.
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Audrey C. Petersen
 AUDREY C. PETERSEN
 Notary Public

My Commission Expires:
 August 15, 1990

Audrey C. Petersen
 Official Court Reporter
 State of Montana
 Notary Public

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ORIGINAL

Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS: PUBLIC HEARING

Conducted by the United States Air Force

July 22, 1987

Great Falls, Montana

7:00 p.m.

Hearings Officer: Col. Matthew Bristol
 FORDAHL, FLETCHER, WOLTER & ASSOCIATES
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS
 P.O. BOX 3008
 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403

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PROCEEDINGS

(Public Hearing proceedings
 commenced 7:00 p.m.,
 July 22, 1987.)

COL. BRISTOL: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The National Environmental Policy Act and various federal regulations issued pursuant to that law require that when any federal agency proposes an action which could have a significant impact upon the environment within a particular area, that that agency go through a series of procedures which include in many cases conducting public hearings and receiving direct public input from individuals who reside in and around the areas impacted by the proposal.

Tonight, this public hearing will examine an Air Force proposal -- and I emphasize proposal -- you will see the word decision listed in several of the handouts and there have been various decisions made by the president -- but what we are really talking about in the context of executive/legislative resolutions is a recommendation or a request, but it requires funding and approval by the Congress before it could ever come about.

My name is Matt Bristol. I am an Air Force judge. My business day in and day out is conducting felony trials.

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This is a bit of a fresh change for me.

The Judge Advocate General in Washington asked me to come here this week and to serve as the hearing officer. My function is very simple, and that is to make sure that you and each of you have a fair opportunity to number one, learn about this particular proposal and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And of course as you know, the proposal is to deploy and to operate in peacetime a small intercontinental ballistic missile system at various Minuteman silos throughout northcentral Montana.

Part one of tonight's informal hearing -- and I would like to emphasize informal -- you are going to receive a briefing from Lt. Col. Peter Walsh, which some of you probably heard before in March or April at some of the various scoping meetings.

Following that briefing we will have a short recess and I will ask those of who have had a chance to complete the comment sheets that were available outside to turn those in at the table in the outside area. I'll collect them and use them to first of all call upon you to ask questions, questions that clarify in your mind a particular matter that might be in doubt that was raised either in the briefing or in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Following questions, hopefully then you will be in an optimum position to make statements and then I'll call

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upon members of the public to make statements.

For public officials and designated spokespersons of private organizations, the time will be five minutes maximum.

For those who are speaking in their private capacity as citizens it will be three minutes.

We will go through all the statements, first of all calling on the individuals that have filled out the comment sheets. Once we get to the bottom of the pile I will call on anyone else who would like to make a statement. And after that, we will use any available additional time for questions that might have come into your mind as a consequence of the various statements and other questions that have been raised.

I am not an expert on this proposal. I don't know anything about it other than the fact that I have been through two hearings and heard the presentation twice so if I start wandering around during the presentation it's just a way to keep my mind active.

But I am not an expert. I haven't had anything to do with it. I am just here to try to be the man in the middle to make sure that you and each of you get a fair allocation for the opportunity that's yours under the law to provide a direct input into your government's decision-making process.

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1 I ask that you adhere to a few basic rules. Speak
2 to me as you ask a question or make a statement, as opposed
3 to directing a question directly to Col. Walsh. He'll have
4 various member of his staff available to assist him in
5 answering questions. If they can't answer the questions --
6 and I will work with you to make sure they do answer if at
7 all possible -- but if they can't then it will be answered
8 for the record and included in the final draft -- the final
9 Environmental Impact Statement.

10 Sometimes a question can't be answered because it's
11 -- the answer is classified. And so that one has to be taken
12 back and examined and an answer provided in an unclassified
13 form if that's possible.

14 So that the idea basically is to divide evenly
15 among all of you with no one individual or group getting more
16 than their fair share of the total time the opportunity to
17 ask pointed questions and to make statements of your unique
18 perspectives upon this very important proposal.

19 And I'd like to thank all of you for coming out
20 tonight and without delay I'm going to introduce Lt. Col.
21 Peter Walsh.

22 Col. Walsh.

23 LT. COL. WALSH: Good evening, ladies and
24 gentlemen. As part of my presentation tonight I intend to
25 summarize the major findings of the Draft Environmental

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1 Impact Statement for which I was responsible in preparing.

2 However, before going into those findings, I first
3 want to review events that led to the presidential decision
4 to deploy the small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

5 Then I shall briefly explain the basing mode, the
6 proposed action, and its alternatives.

7 Then we'll look at the EIS process, the
8 Environmental Impact Statement process, and how we adhere to
9 the National Environmental Policy Act and the implementing
10 regulations.

11 My next step will be to actually present the
12 impacts that we have found. And then we will cover the
13 safety aspects of this particular system.

14 And lastly, we will look at the mitigation measures
15 that both that we have proposed and those that we have
16 already instituted.

17 As you may recall, back in January 1983 the
18 president established the Scowcroft Commission to review the
19 entire U.S. Strategic modernization program. There were
20 several recommendations that came out of that commission that
21 are of import to us tonight.

22 The first one of course was to deploy 100
23 Peacekeeper missiles at F.E. Warren Air Force Base.

24 Second, the commission recommended that research
25 and development of a small ICBM to be deployed in either a

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1 hardened silo or mobile configuration.

2 And lastly, they recommended the continued efforts
3 at arms limitations agreements.

4 Both the president and the Congress accepted the
5 recommendations of this commission, and in fact, in a 1984
6 Authorization Act, Congress directed that the Air Force
7 pursue a 1992 initial operating capability.

8 Furthermore, in the 1986 Authorization Act,
9 Congress further directed that the Air Force prepare a
10 Legislative EIS to assist the president in deciding on the
11 appropriate basing mode and deployment locations.

12 This was to be followed by an Administrative EIS,
13 which we are in the process of preparing right now, to
14 support or aid in making site specific decisions.

15 The Congress further capped the deployment of
16 Peacekeeper missiles at 50, and asked the president to
17 recommend another more survivable basing mode for the second
18 50 Peacekeeper missiles.

19 That second direction to the president also has a
20 hearing on the EIS tonight.

21 At this point I wish to cover the Air Force actions
22 in response to this Congressional direction.

23 Now, this chart here shows the three missiles in
24 question. On your left-hand side is the Minuteman 3 that is
25 presently on alert. It weighs approximately 76,000 pounds

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1 and is capable of carrying three warheads.

2 In the center is the Peacekeeper missile. And this
3 weighs 195,000 pounds and is capable of carrying up to ten
4 warheads.

5 On the right is the small ICBM, which currently
6 weighs 37,000 pounds and can carry but one warhead. The
7 small ICBM is currently in full scale development.

8 Now, the Air Force considered in response to
9 Congress two methods of deploying the small ICBM. The first
10 method envisioned the use of hard silos very similar to those
11 which are used for the Minuteman today but of significantly
12 greater hardness to withstand a potential nuclear blast.

13 The other -- or the second option that the Air
14 Force looked at was the use of a Hard Mobile Launcher in
15 which survivability would be achieved by the mobility of the
16 vehicle.

17 For the Hard Mobile Launcher, the Air Force
18 considered two operational concepts. The first concept
19 envisioned the random movement of these vehicles in large
20 military reservations, primarily in the southwestern United
21 States.

22 The survivability of the vehicles were further
23 enhanced by their ability to dash off the reservation should
24 the Soviets launch an attack.

25 The second operational concept envisioned the

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1 deployment of the small ICBMs on Minuteman launch
2 facilities. The combination of the disperse nature of the
3 missile field or those launch facilities in the missile field
4 and the ability of those launchers to dash off the launch
5 facility and assess large quantities of land in the event of
6 a Soviet attack insured their survivability.

7 It should further be noted that with this later
8 operational concept, using the existing infrastructure at
9 Minuteman bases the Air Force was able to save considerably
10 with respect to costs of deployments, as well as manpower
11 requirements.

12 In accordance with the Congress directions, the
13 Legislative EIS was filed last year in November. And the
14 president subsequently made his decisions.

15 He first of all elected to go with the Minuteman
16 basing concept and identified Malmstrom Air Force Base as the
17 initial operating capability base.

18 He reserved the option to further deploy the small
19 ICBM in its basing mode at F.E. Warren and Ellsworth Air
20 Force Bases.

21 He further reserved the option to go to southwest
22 basing or random movement basing, and he identified the
23 Texas/New Mexico complex and the Arizona complexes as
24 potential bases.

25 The exact number of missiles to be deployed would

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1 be dependent upon the threat and the ongoing arms
2 negotiations.

3 In looking at the operational concept that was
4 selected by the president, we would be deploying small ICBM
5 launchers within shelters that are constructed at each of the
6 selected launch facilities. The launchers would remain in
7 their shelters except for occasional trips back to the main
8 operating base for major maintenance. We estimate that these
9 trips should be one per year per vehicle.

10 During these trips -- and this is a very important
11 issue -- the vehicle will be configured to meet state axle
12 weight standards. The security for the system will be
13 provided by the vehicle operators, by delaying mechanisms
14 built into the launchers, by fencing and Air Force response
15 teams.

16 The main operating base will provide the personnel
17 support and technical support facilities, as well as a
18 training area for the launcher drivers.

19 There is one point that should be made right here,
20 and that is the drivers are solely responsible for the
21 maneuverability of the Hard Mobile Launcher. They are not
22 involved at all with the launch of the missile. That will be
23 controlled by a remote launch control post, either airborne
24 or ground, under the National Command Authority.

25 In the EIS we considered the proposed action and

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1 three alternatives as well as the no action alternative.

2 This illustration shows the hard or the
3 earth-covered igloo which is proposed to be built at 100
4 launch facilities. The proposed action would also include
5 the deployment of 200 missiles.

6 The manning for the proposed action is
7 approximately 3100 military personnel. The increase in
8 personnel would occur over about a seven-year period, and as
9 you can see, we will meet stability in 1997. Each launch
10 facility will be expanded to accommodate the new facilities
11 being placed upon it.

12 Now, in the EIS we made an assumption that between
13 1.5 and 2.6 acres would be required. However, since the
14 publication of the EIS, we have finished doing our analysis
15 of each one of the launch facilities and now can revise that
16 requirement down to between .1 and 1.6 acres per launch
17 facility.

18 It also should be noted that around each launch
19 facility the restrictive easement or safety zone would have
20 to be expanded.

21 Now, basically when this happens the Air Force buys
22 a restricted easement in which any inhabited facilities
23 would not be permitted. Of course this was a great concern
24 to many residents who will be affected by this. But I can
25 tell you at this particular point that the Air Force has now

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1 put together its proposed set of launch facilities for the
2 proposed action and the alternatives one and two, and in none
3 of those sets will there be any launch facilities that would
4 impact an inhabited facility.

5 Now, as part of the activity there will be a
6 significant upgrade of the road system to permit the launcher
7 to get from the main operating base to the launch
8 facilities. There will be upgrades of bridges and culverts
9 and widening and strengthening of roads.

10 Now, there is a special process for determining how
11 this activity is going to be conducted. Basically the Air
12 Force has prepared a document called the Defense Access Roads
13 Needs Report, in which we specified the configurations of our
14 vehicle and identified the routes in which we are most
15 interested. This is provided to the State with a statement
16 and in this particular case approximately \$200,000 for the
17 State Highway Department in conjunction with the Federal
18 Highway Department to analyze the roads and determine how the
19 state would best wish to meet our needs, as well as insuring
20 that the people of Montana are also well served.

21 The results of the state assessment will be due
22 later this year, and then the Air Force will sit down with
23 the State and Federal Highway Administration and the Military
24 Traffic Management Command to arrange what are the options
25 that we elect to go with.

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1 There will be significant construction on the base
2 proper. We could be building up to 1700 military family
3 units. However, I will be discussing that in a few minutes.
4 This will be built -- or could be built on about 330 acres of
5 land on the northwest side of the base.

6 Most of the personnel support facilities will be
7 built on the west side of the base, with the technical
8 facilities in the southeastern portion of the base. We also
9 intend to acquire up to 600 acres of land on the east side of
10 the base to build a training area for the Hard Mobile
11 Launcher drivers.

12 The total cost of this program as it now stands
13 approaches \$1 billion. The peak year for expenditure of
14 funds is 1993, where up to \$215 million would be spent.

15 The actual construction work force associated with
16 this effort will peak in 1990 at about 1,100 workers.

17 This next chart shows the alternatives that were
18 considered in the EIS and some of the major characteristics.

19 The first alternative involved the deployment of
20 200 Hard Mobile Launchers, but in this case, a pre-engineered
21 building was used in lieu of the igloos. In this case, the
22 safety zone was expanded to 1795 feet in lieu of the 1250
23 feet for the igloo.

24 But again I need to emphasize in our selection
25 process for the launch facilities, even with this expanded

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1 safety zone we were still able to avoid any inhabited
2 facilities.

3 System alternative number two involved the
4 deployment the 250 Hard Mobile Launchers, this time utilizing
5 125 silos. So in this case there was the increase in the
6 operational course required to operate the system.

7 System alternative three involved the use of 200
8 silos, placing one Hard Mobile Launcher at each silo. This
9 perhaps caused the greatest construction effort, and also
10 necessitated impact to inhabited homes of 25 facilities.

11 In case you haven't seen it, this next illustration
12 will give you an idea of what a pre-engineered building would
13 look like at a typical silo.

14 Now, this EIS began -- or work on the EIS began
15 early in 1987. We started it with a series of scoping
16 meetings that were held in four locations, including Great
17 Falls. We also met with state and local representatives to
18 get input from that perspective on what issues should be
19 analyzed within this particular document. The document was
20 released to the public on the 25th of June, and made
21 available at local libraries on that same date.

22 The public has until the 21st of August in which to
23 provide their inputs to us. I should emphasize to you that a
24 written input will get the same consideration as any verbal
25 input provided to us tonight. The reason why we have to have

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1 a cut-off date of the 21st of August is to allow the Air
2 Force sufficient time to analyze the input and make
3 adjustments to the EIS as appropriate and still publish a
4 document to meet Congressional milestones.

5 We are having six public hearings for this
6 particular document. In response to concerns that were
7 raised at the scoping meetings we have added Harlowton and
8 Augusta to Great Falls, Conrad, Helena, and Lewistown.

9 Now, the EIS will address the environmental
10 consequences of the deployment and peacetime operation of the
11 small ICBM.

12 Now, you may be aware that recently a decision was
13 made to deploy an air refueling wing at Malmstrom Air Force
14 Base.

15 The impacts associated with this particular
16 decision are included in the no action alternative or the
17 baseline conditions.

18 Furthermore, you may be aware that the president,
19 when he went to Congress and identified Rail Garrison as the
20 alternative basing mode for Peacekeeper, also identified
21 Malmstrom as a candidate location. As a consequence in this
22 EIS we have shown the cumulative impacts of such a deployment
23 in addition to the small ICBM.

24 But again, it should be noted that if Congress
25 continues to support this program, a separate EIS will be

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1 prepared next year to aid in the final selection of
2 Peacekeeper deployment locations.

3 In our analyses, we looked at -- well, we divided
4 our analyses into 12 resource categories. And in addition to
5 that we evaluated the safety implications of this
6 deployment.

7 For each resource we looked at the fullest
8 geographic extent of the impacts associated with this
9 program. But we highlighted within the EIS those areas where
10 the impacts were most pronounced.

11 We also in conjunction -- working with the local
12 authorities and using standards established by the Council On
13 Environmental Quality Regulations determined whether an
14 impact was significant or not. By significant we are meaning
15 how important was it, how much concern did it warrant?

16 And lastly, we categorized all impacts into whether
17 they were long term or short term duration.

18 I should point out at this time that from my
19 perspective in preparing a series of EISs the impacts
20 associated with this program are of a minor scale. And I
21 feel with sound mitigative action most of the impacts can be
22 erased.

23 However, that doesn't camouflage the need to be
24 concerned about certain areas. And I think the most
25 important areas that we should be concerned about this

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1 evening lie in both the socioeconomic arena, specifically
2 education and public finance, and in transportation.

3 In socioeconomics, we actually analyzed six
4 elements; the regional economic base, demographics, housing,
5 education, public services, and public finance.

6 For the economic base we looked at the nine county
7 region. For all the other categories we focused on the major
8 communities of Conrad, Great Falls, and Lewistown.

9 The key measures of the economic base include such
10 things as the labor force, the employment, the unemployment,
11 and income.

12 We made an evaluation or comparison of what our
13 labor requirements were to complete our efforts and what was
14 available in the local community.

15 Naturally the higher proportion of work that could
16 be satisfied by people from the local area the greater
17 benefit to the local area.

18 As identified earlier, up to 1100 direct jobs would
19 be created during the construction years. And also
20 associated with both the construction and the operational
21 years, about 1200 indirect jobs would be created. By
22 indirect jobs we mean those people providing services to
23 either the construction effort or to the operations effort.
24 These could be the additional police force required, the
25 additional school teachers required, etcetera.

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1 We found in our analyses that over 80 percent of
2 the jobs identified could in fact be satisfied from the local
3 area. We also found that over \$990 million in new spending
4 would occur between 1990 and 2005 within the area. And we
5 expected that spending by Air Force personnel assigned to the
6 area and the Malmstrom contracting office could equal
7 approximately \$63 million per year throughout the life of the
8 program.

9 In demographics, we analyzed the community
10 population and assessed its ability to assimilate the
11 immigrating population associated with the program. It
12 should be noted that most of the growth would occur in the
13 Great Falls area, where we expected the population, the
14 additional population to increase about 7600 people by the
15 year 2000.

16 Now, this would bring the military population of
17 this community from approximately 10,700 as they exist today
18 to about 18,300 in the year 2000. It would constitute about
19 24 percent of the population of Great Falls. And because the
20 military population will be different in its characteristics
21 both its income, its age, its geographic background,
22 etcetera, we felt we considered this a significant impact
23 upon the community.

24 In housing, we analyzed the ability of the private
25 sector to provide the housing to the immigrating population.

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1 It should be noted here that it's the Air Force policy to
2 rely first upon the private sector to provide such housing
3 but then if it's determined that the private sector cannot
4 provide that housing, then the Air Force will satisfy the
5 needs of the military population either by building military
6 family housing units or providing housing through other
7 federal programs.

8 In our analyses we concluded that in construction
9 phase there was sufficient housing hotel accommodations to
10 satisfy the needs. As indicated earlier, if 80 percent of
11 the needs will be satisfied from the local area, there will
12 be a very small immigration.

13 However, during the operational years, there was a
14 different story. We determined that the private sector could
15 not provide suitable housing for the military personnel at a
16 price that military personnel could afford. Accordingly, it
17 will be necessary to satisfy the residual difference with
18 either military family housing units or other federal
19 programs.

20 Although the impact on housing would not be
21 considered significant, the method in which this housing
22 would be provided by the military family housing or other
23 federal programs does impact public finance and education.

24 In education, we analyzed the school systems
25 affected by the program, looking at their ability to satisfy

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1 the needs and identifying any shortages that would occur.

2 The program related to enrollment in the Great
3 Falls School District would be stabilized at about 12,000
4 pupils in the operating years. This would represent about a
5 9.1 percent increase over the projected baseline population.

6 One of our biggest concerns is that if military
7 family housing were provided, that there would be a vast
8 concentration of elementary students in particular around the
9 base. And this would cause a severe overloading of the Loy
10 Elementary School. This would also cause a violation of the
11 State standards for the pupil/teacher ratios.

12 If housing were satisfied by other military
13 programs - or other federal programs such as Section 801,
14 the housing may be spread throughout the community, but even
15 this action will still cause the school system to exceed the
16 State standard for the student/teacher ratio. So
17 accordingly, education was identified as a significant impact
18 area.

19 In public services, we have looked at the
20 institutions in the affected communities and identified any
21 needs as far as personnel were concerned or facilities. In
22 general, the increase in migration in the operational years
23 would cause a slight increase of need for services and
24 accordingly, a need for additional personnel ranging from
25 between a 5 to 10 percent increase.

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1 Looking at the facilities, however, we discovered
2 that most of the facilities throughout the entire area were
3 built for a much larger population and could well handle the
4 projected increase in population associated with this
5 program.

6 The only area of concern which you are probably all
7 quite aware of is with the jail. This jail which was built
8 in 1914 has already been operating beyond its capacity, and
9 we do not anticipate having any ability to absorb any further
10 growth that would -- might be associated with our coming to
11 town.

12 In the public finance arena, we looked at the
13 revenues that additional revenues that would be collected by
14 the various jurisdictions and the additional expenditures
15 they may be required to -- that may be required to provide
16 the necessary services that this immigrating population would
17 require.

18 Although of course there would be increased
19 revenues for the jurisdictions, the jurisdictions of Cascade
20 County, the City of Great Falls, and the Great Falls Public
21 School Districts would all experience continued shortfalls
22 throughout the life of the program unless mitigative actions
23 were taken.

24 In the City of Great Falls which has a projected
25 budget of about \$20 million per year, the shortfall should be

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1 about 100,000.

2 For the Cascade County with a projected yearly
3 budget of 12 million, the shortfall should be about 270,000.

4 And for the Public School system, which has a
5 budget of \$36 million a year, the shortfall would be about
6 570,000 in 1996 and it would stabilize at about 140,000 a
7 year in the year 2000 and beyond.

8 Now, if in lieu of building military family housing
9 units on the base the housing was provided by other federal
10 programs throughout the area, then the State could tax the
11 property or imposed property taxes on those particular
12 units.

13 This particular action would basically wipe out
14 that deficit with respect to the City of Great Falls and
15 Cascade County.

16 On the other hand, since more students would be
17 living off base, the school district would get less money
18 under Public Law 81-874 so therefore the financial shortfall
19 to the school system unless mitigative actions were taken
20 would even be worse.

21 So accordingly, in the area of public finance, we
22 concluded that the impacts would be significant.

23 In utilities, we looked at waste water, water,
24 solid waste collection and disposal facilities, electricity,
25 natural gas and other energy distribution systems, and

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1 concluded in all areas that there was sufficient capacity
2 already in being or currently programmed to satisfy the
3 additional needs imposed by this program.

4 In transportation, we looked at roads, public
5 transportation, railroads, and airports.

6 However, the emphasis was placed on roads since
7 there were no substantial impacts or increases in demand in
8 public transportation, railroads, and airports.

9 I think the biggest concern that -- to all of us
10 has been the disruption of traffic throughout the deployment
11 area as they start the construction efforts on the roads to
12 meet our particular needs. In the replacement of bridges,
13 the widening of roads, etcetera, it is going to cause
14 disruption throughout the entire area.

15 However, it should be noted that the construction
16 will be done in phases, so that only a small portion of the
17 entire deployment area will be effected at any one time. And
18 it also should be noted that in the long term the entire area
19 will benefit from the improvements to the road system.

20 There would also be a substantial problem within
21 the Great Falls area due to increased congestion on the roads
22 with the workers going to work in the construction yards.

23 Furthermore, if we do use housing provided by other
24 military programs that is housing that would be provided
25 within the city, then there would be increased congestion

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1 even the additional years as the Air Force personnel go
2 to their place of employment. Consequently, we concluded the
3 impact on transportation would be significant.

4 In land use we considered the impacts on urban and
5 rural land uses. Under this category we also considered the
6 impacts on inhabited homes that could be affected by the
7 expansion of the safety zone surrounding these launch
8 facilities.

9 As indicated earlier, we now have downgraded the
10 amount of land that is going to be required at each selected
11 site to between .1 and 1.6 acres per site. That combined
12 with the 600 acres required for driver training at Malmstrom
13 Air Force Base would still be a small dent in the
14 agricultural land available within the area. And so
15 therefore the impacts were not considered significant.

16 In the EIS we identified the potential for
17 impacting inhabited homes and identified that this impact
18 could be significant if we selected launch facilities which
19 would had inhabited homes within the expanded safety zones.

20 However, as noted earlier, we have been able to
21 satisfy all our operational requirements and avoid those
22 particular launch facilities. So therefore, that impact will
23 not be significant.

24 In recreation, we looked at both regional and local
25 recreational facilities to see whether they could satisfy the

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1 needs of the immigrating population.

2 As far as regional recreation was concerned, it was
3 more than adequate to satisfy the needs of the immigrating
4 population.

5 However, locally we set out that there were some
6 facilities which would not be able to meet the demand imposed
7 by the additional population. And so therefore, we concluded
8 that locally the impacts on recreation would be significant.

9 In visual resources we used a modification of the
10 Bureau of Land Management's visual resource management
11 methodology. Because the use of the earth-covered igloo we
12 felt that this would blend into the countryside and would not
13 be a visual eyesore and therefore we concluded the impacts
14 would not be significant.

15 In (inaudible) paleontological resources we looked
16 at prehistoric, historic, architectural, Native American, and
17 paleontological resources.

18 Prehistoric sites are likely to be effected at
19 bridge construction and river crossings. And in addition
20 there were 38 launch facilities located on land forms where
21 prehistoric artifacts are likely to be found.

22 Of the bridges that could be effected by the
23 reconstruction of roads, one was in fact -- or could be
24 eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. And
25 six were potentially eligible.

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1 This area has several important fossile bearing
2 areas. And therefore, the possibility of disturbing
3 materials that were important to the scientific community was
4 always prevalent.

5 A variety of Native Americans have historic ties to
6 this particular area. We had worked with Native American
7 groups and have identified no areas in which we would
8 directly impact their sacred sites.

9 However, we could have areas where we could have
10 visual or audible intrusions on their sites.

11 However, the most important area to the Native
12 Indians or Native Americans was the potential for us
13 uncovering a burial site during our construction activities.

14 It is the Air Force policy in this matter that if
15 we discover a Indian burial that we will call upon the
16 traditional leader of the appropriate tribal group to arrange
17 for the re-burial or re-interment of the body in accordance
18 with their traditions.

19 In biology we looked at the impacts on vegetation,
20 wildlife, aquatic habitats unique and sensitive habitats,
21 and threatened and endangered species. Overall, the impacts
22 were considered not significant. We would impact small areas
23 of sensitive vegetation and we could possibly impact areas
24 where impact sensitive wildlife habitats. However, these
25 areas were small and we felt they would have no long-term

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1 impacts on the wildlife communities themselves.

2 We did see some program induced growth or increase
3 in hunting and fishing within the area that felt the Montana
4 has more than sufficient resources to supply those particular
5 needs.

6 In areas that we had sensitive wildlife the State
7 of Montana already regulates such hunting and fishing and
8 protects those populations.

9 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973
10 requires us to assess our impact on threatened and endangered
11 species. Assessment was filed, identifying that we felt
12 there would be no impact on such species and the U.S. Fish
13 and Wildlife has concurred with that finding.

14 In water resources, we looked at water use, surface
15 water, and groundwater. As far as water is concerned we will
16 be using approximately 800 acre feet per year in the
17 construction phase and about 1500 acre feet per year in the
18 operational stage, primarily in the Great Falls area. This
19 represents about .1 percent of the presence of water that is
20 consumed and we see no impact in this particular area.

21 As far as surface water is concerned, we saw some
22 temporary disruption or impacts due to sedimentation when
23 bridge construction is occurring.

24 However, the water should soon be restored to its
25 normal state after such construction is complete.

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1 In geology and soils, we have a requirement for
2 about 3 million tons of aggregate to support the road
3 construction program. In this case, there is sufficient
4 aggregate available but we will severely stress such
5 production capabilities and particularly in the Conrad area
6 and the Lewistown area.

7 However, in the long term, we see the ability of
8 the industry to respond and for the situation to stabilize.

9 Also at some sites we have soils that are prone to
10 erosion and mass movement. And so therefore we may have some
11 difficulties when we are constructing at those particular
12 sites.

13 As far as air quality is concerned and noise, we
14 found that there would be no significant impacts associated
15 with this program on either one of those resources.

16 At this point, I would like to look at the
17 alternatives that were considered in this particular EIS.

18 The first alternative as you may recall involved
19 the deployment of 200 Hard Mobile Launchers in pre-engineered
20 buildings in lieu of igloos. The numbers of people would be
21 less that would be required to operate the system. The
22 number of students would be less that would be imposed upon
23 the school system.

24 The biggest concern that we had, however, which was
25 identified in the EIS, was the consequences of the expanded

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1 safety zones associated with this particular option. But as
2 I identified earlier, we have now selected a set of launch
3 facilities that avoids in any impacts on inhabited homes.

4 For alternative two, this is one that looks at
5 placing -- or using 250 Hard Mobile Launchers and placing
6 them at 125 sites. There was additional construction work
7 force associated with this particular deployment and there
8 was also an increase in the operational costs associated with
9 this deployment.

10 However, the major issue that we should identify
11 here is the increase potential -- well, the increase on the
12 socioeconomic impacts due to the larger work force.

13 For option number three, this is where we deployed
14 200 Hard Mobile Launchers in pre-engineered buildings at 200
15 sites. And in this particular case, the most important
16 impact to note is that now we have no option in selecting
17 launch facilities. We have to go to 200 and therefore we
18 will impact 25 or we will have impacts on inhabited homes at
19 25 sites.

20 We also considered a no action alternative in this
21 EIS. This considers that just the Minuteman and the air
22 refueling mission remain at Malmstrom Air Force Base. In
23 this particular case, the military population will remain at
24 about 10,700 or 15 percent of the total population of Great
25 Falls.

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1 In this -- under this particular scenario, the
2 unemployment rate within the area would drop to approximately
3 6 percent.

4 In considering the cumulative impacts of the
5 Peacekeeper program superimposed upon the small ICBM, we
6 considered that there would be about \$100 million worth of
7 construction work associated with this program. This would
8 employ up to an extra 220 persons per year during a
9 construction phase.

10 There will be an operational requirement for 317
11 people, which would dictate an extra 700 people coming into
12 the community. The net result of this would probably --
13 would be an increased population or to the increased needs
14 with the public services and continued shortfalls to the
15 revenues of Great Falls, Conrad -- I mean Cascade County and
16 to the school districts.

17 In the area of safety, it was important for us to
18 identify the actions taken to insure that we have a safe
19 system, but at the same time, hypothesize the most credible
20 accident that we can envision and to identify the
21 environmental consequences associated with that accident.

22 It should be noted that over the 25 years of the
23 operation of the Minuteman system there has not been an
24 accident that resulted in any explosion or fire.

25 Nevertheless, it still was imperative that we do

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1 this hypothetical analyses. The analysis the we created, or
2 the hypothetical situation that we created was a situation
3 where a tanker truck loaded with fuel crashed into the Hard
4 Mobile Launcher during its movements.

5 If this occurred, and if a fire subsequently
6 occurred and lasted long enough and if the re-entry vehicle
7 was broken open during the accident, there is a possibility
8 that up to 1 percent of the radioactive material within the
9 re-entry vehicle could be aerosolized and released into the
10 area.

11 If it occurred, and particularly if it occurred in
12 an urban area, the increase in deaths would be up to 14 per 1
13 million people exposed.

14 However, it should be emphasized -- oh, and in
15 addition to that, of course, the clean-up costs within the
16 immediate area would be considerable.

17 But it should be emphasized at this particular
18 point that this particular mishap is very highly improbable.
19 In fact, we have done an analysis to determine what the
20 probability is, and determined that it is at less than 1
21 chance in 100 billion.

22 The last area I wish to talk about this evening is
23 mitigation.

24 Mitigation are those actions that are taken to
25 minimize the adverse impacts associated with this deployment;

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1 to minimize or eliminate those impacts that we identified
2 here tonight.

3 Now, there are some measures that are within the
4 Air Force authority during the construction years such as
5 normal construction practices, and they have been identified
6 in the EIS and have been assumed in our analyses.

7 There are other actions or mitigative actions that
8 we can take that are as a consequence of identifying the
9 problems in the EIS process. One of those actions could be a
10 selection of the launch facilities where we deploy the
11 system; in this particular case, the selection of the launch
12 facilities that avoid inhabited homes.

13 Then there are mitigation measures that are not
14 within the authority of the Air Force. It is not proper for
15 the Air Force to dictate to the school district, to the City
16 of Great Falls, to Cascade County how they should go about
17 reacting to the impacts that we have identified.

18 Rather it is their prerogative to choose how they
19 wish to respond and then after that particular jurisdiction
20 has identified its response, the Air Force is committed to
21 help them in the execution of that response.

22 That concludes my prepared remarks. Thank you.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Col. Walsh. Before
24 we take about a ten-minute recess let me just mention two
25 things for those of you who came in after we started.

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1 Fill out one the comments sheets, as this will be
2 the only record of your having participated in this evening's
3 hearing.

4 It's really rather simple, but after your name and
5 if you are representing an organization, the name of that
6 organization and your address. Check your status if you are
7 a public official or designated representative of an
8 organization, and then check the blocks that apply.

9 Do you want to ask a question? There is a block
10 check. Do you wish to offer verbal comments? Another block
11 to check. And the same for a written statement or if you
12 desire to have a copy of the EIS, the final one, mailed to
13 you.

14 Indicate the particular subjects which your
15 comments or questions might want to address, and any other
16 matters that you wish to put on the form. Then lay it on the
17 table in the back or give it to one the uniformed personnel
18 that you see, and I will collect them and use them to call on
19 people in the second half of tonight's hearing.

20 When you are called upon we'll have a microphone
21 down here in the center aisle. Come to the microphone and
22 state very clearly and slowly your full name. And if it's a
23 name that you think I might have trouble spelling -- and
24 that's probably anything other than Jones or Smith or Johnson
25 -- spell it clearly so our court reporter, Becky Doby, who is

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1 taking every word that's spoken tonight by anyone and making
2 it a verbatim part of tonight's record, so that she can get
3 your identity for the record so that it will be clear from
4 whom we have received the particular point.

5 And finally, just to remind those again who weren't
6 here when we started, the whole idea of this and the whole
7 idea of the law that provides for this hearing is to get your
8 unique perspective; the one thing that we can't get from
9 experts who are hired to come in and look at it and come up
10 with assessments. We need very badly your perspective about
11 impacts and anything to do with this proposal.

12 And without that perspective, the process and the
13 decision-making process is simply incomplete. And so once we
14 have all of this, the environmental matters considered, the
15 law requires that the people who make decisions about whether
16 and to what extent to proceed with this action take into
17 serious account those environmental considerations.

18 So let's take a ten-minute recess. I have just
19 short of eight o'clock. And let's come back at ten minutes
20 after 8:00.

21 Thank you.

22
23 (Whereupon, the proceedings were held in recess and
24 subsequently reconvened, and the following proceedings were
25 entered of record:)

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1 COL. BRISTOL: From the number of people who
2 have submitted either questions or statements, I sense that
3 we are going to have to really keep things moving and make
4 the best possible use of time, because we sort of run out of
5 the use of this facility and would ordinarily close at about
6 ten o'clock.

7 So one of the things I am going to ask you is if
8 you agree or disagree with someone's position, don't show it
9 by any type of applause or any other manifestation of
10 agreement, because that will just take up time that we could
11 otherwise use.

12 So we'll go right into the questions first of all
13 and then when we conclude them go into the statements.

14 Remind you as you come to the microphone even
15 though I have mentioned name in calling from the form if you
16 would mention your name and spell your last name for the
17 record before you commence with the question or a statement.

18 First of all, James Tucker. You can come right
19 down here to the center for the microphone.

20 MR. TUCKER: I'm James R. Tucker. I am with
21 the Great Falls Building Trades and International Union of
22 Operating Engineers.

23 Col. Walsh, and gentlemen, I made a statement in
24 your last meeting. We are in support of your missile system
25 generally as laboring people.

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1 I have talked to a great deal of people since that
2 time, and most of them are in agreement that they are
3 basically in favor of better jobs and everything. Not only
4 that --

5 COL. BRISTOL: Mr. Tucker, I'm sorry to
6 interrupt but I know we're going to get to the statement
7 portion in a bit. If you could just ask the question --

8 MR. TUCKER: I have a statement to make and
9 then I'd like to make and then ask some questions.

10 COL. BRISTOL: But the statement portion will
11 have to wait until the next portion of the hearing. That's
12 the point I'm trying to make.

13 MR. TUCKER: Okay. The questions are in --
14 you stated last time that you would -- the 80 percent of the
15 work force would be local people, and that it was bid out
16 competitively to contractors in the area.

17 Now, since that time I have done quite quite a bit
18 of research. We checked with Cheyenne, Wyoming where you
19 built ten sites. I guess you just completed them recently.

20 Labor organizations in Cheyenne state that 80
21 percent of the contractors were out of state with 70 to 80
22 percent of their personnel brought in with them.

23 Now, there are some companies here. I would like
24 to -- my question is I would like to know how you or about
25 insuring that local contractors are given an opportunity to

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1 competitively bid on this work.

2 The reason I ask this is in the past we have had
3 these companies -- and we researched their history, they have
4 been what we called ghost companies. They have established a
5 contractor's license in an area within a few months prior to
6 the bid letting of a missile project. They have bid the
7 project, and after the project is over the company just
8 ceased to exist and nobody ever hears anything of them again.
9 I would like to give you names of a few companies and why we
10 suspicion that maybe this is not a competitively bid job as
11 you think.

12 Western State --

13 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry. I'm really not
14 trying to be impolite. But I would just like to have Col.
15 Walsh answer the question now and then the statement portion
16 of what you have to say I'll come back to you when we get
17 into the statement portion and I'll permit you to make your
18 statement at that time. As the designated representative of
19 your organization you will have five minutes.

20 MR. TUCKER: Okay.

21 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

22 LT. COL. WALSH: Thank you. In the state of
23 Wyoming, the similar concerns were raised when we went
24 through the Environmental Statement process.

25 The way in which we assisted local contractors to

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1 be competitive in any contract bids was first of all to
2 arrange that the Corps of Engineers to package the bids so
3 that local contractors would have first of all the bonding
4 capacity.

5 Second, the office associated with the deployment
6 of the Peacekeeper missile started having classes for the
7 local contractors to teach those contractors how to prepare a
8 bid for federal work. As you be quite aware there is a lot
9 of paperwork that goes along with such a bid, which is
10 somewhat intimidating to some small contractors.

11 Since the time of that effort, we have had a
12 monitoring program which has been under the control of the
13 State of Wyoming in looking at where the contractors come
14 from, both for the prime and for the sub.

15 And for each contractor that comes on board, we do
16 a complete inventory of their people to find out where they
17 come from. Are they local, are they from the local union,
18 are they from out of state, where are they living, etcetera
19 so we can have a complete picture on what is happening in
20 Wyoming and in fact compare it to what we predicted in our
21 EIS.

22 Through this particular measure of monitoring, we
23 have found that seven of the 15 prime contractors came from
24 the state of Wyoming. And 65, or 50 percent of the
25 subcontractors were from the state of Wyoming.

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1 Now, even when the contractor was from out of
2 state, we found that he still had a high tendency just to
3 bring in his key personnel, his foremen, etcetera and still
4 could do the bulk of the hiring from the local union.

5 And through again our monitoring effort which again
6 was managed by the State of Wyoming, they found that almost
7 80 percent of those jobs were satisfied by people that were
8 living in Wyoming before the project came to town.

9 So I would like to talk to you afterwards to find
10 out where you got a different information and so we can
11 compare notes. But -- and I will definitely make available
12 to you the monitoring reports that we have gotten in
13 conjunction -- and we worked very closely with the trade
14 unions within Wyoming to assist us in the preparation of this
15 document. So it surprises me that we should have two
16 contradictory conclusions.

17 But if I can talk to you afterwards then we can get
18 your name and address and then get back with you with the
19 right information.

20 Thank you.

21 COL. BRISTOL: Becky Heimgartner.

22 MS. HEIMGARTNER: My name is Becky
23 Heimgartner. I am employed as a secretary here in Great
24 Falls.

25 My question has to do with the public finance

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1 area. I would like to hear the Air Force's specific
2 proposals for assisting local governments with remedying the
3 shortfalls.

4 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

5 MS. HEIMGARTNER: And if you are going to tell
6 me that you don't know what the proposals are yet, I'd just
7 like to hear some ideas of what you could do or would do.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

9 LT. COL. WALSH: Thank you very much. I think
10 the major area of concern is in the school system where we
11 are showing a substantial shortfall. And that shortfall
12 could get worse. And I noted in my presentation if the
13 housing is provided by for instance Section 801 federal
14 financing in lieu of military family housing.

15 We identified that the shortfall could be somewhere
16 in the neighborhood of 140,000 a year out of the budget \$36
17 million.

18 We also identified there are several problems
19 associated with school facilities. And we also identified
20 several measures of satisfying that: we had reopening
21 schools, building a new school, etcetera.

22 Well, first of all, as noted in my speech, it is
23 the prerogative of the school district to assume or to decide
24 how it wishes to meet our needs. As you may have noted, we
25 identified perhaps reopening of schools but such reopening of

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1 schools might violate the present policy in the Great Falls
2 District of having neighborhood schools.

3 An alternative for that would be to build a new
4 school, expand the Loy Elementary School adjacent to the base
5 to accomodate the additional students.

6 If that was the selected route by the school
7 district then we would do a similar measure to what we did in
8 Wyoming, where we provided \$4.8 million to the school
9 district to build that new school.

10 The other area of concern is operating costs.

11 Now, presently through Public Law 81-874, there is
12 a certain amount of money that goes to the school district to
13 pay in some small part for the education of the military
14 children.

15 The sum is for a Type A student, that is a student
16 actually living on the base itself the State gets
17 approximately 830 odd dollars per year.

18 For a student of a person that lives off base but
19 works on base, that sum is only about \$30 a year. This is at
20 the high school level. I won't go through all the figures
21 for elementary. I'm just giving you an idea.

22 However, there are provisions under that same law
23 that if the increase in student population as such is causing
24 severe hardship on the district that the actual stipends that
25 can be provided can be increased and to increase to the full

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1 amount of what it's costing the school district to educate
2 that child.

3 In this particular case, for a high school student
4 I believe the cost is about \$2100 a year; for elementary
5 student about \$1600 a year.

6 But it would be up to the school district working
7 with the Air Force to make appropriate application with the
8 Department of Education, with the Air Force definitely
9 supporting the effort to get such monies provided.

10 And again, we did such activities in Wyoming and we
11 were successful. I see no reason why we can't do the same
12 thing in Montana.

13 Thank you.

14 COL. BRISTOL: Wilbur Johnson.

15 MR. JOHNSON: Good evening. My name is Wilbur
16 Johnson. I am a member of Concerned Citizens Coalition.

17 My question is geared toward the temporary
18 housing.

19 Do you think that it is accurate to assume that all
20 temporary workers will be living in motels and campgrounds
21 and not competing for rental housing in Great Falls?

22 Thank you.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

24 LT. COL. WALSH: In our analysis of this
25 particular problem, we identified that over 80 percent of the

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1 work the construction work force could be supplied from the
2 local area.

3 Accordingly, we would see a very small immigration
4 of workers during the construction phase face. And we feel,
5 having done a survey of the available housing throughout this
6 particular region, that -- and also of the hotels and
7 anticipated vacancy rates -- that there is ample housing and
8 hotel hotels available to satisfy the needs of not only the
9 work force coming in to construct the small ICBM facilities
10 but also to accomodate the immigration associated with the
11 air refueling wing.

12 The difficulty starts to arise, however, when you
13 start talking about the operating years when we are talking
14 about bringing in 31 Air Force -- 3100 Air Force personnel.
15 Then when you include their families, that number goes up to
16 almost 8,000 people.

17 That's the time that we are concerned with the
18 ability of the community to satisfy the needs of the military
19 as well as satisfy the continuing needs of the community.

20 And that's why in -- last week when I was in
21 Washington talking to the Deputy Secretary of the Air Force
22 for Installation Safety and the Environment, he made it very
23 plain to me that it is the Air Force policy that if housing
24 is not available in the area or if the private sector cannot
25 respond to the needs of the Air Force, then the Air Force

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1 will -- is committed to providing the necessary housing
2 either through the construction of military family housing
3 units as identified in the proposed action, or providing
4 housing through other federal programs.

5 And those federal programs are in Law 98-115
6 Section 801-802, where the Air Force is given permission to
7 have guaranteed rental arrangements or lease arrangements
8 with private entrepreneurs who built the housing for Air
9 Force personnel.

10 Thank you very much.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Sue Dickenson.

12 MS. DICKENSON: I'm Sue Dickenson. I'm
13 married, the mother of three teenage children, and a
14 housewife and a substitute teacher in the Great Falls School
15 System.

16 A couple of the questions I have were prepared by a
17 friend who is not here this evening because he is working.

18 One of the questions is this: The EIS states that
19 the majority of construction jobs will be filled by local
20 craftsmen.

21 Will the jobs be filled by union craftsmen? Is
22 there any part that the Air Force would have to do with the
23 hiring of these jobs and would it be union craftsmen?

24 LT. COL. WALSH: On that particular question,
25 ma'am, I don't believe we have an answer to give you

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1 tonight. And I don't want to inaccurate make it for the
2 record, however.

3 MS. DICKENSON: Thank you. Another question.
4 Will the Air Force abide by Montana's state
5 licensing laws when it comes to electrical and plumbing
6 installations? In the Great Falls Tribune on Friday there
7 was an article concerning the difficulties with the
8 construction work being done at Conrad. And I was wondering
9 if the Air Force would then in the Midgetman case be abiding
10 by Montana's licensing laws.

11 LT. COL. WALSH: I would ask Major Van Ness,
12 who is the attorney for the Air Force, to take that
13 particular question.

14 MAJOR VAN NESS: I don't want to be
15 disingenuous with you, but the answer is not an easy one.
16 We intend and will do our utmost in every case to
17 comply with the substantive provisions of the licensing laws
18 in any standards that might have to do with electrical
19 installation or what have you.

20 The federal government is not in a position where
21 it can go through the procedural aspects of that licensing
22 law where the way the Constitution separates authority which
23 states and the authority of the federal government we cannot
24 subject ourselves to the licensing procedures.

25 But as we did in Wyoming, we will make every effort

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1 to comply substantively with all of those provisions in any
2 reasonable fashion we can.

3 MS. DICKENSON: I see. In other words, it's a
4 question of federal law or the U.S. Constitution being the
5 supreme law of the land versus the state laws which we make?

6 MAJOR VAN NESS: I believe I wish I would have
7 said that.

8 MS. DICKENSON: In the Tribune in that Friday
9 article that was kind of the meat of the lawsuit or the
10 disagreement there.

11 Then also, why will the unemployment rate rise
12 during the peak of construction as stated in the EIS?

13 LT. COL. WALSH: You are talking about the
14 unemployment rate rising in the peak of the operational
15 years?

16 MS. DICKENSON: No. During the construction
17 phase.

18 LT. COL. WALSH: I would like to ask Dr.
19 Mathur on our team from Tetra-Tech to answer that question.

20 MS. DICKENSON: Thank you.

21 DR. MATHUR: I believe the unemployment rate
22 is expected to rise during the operations phase. It is at
23 the decline of the peak year, immediately after the peak year
24 of 1996, 1997 when we are showing a decline -- an increase in
25 the unemployment rate.

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1 That is -- because at that time construction people
2 are all gone and operations persons are coming in. And with
3 the operations persons not of dependents of the military
4 people come in, who usually have a higher unemployment rate,
5 then the civilian people -- the unemployment rate during the
6 operations phase will be a little higher. Not too much, but
7 will be a little higher during the construction phase when
8 only the civilian workers are employed.

9 MS. DICKENSON: I was under the understanding
10 in the EIS that there would be a raise in the unemployment
11 rate even during the construction phase.

12 Am I incorrect there?

13 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes, you are incorrect in
14 that aspect. There will be actually a decline of 1 percent
15 in the unemployment rate during the construction years.

16 It's only in the projected years where in the no
17 action alternative the unemployment rate with no outside
18 influence would go down to approximately 6 percent. But with
19 the project, it would be 6.2 percent. That extra 2 percent
20 is attributed to dependents of military personnel coming into
21 town, looking for jobs, and not being able to find them.

22 MRS. DICKENSON: I see.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Mrs. Dickenson, I am going to
24 ask that the balance of your question be submitted for the
25 record because of the numbers of people that have asked me

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1 only have time for two or three questions.

2 MS. DICKENSON: That's fine. Thank you.

3 COL. BRISTOL: Just submit that in written
4 down to me before the close of the evening I will assure that
5 you questions will be answered in the final Environmental
6 Impact Statement.

7 Joel Erickson.

8 MR. ERICKSEN: Thank you, Col. Bristol. My
9 name is Joel Erickson. And I have two questions. One is
10 simple. What is the total construction cost of the proposed
11 action?

12 I looked through the EIS statement and I couldn't
13 find a figure.

14 LT. COL. WALSH: The total construction cost
15 is about \$1 billion dollars, approaches \$1 billion. That
16 will be (inaudible) monies.

17 MR. ERICKSEN: This is the total construction
18 for the road --

19 LT. COL. WALSH: This will be for the
20 modifications to the launch facilities, upgrade of the road
21 system, for the construction of personnel support facilities,
22 technical facilities and training facilities at Malstrom Air
23 Force Base.

24 MR. ERICKSEN: Thank you. The second question
25 concerns the impact of individuals and families on fixed

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1 incomes. I am assuming that as more people come to town and
2 are earning money that the utility costs will rise. After
3 living with Montana Power and Great Falls Gas Company that
4 has been my feeling; that it doesn't take much for the rates
5 to go up. I would expect housing costs to go up as the
6 demand rises, and the consumer prices will probably
7 increase.

8 I looked briefly through the EIS statement and
9 found nothing that addressed these rising costs on the impact
10 of this on the people with fixed incomes.

11 Did it address the problem? And if so, what did it
12 find?

13 DR. MATHUR: Once again, the prices are likely
14 to increase for housing and products and other things due to
15 the operations during the operations phase if the military
16 family housing is not provided on base. Or if the government
17 is not providing housing through other federal programs.

18 Because then we are indicating in the EIS that the
19 private sector will not be able to provide all housing at the
20 price which is affordable by most of the military people.
21 And since many of these people will be at the lower levels
22 they not be able to afford and there would be shortage of low
23 rental -- or of units where -- which you can rent at a lower
24 rent.

25 MR. ERICKSEN: And the utilities and the

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1 consumer prices, have you addressed that in the statement? I
2 am sure those would increase, too.

3 DR. MATHUR: The utility prices not expected to
4 increase because there is sufficient capacity in the area to
5 accommodate all the increases --

6 MR. ERICKSEN: I realize the capacities are in
7 good shape. But I'm talking about the increased demand. And
8 as demands for service increase, the prices generally
9 increase, too.

10 DR. MATHUR: Well once again, the demand is not
11 expected to increase to the extent that there would be a
12 price increase required.

13 We have probably 7600 additional people coming,
14 which is about 10 percent of the Great Falls population.

15 MR. ERICKSEN: Yes.

16 LT. COL. WALSH: In expanding on that
17 particular answer, generally the time that the utility prices
18 will go up if there is no influence by outside help such as
19 an oil crises is if it would be necessary for the utility
20 companies to build extra facilities to support needs.

21 In this particular case such a construction will
22 not be required, so in fact you'll be operating existing
23 facilities at a more efficient rate and in fact the companies
24 will be actually -- could probably lower their prices per
25 unit.

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1 MR. ERICKSEN: Thank you.

2 COL. BRISTOL: Rowan Ogden.

3 MR. OGDEN: My name is Rowan Ogden, and I'm
4 one of the landowners of one of these missile bases.

5 And what I wondering on the restrictive easement of
6 around 1200 feet within about 300 feet of that missile site
7 is our private road.

8 Will that have to be moved?

9 LT. COL. WALSH: No. The road will not have
10 to be moved. The only thing that we will be impacting will
11 be expanding restrictive easement and the silos would be
12 inhabited homes.

13 All farming activities, livestock activities,
14 transportation will be able to continue as they are right
15 now.

16 And as I indicated in my presentation, there are
17 now no inhabited homes affected by this particular action.

18 MR. OGDEN: No. And my second question was on
19 these roads getting to it like the county roads or highways
20 or something, you said they more than likely would have to be
21 widened.

22 How wide would roads have for the carrier?

23 LT. COL. WALSH: Would you repeat that,
24 please.

25 MR. OGDEN: On the county roads getting to the

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1 sites there are selected, you said that a lot of them would
2 have to be widened and improve the bridges, the culverts, and
3 stuff.

4 How wide do these roads have to be over what they
5 are now? Do they have to be widened or just improved?

6 LT. COL. WALSH: The answer to that question
7 is really a subject of the negotiation process underway
8 between the Air Force and the Federal Highway Administration
9 and the State Highway Department.

10 We have identified the needs to specifications for
11 our vehicle and the routes most interested in. The State is
12 in the process of assessing those roads and they will be
13 coming back to the Air Force in a November time frame with
14 their proposal on what would be the appropriate way to
15 satisfy our needs and also look after the interests of the
16 people of Montana.

17 In certain roads, it may be necessary to widen them
18 considerably over what they are right now. Under other
19 roads, particularly low use county roads, they may be of
20 sufficient width now if we continue our activities such as we
21 move the Minuteman.

22 However, we may have to do some work at
23 intersections to accommodate the turning radius of this
24 particular vehicle.

25 So again, I can't give a specific answer. It's

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1 going to be on a road by road basis and also looking after
2 the interests of the people that presently use that road and
3 will be subject to negotiation process between the Air Force
4 and the State Highway Department.

5 MR. OGDEN: Okay. Thank you.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Jack Moore.

7 COL. MOORE: Colonel, I have no specific
8 questions at this time. Thank you.

9 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Jim Humphrey.

10 MR. HUMPHREY: My name is Jim Humphrey, Jr.
11 I'm a farmland manager.

12 I'd like to start, Col. Bristol, by asking a
13 question concerning the safety record of the Minuteman
14 missile program with respect to highway accidents by vehicles
15 carrying nuclear warheads in the wintertime.

16 And I'm not sure what the military jargon is, but I
17 believe an accident involving a nuclear warhead of this sort
18 may be called a broken arrow.

19 I am wondering about any incidents of this type
20 where a vehicle carrying a nuclear warhead has slipped off
21 the icy roads in the winter or otherwise been involved in a
22 highway accident at any time of the year under the Minuteman
23 program.

24 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

25 LT. COL. WALSH: What particularly is your

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1 question about the --

2 MR. HUMPHREY: My question is: How many
3 accidents and how severe have those accidents been in the Air
4 Force's operational history of the Minuteman missile program
5 involving vehicles carrying nuclear warheads on our Montana
6 roads?

7 LT. COL. WALSH: Over the entire history of
8 the Minuteman system, which extends now 25 years, there have
9 been less than 15 accidents of a vehicle carrying a nuclear
10 warhead.

11 Notice in none of those instances did any fire or
12 explosion occur.

13 I should point out to you that this particular
14 weapon is carried with the utmost safety to insure that
15 nothing will happen.

16 To give you an idea of the risks associated with a
17 nuclear weapon breaking open there was an incident that
18 occurred down at Titian II Base where the missile actually
19 exploded in the hole and the re-entry vehicle was shot
20 through about 3 or 4 feet of concrete. And even after going
21 through 3 or 4 feet of concrete the casing did not break
22 open.

23 So even though there have been accidents, there
24 have been no risks of any nuclear explosion or fire
25 associated with those accidents.

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1 MR. HUMPHREY: Thank you. My second question
2 is: Has the United States Air Force or the United States
3 government in any way officially considered or even
4 contemplated deploying more than the 250 Midgetman missiles
5 mentioned under the option of the most missiles in the
6 Environmental Impact Statement?

7 LT. COL. WALSH: In the Environmental Impact
8 Statement we also had the option for the deployment of 250
9 missiles at Malmstrom Air Force Base. That was included in
10 the analysis.

11 As far as the total number of missiles to be
12 deployed as I indicated in my presentation, that is entirely
13 subject to the threat and the ongoing arms negotiations.

14 MR. HUMPHREY: So the answer is there has been
15 some official consideration of deploying more than 250
16 Midgetman missiles in Great Falls?

17 LT. COL. WALSH: No. The answer is we have
18 considered 200 and we have considered 250. They were the
19 alternatives considered. They were the only alternatives
20 that were considered as far as the number of missiles to be
21 deployed.

22 MR. HUMPHREY: Thanks. My third question is
23 one that concerns false nuclear alerts.

24 According to the Nuclear Almanac, which is book
25 compiled by faculty members of MIT, in 1984 there were 3,703

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1 normally low level false alerts concerning a nuclear attack
2 during the period 1979 to 1980. However a number of these
3 low level -- of these 3,000 alerts turned out to be quite
4 deceiving and came dangerously close to being mistaken for
5 the start of a nuclear war.

6 My question is: As we look at the future, is it
7 not highly probable that future false alerts will
8 periodically result in Midgetman missiles roaring out of
9 their silos and racing across our Montana countryside?

10 LT. COL. WALSH: The full details to answer
11 your question I cannot provide tonight. And I will make it
12 for the record.

13 However, I can state that the verification
14 processes prior to any action being taken that before these
15 vehicles would move off the site. But any damage that would
16 be caused in we should have a false movement -- which would
17 be very unlikely -- would be recompensed by the Air Force.

18 MR. HUMPHREY: My next question --

19 COL. BRISTOL: Sir? I am sorry. I am going
20 to have to ask you to submit the balance for the record or
21 after we have concluded the statements if we have time
22 available I'll come back to you. I note that you are also
23 desiring to make a statement. I just got together about
24 seven more of these and I've got 15 minutes to do it.

25 MR. HUMPHREY: All right.

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1 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Zarina Jackson.
 2 MS. JACKSON: My first question is why wasn't
 3 a Montana firm chosen to compile the EIS or the draft EIS?
 4 LT. COL. WALSH: In the preparation of the
 5 EIS, the Air Force actually and the Air Force Regional Civil
 6 Engineering in particular has many environmental assessments
 7 EISs underway.
 8 Several years ago, we put out a competitive bid for
 9 a contractor that would have capabilities to do a competent
 10 EIS anywhere within the country. There were many companies
 11 that competed from all over the United States for this
 12 particular contract.
 13 We felt after this competition was over that
 14 Tetra-Tech was the most qualified to give the Air Force the
 15 quality document that we were looking for.
 16 MS. JACKSON: I see.
 17 LT. COL. WALSH: Now, I know that one of the
 18 big concerns that people have is how is it that a company
 19 that has its headquarters in another state can come in and
 20 tell the people of Montana what their problems are and what
 21 the solutions are.
 22 MS. JACKSON: That's not my concern, by the
 23 way.
 24 LT. COL. WALSH: Well, the answer is that
 25 Tetra-Tech has had considerable experience over the last

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1 couple of years in performing work in Montana working for the
 2 likes of Anaconda Mining Company, for the U.S. Geologic
 3 Survey, for the Environmental Protection Agency.
 4 Furthermore, we recognized the importance of the
 5 people of Montana being intimately involved in the
 6 preparation of the document and the Tetra-Tech hired
 7 subcontractors, a considerable number of Montana firms, to
 8 assist in the preparation of this document.
 9 MS. JACKSON: The list of preparers that's at
 10 the end of the EIS, does that reflect Montana people as
 11 well?
 12 LT. COL. WALSH: I can't state that for sure.
 13 But let me give you an idea of the Montana companies that are
 14 working for us.
 15 We have F-know Science out of Billings; we have the
 16 Historic Research Institute out of Missoula; we have the
 17 Montana Natural Heritage Program out of Helena; we have the
 18 Morrison-Knutson Engineers out of Boise; and we have Western
 19 Technology Engineering out of Helena.
 20 MS. JACKSON: Thank you. My next question
 21 is: Can you tell us how the missile is intended to be
 22 launched; perhaps slowly, because I don't know that I am
 23 particularly familiar with terms.
 24 Particularly I am wondering, can it survive the
 25 what, 1 to 10,000 warheads that would come at it in a first

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1 strike? And is it assumed that the crew dies?
 2 I know the crew isn't launching it, but is it
 3 assumed that the crew dies? And how long does it take to
 4 launch it?
 5 LT. COL. WALSH: You are asking for a rather
 6 lengthy explanation, and I'll try to make it as concise as
 7 possible.
 8 MS. JACKSON: Thank you.
 9 LT. COL. WALSH: First of all, in this program
 10 the intent of the Congress is to have a system that through
 11 its mobility can insure its survivability.
 12 In other words, since it is mobile, the Soviets not
 13 be able to precisely pinpoint the location of the vehicle and
 14 therefore not be able to attack it effectively or
 15 efficiently.
 16 Because of this, the Soviets cannot be assured that
 17 they will kill each vehicle. Knowing this, and knowing that
 18 there is a high potential for this vehicle to survive any
 19 attack that they might wish to launch, and having survived,
 20 that it can inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union,
 21 a Soviet leader would not wish to attack in the first place.
 22 Now, that is the basic premise of this particular
 23 system; a deterrence.
 24 Now, in achieving deterrence, we have to
 25 demonstrate the capability. The way the system will actually

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1 operate is upon notification and verification of a Soviet
 2 attack on this particular country. A notice from the
 3 National Command Authority would alert all the drivers to go
 4 to their vehicles and to drive them to designated launch
 5 areas.
 6 The time that they will be driving could vary from
 7 a couple of minutes to the entire 25 minute period, at which
 8 time each vehicle will harden.
 9 Now, the Soviets do not know where those vehicles
 10 might be. They could be anywhere within a 8,000 square mile
 11 area.
 12 At which time it hardens we -- the tractors will be
 13 disconnected and the drivers would leave.
 14 Now, one of the concerns of many people is that we
 15 might launch before we actually were attacked.
 16 In this particular case, we can insure that we
 17 could survive an attack and still have -- be able to
 18 respond. In this particular case, having survived the
 19 attack, the president can make a decision on how he wishes to
 20 respond to the Soviet attack. He is not forced into making a
 21 decision in a hurried manner.
 22 Thank you.
 23 COL. BRISTOL: We're going to have to move on
 24 to the next --
 25 MS. JACKSON: Except he just didn't answer is

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1 it assumed that the crew dies? I'm curious about that.

2 COL. BRISTOL: I think what he indicated was
3 that the crew departs the scene and the vehicle itself stays
4 and someone from another location pulls triggers if triggers
5 are going to be pulled.

6 MS. JACKSON: That's after a first strike by
7 the Soviet Union the crew leaves through radiation --

8 LT. COL. WALSH: The crew vehicle is protected
9 from a certain amount of radiation and blast.

10 MS. JACKSON: Thank you.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Will Crough.

12 MR. CROUGH: I'm a husband, father and
13 carpenter from Great Falls.

14 In my original question back in the scoping
15 hearings back in March I asked for some specific commitment
16 from the Air Force concerning mitigation monies both for
17 public finance and for schools.

18 I hear Col. Walsh here now saying that the Air
19 Force has made the commitment, but in the draft EIS what you
20 see is maybe some of the mitigation may be carried through,
21 all, or none.

22 I'd like to ask Col. Walsh -- part of my first
23 question is what is the commitment of the Air Force if all,
24 some, or none?

25 LT. COL. WALSH: Well, you will note in some

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1 of the mitigations that we offer for the various impacts
2 identified some of them are maybe even contradictory. And so
3 it is difficult at this time to make a commitment for any one
4 of them until the appropriate jurisdiction decided which wish
5 to implement.

6 To give some examples repeating some things said I
7 said earlier does the school district wish to build new
8 schools, does it wish to rehab an old school, does it wish to
9 go to bussing, etcetera.

10 So what we have to do is, having identified the
11 problems with the EIS, now we are in a position to start
12 making intelligent decisions hand in hand with the local
13 jurisdiction for the best way to meet the needs of the Air
14 Force as well as the needs of local people.

15 And we have made a commitment that having made that
16 made that decision that we can work with them to effect that
17 decision with the -- any costs above and beyond normal costs
18 being borne by the Air Force.

19 MR. CROUGH: Okay. And the second part is
20 back in March at the original scoping hearings there was no
21 mention whatsoever of an MX being deployed here.

22 And all of a sudden we get the DEIS and we are
23 talking about MX deployment.

24 How many missiles, how many warheads, please?

25 LT. COL. WALSH: I believe at the scoping

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1 meetings I did in my presentation identify the possibility of
2 the MX. That announcement was made by the president I
3 believe in February that Malmstrom was a consideration.

4 And so throughout my scoping process we have had a
5 look at what the implications are of the cumulative impacts
6 of MX and the small ICBM together.

7 If the MX or Peacekeeper were be stationed at
8 Malmstrom Air Force Base the concept at this particular time
9 envisions four trains, each train consisting of a minimum of
10 seven cars, two of which will be carrying Peacekeeper
11 missiles. They will be actually stationed and garrisoned on
12 Malmstrom Air Force Base itself and would leave Malmstrom Air
13 Force only under strategic warning.

14 MR. CROUGH: 80 warheads?

15 LT. COL. WALSH: No. 40.

16 MR. CROUGH: Thank you.

17 LT. COL. WALSH: Sorry, eight.

18 COL. BRISTOL: I think you would say 80
19 warheads, Colonel?

20 LT. COL. WALSH: It's been a long time since I
21 have been in engineering school.

22 COL. BRISTOL: I think 80 is right. Ray
23 Jergeson?

24 MR. JERGESON: Thank you. My name is Ray
25 Jergeson.

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1 You recall the questions I had at the March meeting
2 regarding the land use. And there were two things that
3 puzzled me in your statement here.

4 One had to deal with construction of use of land
5 section 4 during the construction phase a total of 300 acres
6 of land will be disturbed only 160 acres taken permanently
7 out of agricultural land use.

8 Then further in the section you talk about 760
9 acres being used. And it's on Page 4-153. In the explosive
10 zone area, with the conclusion that this would not be
11 considered an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of
12 land.

13 So I want to know, did this include all the acreage
14 disturbed? Did it include the widening of the roads? And at
15 the end of the project who's going to pick up the cement and
16 steel and gravel.

17 LT. COL. WALSH: I'll ask Major Van Ness to
18 answer that question.

19 MAJOR VAN NESS: Let answer for you the
20 discrepancy in the acreage. I think it comes from the fact
21 that we are referring in one portion of the document to the
22 portion of land that might be actually physically disturbed.
23 And in addition to that portion that we need to
24 acquire (inaudible) actually owned and that would be the land
25 that we -- where we actually expand or modify the launch

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1 facility.

2 The second reference is to the amount of acreage to
3 which be included in the expanded safety zones. The Air
4 Force need not acquire a fee interest for the easement or
5 safety zones. We need to simply acquire an easement.

6 And the present landowner will be permitted to do
7 virtually everything he presently does within that easement.
8 That is, the only restriction that we will have is we will
9 prevent the construction of an inhabited building; a home
10 within that expanded easement.

11 Beyond that, the landowner will be permitted to
12 ranch, farm, whatever else he is presently doing at time.

13 So I think that's where that discrepancy comes.

14 MR. JERGSON: Thank you. My second question
15 has to do with visual impact on resources.

16 Did I miss something, or is there no consideration
17 here for visual impact of one of these mobile vehicles coming
18 down a county road at me?

19 LT. COL. WALSH: In our analysis of
20 transportation we identified additional traffic on the
21 various road segments. And I think the areas that were most
22 impacted were of course the area just east of Great Falls on
23 U.S. 87/89 and of course on the Interstate 15.

24 As you go farther out in the missile field and the
25 passages of cars would be taking off to various silos -- the

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1 amount of traffic goes down.

2 But in the areas immediately outside of Great
3 Falls, you might see an additional 230 to 270 vehicle
4 movements per day.

5 Now, most of these movements will be trucks and
6 cars similar to yours, and usually are required to drive at
7 speeds exceeding no more than 55 miles per hour.

8 As indicated earlier, there will be movement once
9 per year at this particular time it's been estimated of the
10 Hard Mobile Launcher back to the main operating base for
11 major maintenance. So therefore you could expect about 400
12 movements per year; again, not in one concentrated area, but
13 spread throughout the entire area.

14 But as they come in or funnel in you can expect the
15 major impacts to be on the roads immediately east of the
16 Great Falls and of course immediately north on I-15.

17 We identified in the EIS some lowering of the level
18 of service associated with this increased traffic. Now, when
19 we talk the level of service that encompasses a lot of things
20 including safety, driver comfort, maneuverability, speed,
21 etcetera.

22 And it is our opinion that the level of service
23 would drop from an A which it is presently to a B, which is
24 presently about -- which means that there will be some
25 slow-down of the traffic. Plus you will have those isolated

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1 cases of queuing behind the vehicles.

2 Now, that's the problem that we have presented to
3 the State. Now, the State needs to come back to us with how
4 they wish to accommodate on these -- well, first of all for
5 transport and also to continue looking after the safety of
6 people of Montana who likewise are using those roads.

7 They may -- there is various options the State may
8 wish to exercise, including widening the road, having
9 layovers for the big vehicles to pull over when there's a
10 large queue behind, maybe even putting in an extra lane.

11 The option is up to the State and then we will go
12 and negotiate with them as to the appropriate response.

13 MR. CROUGH: Thank you. And my final question
14 is has Tetra-Tech, the company that prepared this document,
15 been asked to prepare a similar statement; that is an
16 Environmental Impact Statement in the case of a launch of one
17 or all of these weapons?

18 LT. COL. WALSH: In this particular case, the
19 Congress has directed the Air Force in very unambiguous
20 language to prepare an EIS that considers the deployment and
21 peacetime operation of the system.

22 It should be noted that the prime purpose of this
23 particular system is to assure deterrents to be survivable
24 through any Soviet attack.

25 However, by demonstrating that capability to

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1 survive and inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union,
2 we trust that the Soviets would never attack in the first
3 place.

4 MR. JERGSON: Thank you.

5 COL. BRISTOL: Jim Eagen. And I'm going to
6 read-- I have three others I'm going to read the names off so
7 you can position yourselves closer to the microphone.

8 Marie Schreiber will be next, then Wilbur Johnson
9 and Rowen Ogden.

10 And then we'll go into statements. I'll allow one
11 question each and the balance can be addressed during the
12 portion of time for the statements.

13 Go ahead, sir.

14 MR. EAGEN: Jim Eagen. My question is: Has
15 the Air Force allowed or the government allowed for a
16 mid-term cancellation of this project that we saw in 1972
17 where the ICBMs were cancelled with many millions of dollars
18 worth of concrete, metal buildings, iron left abandoned in
19 the fields, along with a lot of peoples' energy, time, and
20 money spent looking forward to seven or eight years of
21 prosperity and all of a sudden it's done? What would the Air
22 Force do in that event?

23 LT. COL. WALSH: As far as the EIS is
24 concerned right now, we are having to look at what the
25 current direction of both the Congress and executive branch

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1 of government is; that is to deploy the 200 or 250 missiles
2 at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

3 However, as you note or should note, the Congress
4 each year has the opportunity to review the program and
5 through the Appropriation Authorization Act, may change the
6 action that we are undertaking. And of course we have no
7 control over that.

8 But should at such time later the Congress elect to
9 go some other route, then the Air Force will have to make an
10 assessment at that time, and we may be required to provide
11 another Environmental Impact Statement to identify the
12 consequences associated with that action.

13 And in accomplishing that EIS, to identify
14 mitigative measures to reduce the impacts upon the local
15 community because of that action.

16 COL. BRISTOL: Marie Schreiber.

17 MS. SCHREIBER: Yes. Gentlemen, I have two
18 questions. The first one is a yes or no, and the second is a
19 follow-up if you will allow me.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead.

21 MS. SCHREIBER: Would military personnel be
22 eligible for HUD subsidized programs such as scattered site
23 like Section 8 existing of Section 8 Mod Rehab or public
24 housing such as Parkdale?

25 LT. COL. WALSH: The answer to the question is

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1 yes, they are eligible when they fulfill with the
2 requirements. However, they do not have any precedence in
3 getting on the waiting list.

4 However, as I noted in my presentation, if we got
5 to that situation, we would be looking for other federal
6 programs such as 801-802 to take care of the military needs
7 rather than imposing a further burden on the Section 8
8 housing in the local area.

9 MS. SCHREIBER: Then the other one, because it
10 does have to do with the -- what you said in the beginning
11 about the Air Force would cover the housing overflow that the
12 community wouldn't be able to handle.

13 The Air Force would cover that? Is that what you
14 said?

15 LT. COL. WALSH: That is the Air Force
16 policy. We look to see what the local community can
17 provide.

18 Now, at the present time we looked at the impact of
19 the area the refueling wing coming to Malmstrom would be and
20 in this particular case there is more than adequate housing
21 available to satisfy the needs of 700 people associated with
22 that particular system.

23 However, when you superimpose upon that the 7,600
24 to 8,000 that would be coming in for the small ICBM program,
25 that is well beyond the available housing or that imposes --

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1 the private sector not be able to respond to the requirements
2 imposed by that immigration.

3 Accordingly, the Air Force would either have to
4 provide military family housing units constructed adjacent to
5 the base or provide housing through the various other public
6 laws such as Section 801 or 802 type housing.

7 MS. SCHREIBER: My second question, hasn't the
8 government cut or the Congress cut subsidies for or
9 appropriations for military housing? Wouldn't those cuts
10 have an effect on that?

11 LT. COL. WALSH: In the recent years, the
12 Congress has shown a preference to go to 801 and 802 housing
13 in lieu of military family housing. Yes, that is correct.

14 But they have provided the housing for the military
15 through one federal program or another. Their preference
16 right now seems to be 801-802.

17 MS. SCHREIBER: Thank you.

18 COL. BRISTOL: I misspoke earlier. The other
19 two gentlemen whose names I mentioned had already asked the
20 questions and I just had gotten to the bottom of the pile.

21 So now we're going to transfer to the comments or
22 statement portion of the hearing. Gonna start out with
23 public officials and then designated representatives of
24 private organizations, each of which will have five minutes
25 to make a statement, and then we'll follow with private

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1 citizens who will have three minutes. Statements can also be
2 submitted for the record, or if you have a written statement,
3 it's your option to either just submit it for the record or
4 read a portion of it and submit the balance for the record.

5 And first of all, it is my pleasure to call upon
6 the Mayor of the City of Great Falls, the Honorable Roger L.
7 Anderson. Mayor Anderson?

8 MAYOR ANDERSON: Thank you very much. Good
9 evening, Col. Walsh. It's a pleasure to be here this evening
10 on behalf of the the City of Great Falls and on behalf of the
11 Great Falls City Commission.

12 I am pleased to tell you as I did during the
13 scoping hearings that the City Commission of the City of
14 Great Falls is totally in support of the Midgetman missile
15 program.

16 We were very pleased that this is a very important
17 part of your strategic defenses for our country and is the
18 number one priority. We also are very pleased that it will
19 have such a great economic impact on the City of Great Falls,
20 supplying those 3100 jobs and over 8,000 new people to the
21 City of Great Falls and over \$1 billion in construction and
22 economic impact to our community. This is just one of the
23 things that is exciting about this program.

24 The second exciting thing is the ripple effect that
25 this program will have for the City of Great Falls of private

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1 enterprise moving into this part of the country, moving into
2 Great Falls and providing more jobs.

3 So we were very pleased that President Reagan has
4 chosen Malmstrom Air Force Base for the initial deployment of
5 the Midgetman missile and we're very pleased to have
6 Malmstrom Air Force Base within our community providing
7 defenses for our country.

8 Thank you very much.

9 LT. COL. WALSH: Thank you, sir.

10 COL. BRISTOL: Next I have Mr. Ralph Driear,
11 who is the administrative assistant to Governor Schwinden.

12 Mr. Deiear?

13 MR. DRIEAR: Thank you, Col. Bristol and
14 representatives of the Air Force ballistic office.

15 For the record my name is Ralph Driear and I am an
16 administrative assistant on the Governor's staff.

17 I do have a prepared statement to read on the
18 Governor's behalf. I see we are running late this evening
19 and I think it would be my preference at this point since
20 it's very important that all of the public have a chance to
21 have their say that are here this evening that I donate the
22 Governor's five minutes of testimony to the general public
23 that is here.

24 Thank you.

25 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Driear, for your

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1 participation and presence tonight.

2 Next I have Jerry Weast, who is the Superintendent
3 of Public Schools of Great Falls.

4 Mr. Weast?

5 MR. WEAST: Thank you, Col. Bristol. I too
6 will be brief.

7 I want to thank you Col. Walsh and Tetra-Tech for
8 their cooperative efforts with the school system over the
9 last several months to help work out the mitigations for the
10 possible impact.

11 I appreciate their frankness, their honesty, their
12 integrity in dealing with a negative impact on the school
13 system, as well as a positive impact on the community.

14 Over the long term, it is the school district's
15 opinion that we can deal with the negative impact as
16 presented with the help of the U.S. Government and Air Force
17 in mitigating those circumstances.

18 It will be a pleasure to once again have more
19 children to open schools rather than to close them, to
20 present job security for our teachers, and stability for our
21 community.

22 Therefore, we are willing to work in a cooperative
23 effort with all parties to make this a successful mission for
24 our country and community.

25 Thank you.

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1 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

2 Next I think is Art Dickhoff from the Great Falls
3 Chamber of Commerce.

4 MR. DICKHOFF: I'm Art Dickhoff with the Great
5 Falls Area Chamber of Commerce and also executive vice
6 president of Great Falls Federal Savings and Loan.

7 I would like to speak on behalf in support of the
8 small ICBM. It is endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and
9 also like to speak on behalf of housing.

10 Being employed by a financial institution and being
11 involved in the financing of housing through installation of
12 missiles in the past as well as up-dates of those missiles in
13 the Great Falls community was able to provide housing along
14 with the Air Force expanding their housing and this was done
15 in the private sector by financing both the military and
16 civilian personnel who were workers. I feel this community
17 can respond to housing needs and there probably would be some
18 need for the Air Force to do some for some of the lower paid
19 military people.

20 As far as safety, I would also like to comment and
21 I feel that in looking at the 25 years history that I know of
22 no incident that endangered life because of any incidents of
23 the missiles we now have in our area.

24 I support it, I do feel that the Air Force does
25 need to keep in mind to support the community in all aspects

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1 and make just compensation in their operation of our school
2 expansion of utilities and those types of things where
3 necessary.

4 Thank you.

5 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Paul
6 Stephens.

7 MR. STEPHENS: I'm Paul Stephens. That's
8 S T E P H E N S.

9 I'm a fourth generation Montanan and my family has
10 lived here since 1883.

11 Our president claims to want to earn a place in
12 history by successfully negotiating real limitations on
13 nuclear arms. If he does so, those following in the next
14 administration will find themselves scaling back and
15 dismantling the build-up proposed here. This suggests
16 another "boom and bust" cycle, or an experience like Conrad's
17 with the antirissile missile.

18 Dr. Paul F. Walker, co-director of the Institute
19 For Peace and International Security in Cambridge,
20 Massachusetts, who spoke here recently informed us that
21 Malmstrom and indeed all land-based ICBMs are no longer a
22 vital part of our strategic posture. We'd be better off
23 without them. All are vulnerable to a first strike, and this
24 in turn limits their function and strategic value to that of
25 a first strike weapon, something which both sides claim they

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1 neither need nor want. These missiles are neither a
2 deterrent nor a means of retaliation. The pinpoint accuracy
3 of the Midgetman and its use of penetration aids also
4 characterizes it as a first strike weapon, something which
5 should be abhorrent to all Montanans.

6 \$50 billion which this program is expected to cost
7 could be used much more effectively elsewhere, even for
8 defense purposes. Our national economy is in bad shape, and
9 more missiles will not correct the problem.

10 Why do we have it, then? From what I can tell it's
11 a political deal or some sort of pay-off. The Air Force
12 wants more MXs, "Midgetman" sounds safer, less threatening.
13 The Scowcroft Commission report compromises, giving us some
14 MX missiles and and some Midgetmen. If rationality wins, the
15 Midgetman will be defeated, yet the proposal is for Montana
16 to have 200 or 250 of these, plus whatever MX missiles on
17 railroad cars are deployed.

18 The growth possibilities here amount to turning
19 Montana into a nuclear sponge. At present, Dr. Walker
20 estimates that 200 Minutemen are targeted by 400 Soviet
21 missiles. That is to say we are the targets for 400 Soviet
22 missiles.

23 However, 200 Midgetmen would require 4 to 5,000
24 Soviet missiles targeted on us. Now you might think that our
25 missiles here are failsafe and we can't have any accidents.

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1 Are you as confident of the Soviet missiles and their
2 system? What if one of those 4 or 5,000 Soviet missiles goes
3 off? We don't even need a war to be totally annihilated
4 here.

5 We would become a sponge for Soviet missiles and a
6 war would devastate this state beyond any recovery.

7 The only people that really seem to be in favor of
8 this are economic spokespeople, some of whom we have already
9 heard.

10 Professor Tom Power of the economics department of
11 the University of Montana at Missoula has addressed this
12 economic issue very well in a public radio commentary of June
13 29, 1987. I'd like to quote a few things from that.

14 Concerning the "boom bust" cycle, Professor Power
15 says,, "We may gear up for the missiles, and either not have
16 them appear or have them eliminated after they are deployed.
17 This will put Great Falls in a strange moral and political
18 position. Its residents and politicians will find themselves
19 committed to the arms race, and fearful of any serious arms
20 reduction proposals. The militarization of the Great Falls
21 economy will be nearly complete.

22 Between 1970 and 1985 we lost 2,000 people from our
23 population. Our economic base also declined as the military
24 role stabilized primarily metals was discontinued, and
25 agricultural withered. Yet real per capita income rose

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1 almost almost a quarter. We did almost as well as the rest
2 of the state. There is nothing seriously wrong with the
3 Great Falls economy that needs fixing. There certainly is
4 nothing so wrong that it is worth keeping the arms race going
5 for a little local economic stimulation.

6 The spokespersons for the Great Falls business
7 community will not not see it this way, of course. To them,
8 any growth is good and stability is always bad. Hopefully
9 others within the Great Falls community will be a little bit
10 more critical and will not welcome these missiles as an
11 economic blessing when in fact they are part of a much larger
12 curse that weighs down the entire national economy and
13 threatens ours and our childrens' future."

14 Thank you.

15 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Stephens.

16 Tim Ryan. Next up after Mr. Ryan will be William
17 Wilkerson. He might want to be making his way close to the
18 microphone.

19 MR. RYAN: Good evening. My name is Tim
20 Ryan. I'm the chairman of the Committee of the '80s, a
21 committee which stands for the premise that we believe in a
22 strong national defense.

23 And I think I speak for all of the members of the
24 committee when I say that we believe a strong national
25 defense shows its effectiveness by not having been used. And

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1 we feel that the missiles that are in Montana that have been
2 here for 25 years have proven their worth by the fact that we
3 remain a free nation and have the ability and the opportunity
4 to express our diverse interests, as we are this evening.

5 We have enjoyed an excellent relationship with our
6 neighbors at Malmstrom Air Force Base. They not only provide
7 our security on a national basis, but they provide many good
8 turns for members of this community, whether it be helping
9 with the Mapril Clean-Up, whether it be with the Detachment 5
10 Helicopter Squadron that we constantly read about helping our
11 friends and neighbors that are in distress, and many other
12 things too numerous to mention this evening.

13 I recognize that because I am a businessman that
14 perhaps I have an economic interest in not only our community
15 but the state of Montana.

16 I am a father of three children and I would prefer
17 to have those children be able to make a living and continue
18 to live in Montana and in this free country. And I believe
19 that in order to do that, we must show a positive will, do
20 what is necessary to protect our freedom and protect our
21 abilities to remain a free and strong nation.

22 And I am pleased that Great Falls has been selected
23 as the initial operating base for the Midgetman. And we look
24 forward to its deployment here.

25 Thank you.

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1 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Ryan.

2 Dr. Wilkerson?

3 MR. CROUGH: Thank you, Col. Bristol, I am
4 Dr. William Wilkerson, an emergency room physician. I'm on
5 the staff here at Columbus Hospital in the emergency
6 department. I'm also a member and speaking tonight for
7 Physicians For Social Responsibility.

8 I might mention I'm a former military pilot and a
9 Viet Nam combat veteran.

10 First of all what I would like to speak
11 specifically to the ERA is Sources of Human Instability in
12 handling nuclear weapons and specifically how that relates to
13 the PRP.

14 I think we would all agree that no rational leader
15 of the United States or the Soviet Union would intentionally
16 use nuclear weapons. We're all aware of effects
17 environmentally and personally, and I think that much more
18 likely an accidental or unintentional use, either based on a
19 miscalculation, a misunderstanding, or a misperception is the
20 most probable scenario for a nuclear war.

21 Human errors account for the majority of failures
22 in major weapon and space vehicles systems. Now, nuclear
23 weapon duty as you gentlemen know better than I is very
24 conducive to behavioral disorders probably due to extreme
25 isolation, due to the sensitive nature of these weapons, due

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1 to boredom in many cases because of the nature of the duty of
2 staring at boards and being a button pusher.

3 Certainly when you compound this with submarine
4 cruises that will last sometimes two to three months
5 alternating shifts that destroy rhythms of sleep and natural
6 energy and with an emergency situation where there may be
7 lack of sleep and prolonged work, serious miscalculations and
8 errors can occur.

9 It seems the military was not concerned with drug
10 use until around 1970 as it pertains to nuclear weapons
11 personnel until the phenomenon became more widespread.

12 In 1980 a Department of Defense study was conducted
13 where 15,000 random military personnel were screened in a
14 confidential manner and it showed that 27 percent of all
15 military personnel used drugs within the last 30 days. These
16 are illicit drugs. 19 percent had smoked marijuana at least
17 once per week. Actual statistics are that in the Navy,
18 particularly the Marine Corps, 37 percent use illicit drugs;
19 26 percent were high during active duty.

20 I will point that the Air Force has the lowest
21 rate. And that's fortunate, since they account for 90
22 percent of nuclear weapons. They were only 14 percent.

23 Now, another survey was conducted in the U.S
24 military in Europe, which showed that 24 percent of Army
25 individuals were using marijuana while on duty, while a

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1 U.S.S. Forrestal survey showed that over 60 percent of Navy
2 personnel were high while on duty.

3 27 percent of those use amphetamines on a regular
4 basis due to their schedules and lack of adequate sleep
5 programs.

6 I think that most of us who were in the military
7 are aware of alcohol problem. 7 percent of all military
8 individuals are shown to be dependent on alcohol, the
9 majority being the senior officers, 27 percent were work
10 impaired.

11 How significant is this for the -- I'm going to
12 have to skip ahead to keep my time down -- but how
13 significant is this for the -- as far as nuclear weapons are
14 concerned?

15 Well, in -- for nuclear forces in 1982 four
16 marijuana dealers were discovered on a German -- in Germany
17 on a U.S. Army nuclear battalion. Two of these were a
18 husband and wife team, and they implicated an additional 125
19 users within this missile battalion. 23 were in the PRP.
20 However they were not dismissed due to lack of hard
21 evidence.

22 The psychological problems associated with nuclear
23 missile use is probably no more significant except in the
24 case of nuclear submarines, which is two times greater it's
25 noted that neuropsychiatric disorders are two times greater

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1 than in other ships. I probably should say boats or nuclear
2 submarines.

3 The PRP, which is the Personnel Reliability Program
4 and is cited in the EIS as the safeguard against these
5 problems now has over -- approximately 120,000 individuals
6 have access to U.S. nuclear weapons right now. These
7 individuals are screened for being unstable individuals, to
8 insure that weapons are not subject to loss, theft, sabotage
9 or unauthorized use, unauthorized destruction, accidental
10 damage or jetsam.

11 Now, only these personnel who demonstrated
12 unwavering loyalty and trustworthiness and discretion of the
13 highest order shall be employed in nuclear weapons PRP
14 positions, quote from the Department of Defense 1981.

15 These individuals include those responsible for
16 delivery units, pilots and crews, personnel that have access
17 to technical knowledge, guards, storage and supply and silo
18 personnel.

19 To qualify you must first of all have a --
20 demonstrate physical competence, mental alertness and
21 technical proficiency. You must have evidence of
22 dependability in accepting responsibilities of duties,
23 flexibility in adjusting to changes, and good social,
24 emotional and sound judgment in adverse and emergency
25 situations. And you must have a positive attitude toward

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1 nuclear weapon duty.

2 COL. BRISTOL: Dr. Wilkerson?

3 DR. WILKERSON: Yes?

4 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry to interrupt. Could
5 I ask you to just sort of summarize quickly the main point
6 that you wish to make and then you can give me at the close
7 of the hearing the statement itself and I will see in its
8 entirety it's included in the record.

9 DR. WILKERSON: Yes, sir. My summary is that
10 the -- first of all, there's a lot of weaknesses in the PRP
11 and that individuals don't even have to have a physical exam.
12 They can qualify by a review of the records, there's no
13 psychological impairment.

14 I think my closing statement would be an individual
15 who was an excellent example of a PRP failure John Walker,
16 Jr. who had a high level of security clearance, was a member
17 of a (inaudible) submarine, and was in the PRP. And this was
18 unable to identify him obviously with a serious mental
19 abhorration.

20 I think there's a lot of problems with the PRP.

21 Thank you.

22 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. I think we now
23 have your wife, Catherine Wilkerson.

24 And at this point I think that I am dealing with
25 people speaking in their private citizen capacity and so

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1 we'll be talking about three minutes per.

2 Go ahead, please.

3 MRS. WILKERSON: I am the Montana
4 representative to the National Governing Body of Physicians
5 For Social Responsibility and am speaking in that capacity.
6 Physicians for Social Responsibility is a national
7 organization of physicians working to educate the public and
8 the health professions regarding the effects of nuclear
9 weapons. And we have no vested economic interest in seeing
10 either that there is or is not another weapon system but are
11 only interested in the preservation of human life and the
12 prevention of human suffering.

13 I would just like to carry forth with the points
14 that were started by the other PSR spokesperson, and that is
15 the threat of accidental nuclear exchange. Even if no
16 decision were ever made to engage in a nuclear war there a
17 number of scenarios in which during normal peacetime
18 operation of Midgetman detonations could occur. Though
19 unlikely, such events are not impossible, as demonstrated by
20 other catastrophes deemed initially impossible prior to their
21 occurrences, such as the Chernobyl meltdown, the Challenger
22 explosion and the 3 Mile Island nuclear reactor accident.

23 The increased risk of accidental peacetime nuclear
24 exchange and its consequences I believe should be addressed
25 by the Environmental Impact Statement.

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1 As already alluded to, the deployment of an
2 additional 200 intercontinental ballistic missiles in Montana
3 poses an increased risk to the environment in several ways,
4 primarily through the fact that many, many additional Soviet
5 missiles would be targeted on Montana and that the
6 Midgetman's capability of destroying Soviet missiles in their
7 silos as well as control facilities will increase the threat
8 of launch on warning.

9 Given more Soviet ICBMs targeted on Montana in a
10 launch on warning mode, should the Soviets erroneously detect
11 a threat by the United States or should an unauthorized
12 launch or serious computer error occur by either side at one
13 of the thousands of theatre tactical or strategic nuclear
14 weapons installations, over 800 nuclear weapons could be
15 fired at Montana by accident.

16 It is imperative that the environmental
17 consequences of such an unlikely event or series of events be
18 analyzed. The explosive power would be aimed at Montana at a
19 level of over 30,000 Hiroshima explosions. And according to
20 the latest evidence by the Federal Emergency Management
21 Agency, even a limited nuclear exchange -- and I emphasize
22 that this could all occur in the absence of a declared
23 nuclear war.

24 But in an accidental exchange the effects would be
25 catastrophic with Cascade County alone having its 82,000 men,

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1 women, and children subjected to massive explosions,
2 radiation, serious lethal injuries, hundreds would be
3 instantly vaporized, many thousands would suffer third-degree
4 burn from super fires, and those in shelters would be
5 asphyxiated or incinerated.

6 The radiation would exceed 15,000 rads and extend
7 in plumes hundreds of miles away. The lethal dose for humans
8 is approximately 350 rads.

9 Those who survive initially would die over the next
10 days or weeks of radiation sickness and the lingering effects
11 of blast and burn injuries.

12 There would be tens of thousands of dead or injured
13 people, raging fires, lethal radiation, and no medical help,
14 water, food, power or heat.

15 I would just like to conclude by saying that these
16 are the ultimate environmental threats of nuclear weapons.
17 They cannot and must not be overlooked when assessing the
18 environmental effect of the Midgetman. The very fact that
19 these catastrophes could occur during normal peacetime
20 operations is the source of our peril.

21 Thank you very much.

22 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Dr. Wilkerson.

23 James Tucker. We're now back to those individuals
24 who asked questions earlier but who also checked the block
25 they wish to make comments. And we have about 15 to go.

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1 MR. TUCKER: My comment simply explains my
2 question. And I think it would have been understood a little
3 better if I told it before.

4 But our concern, Col. Walsh, is that your screening
5 process is flawed -- and maybe not through your neglect, but
6 some enterprising individual who has found a way around it.

7 We have noticed companies -- I won't mention them
8 since you seem to be nervous about their names -- but
9 companies that have registered in the state of Montana, have
10 never done any work in the state of Montana, have been here
11 over a year, and finally recently we find out they have been
12 awarded a contract out of Norton Air Force Base and most
13 local companies were not even notified of a bid coming up.

14 Now, I hope you take my comments as constructive
15 criticism because that's what they are. And this is Montana
16 Laborers saying we would like to work with you and we welcome
17 you here.

18 Thank you.

19 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

20 LT. COL. WALSH: May I say something?

21 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, Col. Walsh. Go ahead.

22 LT. COL. WALSH: Mr. Tucker, I would hope that
23 we could get together after this meeting so we can take care
24 of the other issues that you were talking about earlier,
25 please.

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1 MR. TUCKER: Yes.

2 COL. BRISTOL: Al Donohue. And then after
3 him it will be John Stephens.

4 MR. DONOHUE: Al Donohue. I have lived here
5 for some 30 years and I have been in one business or another
6 during that time. I am a job provider. I have come to the
7 conclusion there is no better employer and no better neighbor
8 than Malmstrom Air Force Base.

9 We are an air base community, and as a result we
10 are almost holding our own in the face of difficult economic
11 times. And without Malmstrom where would we be today? Do we
12 want our community to prosper? What private sector business
13 is on the horizon that will provide substantial employment,
14 improve our highways at no real cost to us, provide even 1/10
15 of the economic impact that the Midgetman will provide?

16 There is nothing out there. After being a neighbor
17 for some 25 years, Malmstrom, I imagine -- I'd like to know
18 what would be the reaction to local residents if we were
19 meeting here tonight to discuss the elimination of the
20 Minuteman and the closing of Malmstrom Air Force Base because
21 of the concerns of some of our Montana citizens. It's
22 frightening.

23 What would it mean to mothers and fathers to see
24 their children possibly employed in Great Falls instead of
25 out of state, should the Minuteman come on? What major

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1 business can provide the safety record that Malmstrom has
2 shown?

3 Malmstrom Air Force Base personnel are good
4 citizens, close to the very best. Retired Malmstrom Air
5 Force Base personnel who settle here are an asset to our
6 community.

7 The Air Force and Malmstrom is a credit to Great
8 Falls and Montana. I hope you can grow in our national
9 security efforts and that Great Falls and central Montana can
10 grow with you.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Donohue. John
12 Stevens.

13 MR. STEVENS: Thank you very much. And
14 welcome. Welcome to Montana. That Stevens is spelled with a
15 V. And in the Civil War we changed it from a P H. I think I
16 know why.

17 Read your history. Santiana said, "Those who
18 refuse to learn by history are destined to relive it."

19 I'm a fourth generation Montanan. My mother was
20 born in Pony, my grandmother in Silver Star.

21 And I am very happy to see Malmstrom and the Air
22 Force and our government in Montana and in Great Falls. Keep
23 it up. We need you, we need defense of this country.

24 I am a veteran, I served my country. I do not,
25 will not, cannot and have never trusted the Russians. Go

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1 back to Hitler and Stalin signing the pact in 1939 and read
2 that pact. Read where Joseph Stalin sent a telegram to
3 Hitler saying, "Forget Pakistan, Afghanistan. I want the
4 Iranian oil."

5 History will tell you that if we're not careful
6 we'll lose our freedom.

7 God bless the Air Force, you are welcome in Great
8 Falls, and grow.

9 Thank you.

10 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Stevens.

11 Lucretia Humphrey.

12 MS. HUMPHREY: Good evening, gentlemen. My
13 name is Lucretia Humphrey and I am currently a homemaker but
14 I am a school counselor by training and profession.

15 I have chosen to participate tonight because I am
16 concerned about my community, the community of Great Falls
17 and the state of Montana. I am fairly recent here; only two
18 years. So I don't go back a long ways. But I have grown to
19 like the wide open spaces of Montana.

20 Recently Thomas Watson, chairman emeritus of IBM,
21 former ambassador to the Soviet Union and recent pilot on a
22 World War II commemorative flight to the Soviet Union passed
23 through Great Falls. When he was asked last Sunday I believe
24 it was whether he thought his trip to the Soviet Union which
25 he had just completed would accomplish anything, especially

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1 in the area of curbing nuclear weapons, he responded -- and I
2 quote from our local Sunday paper as to what he said at that
3 time, "I think you can't accomplish a mission like stopping
4 thermal nuclear war," he said. "It takes about 450 million
5 people to do that, and that's all the Soviets and all the
6 Americans."

7 I continue to quote Mr. Watson, "I think it's hard
8 to understand that we live on the edge of a cliff because you
9 could see the Nazis, you could see dead people. And if you
10 didn't take them, they took you. But you can't see the
11 nuclear weapons. No, I don't think it made much of a
12 difference," referring to his trip, "but I did try."

13 And I guess that's what I am here for tonight, is
14 to do my best to share with you some of my concerns about the
15 growing arms race.

16 The whole aspect of business in Great Falls is a
17 very critical issue. If we take a stand against nuclear arms
18 we are suddenly cut out of the business community here
19 because we do not want to support a growing arms race.

20 However, in Cheyenne I found one gentleman who is
21 speaking out against the arms race who comes from a very
22 businesslike background. Doug Reeves (phonetic) is president
23 of Reeves & Company, Wyoming's largest independent security
24 investment firm. He graduated phi beta kapa from the
25 University of Wyoming and received his Masters degree from

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1 the University of Southern California.

2 After serving as an Army officer for over four
3 years Reeves entered the investment business. His firm now
4 has offices in Cheyenne and Sheridan, Wyoming; Topeka,
5 Kansas. And he has been entrusted with a little over \$100
6 million in client funds.

7 Reeves serves on the Board of Directors of the
8 Cheyenne Laramie County Corporation For Economic Development,
9 the National Association of Securities Dealers Business
10 Conduct Committee, and the Mountain Bell Board of Advisors.

11 He has formerly served on the Board of Directors of
12 the Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, The Industrial
13 Development Association of Wyoming, and the Wyoming
14 Congressional Award Council.

15 And perhaps in his own words from a letter that I
16 received from him on July 12th, he states himself what he is
17 like. This is quoting him from the letter he wrote to me.

18 "I am a conservative, a veteran, an Ollie North --
19 you know, give them Hell, hard charging patriotic kind of
20 soldier, entrepreneurial businessman, a Republican, a
21 securities regulator, and a bunch of other stuff which one
22 might not normally associate with a card-carrying critic of
23 our nuclear policy."

24 He goes on in his letter to say that "National
25 security is comprised of many things; not just weapons.

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1 National security includes a sound economy, a supportive
2 populous, a sense of fairness, superior quality of life, a
3 well trained military force, a thoughtful and consistent
4 foreign policy. And yes, weapons."

5 As to what happened when the MX was deployed in the
6 area of Cheyenne he states that, "One, economic development
7 is a long term proposition. If all we want is a short, shot
8 in the arm which government building projects typically
9 provide that anything from casinos to houses of ill-repute
10 will suffice.

11 If we want long term development; the sort of thing
12 which pays taxes, builds communities, school and
13 infrastructure then it takes more than the short term
14 dollars. It takes a quality of life.

15 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry, Mrs. Humphrey.

16 MRS. HUMPHREY: Yes?

17 COL. BRISTOL: You have gone over time, and I
18 thought you were coming to a conclusion. Could you just
19 summarize and then submit the balance of that for the record?

20 MRS. HUMPHREY: Sure. Cheyenne was on every
21 national news broadcast when it was announced -- as I go on
22 just very quickly; it's almost over -- it was announced we
23 would receive the MX. We had lots of transients looking for
24 jobs, lots of unfulfilled expectations, lots of very angry
25 local businesspeople whose greed exceeded their analysis. The

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1 boom came and went while they --.

2 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry. The court reporter
3 can only move at about 20 miles an hour. What I was
4 suggesting -- and I don't mean to get you to go into a
5 rapid-fire reading. I'd like the statement to be included in
6 its entirety and a comprehensible way in the record.

7 But I was just going to allow you in about 15
8 seconds to sort of state the bottom line of your concern.

9 MS. HUMPHREY: Okay. Well, the boom came and
10 went and vacancy rates remained high. Real estate prices
11 plummeted and business and bank failures reached new highs.
12 Thank you.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you so much.

14 Carol Collins. And then next up will be Gordon
15 Whirry.

16 MS. COLLINS: My name is Carol Collins. And I
17 belong to a group called Committee of the '90s. There are
18 several of us have spoke already tonight to make sure we live
19 that long.

20 I'm a self-employed legal typist. Although I have
21 many areas of concern regarding the DEIS, the one I choose to
22 address is education, particularly it as relates to Great
23 Falls.

24 According to the DEIS, all three housing options
25 under all basing alternatives will result in high,

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1 significant and adverse impacts on school system.

2 The projected increase in Great Falls students for
3 the year 1996 is 1300. The breakdown for program related
4 enrollments is anticipated to be 710 elementary, 166 junior
5 high, 373 senior high, and 50 special education students.
6 Various options are addressed in the DEIS to handle this
7 increase.

8 One is to build a new school. Under the heading of
9 Potential Mitigation Measures various possible funding
10 sources are listed. Two of them are programs which
11 admittedly have limited current funding and a third
12 possibility remains to be explored.

13 In another section following statement is made,
14 quote: "Resolutions to these problems would require major
15 additions of personnel or facilities for which sufficient
16 funds are not expected to be available," end quote. This
17 concerns me.

18 A second option explores the possibility of
19 converting the currently vacant Paris Gibson Junior High
20 School into an elementary school, requiring bussing; an
21 expensive and not at all desirable option for Great Falls
22 parents of elementary aged children.

23 If the proposed action which involves programmed on
24 base housing is chosen, a new school will almost certainly be
25 a necessity, since the school nearest Malmstrom, Loy

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1 Elementary School, will double its enrollment, adding
2 approximately 600 students and bringing the pupil to teacher
3 ratio of 50 to one.

4 If either of the other two housing options are
5 chosen and students are bussed to several other schools the
6 pupil to teacher ratio is still estimated to be above State
7 standards, thus threatening accreditation. The reopening of
8 closing elementary schools is also listed as an option in the
9 DEIS. Since many of these schools were closed because they
10 were considered to be energy insufficient and presumably
11 remain so, it would seem to be poor planning to consider this
12 a viable option.

13 Re-equipping, cleaning and renovating such schools
14 is costly.

15 COL. BRISTOL: Mrs. Collins, can I ask you to
16 submit the balance of that for the record?

17 MS. COLLINS: All right.

18 COL. BRISTOL: You can just submit it to me
19 after the meeting.

20 MS. COLLINS: I just have a couple -- just one
21 other thing that I would like to bring up, just very short.

22 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead.

23 MS. COLLINS: I would like to know,
24 considering the fact that 57 percent of Montana voters voted
25 in 1982 opposing further development of missiles in Montana,

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1 what makes any of us believe that a hearing such as this has
2 any impact at all on members of Congress? Can you give me
3 any historical evidence that Congress actually takes the
4 results of any EIS into serious consideration when making a
5 determination on whether or not to deploy a missile system?

6 If there are high, significant, and adverse impacts
7 found, is Congress going to scrap Midgetman or any other
8 missile system? What we say here tonight, does it make any
9 difference at all?

10 Thank you.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, ma'am.

12 (Discussion held off the record.)

13

14

15 COL. BRISTOL: Gordon Whirry.

16 MR. WHIRRY: Thank you, Colonel. I am an
17 architect here in Great Falls.

18 My reading of the Environmental Impact Statement
19 has led me to conclude that the Midgetman project would have
20 a harmful impact on most area residents. This impact would
21 come mainly from an increase in the cost of living and a
22 decrease in the quality of life. Specific costs which are
23 reported to be increasing by the EIS are those for housing,
24 education, public services, and goods and services. Revenue
25 shortfalls as high as \$80,000 are projected for the combined

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1 city, county, and school systems.

2 To us, this will translate into increased taxes.
3 Housing costs will rise, and vacancies disappear as we have
4 an influx of some 8,000 people into the community. This will
5 be a severe hardship for those of our residents who are in
6 need of low income housing. We can expect the price of most
7 goods and services to increase as demand increases.

8 At the same time, our quality of life is likely to
9 go down. I'll just point out a few examples from the EIS.

10 Traffic problems will increase due to construction,
11 large numbers of commuters, and the transport and servicing
12 of the Hard Mobile Launchers. Highway 89 to Belt will have a
13 minimum of 200 launcher transports per year. That's more
14 than one every other day. Imagine driving behind this convoy
15 of service vehicles and the transport launcher, which is in
16 itself 105 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 230,000 pounds.

17 In addition, the service and crew vehicles are
18 estimated to require some 275 vehicles trips each day.

19 Our school system will be required to absorb an
20 addition initial 1200 students, more than it can handle
21 without overcrowding, program disruption, or new
22 construction.

23 Public services for health, fire protection,
24 police, and recreation will be severely strained.

25 Maybe we should be willing to accept these problems

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1 if the end result is worthwhile. I don't believe it is. I
2 oppose the Midgetman project because of the larger and more
3 basic impacts not addressed in the EIS.

4 The first is cost. We can't afford it. As a
5 debtor nation we can hardly justify spending another 50
6 billion to add no more than 10 percent to our total supply of
7 warheads.

8 As a people, we can't afford the social and
9 spiritual costs. I don't believe our national security can
10 be served any longer by escalating the arms race.

11 I don't believe our Great Falls economy is well
12 served by seeking even greater dependence on the military.

13 I suggest we apply our energy and our resources to
14 more productive uses, including private sector economic
15 development, and that we all work together starting now to
16 build a foundation for genuine peace and lasting prosperity.

17 Thank you.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr. Whirry. Sheila
19 Maybanks.

20 (Discussion held off the record.)

21 COL. BRISTOL: Okay. Go ahead.

22 MS. MAYBANKS: My name is Sheila Maybanks and
23 I'm a social worker. Just like it sounds.
24
25

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1 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

2 MS. MAYBANKS: I must say I was quite
3 impressed by the document itself; the sheer volume is kind of
4 overwhelming. Kind of impressive.

5 I'm specifically interested in the environmental
6 impact on public services. And again, it's hard to look at
7 that without looking at transportation and safety and
8 funding. It's kind of hard to get the big picture.

9 The compilers though make two assumptions that I
10 would disagree with. The first is the 1968 benchmark levels
11 of service usage were locally acceptable levels. And while
12 they may have been acceptable to service providers, I doubt
13 if there was a consensus of acceptability among service
14 consumers.

15 The second assumption is that short duration
16 immigrant population would demand that public services at the
17 same rate as the existing population. And I can't believe
18 that that is so. They estimated that 10 percent of the short
19 duration people would be non-employable or marginally
20 employed people who would come to our community looking for
21 good jobs. And they would have I think a higher impact on
22 police, on emergency food, on emergency shelter and child
23 welfare services.

24 Our contact in Cheyenne told me that the impact of
25 this group of people lacking technical skills made a huge

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1 impact on the services, and much huger than what was
2 anticipated.

3 And why would we think it would be any different in
4 Great Falls?

5 The report estimates that the need for personnel
6 and for facilities would increase like six more police
7 officers and 20 more city employees and like half a worker at
8 Salvation Army. Yet there's no mention of funding, and there
9 is no anticipated revenue for that.

10 The experience in Cheyenne has been to see less of
11 an economic benefit than anticipated and more social costs.
12 The City of Cheyenne received \$850,000 -- again, this is what
13 I heard -- to study the impact and the implications of the
14 military build-up, but they didn't receive any money at all
15 for salary.

16 And what we're talking -- I mean, policemen and
17 Salvation Army workers don't make big bucks. We're talking
18 about fairly small amounts of money that could make a big
19 difference in the quality of life.

20 I think what would happen if we get this increased
21 usage and we don't get the funds for increased personnel, we
22 would have public servants prioritizing their case load. And
23 public servants are good people generally; they cope. They
24 prioritize their case load and only the most serious
25 situations get attention.

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1 And I believe this is called triage. And triage is
2 a good way to run a disaster but it's not such a good way to
3 run a city.

4 Also there was no mention I don't think in the
5 study of any time for contingency planning or for direct
6 service provision of our local law enforcement people. When
7 this program would come. And the study makes it very clear
8 that law enforcement in terms of military personnel breaking
9 the laws, that would be taken care of by military police.

10 But what about traffic diversion, traffic control,
11 if there is a disaster or a vehicle stalls? Somehow our law
12 enforcement officers are going to have to be involved. And
13 that's going to take away time from community needs.

14 Just since 1986 -- and this year we have seen our
15 Sheriff's office had to cut staff, even our library cut stuff
16 and cut back their hours, human services has had to cut back
17 on services, and Opportunities, Incorporated has cut back
18 quite a few of their youth employment slots for the summer.

19 Aside from questions of morality and questions of
20 strategic emphasis, I think there's a question of fairness.
21 And it doesn't strike me as fair that if we do get this
22 program we are going to have this increased usage and demand
23 of services but no financial help.

24 And I think we owe it to ourselves to study more
25 carefully what the experience has been in Cheyenne.

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1 Thank you.

2 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you very much.

3 MS. HEIMGARTNER: My name is Becky
4 Heimgartner, and I am very concerned about the cost of this
5 weapons system.

6 From reading the Environmental Impact Statement it
7 is my understanding that serious shortfalls would occur over
8 a 20 year period in city and county governments and the Great
9 Falls School District.

10 In view of the fact that there was very nearly a
11 property tax revolt in Montana last year, and we are
12 currently paying a state income tax surcharge to balance the
13 state budget and the overwhelming amount of the national
14 debt, I am opposed to the placement of Midgetman in Montana
15 or anywhere.

16 It is a very expensive bargaining chip which is one
17 thing I have heard it touted as. This planet does not need
18 any more nuclear weapons.

19 Thank you.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Becky.

21 Sue Dickenson. Then after Sue will be Joel
22 Erickson.

23 SUE DICKENSON: My final comments regard the
24 sensibility of Midgetman here or anywhere else. I think we
25 have seen from information presented by you, the Air Force

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1 and from citizens here that there are many, many problems
2 connected with it here in Great Falls.

3 In visiting with a county official who must make a
4 lot of changes and put in a lot of hours to accommodate
5 Midgetman here, he made the comment, "Well, I don't really
6 see the sense of anymore missiles. But if they're going to
7 be somewhere they may as well be here and I'll try to do the
8 best I can."

9 Governor Schwinden echoed similar feelings in
10 questioning the need for more nuclear systems, but that if
11 the U.S. government decided to do it and do it in Montana he
12 would cooperate.

13 If his aide would take back to him my sympathy,
14 he's in an extremely difficult situation in Montana. Because
15 economically we are hurting very badly.

16 I think the thing is is that for most people;
17 businessmen, teachers, people at the air base, housewives,
18 teenagers, they are opposed to the concept but they feel a
19 fatalism that they have nothing do about whether or not it
20 becomes a reality.

21 In the event that it does then they would like to
22 somehow reap some benefits or some compensation for it.

23 I think we have to keep in mind the fact that
24 history does repeat itself. And the building up of armaments
25 in the past has produced horrible wars and destruction. And

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1 I don't think that we can look at our armaments today and the
2 fact we haven't had a major war since World War II and feel
3 that they have made the war more secure. If we look around
4 and see the wars that are going all over the world and the
5 fact that the United States, one the most powerful nations in
6 the world, with its nuclear weapons is often very helpless to
7 do anything to prevent problems in other parts of the world.

8 What I would advocate is those of us here in all
9 positions that we decide what our priorities are and have
10 confidence these can be reflected in Washington. I teach
11 civic and government classes, I teach U.S. History.

12 I've got three kids I am trying to raise, and I
13 believe very strongly that in our country we can make a
14 difference. But it occurs to me what if the people lead,
15 then the leaders will follow. And I think for each of us no
16 matter what your position, you have to assess the need, the
17 sensibility, and the right or wrongness of more nuclear
18 weapons and do something about it at the local level and
19 national level.

20 I oppose it and will continue opposing it in
21 anyplace where it is forecast to be installed.

22 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Joel Erickson. Now
23 we've sort of run out of our scheduled time. I'd just like
24 to ask those whom I call on to give thought to whether or not
25 as some others have done previously you can submit your

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1 comments for record. And I indicated as before that it will
2 receive the same serious consideration and be a part of the
3 record just as if you read it tonight.

4 You may proceed, sir.

5 MR. ERICKSEN: Thank you. I will be within my
6 three minutes. I oppose Midgetman for moral reasons, I think
7 it is wrong. I oppose it for strategic reasons. I don't see
8 any effective and reliable defensive weapon. And I oppose it
9 for financial reasons. Our national budget is a shambles and
10 shouldn't have to stand the strain of another one billion
11 dollars or higher estimates up to 40 or \$50 billion.

12 Now these are reasons any citizen in this county
13 might be opposed to the program, but there are some very
14 special why the people in and around Great Falls ought to
15 oppose it, and want to discuss one of these and try to make
16 clear just what sort of hassle we're letting ourselves in for
17 if this program goes.

18 It's a seemingly simple matter. It's the
19 disruptions and delays in our normal comings and goings. The
20 construction phase of this program is scheduled according to
21 the booklet to begin in the spring of 1990 and continue to
22 the fall of 1994. Now, that's nearly five full years.

23 Bad weather or labor difficulties or delays in
24 funding could extend this very easily. During this time
25 there will 124 bridges replaced, 240 intersections widened,

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1 310 culverts replaced, 74 cattle guards, and some unknown
2 number of miles of roads widened, resurfaced, maintained
3 somehow; up to a possible maximum of 1707 miles.

4 Now, I maintain that with this much road
5 construction activity going on there's going to be some
6 horrendous detours and delays.

7 As your map well showed earlier, Highways 87 and 89
8 are the routes east of town. And the gravel roads that
9 access these are the transporter routes to approximately one
10 half the proposed Midgetman sites. And these are the roads
11 which see the construction.

12 Now, there's a lot of people using these roads to
13 do a lot of things. They go fishing, wood cutting,
14 cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, downhill skiing, camping,
15 chokecherry picking, sightseeing, hunting deer, elk,
16 antelope, pheasants, grouse, partridge, and probably a lot of
17 things I can't think of.

18 A lot of people live in this area because of the
19 outdoor activities, and they use these roads. And they are
20 going to be hurting.

21 Now, the Air Force speaks of some of the delays and
22 disruptions caused by road construction. They say,
23 "Alternate routes would be used where available."

24 Now, in this part of the country sometimes there
25 aren't alternate routes. You could skiing in King's Hill by

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1 way of Helena, I suppose. Or if you wanted to pheasant hunt
2 by Lewistown you could go by way of Port Benton and Big Sandy
3 and take the ferry.

4 But the routes have are the ones that are used.
5 That's why they're there.

6 So will be some real delays and disruptions.

7 The also say that individual bridge replacement may
8 require interruptions to daily traffic. Well, I can't see
9 how it could help but require interruptions to daily traffic.
10 If the bridge isn't there we can't go through. It's not may
11 required. They will be required.

12 After construction is complete the picture doesn't
13 get a whole lot better. Each of these Hard Mobile Launchers
14 is scheduled to return once a year for maintenance to
15 Malmstrom.

16 That means 200 of these 14 feet wide, 105 feet long
17 vehicles together with their escort vehicles will be making a
18 round trip once each year down the roads to Great Falls and
19 the area.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Mr. Erickson, I'm sorry to
21 interrupt you, but your time has expired plus some. Could I
22 ask that you submit the balance of your statement for the
23 record?

24 MR. ERICKSEN: Yes. Thank you.

25 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you so much.

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1 Col. Moore, did you desire to -- you had indicated
2 that you might wish to make some comments. If you're still
3 here. Apparently not.

4 Jim Humphrey?

5 MR. HUMPHREY: Jim Humphrey, Jr.

6 We have heard a great deal about the economic
7 benefits that the Midgetman Missile System will bring to our
8 area. I don't think Great Falls has yet fully comprehended
9 some of the -- let's say by the way I don't dispute there will
10 be economic benefits to certain sectors of our community.

11 At the same time I don't think Great Falls has
12 fully comprehended yet some of the economic disadvantages and
13 adverse impacts that will come out of the deployment the
14 Midgetman here.

15 And I too am going to speak briefly about the
16 impact on traffic.

17 We have a visual demonstration that won't take more
18 than a second, I believe. Nope, we don't? We canned it,
19 huh?

20 Well, we were going to show how far 105 feet was in
21 this auditorium.

22 MS. JACKSON: Basically it's as wide as this
23 whole auditorium.

24 MR. HUMPHREY: 105 feet is the length of one
25 of the Hard Mobile Launchers that carry the missiles. 14

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1 feet is the width.

2 As the person who spoke just before me pointed out,
3 this means the Midgetman missile, when it's traveling down a
4 highway, will protrude over the median strip in the center of
5 the highway, since most of our state highways, two-lane
6 highways are only 24 feet in width.

7 Furthermore, the Hard Mobile Launcher will not be
8 traveling alone. Of course it will be traveling in a convoy.
9 There will be security vehicles with it. And it will be
10 traveling at substantially -- it will be traveling at a
11 slower speed than the traffic on the highway.

12 The outcome is that there will obviously be a lot
13 of traffic backed up behind it, it will be very difficult if
14 not dangerous to pass, and oncoming traffic may frequently
15 have to stop at shoulders of the road and wait for the convoy
16 to go past.

17 One of these convoys will be coming into Great
18 Falls every day of the year, or at least let's say there will
19 be 400 trips either going in or out to the bases which will
20 originate out of Great Falls or go to Great Falls each year.

21 I would also like to just briefly -- and I do mean
22 briefly -- express my concern about the high visibility which
23 these vehicles are going to give our community, not only in
24 our region but in the nation. Can you imagine what we're
25 going to look like?

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1 Great Falls has looked a long time for a great
2 nickname for itself to express civic pride and to promote
3 ourselves in the region. We were Electric City when I was a
4 kid growing up here. I think River City is one candidate for
5 a name now. But frankly when the Midgetman comes we can put
6 all those names on the shelf. We'll be known from coast to
7 coast as Missile City. And I think that will have a bad
8 effect on our economic future. Certainly it's going to
9 drastically shape it, because with all respect to the brave
10 and capable men and woman in our armed forces today and who
11 served in the past, there is the stigma attached to nuclear
12 weapons.

13 And the stigma is eroding the respect and honor
14 that the America regard the armed forces with, and that
15 stigma is going to come and live here in Great Falls. And I
16 cannot believe that there are not going to be businesses that
17 might otherwise locate here that are going to write us off
18 from the outset because they don't want to live in Missile
19 City.

20 And even if there is an offsetting affect of
21 businesses that come in, because of the large military
22 payroll, we will have volunteered to become a company town
23 even more dependent on the military payroll than before and
24 exposed to all the vulnerability of boom/bust cycles that go
25 with being a company town.

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1 I would hope that Great Falls will seriously
2 reflect on the implications of this program before rushing to
3 greet it with uncritical enthusiasm.

4 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Four to go.
5 Jim Eagen. Are you still here, Jim?

6 Zarina Jackson?
7 MS. JACKSON: I am going to submit my
8 testimony. I am sure you will all be pleased.

9 I just very briefly want to say that I very much
10 concur with -- I think Gordon Whirry and Miss Dickinson
11 really expressed my sentiments. And I just want to say that
12 I really seriously question the deterrent capability of this
13 missile system, it's got penetration aid's, extreme accuracy,
14 first strike capability.

15 The launching, I am not satisfied that it can
16 work. I mean I think we might have a first strike weapon and
17 \$50 billion with our \$180 billion deficit, it's criminal.
18 And I think that this is taking money away from all kinds of
19 programs, and it should not be doing that.

20 The last thing I want to say is I think it's really
21 a very sad commentary for Montana to base its economy on this
22 weapon system, and it's real destabilizing.

23 I hope it doesn't happen. Thank you.

24 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Will Crough?

25 MR. CROUGH: I'll be brief.

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1 One of the great founding precepts of this country
2 is the military must always be under the control of the
3 civilian. Somehow, sadly, Great Falls is assuming the
4 opposite stance.

5 Let me remind you all here that this city was here
6 long before the Air Force and it's going to be here long
7 after the Air Force is gone.

8 Let's not sell out our state for the profiting of
9 a few or short term gain of the boom and bust cycle. Will
10 you claim to love Montana so well, should treat her and her
11 future accordingly. Let us all tell the Air Force and any
12 who would despoil her for short term gains that we welcome
13 progress but never again at the price nuclear weapons would
14 make us pay.

15 Thank you.

16 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Ray Jergeson.
17 Apparently he's no longer here.

18 I have gotten to the bottom of both stacks now. I
19 want to thank all of you for coming out tonight -- or for
20 staying with us. I do want assure you at least in my
21 experience your views as they are submitted, number one
22 become a part of the final Environmental Impact Statement and
23 total record, the verbatim record of this transcript.

24 And number two, they are seriously regarded both by
25 the Air Force and the Department of Defense, and on over to

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1 the other side of the Patomac River, to the Congress. And
2 it's factored into the overall decision making process. That
3 may be hard to see at times, but that is what the law
4 requires and that is what happens.

5 I thank you very much for your participation this
6 evening and for giving us the benefit of your views and for
7 your unique perspectives about this particular proposal.

8 It's our pleasure and my pleasure to be here in
9 your state.

10 Thank you again very much for coming.

12 (Proceedings concluded at 10:15 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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4
5 STATE OF MONTANA)
6) ss.
7 County of Cascade)

8 I, Rebecca S. Doby, Freelance Court Reporter and
9 Notary Public for the State of Montana, residing in Great
10 Falls, Montana, do hereby certify:

11 That I was duly authorized to and did report the
12 above-entitled proceedings;

13 That the foregoing pages of this transcript
14 constitute a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype
15 notes of the said proceedings.

16
17
18 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
19 seal on this the 14th day of August, 1987.

20
21
22
23 Rebecca S. Doby
24 Rebecca S. Doby
25 Freelance Court Reporter
Notary Public
Residing in Great Falls, Montana.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS

PUBLIC HEARING

July 23, 1987 - 7:00 P. M.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the above-entitled Public Hearing came on regularly pursuant to notice before Colonel Matt Bristol, Hearing Officer, U. S. A. F., on the 23rd day of July, 1987, at the hour of 7:00 P. M., at the Meadowlark Elementary School, Conrad, Montana:

APPEARANCES:

Col. Bristol, U. S. A. F.
Lt. Col. Walsh, U. S. A. F.
Lt. Col. Isaacson, U. S. A. F.
Maj. Van Ness, U. S. A. F.
Dr. Mathur, Tetra Tech, Inc.
Dr. Kramer, Tetra Tech, Inc.
Jim Benson, Tetra Tech, Inc.
Robert Gresczyk, Court Reporter

BY COL. BRISTOL:

Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Matt Bristol and I'm an Air Force Military Judge and I was based in Washington and I was asked by a Judge Advocate General in Washington to come out to Montana this week and to preside as the Hearing Officer at a series of a total of six public hearings held under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act into an Air Force Proposal to deploy and operate in peace time the Small I. C. B. M., Intercontinental

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Ballistic Missile System, within Minuteman launch facilities in north central Montana.

This particular Proposal has, as some of you know, has been the subject already of Scoping Meetings, that is, meetings that were held in various locations, including Conrad, some months ago. The purpose of which was to identify issues, possible areas where in this Proposal might impact upon the environment of the local area. So, that took place and then something was published in June called a "Draft Environmental Impact Statement" and these hearings are the opportunity to get your input into what will be the Final Environmental Impact Statement, and the package of information that will serve as the basis for the decision by our government as to what to do in reference to this Proposal. Whether to implement it and, if so, precisely how to implement it.

The key thing is that you have to have adequate information about the system, as much information as the Air Force knows now, in order to put yourself in an optimum position to give an informed input into this System, into this particular Proposal. So, tonight's hearing is going to have two parts. The first part, Lt. Col. Peter Walsh, and certain members of his staff, are going to be available, and Col. Walsh is going to brief you on this particular Proposal as it stands right now. The second part will have a short

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recess, and I hope most of you got these comment sheets as you came in the door. I would like to ask you to fill them out if you would like to either ask a question or make a comment, or you can see from looking at them, you can also use this just to register your participation in this meeting. Even though you might not want to speak on the record, you can also use it to request a copy of either the Draft or the Final Environmental Impact Statement. You can actually use it as a written statement input without saying anything on the record tonight. And, your statement, your input, will be a part of this total information package that goes forward with our Hearing Transcript as we develop the Final Environmental Impact Statement. As you probably can gather, I don't know much about this Proposal. I'm in Court everyday. I was just asked to come in as someone who doesn't know about the Proposal, and has no connection with it, is not the legal adviser for the people who are pushing it. I'm just somebody who's here to make sure, so the man in the middle-- to make sure that you have your opportunity to be heard, to get your questions answered and to have the opportunity that the law contemplates to have a significant input into this process.

It's going to be very informal and I don't want any of you to hesitate to get up and to ask questions at the appropriate time or to make a statement. There are no questions

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that are too simple or ought not to be asked. If it's on your mind, it's good enough for me. We want you to ask it and get it answered if at all possible. There may be questions that we can't answer tonight for one of two reasons. One is that maybe it's one that wasn't contemplated, in which case it will be answered for the record because we want to give an accurate answer above all, not just a shoot-from-the-hip guess type of answer. Secondly, it may call for classified and something that has to go back and be studied and an answer given very carefully in an unclassified mode that doesn't inadvertently disclose sensitive information that we don't want to be given on public record that the Soviets or someone else might get access to.

I understand Mayor Tom Hammerbacker is here tonight and asked me to make a few welcoming remarks. I hope I Pronounced your name right, Your Honor, and as one Your Honor to another, I would give you this opportunity now to say a few welcoming remarks now if you would like to. It's our pleasure to be here and it's my pleasure to come to this State from which my wife's family came anyway. It's the first chance I've had to come here.

MAYOR TOM HAMMERBACKER

Thank you. On behalf of the City of Conrad, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome everyone in attendance tonight, and thank you for coming down. I would also

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1 like to thank all the folks from the Air Force here and I
2 think I recognize some of the Tetra Tech people and I would
3 like to say thank you for coming and welcome to our City.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr.
Mayor, thank you very much.

BY COL. BRISTOL:

Some people have found this form somewhat intimidating.
Please just treat it as an idiot type of form. Because
I made it, the forms that I make are usually quite simple
because that's about as far as I can go. But, there isn't
any magic to it. The main things are just to get the check
if you want to ask a question or if you want to make verbal
comments. Because, what I'll do, I'll collect these at the
recess, all the ones that want to ask a question I'll put in
one stack, and the ones that want to make a statement I'll
put in another stack, and those that are both will go in to
the question stack initially. We will take them one at a
time until all the questions are answered and then we'll go
into the statements. And, I'll go down the stack starting
with public officials and then with designated spokespersons
of private organizations, each of which will get five minutes
for the statements, and then private citizens will get three.
And, I know that if there is more time, we'll have more time,
and I'll give you more time to the speakers, but the main
idea though in setting time limits is just to give a fair,

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1 equitable allocation of the total time among all individuals
2 so that everyone has a fair chance to be heard.

We have a Court Reporter with us. He gave me his name
and I know I'm going to pronounce it right, Bob Gresczyk.
He's taking down every word that's spoken and he's going to
make a transcript just like a lawyer's deposition or what
have you. Everything that's said will be part of the
record tonight. And, so please, when you speak, if you
speak, preface your remarks, you will be using a microphone
like this one, with a clear statement of your name and if
you're a public official, the office that you hold and if
you're a representative of a private organization, the name
of that organization. And, if your name is something
other than Jones, Smith, or Johnson, then the odds are that
I can't spell it and, so, it would be helpful to both the
Court Reporter and I if you would spell your name for the re-
cord each time you speak.

Without any further introductory remarks, let me intro-
duce Lt. Col. Peter Walsh who will be giving tonight's
briefing.

BRIEFING

By Lt. Col. Peter Walsh:

Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am Peter Walsh.
I am the Director of the Environmental Planning for the Air
Force Regional Civil Engineer, and in that particular capacity,

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1 I'm responsible for the preparation of the Draft Environmen-
2 tal Impact Statement. And, the purpose of this presentation
3 tonight is to provide you an overview of what are the main
4 findings in that Draft Statement. However, before we get
5 to that particular issue, I first wish to review the events
6 that led to the Presidential decision to deploy Small
7 ICBM's at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Then I shall briefly de-
8 scribe the basing mode and explain the proposed actions and
9 the alternatives that are analyzed in the document.

I shall next explain the procedures that are required
by the National Environmental Policy Act and then describe
the impacts themselves and their significance.

We also shall look at the conclusions derived from our
analysis of system safety and, lastly, we will look at the
mitigations and how they may be implemented to reduce the
impacts that we have identified.

Now many of you may recall from my presentation in
April when I described that in January of 1983 the President
established the Scowcroft Commission to look at the entire
U. S. Strategic Modernization Program. And, there are three
recommendations that came out of that Commission's work that
are of import to us tonight. The first was to deploy
100 Peacekeeper Missiles at F. E. Warren Air Force Base.
The second was to initiate research and development on a
Small ICBM to be deployed either in hard silos or in a mobile

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1 configuration. And, lastly, they were recommending, or the
2 recommendation was to continue the arms negotiations. Both
3 the President and the Congress fully endorsed the recommen-
4 dations of the Commission. And, in fact, in the 1984 D. O. D.
5 Authorization Act, Congress directed the Air Force to pursue
6 a 1992 initial operating capability date for this missile.
7 Further, in the 1986 Authorization Act, the Congress directed
8 the Air Force to prepare a Legislative Environmental Impact
9 Statement to aid in the basing mode selection and in the de-
10 ployment area selection, to be followed by an Administrative
11 E. I. S. to aid in site specific decisions. We're in the midst
12 of the preparation of that second document, the Administrative
13 Environmental Impact Statement. In that same Act, Congress
14 directed that the Air Force cap the Peacekeeper deploy-
15 ment at F. E. Warren at 50 missiles and ask the President to
16 come back with a more survivable basing mode for the second
17 50 Peacekeeper Missiles. That particular recommendation also
18 has a bearing on the document that we're reviewing tonight.

From this point on I shall describe for the actions
taken by the Air Force to implement the directions of both
the Congress and the President.

On this particular chart we are showing three missiles.
The one on your left is the Minuteman Missile that is current-
ly deployed. Weighing 76,000 pounds and capable of carrying
three warheads. In the middle, you have the Peacekeeper

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1 Missile weighing 195,000 pounds and capable of carrying up
2 to ten warheads. This is presently being deployed at F. E.
3 Warren. And, then, on your right, we have a Small ICBM which
4 now weighs about 37,000 pounds and is capable of carrying but
5 one warhead. We are now in the midst of research and devel-
6 opment or full scale development of this particular missile.

7 In accordance with the Congressional directions, the
8 Air Force looked at two basic basing modes for the Small
9 ICBM. The first involved the placement of the missile in
10 hard silos that were capable of carrying--absorbing over-
11 pressures well in excess of those now capable by the Minute-
12 man Silos. The second basing mode involved the placement of
13 the Small ICBM in Hard Mobile Launchers and whose survivabi-
14 lity would be assured through mobility and the ability to
15 withstand significant overpressures.

16 For the Hard Mobile basing, there were two operational
17 concepts that were considered. The first envisioned the
18 frequent movement of the Hard Mobile Launchers within a large
19 military reservation. These reservations were primarily
20 located in the southwestern portion of the United States.
21 The survivability of these vehicles was further enhanced by
22 their ability to dash off the reservation on notice of a
23 Soviet attack. The second operational concept involved the
24 placement of these same Hard Mobile Launchers on existing
25 Minuteman Silos. Survivability was achieved from a combina-

1 tion of the disbursed nature of these silos and the ability
2 for the Hard Mobile Launchers to gain access to the large
3 quantities of land upon notice of a Soviet attack. For the
4 second operational concept there was one major attribute that
5 was very significant in the final selection and that is
6 there was considerable savings in both costs of construction
7 and in manpower due to the use of the existing infrastructure
8 existing at the Minuteman Bases.

9 The Legislative EIS was prepared in accordance with the
10 Congressional direction and it was filed with the Environmen-
11 tal Protection Agency in November of last year. With the aid
12 of that EIS, the President was able to make his decision, and,
13 as you may recall, he decided to go with the Minuteman Basing
14 and he identified Malmstrom Air Force Base as the initial
15 operating capability base. He also identified F. E. Warren
16 Air Force Base and Ellsworth Air Force Bases as other loca-
17 tions where missiles could be deployed in this basing mode.
18 He further reserved the option to deploy, in the Random
19 Movement Basing Mode, and for this basing mode he identified
20 the Texas-New Mexico Complex and the Arizona Complex as
21 potential basing for deployment areas. The exact number of
22 missiles to be deployed would be dependent upon the threat
23 and, of course, the continuing arms negotiations.

24 At this particular point, I would like to go into some
25 detail as to the operational concept that will go along with

1 the President's decision. Basically, this envisions placing
2 Hard Mobile Launchers within shelters to be constructed at
3 selected Minuteman Launch Facilities. The Launchers would
4 remain in their shelters except for occasional trips back to
5 the main operating base for major maintenance. We estimate,
6 at this particular time, that would be about one trip per
7 year. During those trips, the vehicle will be reconfigured
8 so that it meets the State Highway Standards for axle
9 loads. The security for the system will be provided by, of
10 course, the drivers that are going to be stationed with the
11 Launcher, fencing, time delay mechanisms that are built in
12 to the Hard Mobile Launcher and security response teams. The
13 main operating base will provide the personnel support facili-
14 ties and the technical support facilities, as well as, a
15 training area for the Hard Mobile Launchers drivers. It
16 should be emphasized here that these vehicles will not be used
17 for any training on the Montana roads. It should also be
18 noted here that the drivers are solely responsible for the
19 movement of the vehicle and they are not involved in the
20 launch sequence at all.

21 In the EIS we looked at the proposed action, three Sys-
22 tem Alternatives and a No Action Alternative. The proposed
23 action provides for the deployment of 200 Hard Mobile Laun-
24 chers to be sheltered in earth covered igloos at 100 launch
25 facilities. The proposed action will require about 3,100

1 military personnel. The increase in military personnel will
2 occur over a seven year period as shown in this particular
3 chart. Now, each launch facility will be enlarged to accom-
4 modate the construction of the shelter and personnel support
5 facilities. In the EIS, we assume that between 1.5 and 2.5
6 acres of land would be required to support this construction.
7 However, since the time that this analysis was completed, we
8 have finished other studies that determine that we only need
9 between .1 and 1.6 acres per launch facility to accommodate
10 this particular requirement.

11 Another area that is of great concern perhaps to many
12 people here tonight is the expansion of the safety zones a-
13 round each of the silos. Presently, the Minuteman has a
14 safety zone of 1,200 feet. For the earth covered igloos,
15 that safety zone would be expanded to 1,250 feet. And, as
16 you will see later on, for some of the other options the
17 safety zones are even larger. When we expand the safety zone,
18 the Air Force will require or acquire a restricted easement
19 which will basically allow all farming activities to continue
20 on that land, but would just prohibit the landowner from
21 building any inhabited facility. One of the concerns that
22 was raised during the Scoping Meeting was the fact that there
23 are already homes built that could be encompassed by the ex-
24 panded safety zones. Well, I can tell you tonight, since we
25 have done our analyses, we have been able to meet our

operational requirements and have been able to avoid use of those launch facilities that would have homes within the expanded safety zone.

Another major action or action that we have to take in deploying this System, is the upgrade of the existing roads and bridges. Now, we have already initiated a process with the State Highway Department for determining the type of upgrade that will be accomplished. What the Air Force has done at this time, has prepared a Defense Access Roads Needs Report. In this particular document, we identify the configuration of our vehicle and the roads which we wish to use for the movement of that particular vehicle. It is then up to the State Highway Department, working with the Federal Highway Department, to determine how they can meet our needs, as well as, look after the interest of the people of Montana. And, to aid the State in making this assessment, the Air Force has given the Highway Department a stipend of \$200,000.00. The assessment should be completed by November at which time the Air Force will start negotiating with the State what are the actions that we will be taking and the design should begin next year.

On the base itself, we could be building up to about 1,700 units of military family housing units on the northwest side of the base and we will be building personnel support facilities on the west side of the base and technical support

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facilities on the east side of the base and a vehicle training area on about 600 acres of land to be acquired on the east side of the base. The total cost of this project is about \$1 billion dollars, with the peak year expenditure in 1993, \$215,000,000.00. The full-time civilian employment would peak at 1,100 people in 1992.

Now, I mentioned earlier that we looked at Alternatives in the EIS. I will quickly summarize what they were. The first Alternative entails the deployment of 200 missiles on pre-engineered facilities at 100 L. F.'s, or launch facilities. Now, this requires the lowest number of military personnel, but we entail the largest safety zone. In this particular case, the safety zone was 1,795 feet from the shelter but, again, we're able to select launch facilities that were avoided impacts on inhabited homes. System Alternative 2 provides for the deployment of 250 Hard Mobile Launchers in earth covered igloos and has the highest of requirement for military personnel. And, System Alternative No. 3 requires the deployment of 200 Hard Mobile Launchers at 200 launch facilities. This is the one instance in which we had no option and that we would, in this case, impact homes at 25 launch facilities.

Now, the pre-engineered building that we've been talking about might look something like this shown in this illustration. Now, we initiated the preparation of this EIS early in 1987.

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We started scoping with State and Federal agencies and we also had a series of Scoping Meetings here in Conrad, in Helena, Great Falls, and Lewistown. And, the purpose of those Scoping Meetings was to identify issues that should be addressed in the EIS. We released the Draft EIS to the Environmental Protection Agency on the 23rd of June and, at the same time, made it available to the public, and it was sent to all those that attended the Scoping Meetings. The public has until the 21st of August to make comment on this particular document and during this particular comment period, we're holding a series of Public Hearings. Now, in this case we're having six Public Hearings and the reason that we've added two locations was in effect a response to the very eloquent plea that was made in Conrad during the Scoping Meetings that additional locations should be included. So, for these Public Hearings, we have included Augusta and Harlowton. Now, one of the reasons why we have a cut off date for the public comment, is to allow the Air Force sufficient time to properly analyze those comments to make the appropriate changes to the EIS, and then publish a document in time to meet Congressional milestones.

Now, the EIS addresses the environmental consequences of the deployment and peace time operation of the Small ICBM. Now, recently there was a decision made to deploy a Air Refueling Wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base and a separate

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environmental assessment was made before this decision was made. And, the impacts associated with that deployment are incorporated in the baseline or No Action Conditions in the EIS. You may also be aware that the President, in February, identified Malmstrom Air Force Base as a candidate location for the deployment of the Peacekeeper in a Rail Garrison basing mode. The consequences of this deployment or the cumulative consequences of this deployment, in addition to the Small ICBM, are also included in this document. It should be noted, however, that if Congress continues to support the Peacekeeper in the Rail Garrison basing mode, a separate EIS will be prepared later to aid in the final selection of the deployment locations. Now, in the EIS itself, we've divided our analyses into twelve resource categories and in addition to that we looked at the safety considerations. For each resource, we looked at the full geographic extent of the impacts, but then having completed that analyses, we focused on those areas where the impacts were most pronounced. We also made a determination of the significance of an impact. This is another term. This is an environmental term which can be substituted for importance or areas of concern. And, in order to identify issues of significance or impacts of significance, we worked with the State and Local authorities, as well as, using criteria established within the Council on Environmental Quality.

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And, lastly, we identify whether an impact was going to be of short or long duration. Now, I should point out, at this time, with my experience in preparing Environmental Impact Statements, the impact associated with this deployment are minor and with judicious action both by the Air Force and by the location jurisdictions, we probably can implement mitigations that will eliminate all the impacts I'm going to identify this evening. However, we shouldn't overlook those areas. The areas of greatest concern to us are involved socioeconomics primarily housing and public finance and, of course, transportation.

Now, in socioeconomics, we looked at six different elements. They were regional economic base, demographics, housing, education, public services, and public finance. For the economic base, we looked at the entire nine county region, but for the other areas we focused on Conrad, Great Falls, and Lewistown. In the economic base, we looked at the labor force, employment, unemployment, and income. A comparison was made of what labor was required to construct our program and what labor was available in the region to satisfy our needs. And, naturally, the higher the proportion of our needs that could be satisfied from the local area, the more benefits to the local area, and also, the less immigration that would occur. As identified earlier, in a peak year, we would require about 1,100 workers for direct

construction. But, both in the construction phase of the program and in the operational phase of the program, we would require about 1,250 indirect workers. Now, indirect workers would be those people that would be supporting either the construction work or the operational force. They could be additional school teachers that were hired, the additional police force that is hired, the social services that are hired, etc.

It's our conclusion, based on our analyses, that over 80% of the jobs that we have identified could be satisfied or could be filled from the local area. This would bring about a 1% reduction in the unemployment rate in the region. The proposed action is expected to create about \$90,000,000.00 worth of new spending in the deployment area in the years between 1990 and 2005. And, in addition to that, the combined spending of military personnel and the Malmstrom Contracting Office, would put about \$63,000,000.00 per year into the economy of this region.

In demographics, we looked at the annual estimates of the community populations and assessed the potential for assimilating immigrating population. Most of the population growth associated with this program will occur in Cascade County. And, primarily the Great Falls urban area. The peak immigrating military population will be about 8,100 people and they will stabilize at about 7,600 people in the

year 2000. This will be the military personnel and their dependents. This would raise the military population in Great Falls from about 10,700 people, which it is right now, to about 18,300 people. And, this would represent about 24% of that population of Great Falls. And, with its different demographic characteristics in age, income, and geographic origin, etc., we have identified this as a significant impact.

We looked at housing in the area to see what was available and whether the private sector could respond to the needs caused by this particular program. Now, it should be noted here that it is the Air Force Policy to rely on the private sector for housing. And, only if the private sector can not provide or respond to the needs of the military, will then the Air Force supply the housing requirements either through the construction of military family housing or through some other Federal program. In our analyses of housing, we determined that during the construction phase, there were sufficient demands or the demand for hotels, motels, and permanent housing will be sufficient to satisfy the needs and, of course, this should be an obvious conclusion since most of the jobs can be satisfied in the local area so that there should be a small immigration during that particular period. However, during the operational years, we discovered that the private sector could not respond to the

needs, they could not provide housing at a rate that would be affordable by many of the military personnel. So, it will be necessary for the Air Force to build some military family housing units or provide that housing through some other Federal program. As you will see later on, the way in which it's provided could impact on education and public finance. In education, analyses was made of all school systems to identify their capabilities and any shortfalls that might occur with the immigrating population. The biggest impact, of course, is in the Great Falls School District where there will be an additional 1,200 students, or an increase of about 9.1% over the current--over the projected population. This will cause the student-teacher ratios to exceed State Standards without appropriate mitigative actions. In other school districts, including the one here in Conrad, we expect the enrollments to increase by less than 50 students.

In Public Services, we looked at the capacities of the existing public service institutions and to identify any shortages that would occur in providing services to the immigrating population. Across the board, we found that there would be a slight increase in demand for public services. primarily in the Great Falls area, the increases would vary between 5 and 10% and would require some additional personnel. In looking at facilities, we discovered that most of the facilities throughout the area were built for a much larger popula-

tion and, therefore, could easily accommodate the needs of the increased population.

In Public Finance, we looked at the revenues and expenditures of the affected jurisdictions, Great Falls, Lewistown, and Conrad, to see what would happen with this particular proposed action and in all cases there was increased revenues but you also had to provide more services. And, in the case of Cascade County, in the case of the City of Great Falls, and in the case of the Great Falls School District, we discovered that each of those jurisdictions would suffer continued shortfalls throughout the operational phase of the program without some mitigative action on the part of the Air Force. In the case of Conrad and the Pondera County, we discovered that there would be minimal impacts on public finance.

In looking at utilities, we surveyed domestic water and waste water supplies, solid waste collection, electric natural gas, liquid fuel distribution systems, and in all cases we discovered there was more than ample capacity either existing or programmed to satisfy the needs of the program. So, therefore, this area was determined not to be a significant impact.

In transportation, we looked at roads, public transportation, railroads, and airports. We focused on roads because those other areas had very minimal impacts. But, in roads,

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we found there was going to be considerable congestion within the Great Falls area, primarily during the construction phase, but possibly also in the operational phase if housing was provided by the private sector or by those other Federal programs that I talked about. Furthermore, the transportation routes throughout the entire region could be disrupted as we go about upgrading the roads and bridges and this would occur over a seven year period. Of course, only one geographical region at a time. Furthermore, there could be some queuing on the roads as we put additional vehicles onto the roads to support the Small ICBM at the various launch facilities.

In land use, we looked at the effects of the program on urban and rural land uses. In the case of urban areas, we found there was sufficient developable land to satisfy the needs of the program. In the rural land use, we found that impacts would be rather minimal since we require maybe between .1 and 1.6 acres of land that would be actually taken out of agricultural use at the selected launch facilities and, of course, the 600 acres that would be acquired for the construction of the training area. One of the biggest concerns that we've had in the past on land use was the potential for impacting inhabited homes. In the EIS, we identified this as a potential for a significant impact, but, as I've already identified to you, we have been able to avoid those launch

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facilities that had inhabited homes within the expanded safety zones in our proposed set of launch facilities.

In recreation, we looked at both regional and local recreation. We determined that there was sufficient capacity on the regional basis to satisfy the needs of the program and we only identified shortfalls within the City of Great Falls on some recreational facilities. Visual resources, we used a Modification of the Bureau of Land Management Visual Resources Management Methodology and we discovered that the earth covered igloos would tend to blend in with the environment and, therefore, would not create a significant impact.

Under Cultural and Paleontological Resources, we looked at prehistoric, historic and architectural, Native American, and paleontological resources. Prehistoric sites were likely to be affected by the bridge construction at river crossings and, in addition, there were 38 launch facilities that were located on land forms where prehistoric artifacts are likely to be found. Of the bridges that could be impacted by this program, one was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and six are potentially eligible. And, this area is known for some very important fossil bearing areas, and, so, therefore, we could potentially destruct materials, disturb materials, that are important to the scientific community. Now, there are many Native Americans that have ties to this area and we corresponded with several of those groups

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and we, at this particular time, no known sacred sites will be disturbed by the construction. However, there are some sacred sites that could be disturbed both audibly or visibly. But, the most important concern of the Native Americans was the impact or the possibility of encountering a burial site. It is the policy of the Air Force that if we do uncover an Indian burial site that we will contact the appropriate traditional leaders and arrange for the reinterment of the body in accordance with their religious customs.

The impacts on vegetation, wildlife, aquatic habitats, unique and sensitive habitats, and threatened and endangered species was studied. Overall the impacts were determined not to be significant. There would be several small areas of sensitive vegetation disturbed and there is a possibility of disruption of wildlife habitats at some areas where big game seek winter shelter. However, the impact would be relatively small and we found that the populations or species populations should quickly recover after the disturbance and return to their preconstruction levels. There are no unique and sensitive habitats that should be directly affected by the program. There will be an increase in hunting and fishing attributed to the increase in migration or the increase in population associated with this program, but in Montana there is more than sufficient capacity to absorb this increased activity. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1987

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requires the evaluation of potential program impacts on a threatened and endangered species. The Air Force has made a determination that there would be no threat to the continued existence of such species and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife has concurred in that judgment.

In Water Resources, we looked at water use, surface water, and ground water. The total program requirements in the construction years are about 800 acre feet per year and in the operation years, about 1,500 acre feet per year. This is only about .1% of the current demand for the region and well within the capacities of the various urban areas, Great Falls, Lewistown, and Conrad. In the rural areas, requirements would be approximately 100 acre feet per year in the construction phase and about 30 acre feet per year in the operational phase. There should be some impacts to surface water, particularly attributable to bridge construction during the construction years.

In Geology, we looked at the resources including aggregate, oil, gas, and coal, and soils. Now, because of the high need or the need for a considerable amount of aggregate to support the road construction, we discovered that we may stress the production capability for aggregate, particularly in the Conrad-Shelby area and in the Lewistown area. So, we identify significant impacts in the short term, however, there are sufficient resources for commercial

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development so that in the long term this problem should be rectified. There are certain areas throughout the region where you have very sensitive soils to erosion or mass movement, so we have a potential impact if we select sites where you have those soils. Both in air quality and noise, the determination from this analysis was that the impacts associated with this program would be minimal or not significant.

We will now look at the impacts of the alternatives in comparison with the proposed action. Alternative No. 1, as you may recall, entails the deployment of 200 Hard Mobile Launchers in pre-engineered buildings. For this particular option, there were about 900 military personnel less required and with the reduced immigrating population, there were going to be 350 less students in the Great Falls School District. However, overall the impacts were determined to be similar, again, with the emphasis being on transportation, on education, and on public finance. One of the areas that could have been a problem in this area was the impacts on inhabited homes, but again, I emphasize that we've been able to avoid those launch facilities that would have those impacts.

For Alternative 2 where we looked at the deployment of 250 Hard Mobile Launchers, this would cause an increase in the military population required to operate this System and

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there would be associated increases in the socioeconomic impacts primarily.

In Alternative 3, where we have the deployment of 200 HML's on all 200 launch facilities, the socioeconomic impacts would be similar to the proposed action, but as I emphasized earlier, we would have no option but to impact inhabited facilities at 25 sites. We would not have the option to select other launch facilities.

Now, we also had to look at the No Action Alternative in this analyses. In the No Action Alternative we assume that the base continues to operate Minuteman and it continues the air refueling wing operations. In this particular case, the military population in Great Falls would remain at about 15% and in the long term the unemployment rate within the region would drop down to about 6%. We also had to look at the accumulative impacts of Peacekeeper and Rail Garrison on the Small ICBM Program. Now, there is approximately \$100 Million dollars worth of military construction program work associated with the deployment of the Peacekeeper. This would entail that they employ an additional 220 workers above the 1,100 workers identified earlier. Approximately 317 military personnel would be required for the operational force. This would require an immigrating population of about 700 people when you include their families.

As a consequence of these actions, we expect extenuation

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of the impact primarily in the socioeconomic arena and we would expect the increase in the school population of about 10 to 9, or 10%, and there will be a slight increase in the revenue shortfalls primarily again with Cascade County, the City of Great Falls, and the two Great Falls School Districts.

Now, the next area I should talk about is safety. It should be noted that in the 25 years of operating the Minuteman System, the Air Force has never experienced a mishap in which there has been a fire or explosion. And, with the advanced component design associated with the Small ICBM, we expect to enhance the overall safety of the System. However, as part of the development of this EIS, the Air Force is required to hypothesize what would be a credible, like a credible accident, and then to analyze what the environmental consequences might be of this particular accident. The accident that we hypothesized assumed a tanker loaded with petrol crashing into the Hard Mobile Launcher. If the fire occurs--resulted in fire and if it was of long enough duration and if the reentry vehicle was broken open, there is a chance that up to 1% of the radioactive material would be aerosolized and released into the atmosphere. Now, this could cause harm to people located in the immediate facility down wind of the accident. The determination is that this would be increased deaths by about 14 per 1 million people exposed. In addition to that, the clean up costs associated

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1 with this accident would be considerable. We're not telling
2 you to take this accident lightly. However, you should re-
3 member that this is hypothesized accident and that the chances
4 of this ever happening would be very, very unlikely. The
5 Air Force has estimated the probability of such an accident
6 to be less than one chance in 100 billion.

7 The last issue I wish to talk about this evening are
8 mitigation measures. Now, these are measures that are only
9 taken to minimize the impacts that I've already identified
10 this evening. Some measures, such as commonly practiced
11 construction measures, have been already assumed into the
12 analyses. Other measures can be aided by the EIS. For
13 instance, one of these measures that could be aided would be
14 the selection of launch facilities where no inhabited
15 homes would be impacted. Other measures are beyond the
16 authority of the Air Force. Rather these belong to the pre-
17 rogative of the local jurisdictions to determine how they
18 wish to respond to the impacts identified in this particular
19 EIS. It should be noted that once the local authority has
20 decided how they wish to respond, then the Air Force will
21 work with that local jurisdiction and help them implement
22 that particular measure.

23 This concludes the prepared comments for this evening.
24 Thank you.

25 BY COL. BRISTOL:

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1 For the benefit of those who arrived after we started
2 this evening, this is going to be about a ten minute
3 recess now to give you a chance, if you haven't done so
4 already and choose to do so, to fill out one of the comment
5 sheets. The most important thing on the comment sheets being
6 to indicate if you wish to ask a question and/or if you wish
7 to make a statement on the record as a part of tonight's
8 hearing. And, after you've filled out the sheets, if you
9 would either leave them up here at the front, or really pre-
10 ferably on the table that you passed coming into the hall this
11 evening. We're going to probably set a microphone up right
12 about where I am now so that it won't be too difficult
13 for you to come down and there will be a stand here and you
14 could use that with which to put the questions.

15 So, let's go into recess now.

16 WHEREUPON a recess was taken
17 at 8:00 P. M.

18 AFTER RECESS -
19 8:10 P. M.

20 BY COL. BRISTOL:

21 Okay. This is the start of part 2 of this evenings
22 Public Hearing. Now, you have received a briefing and, I
23 hope some of you have had a chance to scan the Draft EIS.
24 The first portion of this second part of the Hearing will be
25 devoted to the posing of questions. I have received a half a
dozen or so of the comment sheets on which questions appear.

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1 I'll take them in sequence. Now, there's several, as it
2 always is, that have both questions and statements and
3 even though it may not seem like a very efficient way to
4 do it, we're going to take the questions first and then
5 the statement portion of your input to tonight's program
6 will come after we've completed all the questions. So, I'll
7 be calling on you again if you've checked both the statement
8 block and the question block. We have got one more to go
9 here. Thank you very much, sir. James Yeager, if I was
10 Monty Hall, I would say, come on down to the microphone
11 there, sir. If you would spell your last name for us and
12 state your name, then you could proceed with your question,
13 sir.

14 BY MR. JAMES YEAGER:

15 Q. Y-E-A-G-E-R. I forgot what the question is. The
16 roads. I live up close to a missile. I was wondering about
17 the accessibility of our west frontage road. It is 12 miles
18 north.

19 COL. BRISTOL: Could you come
20 with your face a little closer to
21 the microphone and your question is
22 about the accessibility of the roads.

23 Q. Yes.

24 COL. BRISTOL: In what respect?
25 Accessibility of the members of the

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1 public to the roads in light of
2 the use of the roads by these Hard
3 Mobile vehicles?

4 Q. If they're going to rebuild roads, are we going
5 to be allowed to use them? I have to cross it.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Alright. Col.
7 Walsh.

8 BY COL. WALSH:

9 There would be no prohibition of the people's use of
10 the roads. What we'd be doing is working with the State
11 Highway Department, the County Commissioners, to determine
12 the appropriate construction on each one of the roads we
13 would be using and it would be done in such ways to accom-
14 modate the needs of the Air Force, as well as, to ensure
15 that the interests of the people of Montana are protected as
16 well.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead, sir.
18 if you have a follow-up?

19 Q. I have another question about water. We don't have
20 any water up there, drilled wells, etc.

21 COL. BRISTOL: In other words,
22 what would be the impact of this
23 proposal on water supply?

24 Q. How are you going to get water where there is none, as
25 far as wells are concerned and you will have to have people

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1 on those missile sites?

2 COL. BRISTOL: Alright. Col.
3 Walsh?

4 BY COL. WALSH:

5 The intent at this time is truck the water into each
6 one of these sites, as well as, truck the waste out.

7 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
8 Zane Zell, that's Z-E-L-L.

9 BY MR. ZANE ZELL:

10 Q. You spelled it right. I was going to ask, I have a
11 couple of questions I wanted to ask. First of all, where in
12 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement were the questions
13 that were raised during the Scoping Hearing concerning moral
14 impacts and also the initiative which was passed by the
15 people of Montana which expressed significant opposition to
16 further deployment of nuclear weapons in the State of Montana,
17 as these are also environmental impacts.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Alright. Col.
19 Walsh.

20 BY COL. WALSH:

21 Both the previous actions of the people of the State
22 of Montana, as well as, the moral issue, it's not an appropriate
23 subject to be included in the Environmental Impact
24 Statement. The National Environmental Policy Act specifically
25 directs that we should be looking at the physical impacts.

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1 of the proposed action on the community, on the environment.
2 Q. And, the other question I have is will there be additional,
3 with the addition of the igloos and pre-engineered
4 structures, will there be additional security personnel
5 driving along the roads as compared to now and what impact
6 will that have on our access on the roads and our ability
7 to conduct our business on our farms?

8 BY COL. WALSH:

9 There will be additional traffic on the roads on a
10 daily basis as the personnel support to each one of the
11 selected launch facilities is carried out. Again, it depends
12 on where precisely you are talking about to the extent of
13 that increase. In the areas immediately outside of Great
14 Falls, we are looking at between 230 to 270 extra vehicle
15 movements a day. But, as you get out of the missile field,
16 the frequency naturally goes down.

17 As far as the security is concerned, the security is
18 provided, first of all by the personnel that would be located
19 at each one of the selected launch facilities. There would
20 be fencing, there would be delay mechanisms that are built
21 into the Hard Mobile Launcher, and there would be the response
22 crews--security response crews that would be located at the
23 Launch Control Facilities.

24 COL. BRISTOL: Did that answer
25 your question, sir, to your satisfaction?

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1 faction?

2 Q. Thank you.

3 COL. BRISTOL: Marjorie
4 Matheson.

5 MARJORIE MATHESON: I did not
6 wish to make any statement or ask
7 any question.

8 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry, Mrs.
9 Matheson. I must have misread the
10 form. Excuse me. David Oien.

11 MR. DAVID OIEN:

12 Q. I think I'd rather make a comment rather than a question,
13 but part of what I would have to say would maybe be
14 more easily answered now.

15 COL. BRISTOL: You may proceed.

16 Q. In reference to the possible evacuation of farm
17 families. Is this blue sheet current or is the new plan
18 make this sheet obsolete as far as the silos that would
19 be--

20 BY COL. WALSH:

21 That is the current Proposal, current set for each one
22 of these options.

23 Q. As you're saying that, I just quickly went through
24 and compared that table on 4-149, or whatever page that is
25 on, and the Proposed action had a number of 38 houses, or 38

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1 residences that were within the zone and I circled the ones
2 on this blue sheet that coincided and on just the Proposed
3 action, there still seems to be six silos that have those
4 residences within that area. Now, is there something I'm
5 not understanding?

6 BY COL. WALSH:

7 Do you have it for the right distance because the Proposed
8 action you're looking at a restrictive easement that
9 extends 1,250. Some of the other areas you are talking
10 about have to be restricted and even goes up to 1,795.

11 So, a facility that maybe in the Proposed action, may have
12 a house that's located, say, 1,300 feet from the launch
13 facility, so we would not have an impacted facility in
14 the Proposed action, but if you have that same facility for
15 Alternative No. 1, then that house would be impacted and
16 hopefully we would not pick that particular launch facility
17 if we went with this Alternative No. 1.

18 Q. I matched this up, Proposed action on the blue sheet
19 compared to the Proposed Action in the book and six of them
20 coincided, for instance, Silo CON B-9, B-2, N-2. Q-15,
21 S-33 was in the book Proposed action as having residences on
22 them in this zone. And, those also appear on this blue sheet.
23 And, I just guess I'm confused, you said, now we can guarantee
24 that there will be no one removed from the residences, whereas
25 numbers on the blue sheet coincide with the numbers on the

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book which say they will be impacted.

COL. WALSH: Thank you for your input. We will look into that.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Edward Larson.

BY MR. EDWARD LARSON:

Q. I'm Edward Larson, President of D & D Land Company, Box 30, Ledger, Montana. I have a Q12 missile site on my place. I would like to give a little description of what my question will come to here. This Q12 is an 80 acre farming block. On the north end of this 80 acre block, where the missile is, I have a field that's got this 80 acres and it's cut into two fields I finished seeding. I finished seeding in a 36 foot block with a 36 foot outfit. Now, according to your, the Launch Facility Modification concept for the Small ICBM, on page I-15, they show that this new missile is going to be sticking out the other direction into another 80 acre block. If they go out into this 80 acre block, I will be faced with another field, another 80 acres cut into two more fields. I am wondering if it's possible that they can move this thing so I can still-- all your missiles stuff can stay in one 80 acre block and not ruin another 80 acre block?

COL BRISTOL: Col.

BY COL. WALSH:

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Yes, we can work with you on that and we shall. We will get together with our siting contractor and see if we can accommodate your wishes.

Q. One more question. How about as far as the police security around these sites, are they going to be worse than what they are on this one or better?

BY COL. WALSH:

The security that will be provided will be of a similar nature to that that is current. However, if you have a problem with what's going on right now, we would like to know that so we can take care of it. Because if there is a problem that exists, we need to know as soon as possible so we can fix it.

Q. Do you want it right now?

BY COL. WALSH:

You can give it to us right now or you can give it to us after the meeting is over. We had the same situation that occurred last time. Someone was very upset about something that was on-going for some time and the problem had festered that we hadn't been able to take any positive action because we were unaware of the situation. So, if you could tell us what it is, we will make sure that the appropriate person is notified on base. We have taken similar actions from similar concerns that were raised at Harlowton two nights ago.

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Q. I think it would be a good idea to bring it up right here.

BY COL. ISAACSON:

Could I say one thing first? I'm from SAC and I've been assigned to Malmstrom, where, in fact, an OPS Officer in the 564th. I'm familiar with the problems, the occasional problems we have with security police and people in the field. If you have a specific instance, would you see me after, I can talk to you about that and talk to the people at the base.

BY MR. EDWARD LARSON:

Q. I would like to bring it up here and I would like to have it on the record, I believe, would be the proper thing. Approximately two weeks ago, I was out checking for grasshoppers on a motorcycle. I stopped off at the blacktop road and I checked for grasshoppers, there was a pick-up in Q12. I drove my motorcycle in my wheatfield up on the west side of Q12. I was in my wheatfield. I had the guard from the inside the missile come running up to the fence with his M16 and challenge me to wanting to know I was doing up there. I told him I was checking for grasshoppers. He informed me not to come over the boundary line. I asked him where the boundary line was. He kind of him-hawed around as though he did not know. Finally he said it's the fence. If this is the case that I have to stay 25 feet back from that fence,

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why isn't there signs put on that fence or 25 feet and stay back? And, also, if you guys, when you're working on those sites, don't want us farmers around there, why don't you put up signs stating that today you will stay back 1,500 feet, 1,000, or 20, whatever it is.

COL. ISAACSON: I thank you for that. See me after, if you would, and I'll get the details and I'll take it back to the base.

Q. I believe it's all on the record. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: The original question is the security, if I heard it right was that there wouldn't be any substantially different system from the security standpoint for the additional operations than what exists under the current regime.

BY COL. ISAACSON:

That's true. It would be essentially the same security as you know now out there. We will have roving patrols that will be checking out the L. F.'s. One difference is that we should see a reduction in the number of security police who are moving from the ranch house or the launch control facilities to the L. F., for those L. F.'s that have the Hard Mobile Launchers on them. Because there's people on site

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1 that can do some assessment, so that should reduce that.

2 Q. What's an L. F. mean?

3 COL. ISAACSON: Oh, I'm sorry.
4 Launch Facility Silo.

5 COL. BRISTOL: I would like to
6 ask all members of the panel just
7 to say the words rather than to
8 use the abbreviations sort of
9 leaves me, as well. Does that
10 answer your question, sir?

11 Q. Yes, thank you.

12 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
13 Don Marble.

14 BY MR. DON MARBLE:

15 Q. Yes. I've got a few questions. Maybe it says it in
16 here. I was a little late and I missed that, so, if you
17 could excuse me. But, if there was an alert, where do all
18 these little things go dashing off to, and how fast do they
19 go, do they go running around out of their site, do they go 100
20 miles off, or what's going to happen if I'm driving on the
21 highway with my family and you're having an alert, hopefully
22 it's not for real, so what can you tell me about that?

23 BY COL. WALSH:

24 Sir, there will be no practice alerts of these vehicles
25 dashing off sites. The only time these vehicles would dash

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1 off the sites would either be when they go back to the base
2 for a maintenance once a year, at which time they would go
3 a normal speed in a convoy, or if we have notification of a
4 Soviet attack on this country, at which time they will dash
5 to ensure their survivability. You should note, sir, that
6 the purpose of this System is to demonstrate to the Soviets
7 that we have the ability to dash if we had notice of a
8 Soviet attack, we have the ability to survive, we have
9 the ability to have sufficient resources surviving to inflict
10 unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union, and because we have
11 been able to demonstrate the capability, the Soviets will
12 not attack.

13 Q. You're going to survive because you're going to be in
14 your bomb shelter. But, all the rest of us with these damn
15 things dashing around are going to be blown to smithereens,
16 so I don't buy that argument at all.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Sir, if you
18 wish to make a statement, we'll have
19 that in the second part of the--

20 Q. Well, he was giving his side, and I'm giving my side,
21 but he's answered his question and I have some more ques-
22 tions.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Okay. Go ahead.

24 Q. How much, I looked at the EIS as far as plutonium and
25 maybe you can't give me the exact figures, but how much

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1 plutonium is in one of those things?

2 BY COL. WALSH:

3 I can not give you the answer to that.

4 Q. Well, what's the half-life of plutonium? I know it's
5 at least 100,000 years, but there's nothing in this thing--that
6 says if you scatter--had an accident, scattered this stuff
7 over the countryside, it's probably, a couple of 100,000
8 years, it's uninhabitable. How much plutonium does it take
9 to kill a person? You never mentioned that.

10 BY COL. WALSH:

11 What we indicated in the document was that if a series
12 of improbable incidents happened, that it would be possible
13 that up to 1% of the plutonium would be aerosolized. And,
14 in the immediate vicinity, about two miles downwind from
15 the incident, for every million people that were exposed,
16 there would be 14 additional deaths. But, for this to hap-
17 pen, there would have to be a sequence of events that in
18 each one in themselves is very highly improbable. From the
19 petrol tanker running into the Hard Mobile Launcher, for
20 the fire to occur, for the reentry vehicle to break open,
21 and I should describe an incident that happened at a Titan
22 Base with a reentry vehicle, where an explosion did occur of
23 a Titan 2. The reentry vehicle was shot through two to
24 three feet of reinforced concrete and the reentry vehicle
25 did not break open.

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1 Q. My question isn't about probability. It's about how
2 much of this is going to kill you? That's what my question
3 is.

4 BY COL. WALSH:

5 As I indicated, the way which we described it in
6 this document, was that of a million people exposed, there
7 would be 14 extra deaths associated with such exposure.

8 Q. Well, it seems to me that the answer in the EIS is
9 totally inadequate because a speck of it will kill you and
10 it seems to me that you could expand, couldn't you, on the
11 EIS as far as the most dangerous substance known to man.

12 BY COL. WALSH:

13 We could take that as a comment as to adjustments to
14 be made in the EIS. Yes, sir.

15 Q. What kind of winds did you assume in the computer
16 analysis of this spreading of the plutonium?

17 BY COL. WALSH:

18 We assumed the prevailing winds in Montana and our
19 model was geared to local conditions and various local en-
20 vironments.

21 Q. Based on averages?

22 BY COL. WALSH:

23 Based on the most likely winds, yes, sir.

24 Q. Did you do any computer studies figuring winds like
25 we've been having this spring, that'll make log chains stand

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right out, or is that a pretty average wind?

BY COL. WALSH:

No, sir, we took the prevailing wind in the region.

Q. You didn't do any worst case or just the average wind?

BY COL. WALSH:

We did the prevailing winds throughout the region and did scenarios for different locations within the region.

Q. Did you do any computer studies based on the assumption if there had been an explosion, this stuff could be scattered way up into the air and then spread downwind?

BY COL. WALSH:

That's part of the model.

Q. Okay. Is there any description in here about that or is that in there?

BY COL. WALSH:

In the Safety Section it explains the analysis.

Q. When you did the study, is it correct you didn't include any area outside of the little map on the blue sheet. On the back of your handout, it has an area which said Study Area. You didn't include any effects of that, right, on the areas right outside of that?

BY COL. WALSH:

The effects of the--

Q. Like on the safe accident things spreading downwind out of that area?

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BY COL. WALSH:

What we basically did is we put the vehicle into an area where there would normally be movement--moving and went through the scenario I just described and we, through our model, were able to predict where the concentration of this plutonium would be. And, there, from that, we were able to derive what the expected death rate might be from such an explosion and from such a plume of the plutonium being released into the atmosphere.

COL. BRISTOL: I think the question, Col Walsh, is was that an anticipated rate, is that just for the Study Area or is that for an area beyond the Study Area?

BY COL. WALSH:

It was for the Study Area where the vehicle was going to be because it was only within the Study Area that the vehicle would be moving with the nuclear weapon on board.

Q. Is there any type of evacuation plan or consideration of the people? I mean, if we see these things racing down the road, we know we're in for a hell of a mess. Have you given any thought to what we're supposed to be told or we just see them down the road and run like hell. Is that the whole plan here for the people? It sounds a little gross. But, I mean, it is gross when you think about it.

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BY COL. WALSH:

That was not part of this EIS Study. I should--

Q. Okay. No evacuation plan at all then?

BY COL. WALSH:

Not as part of this EIS, sir. I should point out here that in the case of accidents, there would be such contingency plans developed in conjunction with the local emergency Fire, Police Authorities, in cordoning off the areas, evacuating people, etc. But, not for the incident that I think you're referring to.

Q. For the real thing, there is no plan. If an accident-- you're going to have an evacuation plan? Is that it?

BY COL. WALSH:

There would be plans developed in conjunction with the local authorities. We would be working with the local authorities just as we do right now with Minuteman to take the necessary actions to cordon off an area and to protect the lives of people.

COL. ISAACSON: Let me add to that. This is what we do today with the Minuteman System in your community. The Base has a very detailed, complex, and active disaster preparedness plan, that they exercise periodically, both on the Base and

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off of the Base. And, they do work with the local authorities in training and setting up exercises.

The same thing would occur with this System as it's in place now for the existing system.

Q. I live downwind. I don't live right in the immediate area, so I'm not aware of any plan but I will check it out.

COL. ISAACSON: They plan for the extremely unexpected situation.

Q. Okay. Thank you. That's all the questions I have right now.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

BY COL. WALSH:

Sir, I would like to elaborate on the response I gave previously.

COL. BRISTOL: In respect to which question?

COL. WALSH: With respect to the question that was raised concerning the inhabited homes within the Safety Zone.

BY COL. WALSH:

In response to your question as to the homes that could be impacted by the Safety Zone. As I've indicated earlier

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1 this evening, in the EIS, we look at what the maximum im-
 2 pact might be because we have not completed our analyses
 3 either of the individual sites or of the sets that may be
 4 required. So, we looked at what the worst case might be,
 5 but since that time, we have gone to each site and we've been
 6 able to lay out precisely where we might place the igloo,
 7 the pre-engineered facility, and then, in drawing the Safety
 8 Zone from those sites, we were able to make some adjustments.
 9 So, in those particular instances where we have identified
 10 a house within the Zone, we looked at the worst facts, the
 11 worst possible case, but when they actually looked at the
 12 detailed sitings, we were able to avoid those houses. So,
 13 that's why you might see a house identified in the EIS as
 14 being impacted and us going to that site and still being able
 15 to make a statement that we're not impacting that house any-
 16 more is because of the precise location of that house and of
 17 our igloo. But, they're all subject to adjustments and,
 18 in light of the fact of the issue brought up earlier with
 19 respect to disrupting farming activities, we're going to be
 20 looking at that particular site to see if we can adjust the
 21 precise location of the igloo and see if we can accommodate
 22 that gentleman's concern. We still have some maneuver in
 23 the precise location of the igloo or pre-engineered facility.
 24 Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: I've now gotten

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1 to the end of all of the comment
 2 sheets that were submitted for ques-
 3 tions, however, sir, I have one
 4 raised hand in the back. If anyone's
 5 come up with any additional questions
 6 on any matters they would like to
 7 get clarified before we go into the
 8 public statements, I'll be happy to
 9 entertain questions at this time.
 10 In the back, sir, did you have a
 11 question?

MAN IN THE BACK: Yes.

BY MAN IN THE BACK:

I just wanted to follow up on that. Is it okay?

COL. BRISTOL: If you come up
 to the microphone, sir, and repeat
 your name just so it will be a
 matter of record. That way the
 Court Reporter will get it into the
 record.

BY MR. DAVID OLEN:

David Olen, O-I-E-N. In other words, what you're
 saying, even if, for instance, S-33 corresponds both on the
 blue sheet and in the Draft EIS, does not necessarily, for
 or even if they correspond a house that's at S-33 will not be

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1 evacuated?

BY COL. WALSH:

It means that after we did our Detailed Siting Work,
 that that house falls outside the Safety Zone around the pre-
 cise location of the igloo and/or pre-engineered facility,
 and so, therefore, it need not be--it is not affected by
 this particular action.

Q. So, the house that may at one time have been within
 the Zone, but by moving the igloos or something, it is now
 out of the Zone. So, at one time, maybe it was within one
 foot within danger and now it's out of danger.

BY COL. WALSH:

No, that's not precisely the way it works. In preparing
 an EIS, we have to look where we do not know precisely what's
 going to happen, or we hadn't done a complete analysis of
 the siting, we draw the circles of where the igloos could be
 placed or where the pre-engineered buildings might be placed.
 And, then we draw our quantity distance of Safety Zones a-
 round that circle. And, so, that is the maximum extent of
 worst case scenario that we created, and that's what we
 identified in this Draft EIS.

Now, we actually pin-pointed precisely where the
 igloos would go and drew circles around those buildings in
 that location and the house fell outside the Safety Zone.

Q. Okay. And, this whole Safety Zone has to do with an

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1 explosion while the machine is inside the Silo. The Safety
 2 Zone doesn't have anything really to do with a nuclear at-
 3 tack?

BY COL. WALSH:

No, it does not. Basically, the Safety Zone assumes
 the worst possible accident and that would be of all three
 stages of the missile blowing up. And, then we looked at the
 farthest extent at which degree the blast that would be ex-
 perience that could cause loss of life. And, so, therefore,
 we wish to have homes, permanently inhabited homes, outside
 that particular range.

Q. And, the explosion did not include plutonium? That's
 just a physical explosion?

BY COL. WALSH:

In most cases, the plutonium will be--of the reentry
 vehicle, would not be broken, and so therefore, would not
 pose any harm. You would be looking at the effects of blast
 not radiation.

Q. Okay. So, you're saying that in all of these proposals,
 even Alternative 3, no one would be removed?

BY COL. WALSH:

No, I did not say that, sir. I indicated that in Al-
 ternative 3, of all the Alternatives, we did not have the
 option of picking launch facilities. We had to go to all
 launch facilities, so we had no flexibility and, in that

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1 particular Alternative, we would, in fact, effect homes at
2 25 launch facilities. And, of course, that impact in itself
3 would be a major consideration in the final decision.

4 Q. And, in all other Alternatives, though there would be
5 no impact on residents?

6 BY COL. WALSH:

7 In all other Alternatives, sir, unless we receive
8 other inputs that may influence it otherwise, there are no
9 inhabited homes impacted.

10 COL. BRISTOL: Alright. Now,

11 we're going to go into the--you
12 have a question? Yes, sir, Mr.
13 Marble.

14 BY MR. DON MARBLE:

15 Q. Just a procedural question. I assume you're intending
16 to take comments until September 3rd. Is that--

17 BY COL. WALSH:

18 Sir, we can take comments and we can take questions.
19 We ask that anything that be written to us be postmarked no
20 later than the 21st of August to allow us sufficient
21 time to give it proper consideration and, adjust the document,
22 and get it published in time to meet the Congressional mile-
23 stones.

24 Q. I read somewhere that they extended it until September
25 3rd, but that's not accurate.

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1 BY COL. WALSH:

2 That is not accurate. It is the 21st of August, sir.

3 Q. Just as a matter of procedure then, after you have all
4 your comments in, I suppose you'll issue a Final EIS then?

5 BY COL. WALSH:

6 Yes, sir.

7 Q. Is that for sure or is it up in the air?

8 BY COL. WALSH:

9 That is what is required, sir. And, in that EIS, there
10 will be verbatim transcripts of proceedings here tonight and
11 at the other locations. There will be, in the document, all
12 the letters that we receive, again, in their full. We will
13 identify, from all the letters and from the comments made
14 this evening, the issues that were raised. And, we will
15 give a response to each issue that was raised and either demon-
16 strate why we changed the document or why we did not change
17 the document in response to that issue that was raised.

18 Q. Thank you. Now, my other question is after you have
19 done all this and the Final EIS comes out, who then makes the
20 final decision?

21 BY COL. WALSH:

22 The final decision is the prerogative of the
23 Secretary of Defense and the President. Now, they make
24 the decision and I should also point out to you, that while
25 the President may make his decision, of course, Congress also

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1 has the final vote in that they have to appropriate the funds
2 so they can execute his decisions. And, of course, Congress
3 has the opportunity to review the Program each year in the
4 Appropriation and the Authorization Bills.

5 Q. Is it correct then that Congress has not yet authorized
6 the funds for this Program?

7 BY COL. WALSH:

8 At this particular time, Congress has authorized a Re-
9 search and Development Funds for this particular Program.
10 And, at this particular time, they are working on the 1988
11 Defense Bills where they're also considering continued Research
12 and Development for both the Small ICBM and the Peacekeeper
13 Programs. The Air Force and the President hasn't asked, at
14 this particular time, for any production monies or deployment
15 monies. They will occur in future years. For instance, no
16 construction will occur until fiscal year 1990. So, natural-
17 ly, Congress hasn't had an opportunity to vote on that.
18 Likewise, production monies would not be required until later
19 years. Right now they've just been funding full scale Develop-
20 ment of the Missile. And, of course, the environmental siting
21 work which I am responsible for.

22 Q. I would like to hear a little more about Tetra Tech.
23 I see in the document that they apparently--sounds like a
24 private consulting group. Did they prepare this EIS or
25 did they do consulting work or what was their involvement in

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1 this thing?

2 BY COL. WALSH:

3 The Air Force, several years ago, asked for proposals,
4 nationally, from environmental companies to assist the Air
5 Force in preparation of environmental documents supporting a
6 variety of programs. There were many companies that submitted
7 proposals from all over this country. Through a source selec-
8 tion process, we determined that Tetra Tech was the best
9 qualified to give a quality product. They have since been
10 on board, they have prepared several of the environmental
11 documents for the Air Force including the Legislative EIS,
12 including some of the Environmental Assessments, and, of
13 course, the Draft Environmental Assessment that you have
14 tonight. I should point out, however, that they are only
15 responsible for the data collection and assisting the Air
16 Force. We have specialists that work directly for me to
17 oversee all the work of Tetra Tech and the Air Force is re-
18 sponsible for the analyses and for the conclusions that you
19 have and can see in the document. The document, in fact, is
20 an Air Force document, not a Tetra Tech document.

21 Q. Thank you.

22 COL BRISTOL: Starting off the--
23 Oh, I'm sorry. Ma'am, come on up,
24 please.

25 LADY IN THE BACK: I seem to

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be the first lady to have the courage
to come up here and face the Army.

COL. BRISTOL: And, I'm glad
you did.

LADY IN THE BACK: I was in
High School--

COL. BRISTOL: Could you state
your name, please, ma'am.

LADY IN THE BACK: I'm Dorothy
Floerchinger.

BY MS. FLOERCHINGER:

Q. I'm Dorothy Floerchinger. I'm a Great Grandmother and
I've lived in this community since 1913.

COL. BRISTOL: Could you spell
your last name. I hate to ask you
to do that.

Q. F-L-O-E-R-C-H-I-N-G-E-R.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Go
ahead.

Q. One of the final statements that President Eisenhower
made when he was leaving Office was that the Nation must be
concerned about the military industrial complex. I spent
many years in the studying of this thing. I want to ask you,
why it is necessary when we can not balance our budget, that
we should be doing this Program when we have enough missiles

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and armament to kill everybody in the world twelve times?
Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you,
ma'am. Col. Walsh.

BY COL. WALSH:

First of all, it is not the military or the industrial
companies that are making this particular decision. This
was the recommendation of the Scowcroft Commission and it
has been the direction of the President and of Congress that
the Air Force execute this Program. So, we are here tonight
executing the directions of Congress. The Congress is not
only concerned about the status of our strategic forces as
they stand today, but it's concerned about our strategic
forces as how they will be in the year 2000 and beyond. And,
it's for that time period that we're preparing, rather than
for the present. We have to modernize our Program so it
stays a viable deterrent to the Soviet aggression.

Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Okay. Now, I'm
going to start with the portion of
the Program for public statements
and I'm going to ask that you--
because we've got quite a few of
you, I'm going to ask that there be
no demonstrations of support or

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applause or what have you, whether
the statements are for or against
the Program. I'm starting out with
Donald McClain, who is a Public
Official, and I may not get the of-
fice right, Mr. McClain, but I know
that you're--is it the Commissioner
of Pondera County or Chief Commis-
sioner of the County?

BY MR. DONALD McCLAIN:

I am a Commissioner of Pondera County, one of three.

COL. BRISTOL: Yes, sir.

And, I'm here to represent the Commissioners tonight.
Good, bad, or indifferent, we feel that the program is pro-
bably going to come to our area. We individually have some
feelings, and we're not here to discuss those feelings. What
we are here to talk to you tonight is where we stand financia-
ly with the kind of program you're going to bring to Pondera
County. When the Minuteman II's came and the other missile
programs that have been around, we were in a position finan-
cially to be able to participate in those kind of programs,
road building, bridges repairs and those kinds of things. We
want you to know, today, we've indicated in the meetings that
we've had with you, that we are no longer in that position.
We're in a financial crisis in Pondera County and most of

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Montana and we want you to be aware that if come in with your
Program, that you are going to have to bear part of the cost
of those roads, and road building, and bridge rebuilding, and
those kind of programs. And, I know, we have discussed
it before and we want you to know for sure that it's no bet-
ter, and in fact, it's worse than it was when we first
talked about it. So, we certainly wanted you to understand
that. Some of the best roads we have in Pondera County are
missile roads, and we appreciate that, but at the same time,
we do have a lot of involvement in those roads and we'll need
a lot more than just support from now on.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
LeAnn Lusty with the Conrad Chamber
of Commerce.

BY MS. LEANN LUSTY:

I just have a short comment that was prepared today at
our noon meeting.

My name is LeAnn Lusty. I'm President of the Chamber
of Commerce. On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce we support
the Midgetman Project for the economic base that it could
provide for Conrad. However, any additional short or long
term cost to the taxpayers of Pondera County, because of the
Midgetman Program, should be picked up by the Military Defense
Budget, and like Don said, for the schools, for the roads,
the hospital, and all that it concerns that way. We are

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concerned with, you know, upkeep and stuff. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.

Mauri Novak.

BY MR. MAURI NOVAK:

That's N-O-V-A-K.

I just wanted to say that peace is not my profession. It's just a hobby of mine. I wanted to make a few comments about what we've talked about tonight, or rather what you've talked about tonight. When we went through the different type of environmental impacts, and we talked about visual impacts, impacts on endangered species, socioeconomic impacts, and so on, it seemed like on every one of those assessments of the impact, at the bottom of the analysis it would say little or no impact. And, maybe that's true for each one of those separate items, but I think all total, they had up to a rather large impact on things such as the impact on endangered species and so on. Another thing I wanted to talk about is the scenario you prepared about an accident, a possible accident. And, as Lt. Col. Walsh stated, it was pure hypothesis of what could go wrong, the 14 deaths per million is pure hypothesis as he said. The truth is we really don't know exactly what could go wrong and there is no 100% guarantee that an accident couldn't happen. And, the only guarantee that a major accident couldn't happen is if those missiles aren't there, and if that deadly plutonium

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isn't there. And, so for those reasons, I would like to go on record as supporting a Proposal that we spend at least five seconds discussing and that is the No Action Alternative. I think we should all ask ourselves, couldn't the tremendous resources that have already been spent in preparing this Environmental Impact Draft and so on, be put to better use? We've heard a lot about the positive monetary impact and it's hard to argue against those things. As the Commissioner stated, this county and most of Montana, is in dire straits when it comes to our economic problems and it's hard to argue against something that will better the economy for the State. But, at the same time, I think we should look at the larger issues and we have to ask ourselves, what are we really doing here? And, I think the answer to that is we're paying to dig our own graves.

Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

Ed Keil.

BY MR. ED KEIL:

My name is Ed Keil, K-E-I-L, and I farm east of Conrad and I'm on one of the major roads that you have and we do not have a missile on our farm. But, I'm concerned about some of the near and long term effects on the tax base of our community. Nothing has been said--you indicated there was going to be an impact, but whether or not the military is going

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submit some type of an addendum to the Budget Line Item or something? I remember about 15-18 years ago, the ABM came into town and a Major Gallant was with the Corps of Engineers and he was the P. R. person for them. He indicated at that time that things were going to be great because there was going to be a billion dollars that would be spent here, the tax base would grow, and everything else. We developed a group called Pondera Action Council which submitted to the Military, to Sen. Mansfield, etc., some of the needs of our community and what was going to happen if we had the 7,500 people in Conrad with the 1,500 people at the MFR Site, etc. These needs were met. Major Gallant said that that had never happened before that money had been spent for the community impact, but through some pressure through Sen. Mansfield, this was Line Itemed that the needs to our community were going to be great that we couldn't handle it here. I'm concerned that if you don't meet some of those needs, in fact all of them, whether it be having one extra Sheriff Deputy, or whatever, I think the people of Conrad or Pondera County are as public spirited and want to see the country's defense as well as any place else. But, I don't think that they should meet, by Bond Indebtedness or raising the taxes, anymore than anyone else in New York or something is going to support this complex, and I kind of feel that it probably will go through because we're spending a lot of money on developing.

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And, if so, I would hope that all of the increase in any of the community budgets are met in some manner and that, did you mean earlier that it was up to this group or local people to submit to you how much or what their current operations there are now and that you would meet that--you indicated in some type earlier of an answer?

COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead, sir.

BY COL. WALSH:

In our analyses, we will, first of all, we've been working with all the local jurisdictions, both of the State, County, and City level. We've been looking at what the services there are that they provide right now and what they might have to provide in the future. And, then we looked at what the potential revenues that may be generated from this Program will be and what the additional expenditures might be to provide those services associated with this particular Program. And, then, having identified what the problems or the deficits are etc., then we start developing what the potential mitigated actions that could be taken. Now, it is not appropriate for the Air Force to come in to you, to the City of Conrad, to the City of Great Falls, or to any local jurisdiction, and tell you how you're going to adjust to meet our particular requirements. That's your prerogative. But, once you have made that decision, then it is incumbent upon the Air Force, and in fact the Federal Government, to make

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1 sure that you do not have to have an unfair share of the
2 burden. I can only identify what we have done on previous
3 occasions. I was responsible for the preparation of the
4 Environmental Impact Statement for the deployment of the
5 Peacekeeper in Minuteman silos at F. E. Warren. And, in
6 the preparation of that document, we identified two major
7 areas of concern. One is schools where we saw an immigrating
8 population that would cause a need for construction of a new
9 school. And, second, we saw that we were going to put an
10 undue burden on the water system. In both cases, we,
11 the Air Force, budgeted, in our Military construction program,
12 sufficient money such that we could give the school system
13 4.8 millions dollars to build a new elementary school and
14 .4 million dollars to upgrade the water well system. We also
15 worked with the City in providing studies or funding studies,
16 etc., so they could better figure out how they could respond
17 in other areas. At this particular point in time, we
18 have given to the State, who is in turn working with the
19 Counties and working with the Federal Highway Department,
20 \$200,000.00 to assess the roads. And, of course, other monies
21 would follow to look at the design. Once this EIS is com-
22 pleted and working with local jurisdictions, once they start
23 making their decisions on how they wish to meet the impacts
24 that are identified here tonight, then we would likewise be
25 looking at ways to help fund implementation of those measures.

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1 That is the commitment of the Air Force.
2 BY MR. ED KEIL:
3 Well, I appreciate that and I realize that you are--
4 you've come a long ways, let's put it that way, in the last
5 15 or 20 years for small communities like this in developing
6 a major project, such as this, to come to our community, to
7 these communities, and have an impact. And, I well appre-
8 ciate the fact there is going to be hundreds of millions of
9 dollars spent in the area. But, I would like to know, how,
10 as a farmer, how I am going to get some of that money so I
11 can help pay the extra taxes that we may have for an addi-
12 tional Sheriff or security or maintenance of the roads or
13 whatever. The County Commissioner said yes, we do have some
14 good roads. Pondera County is fortunate we do have had so
15 much money spent. But, also, by the same token, we're
16 spending more now for maintenance than we did years ago,
17 more than some of the other Counties around because we have
18 additional military impact on it, you know, at this stage of
19 the game, the sack is out and that's that much more travel
20 and we maintain them.
21 COL. WALSH: May I answer that
22 question?
23 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, sir.
24 BY COL. WALSH:
25 In response to that, that was a concern that was raised

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1 in a recent meeting of County Commissioners, the Air Force,
2 State Highway Department, Federal Highway. The extra burden
3 on the Counties in the maintenance of the roads, not
4 only the maintenance but the snow removal, etc., and,
5 again it's the commitment of the Air Force that for that work
6 that is extraordinary and in direct support of the Air Force
7 that the Air Force would pay for such maintenance.
8 BY MR. ED KEIL:

9 That's just a question that we are, some of us who
10 don't have a bar, or a grocery store or something, or a
11 motel, that will receive some of the impact coming in, we're
12 concerned about what would happen. Thank you.

13 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you,

14 Mr. Keil. Buck O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien,
15 you submitted a written statement as
16 well. I can either have that sub-
17 mitted to the record or if you would
18 like, you can read it.

19 MR. O'BRIEN: I'd like to
20 submit that to the record, but I'd
21 also like to read it for the benefit
22 of the people that are here pretty
23 much.

24 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, sir.

25 BY MR. BUCK O'BRIEN:

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1 For the record, my name is Buck O'Brien and I am ap-
2 pearing here as an individual on my own behalf.
3 This hearing is to discuss the social, economic and en-
4 vironmental impacts of the proposed Midgetman mobile missile
5 system on Montana. It's not a hearing to discuss and debate
6 the strategic need or lack of need for the missile system,
7 so I'll leave that for another day. There are some strategic
8 questions that have some bearing on the potential impacts on
9 our area that I would like to discuss.
10 Of course, the purpose of the Midgetman is to deploy
11 intercontinental ballistic missiles in a mobile basing system,
12 one that can be dispersed and thus be made more difficult for
13 the Soviets to target. The more we can disperse our targets--
14 we call them missiles, the Soviets call them targets--the
15 more it costs the Soviets to hit them all. Clearly, dispersal
16 is a good idea. Thus, if dispersal is such a good idea, I
17 have to wonder why the Pentagon wants to take three missiles--
18 one Minuteman and two Midgetmen--and pile them up on the
19 same bullseye, namely a Minuteman silo. With three targets
20 stacked neatly on top of each other like that, we make the
21 Soviet targeting staff's job a whole lot easier. If we only
22 get tactical warning of attack--that is, if the attack comes
23 like a bolt from the blue, leaving only minutes to react--
24 the likelihood of the Soviets catching three of our missiles
25 with one of theirs is much greater. Thus, I have to question

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1 whether it's strategically wise to place all these missiles
2 in nice neat little targets for the Soviets.

3 Assuming that the folks in the Pentagon have thought
4 about these targeting concerns, as I'm sure they have, then
5 they ought to tell us how they're going to deal with it. As
6 I see it, the Pentagon is likely to address this by reducing
7 the value of the targets; that is by taking some of their eggs
8 out of the basket. Now, since we know Midgetman is coming,
9 the only other egg to take out of the basket is the Minuteman
10 missile that sits underneath the Midgetman. And I think
11 that's what the Pentagon is going to do--eliminate the
12 Minuteman missiles, specifically, the Minuteman II missiles
13 that are scattered throughout Northcentral Montana.

14 There are a number of reasons to think this is the
15 case. First, there are the targeting concerns that I've
16 listed. Second, there is the concern in the Congress and
17 among the American people about limitations. If we're
18 going to have any credible arms limits, we'll have to remove
19 one old warhead for each new warhead we put on line. Third,
20 there's age. The Minuteman II is getting old. The Midgetman
21 is new. It makes sense in terms of cost and reliability to
22 use the new. Thus, it appears to this farmboy that the
23 Pentagon is going to eliminate the Minuteman II at some point,
24 probably not too long after the Midgetman becomes fully
25 operational.

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1 Also I note that such elimination has been alluded to
2 in the United States Senate. Specifically, the Senate
3 Armed Services Committee alluded to the possibility in its
4 report to accompany the FY88-FY89 National Defense Authoriza-
5 tion Act. The report, written last May, specifically urges
6 the Pentagon to slow the pace of Midgetman development and
7 to restrict it to one warhead. It notes in doing so, and I
8 quote, "appears warranted in view," pardon me. It notes that
9 doing so, and I quote, "appears warranted in view of the
10 current direction of arms control limitations on warhead
11 levels, and because of the eventual need to replace the
12 Minuteman II missile."

13 This concern about the Minuteman is the basis for my
14 question tonight to the Air Force. We've heard much in re-
15 cent weeks about the potential socio-economic impacts of the
16 Midgetman on the area, and about all the people it's going to
17 bring in. However, we haven't heard anything about the poten-
18 tial impact of decommissioning the Minuteman II system.
19 Given the likelihood of decommissioning of the Minuteman II
20 system, I think the study of the Midgetman impacts doesn't go
21 far enough. The impact study ought to address the long-term
22 effects of the Midgetman, and decommissioning the Minuteman
23 is one of those long-term effects. Thus, I ask you, what is
24 the projected impact of the decommissioning of the Minuteman?
25 How many people will be removed from the area as a result?

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1 How many school children will be removed from the area
2 school systems as a result? What will be the dollar loss to
3 the area as the result of the elimination of such a long-
4 standing mission at Malmstrom?

5 In Pondera County, we have felt this kind of devastat-
6 ing effect before, specifically, in 1972, when construction
7 of the ABM system here was halted in mid-stream. In anticipa-
8 tion of the ABM system's effects on Pondera County, we
9 overbuilt our schools, overbuilt our hospital, and over-
10 extended ourselves. So, this time, I think we're entitled
11 to know, in advance, what the complete impact of this new
12 system will be on our people and our economy. If it means
13 jobs, more people and more economic activity, we want to hear
14 about it. But, if in the long run it means the loss of jobs,
15 the loss of personnel and a decline in economic activity,
16 we also want to hear about that. Thank you.

17 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

18 Margaret Novak.

19 BY MS. MARGARET NOVAK:

20 I'm here to address the No Action Alternative. My com-
21 ments are regarding the impact on public services and on em-
22 ployment as related to private business in this area. My
23 husband and I own a supermarket in Chester, which is downwind
24 of the area studied where we employ 18 full and part time
25 people. Throughout our recent national history, our Defense

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1 Budget has continuously eroded the funding for human services
2 programs. We are told that the Proposed Small ICBM Program
3 will have a significant impact on human services budgets in
4 our areas. These are the very areas which have suffered from
5 increased Defense spending on the National level and indirect-
6 ly on the State and local level as tax protests have brought
7 about decreased funding for education and social services.
8 Human services in many of our rural, small Montana communities
9 are provided almost exclusively by volunteers, as I'm sure
10 you have found out in doing your careful study of the area.
11 My husband and brother-in-law both serve on the Chester
12 Volunteer Fire and Ambulance Department. You say that
13 training will be done for emergency types of maneuvers of
14 these people. I certainly hope that happens. It hasn't
15 happened in the last eight years, as far as I know. We have
16 had no training of our volunteer people in Chester. And,
17 we've had, I think, maybe four or five full-time people that
18 would be involved in that professionally. The rest would
19 be done totally by volunteers so that that area hasn't been
20 addressed adequately, as far as I can tell to this point.

21 We are called as a Nation under God to care for the
22 sick, the hungry, the oppressed, and for the imprisoned in
23 our midst. We can not do this adequately, even without the
24 impact of the Small ICBM Program, let alone with the impact
25 that we feel if this Program is deployed.

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1 According to your definitions, endangered species will
2 be minimally affected, if I remember your information cor-
3 rectly. But, sir, I would submit that we, as human beings,
4 are threatened and endangered species if we continue to sup-
5 port the deployment of Programs such as this.

6 Any economic benefit we as business people enjoy will
7 be short-term at best. We can only compare such a benefit
8 to one where a previously unemployed worker would reap wealth
9 receiving a paycheck for building her own guillotine. I am
10 here as a business person who tries to live a life of integrity.
11 In other words, I, as all of you, live with the constant tension
12 of being the person I believe God calls me to be and, at the
13 same time, run a viable and profitable business. I want to
14 raise my children and run my business in a country which is
15 truly secure. A country which lives under God, with liberty
16 and justice for all. My security is provided by that God of
17 peace and justice, not by the false Gods of high technology
18 and nuclear weapons.

19 Thank you.

20 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mrs.
21 Novak. James Yeager.

22 MR. YEAGER: No questions.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Zane Zell.

24 BY MR. ZANE ZELL:

25 I would just like to address a few things I asked as

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1 questions earlier. When you told me that it is not appro-
2 priate to address moral and psychological impacts at this
3 Hearing. And, you told me it is not appropriate to give
4 consideration to the Initiative that the people of Montana
5 passed opposing the research and development and deployment of
6 additional nuclear weapons in Montana. But, I have to beg to
7 differ. I think this forum is the most appropriate place.

8 Now, we all know that all the economic impacts you've
9 considered very clearly and laid them all out in careful
10 analysis. But, we know the figures can be juggled and mani-
11 pulated to make any project look favorable for business
12 interests. And, as a farmer, to survive until 1987, I've
13 had to be a businessman and this project isn't worth a damn.

14 I would like to also question the adequacy of the
15 studies of impacts on wildlife. In your Draft Environmental
16 Impact Statement, the only wildlife with significance for the
17 site P1, which I happen to farm around, was--you indicated
18 was the mule deer. But, I know for a fact, having lived
19 there all my life, that not only are there mule deer, but
20 there are white-tail deer, and pronghorn, and there's wild
21 turkey, and they all exist there in significant numbers.
22 So, I would have to question the adequacy of your wildlife
23 studies, not only at this site, but I assume that if they
24 are so deficient at this particular site that I imagine
25 there was something going on like this at all the other sites

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1 that were considered.

2 I would like to also say that these impacts that you
3 say are not appropriate, the moral and psychological impacts,
4 that these are cultural impacts. These are impacts that af-
5 fect our way of life. And, these aren't impacts that we are
6 able to quantify and put up on a nice display and say, well,
7 this is going to benefit this community such and such. No,
8 you can't put dollars on it. And, that's why I feel this
9 Environmental Impact Statement is wholly inadequate.

10 I'm also very concerned about the impacts on addi-
11 tional security personnel running around on the roads, around
12 the site here, will have on the operation of my farm busi-
13 ness and my freedom to move around on my land. It seems to
14 me that it will come to the point where their priorities will
15 be, not what is being produced on the land, or the people
16 working on the land, it will be what's going on with the
17 military and their projects that are going on.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
19 David Oien. Did I mispronounce
20 that for the second time, David?
21 I apologize.

22 MR. OIEN: Oien, O-I-E-N.
23 If you were a Norwegian, you would
24 probably know better.

25 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry. Alright.

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1 BY MR. DAVID OIEN:

2 What I have to say is not very--so eloquent as Margaret
3 Novak or Buck O'Brien, and I guess not as philosophical
4 as Mr. Zell either. I would to address some maybe very
5 specific issues in the Draft EIS.

6 COL. BRISTOL: Could you come
7 just a little bit closer to the
8 microphone. Thank you.

9 First I'd like to thank you for mailing all of us
10 a copy of the EIS, and for sure it is impressive in bulk,
11 and almost hard to carry around. I was especially impressed
12 with the fact that the Scoping Hearings went in March and
13 April and the document was produced in the middle of June,
14 and that's pretty good work for the Federal Government and
15 something that we're not usually likely to get, I guess.

16 Anyhow, I would like to address a few comments, speci-
17 fically to the Draft EIS. First of all, it seems to me that
18 the EIS was written before the Scoping Hearings. With all
19 due respect, I'd like to suggest that. At the very least,
20 it was written without too much regard for what those Hearings
21 scoped and the concerns raised there and my first clue to
22 this, that this might be the case, was found early on in
23 the EIS, on pages S-13. It says, "Scoping Meetings were
24 conducted in Great Falls, Lewistown, Miles City, and Helena."
25 Conrad was omitted. Perhaps it was simply a typographical

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error, but I've been following the Contra Hearings and it seems that what is not said is more important than what actually is said and so it made me wonder. Anyhow, it struck me as odd, especially since the Conrad Hearings were delayed a couple of weeks. It almost seems like maybe the Draft was written, you know, before we had our Hearings. And, as I continued to read the EIS, it seemed to me that the vast majority of the concerns that were expressed in their specifics at Conrad, the Conrad Hearing, and other Hearings, were actually not answered in this EIS. For instance, at the Scoping Hearings here, I heard questions relating to weed control, the interference and availability of irrigation water, increased cost of auto insurance, which, apparently a local agent said occurred as a direct result of the ABM traffic, increased risk of auto accidents, the likelihood of arrival of more migrant workers than jobs, the increased burden on taxpayers for social services, the increase in Federal taxes in order to come up with 40 billion dollars to build the system, the psychological effect of ever-increasing military presence in the rural community, and, the effect of the No Action Alternative. In terms of what would be the results if the citizens were allowed to spend their own 40 billion dollars or some or all of it were spent on socially productive projects.

Now, none of these concerns were addressed in this

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document. In my own testimony, I questioned the generality and vagueness of the Legislative EIS and you assured me that this Draft EIS would deal with the specifics, but it does not. At least certainly not the specifics that we asked you about three months ago. This document reports primarily on the requirements in terms of resources for Midgetman. How much gravel, how much land, how much water, how many people, and so forth. The requirements is what you need to build on. The impacts are what we suffer if you do. This EIS does not talk about the higher cost of goods and services, the increased taxes, the larger welfare rolls, and so forth. That's what the folks at the Scoping Hearing were asking. Those are the questions that we thought you were accepting and would be answered. Now, assuming that the Transcript of that Hearing still exists, and has not been messed up with Col. North in his shredding machine--

COL. BRISTOL: I have a copy.

You have a copy. Okay. Good. Perhaps such concerns could be resurrected and addressed in the Final Draft. My concerns with the dislocated families was already answered and I thank you for that.

I also have a concern that, while it might be argued that this EIS does a reasonable job in outlining the requirements of the construction phase, it does not do an adequate job with the operational phase. And, there are several

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examples of this, but I will mention just one. The heart of the Midgetman System is the Hard Mobile Launcher. But, its movements in peacetime are cursorily mentioned and no analysis is in the Draft EIS. As I understand it, there will be 200 Hard Mobile Launchers. Each one makes one trip to and from Malmstrom every year. Now, it seems like no big deal in the EIS. What that essentially means is 400 trips per year. This vehicle is 14 feet wide and 105 feet long. The law of averages say that there will be one or more of these beasts on the road every day of the year and they all converge on Great Falls. I want to know how this works in real life? Do they travel on 10th Avenue South with their entourage and security people and helicopters, and how many go through the town of Conrad and how often? Those are questions we have as citizens that the Draft does not address. And, what does this mean for local traffic, for school busses, for 20 foot wide farm equipment, and so forth. I think whoever wrote this really had no conception about the Hard Mobile Launcher in real life. It's easy to conceptualize, but it's, I think, much more difficult to actually live with.

And, what happens in war time? The purpose of these things are to wage war and you must assume on some of them they will be used unless they are totally useless. In times of alert or tension, will they be cruising the road. It seems to me there's been hundreds or thousands of alerts during the

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past decade. In times of war, I assume that they'll all be out on the road. Now, the last I heard, in time of war, the citizens of this County are supposed to jump into their cars and trucks and drive in an orderly fashion to Kalispell. If it's this time of year, we can pick cherries which would be nice. Okay, now, how does the Hard Mobile Launcher enter into this? There will probably be a couple dozen Hard Mobile Launchers speeding along our roads at 60 miles an hour. We're talking wartime now. Are there evacuation plans that will allow us to avoid the roads that the HML's are on, because I assume they will not slow down if they see us coming. If there are plans, will the local Emergency Coordinator know of them, and if she does know of them, will she tell us? Will we get to practice dodging HML's doing 60 miles an hour past our doorsteps? And, conversely, will they get to practice dodging crazed citizens and strings of cars backed up waiting for some stop light to change somewhere? Now, some may scoff, but if this is real, 40 billion dollars is spent to protect citizens of this country. I'd like to be reassured that my family and I won't end up being trapped in the holocaust that would follow the use of the Midgetman. Now, at the very least, we should have some assurance of escaping the embarrassment of being killed by our own Air Force.

Finally, I assume that the renovated silo facilities will be tested and not one page of the document mentions

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this or assessed its impact. It's my understanding that in the 1970's a number of Minuteman Silos were tested and electronic simulation of nuclear attack by use of a huge dose of electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. Well, this was all very hush, hush at the time, the evidence indicates, and I should mention that there were a number of lawsuits filed in this regard years ago, but the evidence indicates that a number of residents near silos being tested developed various exotic diseases and cancers and some of them eventually died. This testing apparently occurred in this County and other Counties. Now, we know that the military is not beyond conducting unannounced tests on its own personnel and on American citizens. My question is simply, will EMP testing or other dangerous testing be conducted on the Midgetman, will we have advance notification, will we be compensated in the event of adverse effects on livestock or crops or humans, and will the Final EIS address this issue? Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

COL. WALSH: Sir, may I have an opportunity, please?

COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead.

BY COL. WALSH:

Thank you. You raised some very interesting questions. First of all, I will not address the rhetorical questions

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that you have made. You have made some specific points we would definitely will and are legally responsible to consider in the Final. But, you did raise a series of issues that I think should be addressed here. First of all, being responsible for this preparation of this document, I can assure you it was not written before Scoping. We spent a lot of time after the Scoping Meetings going through both the inputs and then at the Scoping Meetings, as well as, inputs that we got from the State, Federal, and Local Governments, in accomplishing our analyses. Naturally, in this particular document, we can't put all the issues. If we identified everything that we analyzed, this would not be a simple volume, one volume. You would get the Encyclopedia Britannica. So, what we have to do and what the National Environmental Policy Act and its--the Council on Environmental Policy and Council on Quality, implementing regulations, directions, is to identify significant impacts to the decision maker. And, that's what we have basically done. We have not ignored the inputs that were provided to us. We have analyzed them in this document, we have identified what we felt, from our professional point of view, were the significant issues that should be raised to the decision maker. We appear before you today for you to judge the adequacy of how we've done that. And, naturally, we are soliciting your input on whether it was adequate or not or whether we should

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put more emphasis on some areas that--in accordance with your perspective.

BY MR. DAVID OIEN:

Is it possible, in the one-to-one basis, to go back and get answers to questions, you know, for instance, if an individual asks about--

COL. BRISTOL: Only--it is not only possible, but it will happen with all the questions that have been raised tonight that have not been answered tonight will be answered for the record and will be in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. So, there shouldn't be any questions about that.

BY MR. DAVID OIEN:

And, the questions raised at the original Scoping Hearing as well.

BY COL. WALSH:

Every question that has been raised tonight as to the adequacy of the document will be included in the Final EIS, and we will have to explain to you, either what adjustment was made to the document or why we did not make an adjustment to the document.

BY MR. DAVID OIEN:

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My concern is with the specifics. And, as an individual living here, I deal with the specifics. And, a Mr. Keil essentially asked how much more is it going to cost us over a period of 20 years to maintain the roads as they're built? I guess my question is, can he get an answer to that question?

BY COL. WALSH:

Since he's asked the question tonight, he is going to get an answer, yes.

BY MR. DAVID OIEN:

Great. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

Edward Larson. Mr. Larson, if you would hold on just one second, the Court Reporter's going to do something with his equipment here. Please proceed, sir.

BY MR. EDWARD LARSON:

I'm Edward J. Larson, President of O & D Land Company, Ledger, Montana. My question is what are the chances of this new ICBM becoming half built and then falling on its face like the ABM did back in 1970? Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.

I took that as a--was that a comment or a statement or a question?

MR. LARSON: That is a question.

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COL. BRISTOL: Alright, sir.
From the sheet, I thought that you
had wished to make a statement as
well. Thank you, sir. Col. Walsh.

BY COL. WALSH:

Sir, there is no guarantee that I can provide you to-
night that the System either will be deployed in it's entirety
or it will never be deployed or that only half deployed. That
is the decision of Congress and the President. And, each
year the Congress has an opportunity to review the entire
Program, all of the strategic programs, and, of course, over
time, they may change their opinion on the usefulness of this
particular System. I can assure you though, that if we were
in the midst of deployment and a decision was made to either
discontinue the effort or to undo all the work that had been
done, then the Air Force would have to consider the prepara-
tion of a subsequent Environmental Impact Statement to look at
the consequences of that action, to look at the impacts that
such action would cause, and then, to secure, through the
Congress, appropriate Federal aid to compensate or mitigate
the impacts of that particular action.

COL. BRISTOL: If I could just
make an observation. This has been
raised several times, and just as
the Hearing Officer, the prior action

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to which you allude was well prior
to the Congress passing the National
Environmental Policy Act, and so,
this cuts both ways. A proposal to
build or deploy something or a
proposal to take it apart or undeploy
something, now there is, in place,
a Legislative framework within which
the impacts can and will be assessed
and appropriate remedial steps taken.
That just didn't exist before during
the time frame of the ABM. But,
please go ahead. Do you have a fur-
ther comment or question?

BY MR. EDWARD LARSON:

I would just like to say that this bunch of people
should drive up to the ABM Site five miles east of Q12 and
take a look at the site out there, that they've left standing
out there. I would like to say I do not want one of them
left on my farm half built like that. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
Don Marble.

BY MR. DON MARBLE:

I am Don Marble. I think what he's talking about, if
I'm correct, is the old power site out there. It's a hunk

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of concrete about as big as Shelby placed in the ground. It's
too bad you couldn't think up something to do with that, it
looks kind of strange sitting there about 1/10th of it above
the ground. But, one thing, I don't want you to think I'm all
negative. I've been really pleased to be here, and to be able
to get a copy of the EIS and read it and to be able to partici-
pate in this whole thing, because I think that's really great.
And, I don't know how-what it has done for Minuteman and all
the other things, but I think that's really good, and I ap-
preciate it very much. So, I'm not just totally negative
against what's going on here. It's just that I don't particu-
larly agree with the project, but, as far as the Draft EIS,
as far as I'm concerned, looking at the whole heart of the
thing is nuclear warheads. That's what I see mainly in this
whole thing. That comes to my mind all the time. Your
section on Safety, I think, is just totally inadequate. It
doesn't tell--nobody here knew what the half-life of the
plutonium is. Well, I know enough to know it's around
100,000 years. That means in 100,000 years, the radioactivity
has dropped only 1/2. So, that means it's a curve that
gradually slopes out. This stuff's going to be deadly for
a million years. So, this is truly a very important thing
that the public know what plutonium's all about.

And, I think your wind analysis is totally inadequate.
I just can't buy it that, you know, a speck of plutonium will

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Kill a person. There's got to be millions of specks in one of
these warheads. I just don't buy your analysis and it looks
like a bunch of imaginary monkey business to me. And, I
think you dispersed these analyses. In other words, it's
totally inadequate.

As far as the effect on the environment, I think it's
inadequate too. I just don't think it's gone far enough con-
sidering aspects of effect on the region's recreation in the
area, our wildlife. You know, we live up here in a prairie
environment. It's a very easily damaged environment. It's
not like the forests of the back east or California or
whatever it is. It's, you know, a pair of car tracks across
the prairie at the right time of the year, right conditions,
will be there for years. This is very delicate country. We
just can't stand a lot of impact. We're already getting a
lot of impact up on the Hi-Line, where I live from Great
Falls people, and I'm sure we're going to see a lot more of
it, and the country is being severely impacted. I think
you've just got to take another look at this whole thing.

Now, it is my understanding, the EIS process is that
prior to the whole thing, you don't have your mind made up.
You say, well, somebody's proposing this. We don't know
whether it's a good idea or not so you go through this big
process and you come up with the different alternatives, and
then you say, well, this is what we have to do. I think

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1 I have some suspicions, and, you know, I know you're not
2 going to agree with me. I have suspicions that the decision
3 is already made as to where you want it to end up, but that's
4 neither here nor there. But, I think that your sections on
5 the Safety are so inadequate, and on Environmental Impact
6 are so inadequate that the only way you're going to be able
7 to correct this thing is to go back to the drawing board,
8 start over, revise the EIS Draft, give it back to us, let us
9 look at it, and then let's have some more Hearings, and go
10 from there because the part on the plutonium, it almost
11 sounds like the plutonium is just kind of a ho-hum type of
12 material. And, that is not true. I think we--I think the
13 public--and I'm not just saying that you've consciously did
14 this, but I think the net effect is that we've been terribly
15 misled as to what this is all about. Now, that's my com-
16 ments as far as the EIS, and if I get some time, I'll
17 write a written statement and submit to you, maybe I can el-
18 borate a little more on some of this. And, I appreciate what
19 you're saying, Col. Walsh, about the moral issues you're not
20 going to address them, but from our standpoint, it's a really
21 big moral question. And, I would like to have, inserted into
22 the record, a copy of this document. It's only about--
23 actually about one page long called, "An Intensive Creation:
24 The Nuclear Crisis and Just Peace," the United Methodist
25 Council of Bishops Pastoral letter of 1986. And, I would just

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1 like to quote a few paragraphs from that. It states in part,
2 that, "We say a clear and unconditioned 'no' to nuclear war
3 and the use of any nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear
4 deterrence is a position that cannot receive the Church's bless-
5 ings. We state our complete lack of confidence in
6 proposed defenses against nuclear attack and are
7 convinced that the enormous costs of developing such defenses
8 is one more witness to the obvious fact that the arms race is
9 a social justice issue, not only a war and peace issue."
10 And, it goes on to say briefly, "However the nuclear crisis
11 is not primarily a matter of technology, it is a crisis of
12 human community. We encourage independent U. S. and Soviet
13 initiatives to foster political climate conducive to
14 negotiations." I think it's really been encouraging
15 that President Reagan, I think, has made pretty clear that
16 he would like to see a Peace Treaty. From what I've been
17 reading, he's been working actively towards a Peace Treaty
18 and I think he needs our prayers and support as he does this.
19 So, I think it really is a big moral issue and a--I have one
20 question. Where is Tetra Tech located anyway? What State
21 is that, California or Georgia or something?

COL. WALSH: They have offices
in California, that's their main
office. But, they also have offices
in Montana, I believe it's in Great

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1 Falls, Opportunity, and, is it
2 Billings--Butte.
3 BY MR. DON MARBLE:
4 Okay. It's not a big deal, but I used to be an Engineer
5 in California and I used to live down in that place and I
6 moved up to this beautiful State and I really love it up here.
7 But, you know, I looked at the EIS and I see that there's
8 about 40 Tetra Tech people got a bunch of money out of help
9 making this thing. I suspect that Tetra Tech got more money
10 out of this than this whole area will ever see for the whole
11 dog gone time. So, I just want to tell those Tetra Tech
12 people, and you go back and tell your--how many hundred
13 people you got there, when you get your paycheck from that
14 hunk of billion dollars or so that you're picking up--you
15 know there are families up in this beautiful State that go
16 to bed at night worrying about this thing. You see big storms
17 and you get this sick feeling in your stomach and now not
18 only we have to worry about that, we have to worry about these
19 wierd things racing down the highways at night. And, if you
20 don't think that affects our kids, you've got another thing
21 coming. I think it's a big moral issue, that you take millions
22 and millions of dollars, and you stick that damn thing up here.
23 Why don't you put it down there. You got all the money off
24 of this thing. You're going to make the east and west coast--
25 they're going to make all the money off this thing and we

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1 just get the crap. I think that's a real big moral issue
2 and maybe that's not the issue in this EIS, but when you take
3 all that money, just think about that. And, you think how
4 it would feel to live downwind of one of these things.
5 It's no fun at all. I just think it's a disgraceful thing
6 that you can go pick up your paycheck, look yourself in the
7 mirror in the morning, I think. It makes me sick. And, I
8 hope as you Military people and whoever is making their decision
9 on this thing, remember you're not supposed to have your mind
10 made up. Look it over--I have to ask, and I don't know if
11 anybody else does, I think you ought to redo this thing and
12 come back and tell us the truth about plutonium or
13 more details and I'm not saying you misled us. I'm
14 just saying I think you haven't told us the whole story.
15 But, remember, you can't get away with saying well, I'm just
16 doing what my boss has told me--the people upstairs. Remem-
17 ber the Nuremberg Principles. And, that point was just
18 brought up recently by one of the Senators, remember each one
19 of you is responsible, each one of you, and we're going to
20 hold you responsible if there is an accident. We're going to
21 say what went wrong? Who's responsible? When you make a de-
22 cision on this thing, make sure you don't just get sucked
23 into the thing--well, everybody expects me to do this. Make
24 sure you look at it and make a decision. If it isn't the way
25 to go, have the guts to stand up and say it's not the way to

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1 go. Don't be like what's going on in Washington right now.
2 But, in closing, I really think we all should be supporting
3 President Reagan as he tries to seek a--some kind of peace.
4 That is my final comment.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Mr.
Marble. That concludes all of the
statements I have. That concludes
all the documents that I had on my
desk--those who indicated that they
wished to make statements. Unless
there are any other statements from
any that did not submit documents,
I'm prepared to close the Hearing.
But, there is some time. Yes, ma'am.
If you please, preface your remarks
with your name and spell your name
for me, I would appreciate it.

16 BY MS. HELEN TREBESCH:

17 I am Helen Gemar Trebesch. I live amongst three missiles.
18 I'm either going to be well protected or be shot at or
19 shot. So, my problem is this, it's out of this area just a
20 little bit, but I'm having a problem out there. I need some--
21 because I live close to the Teton River Breaks. My problem
22 is since the missiles are all around me, I'm heckled with
23 loads of missilemen--fellows that are constantly on my land
24

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1 to hunt in the fall. And, I'm getting mighty tired. To get
2 these people to quit bothering me and lying to me. They'll
3 even go so far as taking a name off of a mailbox and says
4 that person told me he could hunt on my place. This is get-
5 ting old. It's my property and I worked hard for what I've
6 got. Thank you.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you,
ma'am. Could you spell your name
for me just so we'll have it for the
record because I assure you we will
follow that up.

MS. GEMAR: T-R-E--okay, which
one do you want? My name on my land
is G-E-M-A-R.

COL. BRISTOL: G-E-M-A-R?

MS. GEMAR: Yes, so I think
we had better use that.

COL. BRISTOL: That will be suf-
ficient. Thank you. Anyone else
that would care to make a statement?

MAN IN THE FRONT: Yes, I want
to make a statement.

23 BY MR. LESTER PETERS:

24 My name is Lester Peters. I live right under the
25 lights of Quebec Zero. So, it shines brightly on my farm.

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1 I'm getting to be an old man, so I've been travelling a lit-
2 tle bit. When you leave Montana and you go into the great
3 State of Nevada, the Air Corps has got approximately 10.
4 You go from there to California, Nevada, you can go to
5 New Mexico, Utah, they've got it all. You guys don't quit.
6 You're not friends of mine. When you come on my place, just
7 remember that.

COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir.
Anyone else?

10 BY COL. BRISTOL:

11 I appreciate very much, as the Hearing Officer, I
12 appreciate very much you all taking your time to come here
13 tonight and to express your feelings and your views--your
14 unique perspective about this is something that, as many of
15 you have recognized, can come from no other source. It
16 can't come from anyone that's writing the report. It has to
17 come from you and without your participation, this process
18 would simply be incomplete. I appreciate very much your
19 being considerate for us, as well as, for the views of each
20 other, and again, thank you very much for your participation.
21 Good night.

22 Before they turn my power off, let me remind all of
23 you that until the 21st of August you can submit your state-
24 ment on additional matters, questions, or what have you by
25 using the address written on this copy. You might want to

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take an extra comment sheet home with you.

WHEREUPON the Hearing was com-
pleted. 9:51 P. M.

CERTIFICATE TO TRANSCRIPT

STATE OF MONTANA
County of Fondera

ss.

I, R. R. Gresczyk, do hereby certify that I am the
duly appointed, qualified and acting Court Reporter of the
Ninth Judicial District of the State of Montana, in and for
the Counties of Teton, Fondera, Glacier, and Toole, and as
such reported the proceedings had and taken in the foregoing
transcript of testimony, and thereafter accurately and cor-
rectly transcribed the same, as hereinbefore set out in
Pages 1 through 96.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this
10th day of August, 1987.

R. R. Gresczyk
R. R. Gresczyk
Ninth Judicial District Court Reporter.

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ORIGINAL

Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS: PUBLIC HEARING

Conducted by the United States Air Force

July 24, 1987

Augusta, Montana

7:00 p.m.

Hearings Officer: Col. Matthew B. Bristol
FORDAHL, FLETCHER, WOLTER & ASSOCIATES
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS
 P.O. BOX 3008
 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403

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PROCEEDINGS

(Public Hearing proceedings
 commenced 7:00 p.m.,
 July 24, 1987.)

COL. BRISTOL: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Matt Bristol. I'm an Air Force military trial judge. And they took me out of there this week and asked me to come to Montana to help conduct a series of public hearings. This is the fifth in a series of six hearings conducted by the Air Force regarding deployment or operating in peacetime the small ICBM, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, at Minuteman facilities in northcentral Montana; that is, facilities that come under the operational control of the Malmstrom Air Force Base.

My role in this -- I hasten to add that although I have learned a little bit listening to this presentation four times, I am not an expert. My role is simply to insure that each and every one of you have a fair opportunity to get your questions answered; first of all, to learn about this proposal by hearing a briefing, and secondly to have a chance to clarify in your own minds any questions about the proposal or about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

And then after that we'll go into a public comment

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period, which is where I will call on members of the public, those of you who wish to make a comment can come to the microphone. Or if you don't need the microphone, just shout from where you are sitting and let us know what you perceive as the environmental impacts of this particular proposal.

At the base of all of this is a legal requirement that's existed for some 15 or so years now that whenever a federal agency proposes a certain action that could have consequences upon the environment in a particular -- and environment is it a very broad term that takes into account socioeconomic quality of life issues in addition to those you might associate, like the effect on wildlife, noise, that sort of thing.

Whenever that is the case, the federal government is required to make an assessment of exactly what that impact is likely to be, if the proposal is implemented. And then it's required in many cases to come out and get direct input from people like you who know, people who live in the area and who really know best what those impacts are most likely to be. And then finally to give those assessments serious consideration, along with the operational requirements in making a final decision on whether and how to proceed with this particular proposal.

So we are dealing with a proposal. That's all it is. The president has made certain decision. Undoubtedly

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you have read about them. And I think some are mentioned in the handout.

Those of you who have been watching the Iran Contra hearing are probably reminded that when the president decides on something that requires Congressional funding or Congressional action, which includes this particular proposal, it's really a recommendation or request, something that ultimately the Congress passes on.

So it's a several tiered review process. And we're now at that section of the processes of gathering your inputs, which are very important to the overall process and to the quality of the decision making process that is set up for your government, for our government, to make in this particular matter.

There is a comment sheet that I hope many of you got as you came in. Parts of it you really want to be concerned about -- this is really going to be the only record of your having participated so I urge you to fill it out, even if you don't want to make a statement on the record tonight. But your name and if you are a representative of a private organization, the organization, your address, this one block here whether you are a public official, and if you are just check that. And the same for the other two categories. Then most importantly, do you want to ask a question? Check the block yes if you do or just place a

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1 check or X there. If you wish to offer verbal comments
2 tonight check that. And again if you want to offer a written
3 statement.

4 I will hasten to note as is noted on this document
5 that you have until 21 August to make comments and
6 statements. So you might think of something after the
7 hearing. So you might even take an extra one of them home
8 with you just in case you think of something. It's a handy
9 document. It's got the address written on it so if you wish
10 to make any comments it ought to be forwarded.

11 And you can also ask on this for a copy of the
12 final Environmental Impact Statement.

13 We are going to be very informal. I don't want any
14 of you to be hesitant or shy to ask a question or make an
15 input. I am going to keep it as informal as I can. There
16 aren't very many of us here tonight, so I don't think we're
17 gonna be time constrained. My job is going to be to try to
18 evenly divide the time among all of you so that everyone gets
19 a fair opportunity to be heard and no one person or group
20 gets more than what might be their fair share of the total
21 time.

22 So it's my pleasure to be here and it's my pleasure
23 now to introduce Lt. Col. Peter Walsh, who is the principal
24 Air Force spokesperson for the purpose of these hearings.

25 And also I just want to briefly note that Becky

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1 Doby, who is our court reporter, is taking down everything
2 that is said. So when we get to the portion of the
3 proceedings after the briefing and after the recess when we
4 are going to collect these forms -- there will be a recess
5 after the briefing -- when you speak, first of all say your
6 name clearly so that she can note it for the record. And
7 spell your last name unless its one that you think all of us
8 can spell correctly the first time.

9 Thank you very much. Col. Walsh?

10 LT. COL. WALSH: Good evening, ladies and
11 gentlemen. I am the director of the environmental planning
12 for the Air Force Regional Civil Engineer. And in that
13 particular capacity I am responsible for the preparation of
14 the Environmental Impact Statement.

15 And what I want to do for you this evening is first
16 of all give you the background on the events that led to the
17 presidential decision to deploy the small ICBM at Malmstrom
18 Air Force Base.

19 Then we will look at the operations concept, the
20 proposed action and their alternatives. And then we will
21 look at the schedule on which we have been proceeding and
22 then we will review the results of our analyses to date.

23 Then we will look at the safety aspects and the
24 mitigated actions that are proposed.

25 Now, many of you may recall that back in about

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1 April of 1987 the president established what they call the --
2 now call the Scowcroft Commission. And the purpose of that
3 Scowcroft Commission was to review the entire U.S.
4 Modernization program and to make recommendations on how we
5 should proceed into the future.

6 And there were three recommendations that came out
7 of that commission that are of import to us tonight. The
8 first was to deploy 100 Peacekeeper missiles. This was to
9 hold Soviet targets at risk and also to help propel the
10 Soviets to the negotiating table.

11 The second recommendation was to initiate research
12 development on a small missile to be deployed either in a
13 hard silo or in a mobile basing mode.

14 And of course the third recommendation was to
15 continue the arms negotiations talks.

16 Well, both the president and the Congress accepted
17 the recommendations of this commission, and in fact in 1984
18 the Authorization Act the Congress asked the president and
19 the Air Force to pursue a 1992 initial operating capability
20 date for the small ICBM.

21 Then in a 1986 Authorization Act, the Congress
22 directed the Air Force first of all to prepare a Legislative
23 EIS to help support or aid in the selection of a basing mode
24 and deployment area for the small ICBM and thereafter to
25 prepare a -- an Administrative EIS to aid in site specific

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1 decisions.

2 And of course right now we're in the middle of
3 preparing the Administrative EIS.

4 There was one other issue that was included in the
5 1986 Authorization Act that's of import to us tonight, and
6 that is that the Congress capped the deployment of the
7 Peacekeeper missiles at 50, and asked the president to go
8 back and develop a more survivable basing mode for the second
9 50 Peacekeeper missiles.

10 Now, to give you an idea of what we are talking
11 about when we talk about these different missiles, on the
12 left here we have the Minuteman 3, which you are very
13 familiar with. It is about 76,000 pounds and carries three
14 warheads.

15 The center missile is the Peacekeeper. It weighs
16 up to 195,000 pounds and is capable of carrying ten
17 warheads.

18 And on the left -- or your right -- we have the
19 small ICBM. And that currently weighs 37,000 pounds and it
20 carries but one warhead.

21 Now, the Air Force considered two basing modes for
22 the small ICBM. The first one was the hard silo, very
23 similar to what you have throughout the Malmstrom area right
24 now, or throughout the Montana area right now.

25 And we have now developed technology so that we can

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1 build silos that can withstand over pressure more in excess
2 of those now capable by the Minuteman silos.

3 The second basing mode involved the use of a Hard
4 Mobile Launcher, where survivability will be achieved by the
5 ability to move from place to place and thereby thwart an
6 aggressor first of all identifying where it is and therefore
7 he could not attack it effectively or efficiently.

8 Now, for that second basing mode concept we had two
9 operational concepts. The first one involved the random
10 movement of the Hard Mobile Launcher on large military
11 reservations in the southwestern United States.

12 And the survivability was enhanced by the ability
13 of these vehicles to dash off those reservations if we got
14 notice of a Soviet attack.

15 The second basing mode or operational concept that
16 we considered was placing these Hard Mobile Launchers on
17 Minuteman launch facilities. Here survivability was achieved
18 by the ability to dash these vehicles first of all off
19 disperse sites, and then access large quantities of land in a
20 very short time upon notification of a Soviet attack.

21 Now, with this second operational concept there
22 were additional advantages. That is, we could save
23 considerably on cost and manpower because we were using the
24 existing intra-structure already available at the Minuteman
25 bases.

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1 Now, with the aid of the Legislative FIS that we
2 submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency in November
3 of last year, the president made his basing mode and
4 deployment area decisions.

5 This chart here is a summary of his decisions. He
6 elected to go with the Minuteman basing, and he identified
7 Malmstrom Air Force Base as the deployment area for initial
8 operating capability.

9 He further identified F.E. Warren and Ellsworth Air
10 Force Base as other bases where we might go in the future.

11 He reserved the option to deploy in a random
12 movement basing mode and identified Texas, New Mexico, and
13 Arizona complexes as the potential deployment areas for that
14 mode.

15 The one thing that is very important here to
16 understand is that the exact number of missiles to be
17 deployed is entirely dependent upon the threat and the
18 continuing arms negotiations.

19 Now, when we are talking about the operational
20 concepts of a small ICBM, the missiles in their Hard Mobile
21 Launchers will be deployed at selected launch facilities.

22 The security will be provided by defending, by
23 delay mechanisms built into the launcher itself, and by
24 security response forces.

25 One area of concern is how many times are you going

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1 to see this vehicle on the road? After deployment, we are
2 expecting only one trip per year per vehicle back to the main
3 operating base for major maintenance.

4 These vehicles will not be exercised on the Montana
5 roads to practice for alert, etcetera. Any practice will be
6 conducted on a military reservation.

7 When these vehicles are being moved back to the
8 main operating base, they will be configured such that the
9 axle loads meet State standards.

10 One question that often comes up in these
11 conversations is the role of the drivers of these particular
12 vehicles. These drivers are there for mobility only. They
13 have no control over the launch of the missile. That will be
14 controlled by a remote control center, either ground or
15 airborne.

16 Now, the proposed action is to deploy 200 Hard
17 Mobile Launchers at Malmstrom Air Force Base, to place these
18 on 100 launch facilities, and to put them into shelters which
19 we call igloos. Basically these buildings are earth-covered
20 structures. So a typical silo might look like this.

21 In order to operate this system, we are envisioning
22 that by the time we hit stability in 1997 and beyond, about
23 3100 military personnel will be required at Malmstrom Air
24 Force Base in addition to the 5,000 that are located there
25 today.

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1 Now, as far as specific actions that we will be
2 taking, at each launch facility we will have to acquire some
3 additional land in order to accommodate the structures that we
4 will be placing there.

5 In the EIS that was made available to you we
6 identified between 1.5 to 2.5 acres.

7 However, since the time that we published the EIS
8 we have finished other studies, and have now concluded that
9 the amount of acreage required now varies between .1 to 1.6
10 acres.

11 Now, in addition to acquiring land to accommodate
12 the structures, it will also be necessary to expand the
13 safety zones around the launch facilities.

14 Presently those safety zones are 1200 feet. For
15 the Hard Mobile Launcher in an igloo, they will be expanded
16 to 1250. And you will see for other structures the numbers
17 will be slightly different.

18 Now, in the case of a safety zone, what the Air
19 Force does, it buys a restrictive easement. And this
20 restrictive easement prohibits the construction of inhabited
21 facilities. All other activities can continue: farming,
22 ranching, other agricultural activities can continue, with
23 the exception of the construction of inhabited homes.

24 One of the biggest concerns that was raised in
25 scoping and by several letters written directly to me was the

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1 fear of people being evicted from their homes if we selected
2 a launch facility which had a home within that expanded
3 restrictive easement.

4 I can assure you now that after we have done our
5 analyses, we have been able to select launch facilities for
6 three of the options that we are looking at which avoids any
7 conflict with inhabited homes. And of course launch
8 facilities that we propose to select for the various options
9 have been identified in that handout that was made available
10 to you as you came in tonight.

11 Now, another area that is of vital interest to you
12 is what is going to be accomplish on the roads. It will be
13 necessary to upgrade the roads to allow our vehicles to get
14 from the main operating base to the launch facilities.

15 Right now we have prepared what we call a Defense
16 Access Roads Needs Report. This report identifies the
17 configuration of the vehicle, and identifies the roads which
18 we intend to use or would like to use, and it identifies the
19 types of upgrade that we think might be required.

20 This has been provided to the State Highway
21 Department. The State Highway Department has also been given
22 about \$200,000 to do an assessment of roads.

23 Now, the State Highway Department is working with
24 the Federal Highway Department and with the County
25 Commissioners to develop -- to accomplish this assessment on

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1 how you can meet the needs of the Air Force while still
2 looking after the needs of the people of Montana.

3 That work should be accomplished in November, at
4 which time the Air Force will sit down with the Federal
5 Highway Department, with the State Highway Department, to
6 negotiate what actions we are going to take. And design on
7 these roads should start next year.

8 Now, on the base itself we could be building up to
9 about 1700 military family units adjacent to the base. We'll
10 be building personnel support facilities in the contonement
11 area, we will be building technical support facilities on the
12 east side of the base. And we could be acquiring up to 600
13 acres of land on the east side of the base to provide the
14 training area for the Hard Mobile Launcher drivers.

15 The total cost of this program, if Congress
16 continues to support it, will come very close to \$1 billion.
17 This is the total cost for the construction.

18 And you can see in 1993 would be the peak year,
19 with \$215 million being expended.

20 Now, what does this mean personnel? In just direct
21 workers only we are looking that up to 1100 workers will be
22 required in any one year to meet the needs of this particular
23 program.

24 Now, I mentioned we are going to look at the
25 alternatives to the proposed action. I'm just going to

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1 highlight the differences for those alternatives.

2 In the first alternative, it envisioned using
3 pre-engineered buildings in lieu of the igloos. Now, with
4 the use of pre-engineered buildings, the safety zones are
5 somewhat larger, now being 1795 feet. So the restrictive
6 easement that the Air Force would have to acquire is much
7 greater. It had a greater potential for impacting inhabited
8 homes. But again, we were able to met our operational
9 requirements while picking launch facilities which did not
10 have homes which fit in this expanded safety zone.

11 For alternative two, we looked at deploying 250
12 Hard Mobile Launchers on 125 sites. This particular option
13 had the highest number of operational personnel required.

14 And alternative number three, it envisioned placing
15 200 Hard Mobile Launchers on 200 sites. Now, this had the
16 highest requirement as far as construction workers were
17 concerned, and it had the -- a definite impact on inhabited
18 homes.

19 On all these other actions, proposed action and
20 alternative one and two, we were able to select launch
21 facilities and avoid inhabited homes.

22 In alternative number three, we could not avoid
23 inhabited homes, and we actually impact inhabited homes at 25
24 locations; 25 launch facilities.

25 Now, to give you an idea what a pre-engineered

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1 building might look like, this is a typical illustration of
2 what a typical silo might look like.

3 Now, we initiated work on the Administrative EIS
4 early this year. We had scoping meetings at four locations
5 where we invited the public to identify issues that should be
6 addressed in the EIS.

7 We also scoped with the state and federal agencies,
8 as well as with the representatives of the local
9 jurisdictions, both at the county and city level.

10 One of the issues that came up in a scoping meeting
11 is that we weren't giving enough or the opportunity for some
12 people to participate in the process. And for that reason,
13 we added additional locations for the public hearings; here
14 in Augusta and in Harlowton.

15 We issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
16 on the 23rd of June, and people have until the 21st of August
17 to provide comments to us.

18 I should emphasize to you that the written comments
19 are given the same consideration as any verbal comment that
20 we will receive tonight.

21 The reason we have to cut off the inputs on the
22 21st of August is to allow us sufficient time to analyze your
23 inputs, to make adjustments to the document as necessary, and
24 publish a document in time to meet the Congressional
25 milestones.

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Now, as far as the makeup of the document, you may be aware that a recent decision by the Air Force -- or of a recent decision by the Air Force to deploy an air refueling wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base. This was analyzed in an environment assessment. The decision has been made to deploy, and so the consequences of that deployment are now included in the baseline conditions.

This EIS looks at the deployment and peacetime operation of the small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base. So that's superimposed upon the baseline conditions.

Now, in February the president replied to the Congressional request to come back with a more survivable basing mode.

He identified -- this is a more survivable basing mode for Peacekeeper.

And he identified the Peacekeeper to be based in a Rail Garrison basing mode and he identified Malmstrom Air Force Base as one of 11 candidate bases for that basing mode.

In this EIS we considered the cumulative impacts of superimposing the Peacekeeper on top of the small ICBM on top of the baseline conditions.

But it should be emphasized here, if Congress continues to support Peacekeeper, a separate EIS will be prepared next year to aid in the final selection of the

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deployment locations.

Now, in preparing this EIS, we divided the analyses into 12 basic categories that are shown here. Plus we also analyzed safety. We looked at the significance of each impact. Now, by significance -- and you are going to see that term used tonight -- it is a term that is used by the Council on Environmental Quality implementing regulations and is a term to denote importance or area of concern.

So in our analysis we identify something of significance then it means it is an area of concern not only to the Air Force, but also to the local population, to local jurisdictions.

We also identify in the document whether the impact is going to be of long or short duration.

Now, in doing our analyses, the areas of greatest concern that we uncovered were in socioeconomic and in transportation. So you are going to see that in the rest of this presentation it's really going to be focused on those two particular areas.

Now, in socioeconomic we looked at six sub-elements; the economic base, we looked at demographic issues, we looked at housing, we looked at public services, we looked at public finance.

Of those areas, of course the major concerns were in housing and public finance.

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As far as the socioeconomic base is concerned we identify we are going to create 1100 jobs direct work. But also in the construction phase and in the operational phase there will be over 1200 jobs created indirect jobs.

What do I mean by indirect jobs? That would be the additional teachers that would be required, the additional police force that would be required, the additional maintenance personnel on the roads that will be required to support the needs of the program.

We also analyzed how many of these jobs will be filled locally and how many would come from out of state. Now, in order to do this, we had to look at what was available locally and what types of jobs we were creating.

And we found by analyses determined that over 80 percent of these jobs identified here could be satisfied from local resources.

We also saw about \$990 million worth of spending between 1990 and 2005.

And on a yearly basis, when you combine the military spending or the spending of the military personnel and the spending of the contracting office, we saw about an extra \$63 million coming into the community.

In demographics, we looked up the makeup of the present community and considered its ability to assimilate the immigrating population.

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Now, in the short term as we noted, it should be (inaudible) immigrations because most of the jobs can be satisfied from local resources.

However, in the long term, are going to see a large immigration of military personnel. We noted there will about 3100 military personnel required.

When you combine that with their dependents, we saw an influx of about 7600 people coming into the Great Falls area.

This would change the total military population in Great Falls from about 10,700 people to over 18,000 people, or they again constitute about 24 percent of the population of Great Falls.

And because they have different demographics than the residential population, we found this could be significant. They have different characteristics, including age, income, geographic background, etcetera.

Now, in housing we looked at the ability of the community to support the needs of the immigrating population. We looked at the available assets, we looked at the ability of the private sector to respond to the demand.

It should be noted here that the Air Force has a policy that to rely on the civilian community first, and if the civilian sector cannot respond, then the Air Force will provide the housing either through the military family

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1 housing program or through other federal programs such as
2 Section 801-802. That would be lease purchase or guaranteed
3 rental.

4 In our analyses we found out that in the short term
5 there was sufficient resources available to satisfy the
6 needs. And in fact, there should be a beneficial effect on
7 the local community with the hotels/motels being utilized by
8 the workers and also many of the present vacancies in housing
9 throughout the area -- many vacant houses being occupied.

10 However, in the long term we determined that the
11 private sector could not respond to the total requirement
12 imposed by the Air Force; it could not provide houses at an
13 affordable price by many of the military personnel. So it
14 would be necessary for the Air Force to provide the
15 additional housing, either through military family housing
16 program or through other federal programs.

17 In education, the school enrollment in Great Falls
18 would increase almost 1200 students. This would be about a
19 9.1 percent increase over the projected population, baseline
20 population.

21 The consequences of this would be that without any
22 mitigative actions the student/teacher ratio would exceed
23 State standards. It should be noted that in all the other
24 school districts that we considered the increase in
25 population should not be more than 50, and could be easily

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1 assimilated.

2 In public services, we looked at both the ability
3 of the jurisdictions to provide the services as far as
4 personnel were concerned. We looked at their ability to
5 accommodate services as far as facilities were concerned.

6 In most parts we saw that there would be about 5 to
7 10 percent increase in a requirement for services, due to the
8 immigration of personnel, particularly in the operational
9 phase, which will cause the need to place additional police
10 force on, additional teachers on, etcetera.

11 As far as facilities were concerned, we found that
12 in most cases the facilities were built for a much larger
13 population than we are even projecting, and therefore we saw
14 no problem there, with the exception which you probably are
15 already familiar with, which is the Cascade County Jail,
16 which is already well -- being used well beyond capacity and
17 so has no ability to accommodate any additional population.

18 In public finance, we looked at the additional
19 revenues that would be created by this particular program.
20 and then considered the additional expenditures required to
21 provide the services for this immigrating population.

22 In most areas we found there to be minimal impact
23 except with Cascade County, City of Great Falls, and the two
24 Great Falls School Districts. For all three of those
25 jurisdictions, there will be continued financial shortfalls

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1 throughout the life of the program unless some mitigative
2 action is taken.

3 Under utilities, we looked at such things as waste
4 water, water, energy supplies, electricity, gas. And in all
5 cases we found there was sufficient capacity either in being
6 or programmed to accommodate this particular programs needs
7 and so therefore saw no impact.

8 In transportation we looked at a variety of areas,
9 including the airport, public transportation, railroads, but
10 our real emphasis was on the road system itself.

11 And in this particular area we saw major problems
12 in the short term, the congestion of the roads in Great Falls
13 due to workers going to the base itself, and considerable
14 disruption of roads work deployment area as roads are
15 upgraded, as bridges are replaced, as center sections are
16 widened to accommodate our needs.

17 In the long term we saw continued this congestion
18 in Great Falls, particularly if housing is provided off base
19 through other federal programs. And we also saw continued
20 problems throughout the deployment area because of the
21 additional loads placed on the roads for the movement of the
22 military vehicles back and forth.

23 Now, in most cases it was just -- there was a
24 lowering of the level of service because of additional
25 vehicles on the road. But it was still an acceptable level,

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1 with the exception of when they moved the Hard Mobile
2 Launcher.

3 This is a very large vehicle. It's 105 feet long,
4 14 foot wide, and probably moving at a relatively slow
5 speed.

6 And so therefore there's a likelihood that it could
7 cause some queuing problems and disruption of local traffic.
8 Now again we would be working with the State Highway
9 Department to see how we can mitigate that particular
10 problem.

11 As far as land use is concerned, we looked at both
12 urban and rural land use. As far as the urban land use was
13 concerned, we saw no problem in that sufficient development
14 of the land in the basic -- in Great Falls.

15 In rural land use, with the taking out of services
16 between .1 to 1.6 acres per site and of course the 600 acres
17 of land immediately adjacent to the base, we saw this as a
18 very small removal of agricultural land compared to that
19 which was available as a -- not a significant impact.

20 We were very much concerned about the possibility
21 of impacting inhabited facilities, and that could have been a
22 significant impact. But of course I have identified that we
23 have been able to avoid such impacts in our proposed set of
24 launch facilities.

25 In recreation we looked at the increased recreation

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1 use by the immigrating population. As far as regional
2 recreation is concerned, this state has a great capacity to
3 absorb the immigration that we have coming in.

4 As far as local recreation primarily here we're
5 talking in Great Falls, we saw some problems in some
6 facilities, primarily softball fields and golf courses.
7 There were not sufficient numbers of those to accomodate the
8 increased population.

9 The visual resources -- here we can see what the
10 visual impact would be on the environment. We used a model
11 that was developed by the Bureau of Land Management to make
12 this determination. And because of the ability of the
13 earth-covered igloo to blend in with the environment, and
14 because many of the launch facilities are not seen from major
15 thoroughfares, this impact was determined to be not
16 significant.

17 We looked at paleontological and cultural resources
18 and in this particular case we found that there was a
19 potential impacting in historic resources, particularly when
20 we're working on bridges. That's the most likely place for
21 those types of resources to be found.

22 As far as historic resources were concerned, there
23 was one bridge that was eligible for the National Register of
24 Historic Places and six others that were potentially
25 eligible.

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1 Paleontological resources, there -- this state of
2 Montana has two major areas very -- of import to the
3 scientific community. So therefore there was a chance of
4 destroying materials that would be value to the scientific
5 community as we worked on some launch facilities.

6 As far as the native indian or Native Americans
7 were concerned we are not going to be directly impacting any
8 known sacred sites. We could have some visual/audible
9 impacts on some of these sites.

10 But in our communications with native indians or
11 Native Americans that wasn't their major concern. Their
12 major concern was what would happen if we came across a
13 burial site? One of their concerns in the the past is many
14 times these remains are handed over to anthropologists and
15 then the body is put in a museum for display. And they
16 consider this to be disturbing the spirit of that person.
17 And he can't rest until he's re-interred in the ground.

18 It is the Air Force policy that if we do come
19 across Indian remains to call upon the traditional leaders of
20 the appropriate Indian group and hand it over to that
21 traditional leader for re-interrment in accordance with
22 their religious beliefs.

23 In biological resources we saw some impact in a
24 short term or some sensitive areas, we saw some impacts on
25 sensitive wildlife habitats, particularly areas where there

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1 was wintering shelter.

2 However, the impacts would be relatively small when
3 compared to the available land.

4 And therefore, we concluded that a species effected
5 would soon returned to its original population size as soon
6 as the work was completed, and no impact would occur. Or no
7 significant impact would occur.

8 In looking at the additional hunting and fishing
9 that would come about from the increased population, we again
10 saw sufficient capacity within the state of Montana to
11 accomodate this increase and therefore no significant
12 impact.

13 The 1973 Endangered Species Act required the Air
14 Force to consider whether we had any impact on threatening
15 endangered species.

16 After our analyses we concluded that e would have
17 no impact and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has agreed
18 with that assessment.

19 In water resources we saw very little impact across
20 the board. Our use within the municipal areas was only going
21 to be about .1 percent of what is currently used, and in the
22 rural areas we will use about 100 acre feet per year in the
23 construction phase, and only about 30 acre feet per year in
24 the operational phase. So we saw very little impact.

25 As far as impacts upon surface water was concerned,

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1 there will be some additional sediment in the water when we
2 have bridge construction but of course that will soon
3 dissipate as soon as the construction activities would be
4 completed.

5 In geology and soils we saw a major demand for
6 aggregate resources; however particularly in the
7 Conrad/Shelby area and in the Lewistown area where we would
8 probably exceed the production capabilities of those
9 particular areas.

10 But in the long term, we saw that the commercial
11 suppliers of aggregate would be able to respond to sufficient
12 quantities available and therefore no insignificant impact in
13 the long term.

14 As far as air quality and noise we saw very little
15 impact either in the short term or the long term and neither
16 one of those was determined to be a significant impact.

17 Now, in looking at the alternatives, the first
18 alternative, alternative one, this envisioned the use of the
19 pre-engineered buildings in lieu of the igloos. It had
20 initially a higher potential for impacts on homes. But
21 again, we have been able to avoid those homes. So now the
22 impacts associated with this are of a similar nature to that
23 in the proposed action.

24 For alternative two this was of 250 Hard Mobile
25 Launchers. In this particular case we had an increase in

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1 operational personnel which increases socioeconomic impacts,
2 again primarily around the Great Falls area. However, there
3 would be increased traffic on the roads as we move more and
4 more vehicles back and forth.

5 And alternative number three, the socioeconomic
6 impacts would be similar to the proposed action. But in this
7 particular case we cannot avoid inhabited homes and we could
8 be impacting inhabited homes at 25 launch facilities.

9 For the no action alternative, the current
10 (inaudible) stay Malmstrom Air Force the air refueling wing
11 and the Minuteman we expect the military population to remain
12 about 10,700; about 15 percent of the Great Falls
13 population. We would expect in the long term the
14 unemployment rate to gradually decrease, leveling off at
15 about 6 percent.

16 For the cumulative impact if you superimpose
17 Peacekeeper on top of small ICBM, Peacekeeper has about \$100
18 million worth of construction effort. This would employ
19 about 220 additional workers within the Great Falls area.
20 There would be about 317 people required to operate the
21 Peacekeeper system. When you include their families, that
22 would bring about extra 700 people into the Great Falls
23 area.

24 So you have an increased amount of public services,
25 the increased school enrollment, and unfortunately the

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1 continued or increased financial shortfalls for the three
2 jurisdictions we have talked about.

3 Now, one area of great concern is safety. And even
4 though we have had a history of 25 years of dealing with the
5 Minuteman system without an accident resulting in a fire or
6 explosion and even though this additional safety built into
7 this particular system, the National Environmental Quality
8 Act still requires the Air Force to hypothesize a credible
9 accident and then to determine what the environmental
10 consequences of that accident might be.

11 In this particular case, we hypothesized a petrol
12 tanker running in the Hard Mobile Launcher in transit.

13 If the fire associated with the accident was of
14 enough intensity and of enough duration and if the re-entry
15 vehicle containing the radioactive material had broken open,
16 there is a possibility that some of the petrol would be
17 aerosolized into the atmosphere.

18 In our modeling we determined that within a 2 mile
19 region downwind of the site anyone that would be exposed
20 would be subject to increased risk of death, and that risk
21 was determined to be about additional 14 deaths of each one
22 million personnel exposed.

23 Now, this accident -- it was hypothetical. It is
24 very improbable that it would ever happen. The probability
25 of an accident of that type ever happening when you take into

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1 account the sequence of events that must occur for
2 aerosolization to occur was determined by the Air Force to be
3 about 100 billion to 1.

4 Now, the last issue I wish to talk about is
5 mitigations.

6 I have identified a lot of impacts this evening.
7 And mitigations are developed to reduce those impacts or
8 hopefully eliminate them.

9 Now there are some mitigations that the Air Force
10 has already signed up. Their construction practices,
11 etcetera. And they have already been included in the
12 analyses.

13 There are other mitigations which are within the
14 capability of the Air Force to take. And one of them would
15 be the selection of launch facilities that avoids inhabited
16 homes.

17 But there are other mitigative actions that are not
18 within the purview of the Air Force. It would be -- it would
19 not be right for the Air Force to come into a community and
20 tell you how to adjust your school system or how to adjust
21 your finances or how to increase your taxation to meet our
22 needs.

23 They are the prerogative of the local
24 jurisdiction.

25 But once the jurisdiction has made its decision on

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1 how it wishes to take on an impact the Air Force is committed
2 to work with that community or with that jurisdiction to help
3 in the execution.

4 That concludes my prepared remarks.
5 Colonel?

6 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. We're going to take
7 about a ten-minute recess. I don't know if anyone left their
8 car windows down. It's probably too late to be doing
9 anything about it now. Looks like we're having a pretty
10 pretty good rain outside.

11 We'll give you a little time, if you haven't been
12 able to do so already to fill out the comment sheet. For
13 those of you who came in after we started, the main things
14 are to check whether you can wish to ask a question or
15 whether you wish to make a statement. And you can check both
16 blocks if you like.

17 When we come back from the recess -- before we do
18 that, if you would just bring down the comment sheets to this
19 table here I'll sort them out and separate them into one pile
20 for those that have a question, and in the other pile those
21 that just wish to make comments. And following the recess
22 I'll call upon you first for the questions and then for the
23 comments. I'm not going to try to do it in any special order
24 or according to the subject matter; I'm just going to take
25 them in the order in which they appear and everyone will have

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1 a fair chance to have their questions answered. And that's
2 my job, to see that you get your questions answered. We may
3 not be able to answer every question tonight. If the group
4 cannot -- and there will be more people then just Col. Walsh,
5 he was some other people with him -- if for one reason or
6 another it's not a question that they feel that they can give
7 an accurate answer to tonight that question will be answered
8 for the record and it will be in the final Environmental
9 Impact Statement.

10 So if you check on the form that you want a copy of
11 that, that will be one sure way of making sure you get the
12 answer.

13 Also there's a remote chance that perhaps a
14 question might call for classified information. And that
15 will be another one we won't be able to answer tonight. But
16 we'll go back and figure out an unclassified way to give you
17 a comprehensive answer to that question. And again, that
18 will be in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

19 So thank you very much. It's just coming up by my
20 watch about 7:56. I don't know if that's right or not. At
21 least I am not on Washington time, which I was before.

22 But let's come back at about -- well, for those of
23 you that want to take a cigarette break make it ten minutes
24 after eight o'clock and that will give me a few extra minutes
25 to sort the forms out.

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1 Thank you very much.

2
3 (Whereupon, the proceedings were held in recess and
4 subsequently reconvened, and the following proceedings were
5 entered of record:)

6
7 COL. BRISTOL: During the second part of the
8 hearing -- these microphones aren't going to do much, but
9 they are going to amplify your voice and put you on the
10 record, which is sort of a back up tape which will be in
11 addition to the record that Becky is taking on the stenotype
12 machine.

13 So again, just come up close to one of these mics,
14 whichever when I call upon you, whichever seems to be the
15 most convenient. Be careful coming out of the stairs. I had
16 a bad accident in one of those one time long ago but I can
17 still remember it.

18 And state your name and spell your last name and
19 then just press right on with your question or comment.
20 We'll do the questions first. Those that have checked both
21 blocks, don't worry. I'm going to take your form out of the
22 question stack and put it over here. It will be here again
23 as we go through the comments.

24 But I want to keep a fine line between them. So
25 just go right to the question, and if you have an associated

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1 statement even on the same subject save that and there may be
2 more things you want to say about it after you are heard some
3 of the other questions or the answers.

4 Start out with John Cobb. That was an accident,
5 John.

6 MR. COBB: For the record I'm John Cobb.

7 And I have several questions here, mainly dealing
8 with the roads. And you had said that there was a --

9 MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: Can't hear you,
10 John.

11 MR. COBB: Okay. I'm sorry. I'll talk
12 louder, then.

13 You said that the State Highway Department had
14 already got a list of which roads were gonna be possibly
15 changed.

16 LT. COL. WALSH: The roads -- yes, sir. The
17 roads that we are looking at are the current transporter
18 erector routes. The current roads that are used by the Air
19 Force to use the Minuteman missiles. We are not looking at
20 any other roads.

21 MR. COBB: They're just the same roads that
22 are being used now?

23 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes, sir. The same roads.

24 MR. COBB: So there won't be any change in any
25 other roads, then?

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1 LT. COL. WALSH: Unless the State comes back
2 to us with a recommendation for a change there will not be a
3 change.

4 MR. COBB: Okay. When you move these vehicles
5 around in case of an emergency are you gonna use those --
6 just the same roads or are you gonna use different roads,
7 too?

8 LT. COL. WALSH: If we have notification of a
9 Soviet attack we'll be using all roads that are available to
10 us.

11 MR. COBB: Are you going to have to change
12 those roads, too?

13 LT. COL. WALSH: No.

14 MR. COBB: Are those vehicles capable of going
15 across other roads that haven't been changed, then?

16 LT. COL. WALSH: They are capable under a
17 wartime scenario of going on those roads.

18 MR. COBB: Okay. On any roads that you do
19 change these gravel roads are you going to be maintaining
20 those roads afterwards or the county or state going to be?

21 LT. COL. WALSH: If gravel roads the Air Force
22 will have its share of the maintenance of those roads. Yes,
23 sir.

24 MR. COBB: Will that include noxious weeds or
25 control of the weeds, too?

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1 LT. COL. WALSH: We're going to be working
2 with the State. That is an issue that has been repeatedly
3 brought up and we have got to work with the State Department
4 -- the State Highway Department who is going to have primary
5 responsibility for reconstruction of the roads to make sure
6 that that issue is properly addressed and incorporated into
7 any road upgrade contracts.

8 MR. COBB: Okay. Thank you. I'm sorry I'm
9 taking so long. I'll hurry up. But I just have some
10 questions.

11 COL. BRISTOL: No take your time.

12 MR. COBB: Is there going to be a procedure
13 for complaints or a complaint bureau when these roads are
14 being constructed or intersections being changed and bridges
15 being changed where people or landowners or a community can
16 come and say, "We think you are doing this wrong," or "There
17 is a problem here" or is it just going to be after the fact
18 that -- "Here's where the roads are going to be changed and
19 you're going to be contacted when we decide to change them"?

20 Is there someplace that we can go in the process
21 and complain or ask more questions at that time?

22 LT. COL. WALSH: Well, let me explain the
23 process, sir.

24 The Air Force has identified what -- as I indicated
25 earlier, it's identified the vehicle configuration and it's

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1 identified the roads that we would like to or are considering
2 using. And it's identified the type of upgrade that we
3 envision on each one of those roads.

4 That was the basic contents of the Defense Access
5 Roads Needs Report.

6 That went through the Department of Defense,
7 through the Federal Highway Administration, to the State
8 Highway Department.

9 The State Highway Department working with the
10 Federal Highway Department is now making its own assessment
11 of those roads. And it will also be working very closely
12 with the County Commissioners from all nine counties.

13 In fact, about four weeks ago we had a meeting
14 before the key players with the invited representation from
15 all the nine County Commissions so that we could present to
16 them the overall plan of action and so they could know where
17 they would get their input into the system so they could make
18 their desires known to the Air Force as well as to their own
19 State Highway Department.

20 MR. COBB: So if someone has a concern they
21 can contact their County Commissioners, then?

22 LT. COL. WALSH: They can either go through
23 their own County Commissioners or they can bring their
24 concern up to me through the EIS process. Since I am
25 intimately involved in the Defense Access Roads Needs, I will

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1 make sure that that concern was appropriately addressed.

2 MR. COBB: The reason I asked the question is
3 that I think our Lewis and Clark County Commissioners aren't
4 -- do not want to cooperate. And in case you decide to build
5 these missiles here, the silos -- I mean, not the silos but
6 the igloos and build them, we need to have somewhere that --
7 we need to have somewhere to go contact the Air Force or
8 something about concerns they have and that's why I was
9 asking the question.

10 LT. COL. WALSH: I believe, sir, that I need
11 to take this issue up at our next week meeting with the State
12 Highway Department --

13 MR. COBB: Okay.

14 LT. COL. WALSH: -- and make a recommendation
15 to them that upon completion of the -- their assessment and
16 upon completion of the negotiation process between the Air
17 Force, the Federal Highway Administration and the State, that
18 we make presentations to the -- each one of the Commissions,
19 and also make the information on the roads available to the
20 local newspapers, etcetera so that local population will be
21 aware of what decisions are being made and if then there are
22 difficulties with those decisions then provide a means for
23 those people that are effected or do not like the
24 recommendations to get back to the Air Force and offer
25 alternative actions.

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1 I will take that issue up with the State Highway
2 Department.

3 MR. COBB: Okay. Thank you. And some
4 specific questions that -- right in Augusta here we have this
5 intersection that leaves Augusta and goes to Helena -- you
6 might not be able to answer this question now, but are they
7 planning to use that turnoff here at the intersection to go
8 from Augusta to Helena, that intersection right there, or
9 will they just keep on going through to Choteau, Montana?
10 Would you know that?

11 LT. COL. WALSH: I would be guessing if I gave
12 you an answer right now. I just don't know.

13 MR. COBB: Okay.

14 LT. COL. WALSH: I know in all probability,
15 yes. But I don't know. But I will get back to you with the
16 answer to that.

17 MR. COBB: I'll just put that in my comments
18 then, and get on with my questions, because -- I'm trying to
19 ask a question and I also made a comment. I'm sorry about
20 that.

21 COL. BRISTOL: Go ahead.

22 MR. COBB: If the -- at the intersection there
23 it's kind of a small intersection if you're trying to turn
24 those big vehicles -- as you leave here you'll see.

25 And also if you build those new bridges there

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1 outside of Augusta where the rivers cross, if you build them
2 wrong or -- that's why it's important to go back and talk to
3 the communities again, because that river -- those bridges
4 can act like a dike when the river floods every few years, so
5 we just back up more in Augusta. They can be built properly
6 perhaps to lower the water faster so we don't flood so fast.

7 But it's just important that you come back to the
8 community again. And I guess you will do that.

9 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes. If that's a road that
10 is presently used by the transporter erector then in all
11 probability that interchange will be widened --

12 MR. COBB: Okay.

13 LT. COL. WALSH: -- and we will take the issue
14 up on the bridges.

15 MR. COBB: And one final question, then, is if
16 you are going to put two missiles on every other site are the
17 existing missiles gonna be pulled up or dismantled, or do you
18 know for sure?

19 LT. COL. WALSH: Sir, at this particular time
20 there is no proposed action with respect to the Minuteman 2
21 and Minuteman 3. So that's why it is not considered in this
22 EIS.

23 MR. COBB: Okay.

24 LT. COL. WALSH: At some later date because of
25 (inaudible) that could be considered. But it's not being

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1 considered right now.

2 MR. COBB: If we wish to get a copy of those
3 roads that might be changed or -- should we just wait a few
4 months till the State Highway Department gets done with them
5 or can we get ahold of that now or --

6 LT. COL. WALSH: Sir, I can make -- I believe
7 I can make a commitment to get the Defense Access Needs -- a
8 copy of the Defense Access Needs Report to you.

9 MR. COBB: Okay. Thank you.

10 LT. COL. WALSH: Although the final decision
11 will -- of which of those roads to be upgraded will be
12 dependent upon the outcome of our negotiations.

13 So it will give you the overall scheme of every
14 road that was considered. But not every road that's
15 considered will actually be upgraded.

16 MR. COBB: Okay. Thank you. I'll just put
17 the rest of my questions in the comment part, then.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you very much. Rick
19 Ripley?

20 MR. RIPLEY: Rick Ripley.

21 If I heard you correctly tonight, the Augusta
22 School System and for all the matters of that the Augusta
23 community would have very little impact from this other than
24 the transportation; is that correct?

25 LT. COL. WALSH: The primary impact to this

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1 particular area, sir, will be in the roads. The increase in
2 school population will be primarily in Great Falls and to a
3 lesser -- much lesser extent in Conrad and Lewistown. So we
4 saw very little impact in the Augusta area.

5 MR. RIPLEY: If any, huh?

6 LT. COL. WALSH: If any.

7 MR. RIPLEY: Okay.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Tom Larson?

9 MR. LARSON: Tom Larson.

10 If it should happen that we should have a
11 significant increase in the school population, I would like
12 to know what kind of impact help is available from the Forest
13 Service -- or from the Air Force.

14 And also, if this should happen and we need
15 financial help, what is the time lapse between the time we
16 have extra students in school and hire staff and when funds
17 would be forthcoming to help us mitigate that impact?

18 LT. COL. WALSH: Well sir, the reason we are
19 doing the EIS at the present time time frame is to allow us
20 to have sufficient time to anticipate an impact and take the
21 appropriate mitigation so that that impact never occurs.

22 As I have previously stated, we do not envision any
23 increase in the school population in Augusta. There are some
24 federal programs available, however, that we could aid in
25 reducing the impacts both financially as well as the physical

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1 part.

2 To give you an idea of what has been done by the
3 Air Force in the past, in our analyses of the impacts of
4 Peacekeeper in Cheyenne we identified the need for an
5 additional school. And the Air Force program received money
6 from Congress to the tune of \$4.8 million to build a new
7 elementary school in Cheyenne for the impacts associated with
8 our program.

9 Other federal programs that already are in being
10 include Public Law 81874. This particular public law gives
11 additional funds to a particular school district based upon
12 the number of children that are attending that school
13 district whose parents live on a military installation or who
14 work on a military installation. So those are programs
15 already in being.

16 There are other federal programs that we would have
17 to pursue based upon the situation.

18 MR. LARSON: Thank you.

19 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Lloyd Allen?

20 MR. ALLEN: Lloyd Allen.

21 Okay. My question is more on local impact as far
22 as the Augusta community. And I was wondering like the local
23 services, like when you are building the covered silos or
24 whatever you build you are gonna have garbage and refuse
25 (ric).

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1 Now, we've got a local district sanitary landfill
2 district, and as far as I know it meets all State regulations
3 and can just about take anything except the really real tough
4 stuff.

5 I was wondering if there has been anything in the
6 planning as far as impact of those local kind of services.

7 DR. MATHUR: At the moment the plan is that the
8 water will be brought to the locations and based water and
9 refuse will be taken from the locations back to Malmstrom Air
10 Force Base or designated locations which the State and the
11 communities may identify or which the Air Force is already
12 using. Including solid waste, yes.

13 MR. ALLEN: So everything would go back to
14 Great Falls, no matter what it is.

15 DR. MATHUR: No. Whether to Great Falls or
16 the local dump, that is what the Air Force or the base will
17 decide. It will usually go through the contractors. But the
18 base will not pick up -- perhaps go through the local
19 contractor to pick up -- to bring water and take waste water
20 and solid waste from the silos.

21 COL. BRISTOL: I think the gentleman's
22 question was whether the materials from the construction --

23 MR. ALLEN: Yeah.

24 COL. BRISTOL: If I understood him correctly
25 -- whether these materials were excess or by-products if you

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1 will of the construction, would those possibly come back to
2 the local facility here in Augusta? For example construction
3 down the road from Augusta.

4 And is your answer yes, that it possibly --

5 LT. COL. WALSH: There is a possibility that
6 some of those would be disposed of in accordance with the
7 local or State regulations. Yes, sir.

8 MR. ALLEN: Well then, if that's the case
9 then, would the -- would the Air Force or -- be negotiating
10 with the local -- the local local Board as far as fees,
11 assessments and anticipating -- you know, because the
12 government --

13 LT. COL. WALSH: What will occur here is the
14 Air Force will hire a contractor to build the facility. And
15 the contractor would have to work with the local authorities
16 for the proper disposal of any of these wastes.

17 So it would be the contractor acquiring the license
18 or paying the fees to dispose of his waste.

19 MR. ALLEN: Because like -- you know, part of
20 the concern is as far as facility being able to handle a
21 large influx of -- you know, wood, concrete, whatever, I mean
22 and not having time and preparation to resolve the problems
23 as -- you know, managementwise.

24 LT. COL. WALSH: If your facility in this area
25 could not accommodate that waste disposal, then we would have

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1 to haul that to another facility at additional cost to him,
2 which of course he would pass on to the Air Force.

3 MR. ALLEN: I think my question is more
4 timely; trying to get the Air Force to let the local
5 communities know advance enough that there -- this will be
6 coming and that we will be able to handle it.

7 I mean, the local facility as far as I know unless
8 this project turns into more than what I think it is, would
9 be able to handle it. But it's geared up for what is here
10 now, not as -- and I have no idea what to even anticipate,
11 expect.

12 LT. COL. WALSH: Okay. I believe I understand
13 your question.

14 What's going to happen, we envision no construction
15 on this program beginning before 1990.

16 We envision at this time that in the first two to
17 three years the bulk of the construction will be either on
18 Malmstrom Air Force Base or in that region immediately
19 adjacent to the base going -- moving towards the southeast.
20 That would be the initial area of work.

21 One of the reasons why we have to work in that
22 direction is it will take on several years to build or to
23 reinforce the bridges across the Missouri River to accommodate
24 our needs. So we can't start working on the other side until
25 those bridges have been improved.

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1 So in the first two to three years, the bulk of the
2 work is going to be at Malmstrom and southeast of Malmstrom.

3 As we define or make our decisions first of all
4 which LFs we're going to go to and make decisions on the
5 sequences of those LFs then that information will be
6 available to the local population.

7 What you will see happening is one year before the
8 work on the installation or on the site begins we will be
9 improving the roads to that site. And then the following
10 year will be the construction of shelters or igloos on the
11 site itself. But that will be announced well in advance and
12 well in advance of the -- probably even the initial
13 construction in 1990 we should know the entire schedule for
14 the entire deployment area.

15 But you wouldn't have to worry about construction
16 in this particular area until probably about 1992, 1993.

17 MR. ALLEN: And to carry it a little further,
18 how about the local -- like the local fire and the local
19 ambulance?

20 You know, because if something should happen
21 locally, you know, when you are doing this, just because they
22 are closest they are going to be called upon to try to render
23 whatever help they can.

24 And I mean is there going to be a program where the
25 local facilities or that line are able to be upgraded, you

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1 know, whether it -- you know, like -- I'm just going to say
2 for example, let's say that it's determined that the local
3 ambulance is just barely meeting code.

4 Would there be some help as far as getting a new
5 ambulance that will meet code that will meet any accidents?

6 LT. COL. WALSH: If we are going to put a load
7 on the local emergency service that it could not meet then we
8 will have consider some type of augmentation. Yes, sir.

9 At this particular time, we do not envision such a
10 burden being placed.

11 We saw that the actual numbers of people out in the
12 field at any one time would be very small, and the number of
13 accidents, etcetera being proportionately small.

14 MR. ALLEN: But as it is my understanding on
15 the ambulance -- which I am not a part of but do support --
16 they are -- just on the recreational end of it called out on
17 a continuous basis.

18 So if you bring extra people in, my question is how
19 would you not expect to have accidents related to workers, to
20 transportation to bridge work -- you know, whatever. I
21 mean, to me it looks like no matter how you look at it you
22 are going to see that Augusta is going to be impacted -- you
23 know, and the local services are going to be strained.

24 LT. COL. WALSH: What we did is we looked at a
25 similar type construction and we looked at the number of

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1 accidents that related to similar times of construction to
2 generate a demand situation. And then we compared that
3 demand that we might be creating any one area with the
4 available services in that particular area, and at this
5 particular time we determined that the existing services were
6 actually sufficient.

7 Now, one of the advantages that we have with this
8 situation with respect to Augusta, with Augusta being several
9 years -- or the region around Augusta being several years
10 into the future as far as when we will be deploying here, it
11 would give us some experience in the area immediately
12 adjacent to the base to adjust our analyses accordingly.

13 One of the things the Air Force intends to do is
14 institute a monitoring program. The monitoring program will
15 be looking at anything from additional police calls to
16 additional new requirements for emergency services,
17 etcetera. And if we see a trend that is inconsistent with
18 what we projected in our EIS, then we would have to make
19 adjustments at that particular time.

20 We have instituted a similar program with the
21 Peacekeeper Minuteman silos program at F.E. Warren. So we
22 can likewise identify any variations from the predictions in
23 the EIS.

24 So if we start seeing a trend that tells us that
25 may be our initial assumptions in our EIS won't be correct we

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1 will make the adjustment accordingly at that time.

2 MR. ALLEN: Just to make sure I understand it,
3 my understanding is that because of the distance Augusta is
4 from Great Falls that there is enough time and there will be
5 enough experience ahead of us that if there is problems the
6 Air Force will be able to change and modify things.

7 LT. COL. WALSH: That's the purpose of having
8 a monitoring program. And it's proven to be extremely
9 beneficial in light of our activities at F.E. Warren. And we
10 would intend to institute a similar program here.

11 MR. ALLEN: So that what's at the beginning is
12 not set in concrete, and at there is still movement.

13 LT. COL. WALSH: You have to understand in the
14 EIS -- and this applies not only to the issues that you are
15 talking about, but to the whole spectrum: education and the
16 whole works -- we have made certain assumptions in the EIS
17 that certain trends will continue.

18 There is no way that we can control those trends.
19 They may change. They may change for either the better or
20 for the worse, compared to what we predicted.

21 So therefore it's necessary for us to have a
22 monitoring program so we can make adjustments.

23 Let me give you a for instance. When we did our
24 analysis for F.E. Warren, the energy business was blooming in
25 that particular region. And so we made a determination that

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1 most of the workers would have to come in from outside the
2 area. So we predicted a very large immigration.

3 Well, from the time that we filed that EIS to the
4 time that work started, there was the big energy flop I guess
5 you might call it; the energy industry just collapsed.

6 As a consequence, there was a lot of people that
7 were unemployed in Wyoming. So when we came in with our work
8 requirements, instead of needing immigrants to come in to
9 satisfy the needs, the needs were satisfied by the people of
10 Wyoming.

11 As a consequence, all the impacts that we have
12 predicted never came about.

13 Now, of course things can go just reverse of that.

14 So we have to be flexible in all these
15 predictions. We make our best guess at what we feel their
16 impacts might be, but we can't just say that's it and that's
17 what we're going to stay with. We have to have a monitoring
18 program so that we can keep our fingers on what is actually
19 happening and make adjustments as appropriate.

20 We did it in Cheyenne, we'll do it here.

21 MR. ALLEN: Okay. Thank you.

22 LT. COL. WALSH: Thank you.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Charles
24 Klein.

25 MR. ALLEN: Thank you. My question has

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1 already been answered.

2 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. James -- looks

3 like Boadle.

4 MR. ROADLE: My question has been answered.

5 LT. COL. BRISTOL: That's B O A D L E, sir?

6 MR. ROADLE: Yes, it is.

7 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Lisa Bay?

8 MS. BAY: My name is Lisa Bay.

9 I have read portions of the EIS; the socioeconomic

10 section in particular. I'm an environmental consultant.

11 And a number of the comments and the questions that

12 have come up tonight have been about the tangible, have been

13 about things how can we solve problems, how can we mitigate

14 things that -- impacts that might occur as a consequence of

15 this project?

16 But I guess my real concern is about the

17 intangibles. It's about how we -- how we respond to the

18 emotional impacts of having missiles in our backyards.

19 When I drive by the existing missiles I don't feel

20 safe I feel terrified. I'd rather not have them there.

21 And I don't see portions of the EIS addressing

22 those intangible responses that many of us have to this

23 proposed project.

24 I guess my mitigation, my suggested mitigation is

25 let's take them out of here. And --

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1 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry, Lisa. Did you have

2 a question?

3 MS. BAY: Yes, I do have a question, also.

4 COL. BRISTOL: The comment portion will be

5 later.

6 MS. BAY: Okay. My question is: It sounded

7 like there were a number of areas that were being evaluated

8 for possible location of these extra missiles. And I am

9 curious how we fit into the analysis process with the other

10 locations.

11 I came in late, you may have already addressed

12 that. But it sounded like there were 11 locations that are

13 being considered?

14 LT. COL. WALSH: You're talking about

15 geographic regions?

16 MS. BAY: Uh-huh.

17 LT. COL. WALSH: The 11 locations are being

18 considered for the Peacekeeper system.

19 MS. BAY: Uh-huh.

20 LT. COL. WALSH: Now, for the small ICBM we

21 considered three basing modes. And we considered actually 24

22 installations. For the random movement basing mode, we

23 considered installations in Florida, Texas, New Mexico,

24 Arizona, Nevada, California, and Washington.

25 For the Minuteman basing modes, we considered all

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1 six Minuteman bases.

2 And then for hard silo basing mode we considered

3 several bases, mainly in the southwestern -- well, six

4 places, but mainly the southwestern United States, but

5 including F.E. Warren, Gila Bend, Yuma, Fort (inaudible) --

6 I'm running out of bases. Anyway, there were six bases.

7 MS. BAY: My question I don't think has been

8 answered yet, though.

9 How do we fit into the analysis of each of those

10 sites?

11 LT. COL. WALSH: Well --

12 MS. BAY: Are we last on the list, first on

13 the list, have you eliminated some sites already?

14 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes, ma'am. In accordance

15 with the instructions from the Congress in 1986 Authorization

16 Bill, last year we prepared a Legislative EIS, which compared

17 the environmental impacts between bases -- basing modes, and

18 then between deployment locations for each one of those

19 basing modes.

20 And it was with the aid of that particular document

21 that the president made his decision to deploy the small ICBM

22 at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

23 He also identified Ellsworth Air Force Base and

24 F.E. Warren as other locations where he might deploy the

25 small ICBM in this particular basing mode.

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1 And he also identified that he could exercise the

2 option for the random movements basing mode and he identified

3 Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona as complexes where he might

4 deploy that system.

5 MS. BAY: So the decision has been made that

6 this is the location, and all we're trying to figure out is

7 how to ameliorate impacts from that.

8 LT. COL. WALSH: The president has made a

9 decision to deploy at Malmstrom. In accordance again with

10 the 1986 Authorization Act we are preparing the second here

11 EIS, Administrative EIS, to aid us in making site specific

12 decisions within a selected deployment area.

13 The other issue that you should be aware of is of

14 course that while the president has made a decision, each

15 year the Congress has an opportunity to review that decision

16 and continue activities to either the Authorization or

17 Appropriations Act.

18 At this particular time the Congress has not

19 authorized or appropriated any funds for the deployment or

20 the production of the missiles. They have only authorized

21 fund and appropriated funds for the continued research and

22 development in support of the small ICBM and of course to

23 fund the activities that are underway tonight.

24 MS. BAY: Thank you.

25 COL. BRISTOL: One of the things, Lisa, that I

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1 pointed out in the opening remarks was that even though we
2 use the term decision, presidential decision, that in context
3 of the executive/legislative relationships that it's really a
4 recommendation or a request and it's yet to be decided by the
5 Congress whether and to what extent to do this at any
6 location. So it's not a closed issue.

7 MS. BAY: Thank you.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. David Knight. Or
9 Dave Knight.

10 MR. KNIGHT: Dave Knight, K N I G H T. It's
11 not with just the N.

12 Well, first of all we've got some distinguished
13 gentlemen and we don't really know who -- except for the
14 names on front -- who they are and what their expertise is as
15 far as why they are here.

16 COL. BRISTOL: Why don't I have Col. Walsh
17 introduce the members of his panel.

18 LT. COL. WALSH: Okay. That is a very good
19 idea.

20 MAJOR VAN NESS: I like it, too.

21 MR. KNIGHT: It's hard to pick some brains
22 when you don't know what brains you're trying to pick.

23 LT. COL. WALSH: On my far right is Lt. Col.
24 Ron Issacson. He is from headquarters SAC and he is here to
25 address issues with respect to the operational concept how

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1 SAC might operate this particular system in the field.

2 To my immediate right is Major Van Ness, and he is
3 an attorney with the Air Force and he is here to discuss
4 legal issues, water issues, and safety issues.

5 On my immediate left I have Dr. Raj Mathur, and he
6 is responsible for the human resources portion of the
7 Environmental Impact Statement. He works for Tetra-Tech
8 Corporation.

9 And on my far left is Dr. Richard Kramer. And he
10 is responsible for the fiscal resources; biology, water,
11 etcetera. And likewise, he works for the Tetra-Tech
12 Corporation.

13 MR. KNIGHT: Uh-huh. Okay. One of my
14 questions -- I think part of it as far as the educational
15 impact because even though Great Falls is not directly
16 associated with us we are indirectly impact as far as the
17 state budgeting. So I think you have answered that
18 question.

19 My question is: How will what's happening in
20 Geneva impact on what we are doing here, and how can Congress
21 as far as the budgeting -- can this whole thing be put on the
22 shelf?

23 LT. COL. WALSH: It's very speculative on my
24 part to answer that particular question.

25 MR. KNIGHT: I realize that.

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1 LT. COL. WALSH: But let me give you a
2 hypothesis.

3 One of the reasons that the -- both the Scowcroft
4 Commission recommended this particular system and Congress
5 supported it was we need to show resolve to the Soviets and
6 to help persuade them to go to the bargaining table.

7 Now, to give you an example, several years ago
8 there was a considerable concern about intermediate range
9 missiles and cruise missiles in the European theatre. And of
10 course a lot of people were against deployment. We have
11 since started deployment. And since we demonstrated that
12 resolve, the Soviets have now decided to come to the
13 bargaining table and now are willing to offer the elimination
14 of intermediate weapons.

15 It would be hoped in the long run that a similar
16 type of situation would occur to long-range missiles. Of
17 course that cannot be guaranteed.

18 MR. KNIGHT: Uh-huh.

19 LT. COL. WALSH: So there is a possibility
20 that this system could be impacted by the events at Geneva.
21 And it is possible that the program at that time could be
22 cancelled or curtailed.

23 But it should be pointed out that is pure
24 speculation.

25 MR. KNIGHT: Oh definitely.

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1 As far as the transportation on the highways are
2 concerned, now if anybody has been on Tenth Avenue South in
3 Great Falls at any time -- and that's probably the major
4 highway to get one of these Hard Mobile Launchers from the
5 west of Malmstrom into Malmstrom Air Force Base.

6 Is there any proposals as far as a quote unquote,
7 "bypass" to go around the congestion?

8 LT. COL. WALSH: There are -- again we have
9 identified our requirements --

10 MR. KNIGHT: Uh-huh.

11 LT. COL. WALSH: And the state and the city,
12 etcetera are working with us on how to satisfy our
13 requirements as well as meet the needs of the people of
14 Montana.

15 In some of my preliminary discussions with the
16 former city manager of Great Falls -- and I'm sure it's
17 already been brought up to the State -- the issue did come up
18 of building a bypass to the south.

19 And again, we would have to look carefully at that
20 particular issue with the State to see it's viability
21 costwise as well as meeting our needs.

22 MR. KNIGHT: Uh-huh.

23 LT. COL. WALSH: But yes, that issue is on the
24 table.

25 MR. KNIGHT: How much is the government

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1 willing to pick up the costs? Now I know the federal
2 government is about the same position as what the state
3 government here -- as far financing any road improvements but
4 what -- you know, percentage are you looking at?

5 LT. COL. WALSH: I don't think you can say
6 there is a percentage that we are willing and ready to pay
7 for the share of the road upgrade that we are responsible
8 for.

9 MR. KNIGHT: Okay. Thank you, Colonel.

10 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Mike Ray?

11 MR. RAY: I am going to make a comment.

12 COL. BRISTOL: All right. Renita Thomas?

13 MS. THOMAS: Renita Thomas.

14 Most of my questions have been answered. The only
15 other thing just came up.

16 If Tenth Avenue South isn't big enough, is our Main
17 Street big enough? Will our Main Street have to be widened,
18 or will it be bypassed?

19 LT. COL. WALSH: First of all, is it a
20 transporter erector route?

21 MS. THOMAS: I believe it is.

22 LT. COL. WALSH: And if it is then we will
23 have to consider widening it or going with an alternate route
24 if widening it is not possible.

25 MS. THOMAS: Oh, okay. Because there's like a

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1 sidewalk, and that's it.

2 LT. COL. WALSH: So you may have to go another
3 route.

4 MS. THOMAS: Okay. Thank you.

5 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Okay. Now, before
6 I go into the public comments and receipt of statements, did
7 any of you that did not fill out one of these forms perhaps
8 have a question that came to your mind just as a consequence
9 of listening to the other questions and listening to the
10 answers?

11 Are there any other clarifying questions that any
12 of you would like to ask before we go into the comments
13 themselves?

14 Yes, ma'am. If you would like to come down to the
15 microphone -- you don't have come to the microphone.

16 MS. HAWK-COBB: That would be great. My name
17 is Sarah Hawk-Cobb.

18 I know you said it would be about a billion dollars
19 into the economy. Is that into the economy for the
20 construction?

21 COL. BRISTOL: Are you asking is it for the
22 construction as opposed to the operation and construction?

23 MS. HAWK-COBB: Right. I was just wondering
24 how much the missiles to build cost.

25 COL. BRISTOL: All right. Col. Walsh?

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1 LT. COL. WALSH: The entire program costs --
2 when you consider the production of the missiles. The
3 research and development, as well as the military
4 construction program, and when you consider for 500 missiles
5 there will be about \$32 to 34 billion in '84 fiscal year
6 dollars.

7 MS. HAWK-COBB: Okay. My other question is:
8 Since it's going to be that expensive, I am wondering why the
9 people that are impacted the most -- you talked about Great
10 Falls a lot -- they don't have the missiles on their blocks.
11 They -- you know, they will be having economic impact mostly
12 there.

13 But we will be living with the missiles out here.

14 I am wondering why a lot of the other little towns
15 were not -- have a meeting like this to inform them because
16 of potentially they were going to have their roads impacted,
17 it was going to be places that they like go fishing, hunting
18 things like that. And also potentially for one of your plans
19 some of their houses would be moved. And I'm talking about
20 towns like Chenter, Cut Bank, Shelby. You know, other little
21 towns -- Choteau -- I'm just curious --

22 COL. BRISTOL: Why didn't we have more public
23 hearings?

24 MS. HAWK-COBB: Right. Since we're already
25 spending so much -- we are talking about 30 to 35 billion --

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1 it doesn't make sense to me that the people whom it will
2 impact the most should not be made more aware of what is
3 happening.

4 COL. BRISTOL: I'll let Col. Walsh address
5 that question.

6 LT. COL. WALSH: First of all, in the initial
7 scoping meetings we had four locations. That was not a
8 decision that was made in the dark. We -- in my meeting with
9 the Governor, I presented to him what the program was and how
10 we were going to conduct the EIS and asked that his input and
11 at least concurrence with our proposal to go Lewistown,
12 Conrad, Great Falls, and Helena.

13 And at -- particularly at the Conrad hearing your
14 issue was raised, that we perhaps were causing people to
15 travel undue distance and should add additional locations to
16 our public hearings in the future. And for that reason we
17 did. We added Harlowton and we added Augusta. So we
18 actually are scoping in six locations -- or five throughout
19 the deployment area and of course Helena, the state capital.

20 MS. HAWK-COBB: One more question.

21 COL. BRISTOL: Yes.

22 MS. HAWK-COBB: That green book there, your
23 statement on -- impact statement there, would it be possible
24 to make it available to each of these small communities via
25 their libraries?

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1 COL. BRISTOL: I think that's already been
2 done.
3 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes.
4 COL. BRISTOL: But let's let Col. Walsh
5 address that.
6 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes. It has already been
7 done, plus if each one of you would like to have a copy of it
8 and request such we will make sure that you receive a copy.
9 MS. HAWK-COBB: Okay.
10 LT. COL. WALSH: It is a public document and
11 it will be made available to you if you ask for it. We did
12 send to everyone that asked -- or attended a scoping meeting,
13 we did make it available to the public libraries, and also to
14 the local jurisdictions and of course the State agencies.
15 MS. HAWK-COBB: Okay. Thank you.
16 COL. BRISTOL: Any other questions before we
17 go into the public comments?
18 MR. ALLEN: Could I ask one more?
19 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, sir. Your name again was?
20 MR. ALLEN: Lloyd Allen.
21 COL. BRISTOL: Lloyd Allen. Okay. Go ahead.
22 MR. ALLEN: My question is more on the
23 finances. You know, we're talking about the local inputs and
24 then the Air Force. I was wondering if we could get a real
25 -- a Reader's Digest version of how the Air Force determines

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1 how much they are gonna pay, what they are gonna pay -- you
2 know, the -- I mean the --
3 COL. BRISTOL: All right.
4 MR. ALLEN: Because -- you know, what are we
5 gonna have to pick up because they feel it's our share?
6 LT. COL. WALSH: Okay. Let me give you a
7 synopsis of this.
8 Basically in doing our analyses we had to make a
9 just -- determine what would be the additional income coming
10 into the area, coming into the various jurisdictions.
11 This was made on the basis of the income tax that
12 will be generated on the additional jobs that are created,
13 the property tax that will be collected on the additional
14 homes that will be built.
15 Again, all projections we -- for the property tax
16 we assumed that the current mill rate would continue and
17 would not be raised.
18 And then when we looked at the expenditures, again
19 we projected based upon the current expenditures. If it was
20 for school children, the cost of their high school students
21 in Great Falls a year's education is about \$2100. Now, in
22 elementary schools, about \$1600.
23 We projected the rate -- the numbers of police in
24 the police force to be proportional to the immigrating
25 population and consistent with the current proportion to the

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1 existing population.
2 And we took the cost of those additional policemen
3 as additional cost to the police department.
4 That's basically how we did our analysis so we
5 could find out whether we would be running a deficit or
6 surplus. And as I indicated in the case of Great Falls, City
7 of Great Falls, Cascade County, and the school system, we
8 identified that we were going to be a deficit -- continued
9 deficit.
10 Now, there are several actions that the Air Force
11 can take to mitigate that. That deficit was based upon us
12 building or satisfying the housing needs by building military
13 family housing units on base. Those military family housing
14 units are not taxed. So they do not add to your tax base.
15 An alternative route, and one which Congress in
16 recent years has been favoring over the construction of
17 military housing units is to use what we call -- it's Public
18 Law 98-115, Section 801-802. And basically what that does
19 for you, allows the Air Force to contract with the local
20 entrepreneur to build houses to satisfy needs and lease them
21 back to the government.
22 Now, when do you do that, those particular houses add
23 to the tax base. And if that's done, the deficit that we are
24 predicting goes away. So for the City of Great Falls and for
25 Cascade County it becomes a surplus.

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1 Now, there is a down side to that.
2 Right -- if you build your military family housing,
3 the school district gets about \$837 for every student whose
4 parents are living on base.
5 When that personnel is moved to off base, the
6 private sector -- and the father just works on the base, then
7 the amount of money that the federal government gives to the
8 school district for that student drops to \$30.
9 So when you make that move, you also create a
10 surplus for the city and for the county. But suddenly you
11 create a worse deficit for the school district.
12 So there we've got to start working with the
13 Department of Education and to execute certain provisions of
14 Public Law 81-874 and with respect to funding the full cost
15 of educating those students that we are bringing into the
16 school district.
17 The problem right now is to -- well, the issue
18 before us right now is to identify where the problems exist.
19 And then, having identified those problems, to make some
20 sound decisions of how to minimize those. And if we can't
21 minimize them by making decisions, then to seek additional
22 federal help through various federal programs that are now
23 available.
24 Does that answer your question?
25 MR. ALLEN: Basically what you are saying is

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1 that first you try to increase taxes, you know, by
2 stimulating the local economy. Then if that doesn't create
3 enough to satisfy the cost that the Air Force is requiring
4 then the Air Force comes in with other programs.

5 LT. COL. WALSH: Yes, I guess so. We don't
6 increase the taxes. We're just increasing the tax base.
7 It's a big difference.

8 COL. BRISTOL: Now in the public comment
9 period I am going back a number of these have both the
10 comment and questions checked. I'm going to start out with
11 John Cobb.

12 MR. COBB: Can I just speak from here?

13 COL. BRISTOL: Yes. There's no problem with
14 that, as long as you speak to the point where everyone can
15 hear.

16 MR. COBB: Okay. I'll make written comments
17 if I can send those in. But I'll make a general comment
18 now.

19 I don't know if the missiles are going to come in
20 this area or not. But if they do I think it's important, and
21 I am glad you did come to this area tonight because it gives
22 us a chance to give our input. But continue this process
23 where -- with the the State highway allowing us to know where
24 the roads are being built some we have some input and also a
25 chance to make some decisionmaking.

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1 Whether it's intangible -- for which you may never
2 be able to deal with fear of if missiles, which I don't think
3 we should be able to (inaudible) missiles. But have a chance
4 to continue this input or this process of giving our input
5 and our opinions as the process goes on. Otherwise this is
6 it; we are going to get more of an occupied zone mentality
7 that it's all going to happen to us, we have no say-so in how
8 we do these things, where roads will be built. It's
9 important that we have a say-so as this process continues.
10 And I'm glad it's starting at Malmstrom first so we can work
11 out the budget before it gets to this area if it does get to
12 this area.

13 And it's important again to allow the individuals,
14 not just your County Commissioners or your politicians, but
15 individuals on an individual basis to have an input that
16 gives them a chance to feel like they're contributing and
17 having a say-so in their life.

18 As you know, this just gets bigger and bigger. If
19 we have a little say-so it gives us a chance to have a say-so
20 and also bring ideas you may not have thought of.

21 I thank you for coming tonight. I hope you will
22 encourage this process to continue.

23 Thank you.

24 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Rick Ripley?

25 MR. RIPLEY: I also will submit a written

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1 comment. And I would like to echo the same thing that John
2 just said. I think it's very important that you have local
3 input. And thank you for coming out to Augusta tonight.

4 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, Rick. Thank you for
5 the use of this really nice school building as well.

6 MR. RIPLEY: Thank the community.

7 COL. BRISTOL: I understand all of you had a
8 part in the floor. (inaudible) hope we aren't messing it up
9 tonight.

10 MR. ALLEN: You will get a bill.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Lloyd Allen?

12 MR. ALLEN: Lloyd Allen. I really would just
13 like to say that my own personal feelings are that I really
14 am not against the missiles and partly because like what John
15 said, we lived around them and I'm one of those guys well, if
16 we get hit we're all going to be gone anyway. So what's a
17 few more?

18 My main concern is that the local governments --
19 and by local I mean Augusta, because Augusta and Helena are
20 like two -- like the U.S. and Russia. We don't -- there is
21 not a lot of communications back and forth. It's better now
22 than it has been, but they are definitely against us up there
23 and we are fighting very hard to keep what we got.

24 So I just want to make sure that it's aware and
25 this concern is expressed that the Air Force tries to

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1 remember that we are a local community and that if -- to let
2 us get -- let us have advanced notice communications and
3 let's hope we never have to have these things.

4 Thank you.

5 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Lisa Bay?

6 MS. BAY: I'd like to stay here, too. Just a
7 comment about the hearing; I think the hearing improved
8 dramatically when you allowed us to just sit here. It's a
9 lot less intimidating. You guys don't look quite as much
10 like a court-martial.

11 COL. BRISTOL: Even with the judge sitting
12 here?

13 MS. BAY: Yeah. Just one other comment and
14 this is -- it's from a gentleman --

15 COL. BRISTOL: Speak up, please.

16 MS. BAY: General Eisenhower was intimately
17 familiar with defense and also the American people, as our
18 former president. He once said something to the effect that
19 the people want peace and ultimately we're going to have to
20 give it to them.

21 And I'd just like to leave you with that thought.

22 Thank you.

23 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you. Dave Knight?

24 MR. KNIGHT: Here.

25 COL. BRISTOL: I'm sorry, Dave.

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1 MR. KNIGHT: Here, sir.
 2 COL. BRISTOL: You didn't check that you
 3 wanted to make a comment, and I did not take the form out.
 4 MR. KNIGHT: That's okay. That's fine. I
 5 appreciate this. I really do, you gentlemen taking time out
 6 -- I mean, you could be home with your families tonight. And
 7 we really appreciate you coming out way out here to Augusta.
 8 MS. BAY: They are being paid, you know.
 9 MR. KNIGHT: Hey, whether they work eight
 10 hours a day or 24 hours a day it doesn't make any
 11 difference.

12 (Discussion held off the record.)

14 MR. KNIGHT: But I think -- I want -- you
 15 know, I want a front row seat to World War III myself. I do
 16 drive by these missile sites. I call them mushroom plants
 17 because you know they're nice and dark and you can grow
 18 mushrooms if they decide to dismantle them.
 19 But I think our prayer ought to be for those
 20 gentlemen over in Geneva and for the leaders of both the
 21 Soviet Union and this nation. And it's important for us to
 22 pray for our leaders, and also pray that none of these
 23 off-the-wall terrorist groups ever get ahold of that weapon
 24 we all pray.
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1 But thank you.
 2 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you.
 3 MR. KNIGHT: And pray for peace.
 4 COL. BRISTOL: Mike Bay.
 5 MR. BAY: I better come down here. I probably
 6 don't talk loud enough.
 7 My name is Mike Bay.
 8 Rick Ripley asked you if there would be any sort of
 9 an impact on the students in the school. And having grown up
 10 right near a missile launch site, I feel there is an impact.
 11 When I was a young man at about -- oh, seven years
 12 old -- our teacher took us down to Great Falls and we did a
 13 tour of Malmstrom Air Force Base.
 14 And while we were there some Lieutenant who was --
 15 obviously got some chuckles out of it explained what would
 16 happen in case of a nuclear holocaust. And he said there
 17 would probably be a first wave and we would try and match
 18 that with the weapons that we had around this country.
 19 And immediately after that he said we would
 20 probably push this button and blow up all of Great Falls and
 21 everything within 50 miles of us.
 22 Well, that had a significant impact on me. And I
 23 really don't want another ring around the target that is our
 24 community.
 25 I think that -- or I hope that we never have to use

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1 nuclear weapons. But if we should, piling more generations
 2 of missiles into one area doesn't seem to be a very good
 3 deterrent.
 4 COL. BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Now I am
 5 through with the written comment sheets and I'll open up the
 6 floor if there is anyone that did not -- for whatever reason
 7 -- fill out one and would like to make a comment at this
 8 point in time I will be happy to receive them and they will
 9 be a part of the record.
 10 And I'll remind you again that the option is open
 11 until the 21st of next month if you post mark it before that
 12 date for your comments to be included and to be a part of
 13 this record just the same as if they were either spoken
 14 tonight in front of all of us or if they were given tonight
 15 by the filling out of one of these sheets.
 16 Anyone else have any comment that they would like
 17 to make?
 18 MR. LARSON: (Indicating).
 19 COL. BRISTOL: Yes, Mr. Larson.
 20 MR. LARSON: This is just a curious kind of
 21 question.
 22 If these missiles were deployed and if incoming
 23 missiles say from Russia were detected, how much time would
 24 they have to move to a safe place from which -- where they
 25 could respond?

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1 COL. BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?
 2 LT. COL. WALSH: About 25 minutes. That would
 3 be the time in which they would be -- have to move before we
 4 would have any impact.
 5 Now, that doesn't mean to say each vehicle will be
 6 moving for that entire 25-minute period. Some may be moving
 7 only a few minutes to get outside the immediate area around
 8 the Minuteman silo.
 9 During that particular time, the -- we can access
 10 about 8,000 square miles. So these missiles, these Hard
 11 Mobile Launchers could be anywhere within an 8,000 square
 12 miles region of northcentral Montana.
 13 By that mobility, we are insuring or proving to the
 14 Soviets that they could never be successful in an attack;
 15 that we would survive. And having survived, we would have
 16 enough resources to inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet
 17 Union. With them knowing that, they would never attack in
 18 the first place.
 19 COL. BRISTOL: Any other questions or
 20 comments?
 21 Again, asking you to repeat your name.
 22 MS. HAWK-CORB: I'm Sarah Hawk-Corb.
 23 I have one question. I know you're aware because I
 24 have read some of the scoping testimonies from other towns
 25 about the Initiative 91 that was passed in Montana in 1982.

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1 And what it is is that 57 percent of the people
2 declared -- the people in Montana -- oppose any further
3 testing, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons in
4 this nation.

5 My question is: Why cannot the people of Montana
6 vote on whether or not this system comes to Montana?

7 LT. COL. WALSH: National defense is a
8 national issue. And the decision was made in Congress as to
9 the need for the small ICRM.

10 And then, based upon our analyses, it was
11 determined that Montana offered the best operational
12 effectiveness as well as the minimal environmental
13 consequences for the deployment of that system.

14 And so it was at a national level that the decision
15 was made.

16 Thank you.

17 MS. HAWK-COBB: Thank you.

18 COL. BRISTOL: Yes?

19 MR. KNIGHT: Dave Knight. I was wondering,
20 security for the sites. Now, you can drive by here and --
21 you know, nothing. But what type of security in case of an
22 attack would be able -- would the Malmstrom be able to
23 provide on short notice?

24 LT. COL. WALSH: There are several issues
25 here.

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1 First of all, at each site where they will have a
2 Hard Mobile Launcher there will be the crew that will provide
3 a presence. Each site of course will be surrounded by the
4 security fencing, each vehicle would have a delay denial
5 mechanism built into it so that it would take some time for
6 any terrorist or attacker to gain access to the missile or to
7 the warhead.

8 And then there would be response teams located
9 throughout the region, so that if we got word or a signal of
10 any unauthorized access that they could respond in time to
11 protect the missile.

12 MR. KNIGHT: Because you know I have read in
13 like Reader's Digest the Soviet Union has a well trained
14 attack group.

15 Now, you know, I was just wondering, you know, how
16 secure is that Mobile Hard Launcher and how much battering
17 could it take from -- that would be attacked by one of these
18 small squads?

19 LT. COL. WALSH: Well, I -- without going into
20 classified areas I can assure you that there would be trained
21 response teams to respond to any attack that may be
22 perpetrated.

23 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you.

24 COL. BRISTOL: I want to thank all of you for
25 coming out tonight, for taking the time. And I know a number

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1 of you have work to be done out in the fields and other
2 places. I want to really thank you for taking the time to
3 come out and help make this hearing successful, to make sure
4 that it does accomplish its purpose.

5 And again, invite you to take the opportunity if
6 you should have any subsequent thoughts, ideas, something
7 that wasn't mentioned tonight, something you think might be
8 an impact that the Air Force ought to seriously consider,
9 please exercise the opportunity to send that in by the 21st
10 of August so that we can have as complete a record as
11 possible.

12 And again, I thank you. It's been our pleasure to
13 be here, and we are going to be in Helena tomorrow morning;
14 one final stop along the way before we get on separate
15 airplanes and go in separate directions. And any of you that
16 have an interest that would like to come down and see us
17 again -- you probably have better things to do, but you are
18 more than welcome. And thanks again.

19
20 (Hearing proceedings concluded at 9:15 p.m.)
21
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23
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1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2
3
4 STATE OF MONTANA)
5) ss.
6 County of Cascade)

7
8 I, Rebecca S. Doby, Freelance Court Reporter and
9 Notary Public for the State of Montana, residing in Great
10 Falls, Montana, do hereby certify:

11 That I was duly authorized to and did report the
12 proceedings in the above-entitled cause;

13 That the foregoing pages of this transcript
14 constitute a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype
15 notes of the proceedings.

16
17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
18 seal on this the 1st day of August, 1987.

19
20
21 Rebecca S. Doby
22 Rebecca S. Doby
23 Freelance Court Reporter
24 Notary Public
25 Residing in Great Falls, Montana.

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PUBLIC HEARING

SMALL INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS

BE IT REMEMBERED, that the Public Hearing in regard to the Environmental Impact Analysis Process concerning the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program was held in the SPS Auditorium, 111 North Sanders, Helena, Montana, on the 25th day of July, 1987, beginning at the hour of 9:00 a.m., before Sherron Walstad, Court Reporter, Notary Public.

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LT. COLONEL PETER WALSH, Briefer
MAJOR JAMES VAN NESS, Panel Member
DR. RAJ MATHUR, Panel Member
DR. RICHARD KRAMER, Panel Member

PUBLIC PARTICIPANTS:

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MR. ED KAMMERER
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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1987

INTRODUCTION

BY COLONEL BRISTOL:

Good Morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Matt Bristol. I'm an Air Force military judge based in Washington D.C. Normally, I spend my week's activities trying criminal trials. But this week, starting last Monday morning, the Judge Advocate General asked me to come out and serve as the hearing officer for a series of six public hearings under the environmental protection laws pertaining to the details of an Air Force proposal to deploy and operate in peace time the Midgetman Small ICBM, or Intercontinental Ballistic Missile system, at existing Minuteman launch facilities within northcentral-Montana.

I'm not an expert on this proposal. I've heard the briefing, now, five times. I suppose that gives me a moderate amount of information about it; but I'm not an expert. I've not had any part in its preparation or the development, nor am I the legal counsel to those who are presenting the proposal. I'm just the man in the middle.

It's my job, and one that I take very seriously, to make sure you, as members of the public with an interest in this proposal, number one, get the facts through a briefing that will be presented to you during the first part of this hearing; and number two, that you have an opportunity to

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1 clarify in your own mind any questions that you have about
2 either the briefing or the Draft Environmental Impact
3 Statement.

4 Lastly, having had that opportunity to clarify any
5 issues in your mind about the proposal, that you have a full
6 opportunity to present your views during the public comment
7 portion of this morning's hearing.

8 I've seen signs all over town that say "Last
9 Chance." Last Chance Saloon and Last Chance Parade and Last
10 Chance Restaurant and Surplus Store. This is sort of "last
11 chance" as far as this week of hearings, because this is the
12 final hearing. But it isn't the last chance for you to
13 submit comments. That comment period expires the 21st of
14 August.

15 If you got a copy of our Comment Sheet, which I
16 hope you did at the door. Please take the time to fill that
17 out. We're going to have a recess after the briefing and
18 I'll use those Comment Sheets to call on members of the
19 public either to ask a question or to make a comment. We'll
20 take questions first, and after all of them are done, go into
21 the public comment period.

22 The gist of the Environmental Policy Act is that
23 whenever the Federal Government, or any agency of the Federal
24 Government, proposes an action which could have significant
25 impacts upon the environment of a particular area, then the

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1 government must make a serious assessment of those possible
2 environmental consequences and then factor that assessment
3 into the overall decision-making process, along with the
4 operational and other considerations in deciding whether, and
5 under what circumstances, to proceed with a particular
6 proposal.

7 This is simply a proposal. It hasn't been approved
8 by the Congress. It hasn't been funded. It is a proposal.
9 This hearing is not to justify anything. This hearing is a
10 two-way communication process that is designed to enhance the
11 decision-making process by getting your perspective as
12 residents of the area impacted by the proposal.

13 There are things that an outside team or group of
14 Air Force experts can do only so much in assessing those
15 impacts. It's an imperfect assessment without your unique
16 perspective as people who have lived for many years within
17 the affected area.

18 We have a court reporter, Sherron Walstad, who is
19 going to be taking down everything that is spoken this
20 morning; and we have a total of three hours until 12 o'clock
21 at which time we lose the use of this facility by prior
22 arrangement, and then we have to start running to catch
23 airplanes.

24 The procedures will be that when you come forward
25 to speak -- and I want you to try to be as relaxed as

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1 possible. This is an informal hearing. I don't want anyone
2 to hesitate to ask a question for fear that it's too simple a
3 question or to make a statement for fear it might hurt
4 someone else's feelings. I want you to speak your mind, but
5 preface your remarks with a statement of your name and
6 address, and spell your last name so that our court reporter
7 will have it for the record.

8 Whether you submit something this morning or
9 whether you just fill out the form to document your presence
10 here and don't make a statement, or whether you elect to
11 submit a written statement later on, that will be a matter of
12 record equally, whether or not you take the microphone this
13 morning or not.

14 Lt. Col. Peter Walsh is the Air Force briefer for
15 this proposal, and he's the Air Force engineering
16 representative for headquarters, United States Air Force at
17 Norton Air Force Base in California. Without further delay,
18 I'd like to introduce Colonel Walsh.

PRESENTATION

21 BY LT. COLONEL WALSH:

22 Good Morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is
23 Peter Walsh. I'm the director of the environmental planning
24 for The Air Force Regional Civil Engineer located at Norton
25 Air Force Base; and in that particular capacity, I'm

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1 responsible for the siting activities and also for the
2 preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the
3 deployment of the Small ICBM.

4 Before I review the findings in the draft
5 Environmental Impact Statement, I would like, first of all,
6 to review the events that led to the Presidential decision to
7 deploy the Small ICBM at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

8 Then we shall look at the operational concept for
9 the system going into the proposed action and the alternative
10 actions. We will view the EIS process and how the document
11 has been put together, and then we'll go into the actual
12 impacts themselves looking at their significance and
13 duration. We'll also look at the analyses that we completed
14 on the safety aspects of the system; and lastly, we'll look
15 at the mitigative actions proposed and assumed.

16 Back in January of 1983, the President established
17 what is now known as the Scowcroft Commission. The purpose
18 of that particular commission was to view the entire U.S.
19 strategic modernization program and make recommendations on
20 how we should proceed into the future. There were three
21 points that are of import to us this morning that came out of
22 that commission's activities.

23 The first recommendation was to deploy 100
24 Peacekeeper missiles at F.E. Warren Air Force Base. The
25 second recommendation was to initiate research and

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1 development on a small ICBM to be deployed either in a
2 hardened silo or mobile configuration.

3 And the last point was to continue arms
4 negotiations with the Soviet Union. Both the President and
5 the Congress approved the recommendations of this commission;
6 and, in fact, the Congress in a 1984 Authorization Act
7 directed that the Air Force pursue a 1992 Initial Operational
8 Capability date for the Small ICBM.

9 Furthermore, in the 1986 Authorization Act, the
10 Congress directed the Air Force to prepare a legislative
11 Environmental Impact Statement to aid the President in
12 deciding which basing mode and which deployment area to
13 deplace them. They also recommended or directed the
14 preparation of an administrative EIS to aid the President in
15 making site-specific decisions at the selected deployment
16 area.

17 Right now, we're in the middle of the second phase,
18 the administrative EIS, developing an analysis to aid in the
19 site-specific decisions at Malmstrom Air Force Base. In the
20 same authorization act, the Congress capped the deployment of
21 Peacekeeper missiles at 50 at F.E. Warren and asked the
22 President to recommend another more survivable basing mode
23 for the second 50 Peacekeeper missiles.

24 At this point, I'd like to explain how the Air
25 Force responded to the Congressional direction. This

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1 particular chart shows the three missiles in question. On
2 the left-hand side there is a Minuteman 3 missile. This
3 weighs approximately 76,000 pounds, is presently deployed in
4 the Montana area, and is capable of carrying up to three
5 warheads.

6 In the middle is the Peacekeeper missile which
7 weighs 195,000 pounds, is presently being deployed at F.E.
8 Warren, and is capable of carrying up to ten warheads.

9 On the right is a Small ICBM currently weighing
10 37,000 pounds, is still in full-scale development, and will
11 be capable of carrying but one warhead.

12 The Air Force considered two basing modes or two
13 basing concepts for the Small ICBM. The first one was to
14 place the Small ICBMs in hardened shelters. These shelters,
15 with the latest technology, could withstand over pressures in
16 excess of those capable by the existing Minuteman shelters.

17 The second basing mode involved the placement of
18 the Small ICBM in a Hard Mobile Launcher. The survivability
19 was achieved by the mobility of this particular vehicle that
20 would thwart the effectiveness or efficiency of any Soviet
21 attack.

22 For the second type of basing, there were two
23 operational concepts considered. The first one envisioned
24 the constant movement, or the random movement, of these
25 vehicles on a large military reservation. Survivability was

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1 enhanced by the ability of these vehicles to dash off the
2 military reservation upon notice of a Soviet attack.

3 The second operational concept envisioned the
4 placement of the Hard Mobile Launchers on existing Minuteman
5 silos. In this particular case, the survivability was
6 assured by the combination of the dispersed nature of the
7 silos and the ability of the Hard Mobile Launchers to gain
8 access to large quantities of land upon notification of a
9 Soviet attack.

10 One of the considerations most important to the
11 President was that with this particular second basing mode,
12 the costs, both in money and in manpower, were considerably
13 lower than for the random movement basing mode because we
14 could use the existing infrastructure that existed at the
15 Minuteman bases.

16 The Legislative EIS was prepared and submitted to
17 the Environmental Protection Agency and to the Congress in
18 November of last year; and in December, the President made
19 his decision. Specifically, the President chose to deploy
20 the Small ICBM in a Minuteman basing mode, and he identified
21 Malmstrom Air Force Base as the initial operating capability
22 base.

23 He also identified Ellsworth Air Force Base and
24 F.E. Warren Air Force Base as other bases where the system
25 might be deployed. He further reserved the option to deploy

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1 the Small ICBM in the random movement basing mode and
2 identified complexes in Arizona and in Texas/New Mexico, as
3 candidate deployment locations.

4 The total force that would be deployed would be
5 entirely dependent upon the threat and, of course, continuing
6 arms negotiations.

7 The operational concept for the system selected by
8 the President envisioned the placement of Hard Mobile
9 Launchers on selected launch facilities. The security would
10 be provided by a combination of fencing alarm delay
11 mechanisms built into the weapon system, itself, and response
12 teams. Drivers located at the selected launch facilities
13 would provide initial response, or a presence.

14 One of the major concerns that is raised at these
15 meetings is the movement of the vehicle on the roads. We
16 envision that the movement shall be restricted to once-a-year
17 trips back to the main operating base, Malmstrom Air Force
18 Base, for major maintenance. The vehicles will not be moving
19 on the roads for any exercises whatsoever. All training, all
20 exercises will be accomplished on military reservations or on
21 training areas adjacent to Malmstrom Air Force Base, itself.

22 At Malmstrom Air Force Base, there will be
23 constructed the personnel support facilities and the
24 technical facilities, as well as the training track for the
25 drivers. It should be noted, also, that the drivers are not

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1 responsible for the launch of the missile. They are
2 responsible for the mobility of the vehicle only. The launch
3 of the missiles will be controlled by a remote command post
4 either airborne or ground.

5 In the EIS we consider Proposed Action, three
6 Alternative Actions, and a No-Action Alternative. For the
7 Proposed Action, we envision placing 200 Hard Mobile
8 Launchers on 100 launch facilities. The launchers would be
9 placed in igloos, two to a launch facility; and each launch
10 facility would look somewhat like the illustration shown on
11 the chart right now.

12 The manning required to operate the system would be
13 about 3,100 new military personnel. The increase in military
14 personnel would occur over a seven-year period, as shown on
15 this chart, and meet stability in about fiscal year '97.
16 Each launch facility will be enlarged to accommodate the
17 shelters that will be built upon it. Consequently, the
18 fencing may have to be adjusted.

19 In the EIS, we identified that the land requirement
20 would be between 1.5 and 2.5 acres per selected launch
21 facility. However, since the time the EIS was published, we
22 have completed further studies, and we now have revised our
23 estimate for land requirements down to between .1 to 1.6
24 acres per launch facility. Furthermore, a restrictive
25 easement would have to be purchased around the selected

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1 launch facilities to provide a safety zone for the igloo
2 system or the igloo method of sheltering. This safety zone
3 will be a 1,250-foot radius from the shelter. The present
4 safety zone is a 1,200-foot radius.

5 Within this safety zone, the Air Force would
6 prohibit the construction of inhabited facilities. All
7 farming activities, ranching activities, can continue. One
8 of the major concerns, by both after scoping and, of course,
9 a major concern to the Air Force, was the potential impact on
10 inhabited facilities.

11 As denoted in the EIS, for the Proposed Action, we
12 had the potential to impact homes over 20 launch facilities.
13 However, as noted in the handout that was provided to you as
14 you came in this morning, the Air Force has proposed a set of
15 launch facilities for each one of the alternatives, except
16 for Alternative 3, which avoids impacts on any inhabited
17 homes.

18 Though this system will require some extensive
19 upgrade up of the roads in northcentral-Montana, basically
20 these roads will be the ones that are currently used by the
21 Minuteman system to transit between the base and each launch
22 facility. While we're looking at over 1,707 miles of road,
23 something less than that would actually be upgraded, and the
24 exact length of road that will be upgraded will be dependent
25 on which launch facilities are finally selected.

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1 The type of upgrade that we're looking at would be
2 upgrade or replacement of bridges, widening of roads,
3 strengthening of roads, replacement of culverts. What the
4 Air Force has done, it has prepared a document called "The
5 Defense Access Roads Need Report." This particular document
6 has been provided to the Federal Highway Administration, to
7 the State Highway Administration, or the State Highway
8 Department, and to the commissions for the nine counties
9 involved.

10 The State has been provided a sum of \$200,000 to
11 provide its own preliminary assessment on how it would
12 propose to respond to the Air Force requirements while still
13 looking at the needs of the people of Montana. The results
14 of the state department, or State Highway Department,
15 assessment will be known in the November time frame, at which
16 time the Air Force will be sitting down with that department
17 to arrange the final configuration of the roads.

18 The design by this group will be provided to the
19 State in the January time frame with, again, construction to
20 begin in 1990.

21 Construction on the base could include up to 1,700
22 military family housing units. On the west side of the base,
23 we intend to build personnel support facilities to
24 accommodate the 80 percent increase in the base population.
25 On the east side of the base, we will build technical support

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1 facilities. Also on the east side of the base we would be
2 acquiring up to 600 acres of land to accommodate the vehicle
3 training area.

4 The total cost of the military construction program
5 for Malmstrom Air Force Base would come close to \$1 billion,
6 with the peak year being 1993, where over \$215,000,000 is
7 anticipated to be spent. The work force required for this
8 construction would peak at approximately 1,100 workers in
9 1990.

10 The next chart summarizes the key aspects of the
11 proposed action and the alternative actions. In Alternative
12 No. 1, we're looking for the deployment of 200 Hard Mobile
13 Launchers on 100 launch facilities. But in this particular
14 case, we're considering the use of pre-engineered facilities
15 instead of the igloos. In this particular case, the quantity
16 distance, or the safety zone, is expanded to 1,795 feet,
17 considerably larger than for the igloos. However, again, I
18 need to emphasize in the proposed set of launch facilities
19 for this alternative, we have been able to avoid launch
20 facilities where we would impact inhabited facilities.

21 For System Alternative 2, this would provide for
22 the deployment of 250 Hard Mobile Launchers on 125 launch
23 facilities. In this case, there would be an increase in
24 numbers of operational personnel required.

25 For System Alternative 3, we're looking for the

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1 deployment of 200 Hard Mobile Launchers on 200 launch
2 facilities. In this case, it would be impossible for us to
3 avoid inhabited homes, or launch facilities with inhabited
4 homes, and would expect such impacts at 25 launch facilities.

5 As far as a pre-engineered building is concerned,
6 this illustration here will give you an idea of what one may
7 look like on a typical launch facility. We started the
8 preparation of the Administrative EIS early in 1987. We
9 started scoping with state, federal and local agencies, and
10 we also held public hearings, or public scoping meetings, at
11 four locations: in Lewistown, Conrad, Great Falls, and here
12 in Helena.

13 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was
14 released to the public on the 23rd of June, and the public
15 has until the 21st of August to provide inputs to us. Inputs
16 that are received by mail are given the same consideration as
17 those that are provided verbally this morning. Because of
18 inputs that were provided at the scoping meetings, we
19 expanded a number of locations where we were going to have
20 public hearings, and we included Harlowton and Augusta in
21 addition to the previously mentioned four scoping locations.

22 The EIS addresses the environmental consequences of
23 the deployment and peace-time operation of the Small ICBM.
24 It should be noted that there has been a recent decision to
25 deploy an area fueling wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base. It

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1 was the environmental assessment made for that particular
2 decision, and the environmental consequences of that
3 deployment are considered as part of the No-Action
4 Alternative, or the base-line conditions.

5 You should also be aware that in February of this
6 year, the President announced that Malmstrom Air Force Base
7 was a candidate location for the deployment of the
8 Peacekeeper missile in the Rail Garrison basing mode.
9 Consequently, in this particular document, we show the
10 cumulative impacts of such deployment in addition to the
11 Small ICBM.

12 If Congress should continue to support the
13 Peacekeeper Rail Garrison basing mode, a separate EIS will be
14 prepared next year to aid in the final selection of
15 deployment locations for that particular system.

16 The analysis in the EIS was divided into 12
17 resource categories. In each resource category, we looked at
18 the largest, the widest geographic extent of where the
19 impacts might be found; but in the EIS itself, we focused on
20 those areas where the impacts would be most pronounced. We
21 used a term throughout the document, from the National
22 Environmental Policy Act and the Counsel on Environmental
23 Quality implementing regulations, called significance.
24 Significance is a term used to denote the importance or an
25 area of concern to the Air Force and to the local

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1 jurisdictions.

2 We also, in identifying or describing impacts,
3 described whether they are of long or short duration. From
4 my experience in preparing Environmental Impact Statements,
5 the impacts associated with this program are relatively
6 minor. I'm not trying to discount them, but with judicious
7 action on the part of both the Air Force and in concert with
8 local jurisdictions, I feel that most of the impacts can be
9 erased with appropriate mitigative actions.

10 However, there are areas of concern to us today.
11 They are primarily in a socioeconomic arena; specifically,
12 housing, public finance, and education, and with
13 transportation. As a consequence, I would focus my comments
14 on those areas.

15 There were six areas that were analyzed, or six
16 elements that were analyzed, for socio-economics. These
17 included the regional economic base, demographics, housing,
18 education, public services, and public finance. For the
19 economic base, we looked at all nine counties. For the other
20 areas, we focused our attention on the three urban areas most
21 likely to be affected; namely, Conrad, Great Falls and
22 Lewistown.

23 In looking at the economic base, we look at such
24 things as labor force, employment/unemployment, and income.
25 In this particular case, we made a comparison of the labor

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1 requirements for our program to the availability of labor in
2 the area. Naturally, the more labor that could be satisfied
3 from local resources, the higher the benefit to the local
4 area; and, of course, the less immigration that would occur.

5 For this particular program, up to 1,100 direct
6 jobs would be created, as mentioned previously. Also, in both
7 the operational years as well as in the construction years,
8 over 1,250 indirect jobs will be created. By indirect jobs,
9 I'm talking about those services that -- those people that
10 are providing services to construction or the operational
11 force. They could be additional school teachers that are
12 hired, they could be additional policemen that are hired,
13 they could be additional road maintenance crews that are
14 hired to satisfy the needs of this particular program.

15 For this particular proposal, we estimate that over
16 80 percent of the jobs can be satisfied from the local area.
17 This would actually cause a decrease in the unemployment rate
18 of about 1 percent through the construction period. We also
19 estimate that over \$990 million of spending will occur in the
20 area between the year 1990 and 2005.

21 Furthermore, on a yearly basis, the spending of the
22 military personnel and the Malmstrom Air Force Base
23 contracting office should average about \$63 million per year.

24 The analysis for demographics provides an estimate
25 of the community populations and assesses its ability to

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1 assimilate the immigrating population. Most of the
2 population growth that occurs with this particular program
3 would occur in Cascade County. The number of personnel
4 associated with the immigrating population or immigrating
5 military personnel, 3,100; when you add in their dependents,
6 you have an increase in population of about 7,600 people.

7 When you combine this with the existing military
8 population of 10,700, your increase goes up to 18,000 people,
9 or represents about 24 percent of the total population of
10 Great Falls. Because this military population is different
11 in demographic characteristics from the residual or
12 residential population, we have identified this problem as
13 significant, or the impact as significant. The military
14 personnel, as a general rule, are a different age, a
15 different income, and different geographic region; and we
16 expect them to have some difficulty assimilating into the
17 Great Falls population.

18 In housing, we analyze the ability of the private
19 sector in each of the communities to both provide housing or
20 respond to the increased demand in housing. It is the Air
21 Force policy to rely on the private sector as the first
22 source of providing housing to the military personnel.
23 However, the Air Force is committed to the point, or to the
24 fact, that if the private sector cannot respond, then it will
25 provide housing either through the construction of military

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1 family housing units, or through the provision of housing
2 through other federal programs.

3 In our analysis, we found that in the construction
4 phase, there was more than sufficient housing and hotel/motel
5 accommodations to accommodate the expected immigrating
6 population. However, in the operational years, we found that
7 it would be impossible or highly improbable that the private
8 sector could provide housing to the bulk of military
9 personnel at a price that they could afford. Consequently,
10 the conclusion is that the Air Force will have to provide
11 housing through either the military family housing program or
12 through other housing programs.

13 In the area of education, we looked at the existing
14 public school systems and assessed their ability to
15 accommodate the increased student population associated with
16 the immigration associated with this program. In the Great
17 Falls area, we discovered that the increasing population
18 would be over 1,200 students. This would represent an
19 increase of the baseline population of about 9.1 percent and
20 could, or would without mitigative actions, cause the
21 student/teacher ratio to exceed State standards.

22 So in the Great Falls area, we identified the
23 impacts on the school system as significant. In other school
24 systems; namely, in the Conrad and Lewistown area, the
25 increases in school population would be less than 50 and

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1 would be readily assimilated by those school districts.

2 In public services, we looked at the existing
3 public service institutions in the affected area and analyzed
4 any shortages that would occur because of the immigrating
5 population. We looked at shortages both from a personnel
6 point of view as well as from a facility point of view.

7 There would be a slight increase in the demand for
8 public services primarily in the Great Falls area. The
9 increases would vary between 5 to 10 percent and would
10 require the addition of personnel. In looking at facilities,
11 we discovered that most of the facilities were built for a
12 population well in excess of what we're currently projecting
13 and could easily accommodate the increased immigration
14 associated with this particular program.

15 As noted on the chart, the only exception to this
16 was the Great Falls County -- or Cascade County jail which
17 was built in 1914, and is already overburdened, or
18 overloaded, and has a higher population than for what it was
19 built, and we cannot expect it to absorb any further increase
20 in population.

21 In public finance, we assessed the revenues and
22 expenditures of the affected jurisdictions. The bottom line
23 on this one was that although there would be additional
24 revenues by this particular program in the Great Falls area,
25 the jurisdictions of Cascade County, the City of Great Falls,

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1 and the two Great Falls school districts would experience
2 continued shortfalls throughout the life of this program
3 without mitigative actions.

4 In utilities, we looked at wastewater, water,
5 energy, solid waste, the collection and disposal. In all
6 situations we found more than adequate capacity either
7 existing or programmed to meet the needs of our program, and,
8 therefore, the impacts here were determined to not be
9 significant.

10 In transportation, we analyzed roads, public
11 transportation of railroads and airports. The emphasis was
12 placed on roads and highway impacts since we discovered very
13 small increases in demands for public transportation,
14 railroads, and airports.

15 One of the biggest problems that we discovered,
16 both in the operational years as well as in the construction
17 years, was the increased congestion of many of the major
18 roads in Malmstrom, either from the population or from the
19 workers going to Malmstrom Air Force Base to construct the
20 facilities in the construction years or from the operational
21 force reporting to work in the operational years.

22 In the rural areas, we analyzed there being a
23 disruption to traffic throughout the construction year as we
24 replace the bridges, upgrade the roads, etc. And then in
25 the operational years, further disruption to traffic as we

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1 move the Hard Mobile Launchers back and forth from the silos
2 and, of course, the additional loads we place on the roads by
3 moving personnel out to the silos to support them.

4 In land use, we considered the impacts on urban and
5 rural land. In this analysis, we determined that the impacts
6 on urban land would not be significant since there was
7 sufficient developable land existing in the Great Falls urban
8 area. For the rural land use, we determined that between the
9 small amounts of land required for the expansion of the
10 launch facilities and the 600 acres that would be taken for
11 our use adjacent to Malmstrom Air Force Base, that these
12 represented very small amounts compared to the overall land
13 available in the Montana area; and, therefore, the impacts
14 would not be significant.

15 One major concern to us was, of course, the impacts
16 on inhabited homes; but since in the proposed sense, we are
17 able to avoid any impacts on inhabited homes, these impacts
18 would not be significant.

19 In recreation, we looked at both regional and local
20 recreation to determine whether there were sufficient
21 facilities to accommodate our needs. With respect to
22 regional recreational, we discovered more than adequate
23 facilities to accommodate the extra demand created by this
24 particular program.

25 However, as far as local recreational facilities

1 were concerned, and with the emphasis being in the Great
2 Falls area, we found that on some facilities, they would be
3 stressed due to the immigrating population. These were
4 facilities such as softball fields and golf courses.

5 Under visual resources, we looked at the project
6 impacts on visual using modification of the Bureau of Land
7 Management's visual resources management methodology.
8 Because the earth-covered igloos can blend into the
9 surrounding area, it was determined that the impacts of
10 construction of igloos would not be significant on visual
11 resources.

12 In cultural resources, we looked at prehistoric,
13 historic, architectural, Native American, and paleontological
14 resources. For prehistoric resources we discovered they
15 could be affected by bridge construction at river crossings;
16 and, in addition, there were 38 launch facilities located on
17 land forms where prehistoric artifacts were likely to be
18 found. Of the bridges that could be affected by the
19 deployment activities, one is eligible for listing in the
20 National Register of Historic Places, and six are potentially
21 eligible.

22 This area has some very important fossil-bearing
23 resources, and there is a potential that during the
24 construction phase some materials important to the scientific
25 community could be disturbed or destroyed. In looking at the

1 concerns of the Native Americans, we wrote to the councils of
2 the various American Indians that had historic ties to the
3 area and to identify any sacred lands that might be located
4 and disturbed by our activities. At this time, we know of no
5 sacred sites that would be disturbed. However, there is a
6 possibility that some sacred sites could be disturbed by
7 audible interference or visual interference.

8 However, the most important issue that was raised
9 by the Native American Indians was not on sacred sites, but
10 the possibility of us discovering burial sites. In this
11 particular case, they have a great concern that in the past
12 when uncovering such burial sites, the bodies have been
13 disinterred and handed over to anthropologists who put the
14 bones on display in museums. It is their religion and belief
15 that such activity disturbs the spirit of that individual.

16 It is the policy of the Air Force, however, that if
17 we should uncover the remains of an Indian burial, that we
18 call in the appropriate judicial leader of the American
19 Indian group and arrange for reinterment of the remains in
20 accordance with the religious beliefs of the Native American
21 Indians.

22 In biological resources, we looked at vegetation,
23 wildlife, aquatic habitats, unique and sensitive habitats,
24 and threatened and endangered species. Overall, the impacts
25 on biological resources were determined to be not

1 significant. There will be several small areas of sensitive
2 vegetation disturbed including forest, riparian habitats, and
3 native grasslands. There is a possibility that wildlife will
4 be temporarily disturbed at launch facilities that occur in
5 sensitive wildlife habitats. However, overall, the amount of
6 land that's going to be disturbed is relatively small, and we
7 expect a species that is temporarily disturbed to soon
8 reestablish itself in preconstruction numbers as soon as the
9 construction activities are completed.

10 We expect a program-induced growth in hunting and
11 fishing throughout the area of Montana. However, again, this
12 should not significantly affect the big game or wildlife
13 since the State of Montana has a large capacity in this
14 particular form of recreation.

15 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973
16 requires the evaluation of the potential program impacts on
17 threatened and endangered species. A biological assessment
18 was prepared, and the conclusions were that there should be
19 no threat from this program to any threatened or endangered
20 species. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife has concurred with this
21 assessment.

22 In water resources, we looked at water use, surface
23 water, and ground water. Total program use from this
24 particular program in urban areas would be about 800
25 acre-feet per year in a construction phase, and about 1,500

1 acre-feet per year in the operational phase. This represents
2 about .1 percent of the current demand for water in the urban
3 areas, and is well within the capabilities of the three urban
4 areas to accommodate.

5 We do expect to have some impact on surface water
6 due to sedimentation occurring after the construction of
7 bridges or on launch facilities that have a susceptibility to
8 soil erosion.

9 In looking at geology, we considered geological
10 resources including aggregate, oil, gas, coal, and soils,
11 themselves. Because of the large amount of aggregate that
12 are going to be required to support the construction of
13 roads, we saw that, particularly in the Conrad-Shelby area
14 and in the Lewistown area, we could stress the production
15 capabilities of those areas for aggregate. However, in the
16 long term, we saw the capability for those areas to respond
17 and to develop new sources of aggregate so that in the long
18 term, the impacts would not be significant.

19 There were some sites that had soils that were
20 highly susceptible to erosion or mass movement; and, of
21 course, this could cause an impact in short term from
22 construction activities.

23 In both air quality and noise, our analysis
24 indicated that the impacts due to this program would not be
25 significant.

1 In looking now at the alternatives, the first
2 alternative, as you may recall, entailed the deployment of
3 200 Hard Mobile Launchers in pre-engineered facilities. This
4 particular program required less operational personnel; and
5 as a consequence, there were less immigration, and less
6 students within the school system.

7 However, overall, the impacts would just be
8 somewhat comparable to that of the Proposed Action. The only
9 area where we had the potential for higher impacts was, of
10 course, with inhabited homes affected by the increased safety
11 zones around the launch facilities; and again, this is being
12 eliminated by the judicious selection of launch facilities.

13 Alternative No. 2; this entailed the deployment of
14 250 Hard Mobile Launchers at 125 launch facilities. This
15 would entail a higher number of operational personnel which
16 would increase the socioeconomic impacts associated with this
17 program.

18 For Alternative No. 3, we looked at placing 200
19 Hard Mobile Launchers in pre-engineered buildings at 200
20 launch facilities. The impacts associated with this program
21 are very similar to the Proposed Action with the exception of
22 the numbers of inhabited homes impacted. For this particular
23 option, we had no alternative but to go to each launch
24 facility, and we were going to impact homes at 25 launch
25 facilities.

1 As required by the National Environmental Policy
2 Act, it is important to look at the No-Action Alternative.
3 For this particular action, we assumed that the present
4 activities at Malmstrom Air Force Base would continue;
5 namely, the operation of the Minuteman system and the deploy-
6 ment of the air refueling wing. The military population
7 would remain at about 10,300, or 15 percent of the population
8 of Great Falls; and in the long term, the unemployment rate
9 in the area would look forward to about 6 percent.

10 Also, as part of the analysis, we looked at the
11 cumulative impacts of the Peacekeeper program in addition to
12 the Small ICBM, and in addition to the air refueling wing on
13 the baseline. Over \$100 million worth of military
14 construction programs will be required to support this
15 particular program. This would entail the use of an extra
16 220 workers during construction years.

17 Also, in the operational phase, about 317 military
18 personnel would be required. When you include their
19 dependents, it would entail an additional 700 people coming
20 to the Great Falls area. This would increase the population
21 of the school system, increase the need for services, and
22 increase, ever-so-slightly, the financial shortfalls of the
23 three jurisdictions identified previously.

24 As part of our analyses, we have to look at the
25 safety aspects of deployment of the system. Even though we

1 have a record of 25 years of operation of the Minuteman
2 system without any mishap that occurred in fire or explosion,
3 and even though there are additional safety devices included
4 in the development of the Small ICBM, it is still necessary
5 that the Air Force hypothesize a credible accident and then
6 analyze what the environmental consequences of such an
7 accident would be.

8 For the hypothesized accident, we assumed that a
9 loaded petro-tanker would ram into a Hard Mobile Launcher,
10 and that there would be a fire of sufficient intensity and
11 duration that, combined with the breaking open of the
12 re-entry vehicle, some aerosolization of the plutonium would
13 occur. Using a plume model, we determined it would occur or
14 would cover approximately two to three miles down-wind of the
15 accident, and could cause about an additional 14 deaths for
16 every one million people exposed.

17 It should be noted, however, that the possibility
18 or probability of such an accident occurring is very, very
19 low. However, it is necessary for us to do this analysis so
20 we can determine the environmental effects. Naturally, the
21 cleanup costs associated with such a mishap would be
22 considerable. The probability of such an accident occurring
23 has been determined to be one out of 100 billion.

24 The last area I'd like to talk about is mitigation.
25 Mitigation actions are undertaken to minimize the impacts

1 identified in this particular document. Some measures can be
2 only assumed by the Air Force, such as commonly practiced
3 construction measures. Other mitigation measures are within
4 the Air Force authority, and include judicious decisions made
5 based upon the contents of this document; for instance, the
6 selection of launch facilities which still will not impact
7 inhabited homes.

8 Other mitigation measures are not within the
9 purview of the Air Force, but are the prerogative of the
10 local jurisdictions. This might be such issues as how the
11 school district of Great Falls will respond to the increased
12 school population. After the local jurisdiction, however,
13 has made their determination on how they wish to respond to
14 the impact, then it is incumbent upon the Air Force, and a
15 commitment of the Air Force, to assist that local
16 jurisdiction in implementing their selected mitigative
17 measures.

18 This concludes my prepared presentation. Thank
19 you.

20
21 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you Col. Walsh. For the
22 benefit of those of you who joined us after the start, I know
23 most of you have had a chance to get, and perhaps fill out,
24 our Comment Sheets. The key thing on the Comment Sheets is
25 to check the block whether you wish to ask a question, and

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1 there's a separate block of whether you wish to make a
2 comment during the comment portion of the meeting this
3 morning.

4 We'll be collecting those during the course of the
5 recess that's now going to begin, and I will use those
6 statements as the initial source for calling upon you members
7 of the public to first put questions to the speaker, and then
8 rather to make comments.

9 I'd like to draw a fine line using, perhaps, a
10 courtroom analogy between the kinds of questions I'm talking
11 about and those that I'm not. Questions that, as to a
12 factual matter, seek clarification of a particular point made
13 in the briefing, a point made in the Draft Environmental
14 Impact Statement; these are the things we want to try to get
15 out of the way first. We'll probably only take about 40
16 minutes. So in 40 minutes, we'll just simply have to get
17 those clarifying questions out of the way.

18 At about 45 minutes after the hour of 10 o'clock,
19 I'm going to go into the public comment period. If the
20 question is the -- I'll say Perry Mason, but I guess that
21 would date me -- "Isn't it true, Col. Walsh, that all of this
22 is a bunch of hogwash and you've already made your mind up?"
23 those kind of questions that are really designed to express a
24 point of view rather than to seek a particular clarification
25 of the factual matter, I want to reserve those to be done at

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1 the same time -- if there are any such as that -- to be done
2 incident to the making of public comments. If you have both,
3 make a judgment as to whether yours more nearly fits in the
4 comment period, and then you can pose those types of
5 questions at the same time as you're making a comment.

6 We have some time limits that I'm going to at least
7 start off with; and if I see there's additional time prior to
8 our closing hour, then I'll make that time available for
9 additional questions or comments.

10 I'll allow a reasonable number of questions, 2 or 3
11 from each individual, in the first stage; and then when we
12 get to public comments, we'll be talking five minutes for
13 public officials, five minutes for the single-designated
14 spokesperson of a private organization, and three minutes for
15 individuals who are speaking in their own capacities as
16 private citizens.

17 So now let's go into a recess. I have
18 approximately 9:50. Let's be in recess until just a few
19 minutes after the hour of 10 o'clock. When you've filled out
20 your Comment Sheets, if you could bring them forward to the
21 table, I would appreciate that very much. I'll be able to
22 sort them out and get ready for the second portion of the
23 hearing. Thank you.

24 (A recess was taken.)
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1 COLONEL BRISTOL: Before we start the question
2 period, I want to ask Lt. Col. Walsh -- since it might help
3 you to know who the individuals with Col. Walsh are, and what
4 their areas of expertise are, in framing your questions or
5 comments -- I want to ask him to introduce the individuals
6 whom he's brought with him today and let them indicate what
7 their particular expertise is. Col. Walsh?

8 LT. COLONEL WALSH: On my immediate right, I
9 have Major Jim Van Ness. He is an attorney with the Air
10 Force, and he will look into land acquisitions, safety, and
11 water. On my immediate left, I have Dr. Raj Mathur, who is
12 responsible for the human resource aspects of the EIS.
13 He works for the Tetra Tech Corporation. On my far left
14 is Dr. Richard Kramer, who also works for Tetra Tech and
15 is responsible for the physical science portion of the
16 EIS.

17 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, Col. Walsh. I
18 have received a number of comment sheets which contain
19 written statements or other comments but which have neither
20 the block, "I want to ask a question" nor the block, "I want
21 to make a verbal comment" checked. I'm going to assume on
22 those, I won't be calling on the individuals that filled out
23 their sheet that way.

24 If there was someone who inadvertently failed to
25 check those blocks, once I've concluded all of the sheets,

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1 I'll call on the audience generally for anyone who would like
2 to ask a question or make a comment.

3 Finally, I'd ask that we ask just one question at a
4 time; and direct your questions to me, and I will, in turn,
5 refer them to Col. Walsh and his panel.

6 I want to call on Alice Stanley first. Come to the
7 nearest microphone. I think we have one fairly close.

8 Good morning.

9 MS. ALICE STANLEY: I'm not sure who can
10 answer my question. Probably Dr. Kramer. I'm interested in
11 what sort of hazardous waste would be generated during the
12 construction and operation of the project, and where do you
13 plan to dispose of the hazardous waste, and how you plan to
14 transport them?

15 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you very much.

16 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I'd like to call on
17 Maj. Van Ness to answer that question.

18 MAJOR VAN NESS: Our expectation is that very
19 little hazardous waste will be generated either through the
20 construction process or during the operation of the system.
21 The kind of hazardous waste that we would expect to be
22 generated would be, very typically, things like transmission
23 oils that have been drained from the various vehicles that
24 might be used during construction, and during the operation,
25 and those kinds of things.

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1 Our expectation is that those hazardous wastes will
2 be disposed of through the process that the base presently
3 uses. That is, they have a permitted temporary storage
4 facility at the base; and then they will be transported out
5 of state because Montana doesn't have presently, as I
6 understand it, a permitted permanent hazardous waste
7 facility. So they will be taken elsewhere under the present
8 scheme.

9 COLONEL BRISTOL: Did you have a follow-up?

10 MS. ALICE STANLEY: Yes. Do you plan to list
11 the hazardous wastes you intend to generate? I'm sure it
12 will be more than spent transmission oils. I mean, Holmstrom
13 generates enough to be -- enough to reach a small generator
14 status. That additional one may put you into the large
15 generator status.

16 MAJOR VAN NESS: We don't believe that will be
17 the case. At least our initial analysis of that would not
18 suggest that that will cause that to occur. In addition to
19 transmission fluids, there may be some industrial solvents
20 that may be characterized as hazardous waste, although we, in
21 general, will no longer use solvents as trichlorethylene,
22 certainly. There may be some paints that may have some
23 consideration for that. We have not quantified those at this
24 point. But it is our present understanding that they won't
25 be large and that they wouldn't cause that to occur.

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1 COL. BRISTOL: I may not pronounce this right
2 because my eyes are getting tired; but Kathy Hellard?

3 MS. KATHY HELLARD: My question relates to the
4 alert status. I'm a little curious as to when the Hard
5 Mobile Launchers would go on alert status, and could you talk
6 a little about that?

7 COLONEL BRISTOL: Col. Walsh?

8 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The intention at this
9 point is to have ten Hard Mobile Launchers on alert at the
10 end of 1992 in accordance with the Congressional direction.
11 That is, we will have ten vehicles in their shelters with
12 crews available so that if we got notification of a Soviet
13 attack, that they could dash off site.

14 MS. HELLARD: By what year?

15 LT. COLONEL WALSH: December 1992.

16 MS. HELLARD: I guess my real question -- or
17 maybe you misunderstood it a little -- was: What will
18 constitute an alert to put these things out on the roads and
19 through farmlands? I guess that's my concern since we've
20 never deployed a mobile missile, we don't really know; and
21 I'm concerned as to how often these will go on roads without
22 really being launched.

23 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The ten vehicles will be
24 on alert status at the end of 1992; that is, with vehicles
25 on shelters and drivers available to drive off on a

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1 notification that a Soviet attack has been launched on the
2 United States. That is the only occasion where these
3 vehicles will be on the Montana roads with the exception of
4 when the once-a-year trip back to the main operating base for
5 maintenance at which time the vehicles will be reconfigured
6 to meet state axle weight standards, and we'll have a convoy
7 to ensure safety.

8 MS. HELLARD: You're saying they won't go out
9 unless there's an actual notification?

10 LT. COLONEL WALSH: It will not be out on
11 Montana roads in a war configuration unless there has been a
12 verified launch of Soviet missiles against the United States.

13 MS. HELLARD: My second question also relates
14 to Hard Mobile Launchers. What I've noticed is that there
15 are a few pages talking about construction traffic on roads
16 and whatnot. But there's only one paragraph talking about
17 the movement of the Hard Mobile Launcher on the highways
18 through Great Falls and whatnot. I just don't think that's
19 very specific when you're doing an environmental impact
20 statement.

21 My question is: I understand that you brought that
22 problem to the Highway Department. Is that true at this
23 point? In terms of if I'm driving from Helena to Great Falls
24 and I'm stuck behind one of these things, what exactly will I
25 have to do?

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1 LT. COLONEL WALSH: In the document, itself,
2 we have identified that in the operational years that there
3 could be, or there would be, without mitigative action, a
4 lowering of the level of service on roads that are going to
5 be used by this particular system. These will vary. The
6 numbers of movements caused attributable to our particular
7 program will vary between 230 and 270 vehicle movements per
8 day in those areas immediately adjacent to the base; and, of
9 course, less numbers as you get farther from the base.

10 As a consequence of that, the level of service that
11 people will experience on those roads will drop from the
12 present "A" rating to at least a "B" rating. This is a
13 terminology that's used by highway engineers to designate the
14 degree of comfort a driver would experience, the number of
15 maneuvers he would have to make, the speed he could travel
16 at, etc.

17 We've also identified in the EIS there would be a
18 queuing problem associated with the slow movement of the
19 vehicle, a very large vehicle that would make passing very
20 complicated. Now, that's the way the situation would be if
21 no mitigative actions were taken.

22 However, we're working with the State, for the
23 State, to determine how they wish to satisfy our needs as
24 well as meet the needs of the people of Montana. The ways in
25 which they can meet those needs would be by widening roads,

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1 putting in extra lanes, etc.; and it's up to the State to
2 come back to us in November with what they wish to do, and
3 then we will sit down with them and fund the design and the
4 construction of those measures.

5 MS. HELLARD: I understand that. My question
6 and a followup to that is: Will the public be able to
7 comment on that document the Highway Department puts out?

8 LT. COLONEL WALSH: That's an issue that was
9 brought up last night, and I believe that is a very good
10 comment, particularly for people from the rural areas, that
11 they should have the opportunity to comment on which roads
12 shall be upgraded and how they're upgraded, and we intend to
13 work with the State Department to make that come about.

14 MS. HELLARD: There will be public comment on
15 that?

16 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Yes, we intend to work
17 with the State Highway Department so that people in the rural
18 areas, etc., will be made aware of how we intend to meet our
19 requirements, and they can comment on its viability, etc.

20 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Ed Kammerer?

21 MR. ED. KAMMERER: Thank you, Colonel. I
22 looked to see what you were.

23 My question involves the land use, how much --
24 perhaps this was covered, I came in a little late -- how much
25 land is covered in a typical launch site. How much are you

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1 taking from the landowner, first in fee simple, and in
2 easement, and what kind of easement, how restrictive are your
3 easements?

4 LT. COLONEL WALSH: As far as land that will
5 be purchased in fee simple, we're looking at between .1 and
6 1.6 acres of land at the selected launch facilities. The
7 amount of land would be determined by the present size of the
8 launch facility and its configuration and relative position
9 to the road.

10 As far as the restrictive easement is concerned,
11 the additional amount of land, that could vary from -- Let me
12 explain it this way: The present restrictive easement
13 extends 1,200 feet from the silo. If we went with an igloo,
14 it would extend 1,750 feet from the silo. If we went from --
15 If we used a pre-engineered building with two Hard Mobile
16 Launchers inside of it, it would go 1,795 feet from the
17 shelter. If we only put one vehicle in a pre-engineered
18 building, it would be 1,425 feet.

19 The Air Force would acquire a restrictive easement
20 on the differential between the existing restrictive easement
21 and the new requirement. What that restrictive easement will
22 entail is the prohibition of the construction of any
23 inhabited facility within that particular area. It would not
24 prohibit the continued activities such as farming, ranching,
25 etc. or a continuation of those activities. The only thing

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1 it would prohibit would be the construction of an inhabited
2 facility.

3 MR. KAMMERER: That's 1,400 feet, let's say,
4 from -- That's a radius?

5 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Yes.

6 MR. KAMMERER: 2,800, 3,400 which is -- That's
7 about a quarter section, isn't it?

8 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I believe we're talking
9 between about 20 acres to 140 acres per site restrictive
10 easement.

11 MR. KAMMERER: Yeah, a quarter-mile is, what,
12 4,280; so may a farmer or rancher park machinery within that
13 area?

14 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Yes, he can do any
15 activity he wants within that area with the exception of
16 building a home.

17 MR. KAMMERER: How restrictive is it to, say,
18 visitors?

19 LT. COLONEL WALSH: In what respect?

20 MR. KAMMERER: Let's say that this farmer is
21 one who is a peace person. We're all peace persons. Maybe
22 that says too much. Let's say that I want to invite a lot of
23 people who belong to a nonviolent peace organization to my
24 place; and is there anything in that easement that would
25 cover that, that this is limited only to the farmer and his

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1 family and relatives and neighbors?

2 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Nothing in the restrictive
3 easement would prohibit you doing such. The only thing the
4 restrictive easement would prohibit you from doing would be
5 the construction of a home.

6 MR. KAMMERER: How about a haystack?

7 LT. COL WALSH: You can build a haystack.

8 MR. KAMMERER: From the launch site, the
9 impact on animals, wildlife and so on, would be what? Could
10 you give that?

11 LT. COLONEL WALSH: We identified some impact
12 in the construction years to some species, particularly in
13 those areas or on those launch facilities that are located in
14 areas where some game winter. However, we concluded that
15 after construction activities were completed, that those
16 species would return to their preconstruction population
17 density, and we saw no significant impacts.

18 Dr. Kraker, would you like to make further comment?

19 DR. KRAKER: I think you've just about covered
20 it.

21 MR. KAMMERER: The easement is a perpetual
22 easement?

23 MAJOR VAN NESS: The easement is perpetual as
24 long as we continue to need it for national defense purposes,
25 and then it reverts automatically to -- returns to the

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1 landowner. A couple of clarifications, because some of the
2 questions you asked I think go toward this.

3 In addition to prohibiting the erection or the
4 creation of a home for human habitation, it does prohibit the
5 use of firearms, so it would restrict hunting within that
6 expanded easement area. It prohibits the use of fire as a
7 means of clearing the land, although I don't expect you use
8 fire in none of these winds too frequently. It prohibits the
9 use of explosives in excess of a certain amount, say, at 50
10 pounds to permit the use of explosives for seismic
11 exploration. We didn't want to prohibit that. But
12 explosives in excess of that are prohibited.

13 MR. KAMMERER: In reverting of public lands,
14 say, that set aside in a section for school purposes,
15 sometimes legal problems have come up, Major Van Ness. In
16 the case of a reversion of that land, where would it go, the
17 amount taken in fee simple?

18 MAJOR VAN NESS: The amount in fee simple
19 doesn't revert automatically. It's the easement that reverts
20 automatically. The present practice with the fee simple
21 would be -- the present practice, and I'll elaborate a little
22 bit -- would be to declare that excess and sell it. The
23 government would have to sell the property.

24 We have legislation before Congress which is being
25 supported by the Air Force to permit us to return even a

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1 fee-held property to the original landowners without charging
2 them if it retains its character as agricultural property.
3 That was an attempt to try and avoid some of the problems
4 that occurred when we abandoned our Atlas sites years ago.

5 MR. KAMMERER: That's right. It was a problem
6 and has been a problem, and I've known people that have
7 gotten bit on that.

8 MAJOR VAN NESS: We're hoping we've learned
9 our lesson from that. And our attempt is to try to get
10 Congress to permit us to do what we would think would be the
11 reasonable thing. If we were to abandon, say, a Minuteman
12 missile site or one of the sites used for the Hard Mobile
13 Launcher.

14 MR. KAMMERER: Thank you very much.

15 MAJOR VAN NESS: Thank you, sir.

16 COLONEL BRISTOL: Frank Morrison? Good
17 Morning, Mr. Morrison.

18 MR. FRANK MORRISON, SR: Good Morning,
19 Colonel. This is a very interesting session. I want to
20 compliment the people that prepared the Environmental Impact
21 Statements so far as it bears upon the installation of the
22 missile. There are two things I'm unclear on. One, do you
23 intend to abandon the Minuteman Missile and substitute this
24 program? What's the answer to that?

25 LT. COLONEL WALSH: At this particular time,

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1 sir, there is no intention to abandon the Minuteman Missile.
2 So, therefore, it has not been -- such abandonment has not
3 been included in the EIS analyses. The intention at this
4 time is to continue to deploy the Minuteman, and add to that
5 the Small ICBM.

6 MR. MORRISON: What I'm far more concerned
7 with than the environmental impact of the installation of
8 these weapons is the environmental impact of an accidental or
9 intentional launching of one of these missiles.

10 Now, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in two
11 cases involving the MX Missile brought by Western Solidarity,
12 and others, against Ronald Reagan in his capacity as
13 President, the State of Colorado against Casper Weinberger as
14 Secretary of Defense, went up the Eighth Circuit from the
15 United States District Court, Lincoln, Nebraska; and the
16 Eighth Circuit held that it was necessary that the
17 Environmental Impact Statement include a study of the
18 environmental impact of either an accidental or an
19 intentional launch of the missile and its accompanying
20 warhead.

21 My answer -- or my question is: I don't discover
22 any treatment of that in the Environmental Impact Statement
23 or in your presentation here today.

24 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I would like to ask Major
25 Van Ness to answer that question.

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1 MAJOR VAN NESS: Sir, I think that in answer
2 to your question, the best way to answer it is to indicate to
3 you that we read the Eighth Circuit's decision somewhat
4 differently than you have characterized it. In our view, the
5 Eighth Circuit decision is a very technical, legal decision
6 dealing with a concept called Distillability; that is, the
7 authority of the courts to render decisions in situations
8 like this where the executive and the legislative branches of
9 the government have spoken. It is on that ground that the
10 case was decided, and it's a very narrow ground.

11 Let me indicate to you how we have read it, because
12 that will answer to you why we have not discussed that in
13 this EIS.

14 First, the Congressional directive that was at
15 issue in the MX lawsuit, Friends of the Earth versus Reagan:
16 in that Congressional directive, Congress limited the scope
17 of the MX EIS to the deployment and peacetime operation of
18 the system. But it did so in a manner which could be
19 considered ambiguous.

20 Consequently, the Eighth Circuit in the decision
21 you have referred to determined that this Congressional
22 limitation applied only to the first 21 MX missiles that were
23 deployed and intimated that with regard to the remaining 29
24 MX missiles that will be deployed in southeastern Wyoming,
25 that the EIS should have been broader in scope.

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1 In our situation regarding the EIS that is at issue
2 this morning, in the 1986 DOD Authorization Act, Congress
3 clearly and, in our minds, unambiguously limited the scope of
4 this EIS to discussion of the Environmental Impact associated
5 with the deployment and peacetime operation of the system at
6 specifically selected sites; in this case, Malmstrom Air
7 Force Base. Consequently, in our view, much of the Eighth
8 Circuit's decision is not germane to our determination of the
9 scope of this document.

10 In addition, the Eighth Circuit's decision if you
11 read it, I think, carefully, and I invite you to do so, not
12 that you haven't already -- Well, it's a decision that has to
13 be read very carefully, I think, and it is entirely possible
14 that two people can read that decision and reach, I think,
15 markedly different conclusions. It's not a very
16 clearly-written decision.

17 Our view is that what the Eighth Circuit did in
18 that case was not decide that our MX EIS was inadequate;
19 rather the Eighth Circuit simply said that the courts, in
20 general, have the authority to render a decision with regard
21 to the completeness of the environmental document, and they
22 returned that case to the Federal District Court in Lincoln,
23 Nebraska, and ordered the Federal District Court in Lincoln,
24 Nebraska to try the case.

25 And it will be the Federal District Court that

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1 determines whether our EIS for the MX project is, indeed,
2 adequate or not. I don't believe the Eighth Circuit in their
3 decision ever actually determined whether or not our EIS was
4 adequate.

5 COLONEL BRISTOL: Let me doublecheck here, but
6 I think that exhausted the documents on which individuals had
7 indicated that they wished to ask questions as opposed to
8 making comments. If I've missed any -- and they came at me
9 from several directions -- I apologize. Did anyone else wish
10 to ask a question? You, sir. Why don't you come forward.
11 State your name for the record and spell your last name.

12 MR. STEPHEN MALY: Stephen Maly, M-a-l-y.
13 This goes back to a previous question regarding the
14 transportation.

15 COLONEL BRISTOL: Stephen, I'm sorry. I've
16 got so many pilots here, I see that I fed out of the wrong
17 one. Go ahead.

18 MR. MALY: Just a series of short questions
19 all related to the same topic. I have a problem with the
20 terminology. It's not defined. Security response force
21 coverage, which I believe refers to conveying the Hard Mobile
22 launchers. I'm not certain of that. Could you tell me what
23 that means?

24 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The security response
25 force are teams of trained individuals that will be stationed

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1 at preselected launch control facilities. They will be
2 available to respond in the case of any notification of
3 unauthorized entry into a launch facility.

4 MR. MALY: Then regarding the once-a-year
5 maintenance trips that the launchers will make back to the
6 base; there's no -- at least I didn't find any -- definition
7 or description of when, of the scheduling of these trips. My
8 supposition is that they would be concentrated in the warmer
9 months of the year. Therefore, if there are 200 or 250
10 units, there would be at least 250 days out of the year that
11 one of these would be on the road; but more likely, if I'm
12 correct in my assumption, there would be a period of time in
13 the year that more than one would be on the road. I just
14 want some more clarification of how you're going to schedule
15 these trips.

16 LT. COLONEL WALSH: At this time, I do not
17 have better information on the scheduling of those trips.
18 Again, a lot will be determined by our experience as we fill
19 the prototype vehicles. It's also possible that we will
20 mitigate such trips by satellites, maintenance locations.
21 This was an idea raised by several communities that instead
22 of taking the vehicles all the way back to the main operating
23 base and burdening the road system, that the use of satellite
24 maintenance facilities might both bring economic relief to
25 some communities as well as relieve congestion on the roads.

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1 We still have many decisions to make before the final
2 maintenance operation, or scenario, is determined.

3 MR. MALY: You may have almost answered this
4 question before. *Would I be able to pass a convoy on the*
5 *highway, or not?*

6 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The answer is yes. We're
7 assuming, of course, in making that answer that the roads
8 would be modified to permit that. There are some roads, of
9 course, at this time only 24-feet wide, and we are talking
10 about a 14-foot wide vehicle. So we would assume that at a
11 minimum, the State would want to widen the roads to, say,
12 30-feet wide to permit our vehicle to pass and to accommodate
13 the needs of people of Montana. So the answer is: Yes,
14 passing would be permitted.

15 MR. MALY: Finally, I'm no mechanic, but I'm
16 wondering how a big diesel-powered unit that only travels
17 once a year on the roads after it's been deployed is going to
18 be ready to dash out onto roads and into the countryside on a
19 moment's notice. Can you just help me understand how a big
20 engine is going to be ready to roll if it never drives?

21 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Again, the entire scenario
22 has not been fully developed, but the vehicle or the portion
23 of the vehicle that would have to come back to the base once
24 per year would be the trailer. It is entirely possible, and
25 most probable, that the tractor portion of the unit will be

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1 disconnected and rotated around in order to provide such
2 running time to ensure its operability.

3 MR. MALY: Thank you.

4 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Jim
5 Senkler?

6 MR. JIM SENKLER: I have a couple of questions
7 about the amount of money that are being spent on the
8 deployment; and I think you mentioned that over a period of
9 1990 to 2005 would be \$990 million spent in Montana; is that
10 correct?

11 LT. COLONEL WALSH: That would be the
12 additional revenues that are being generated. Dr. Mathur,
13 would you like to comment on that?

14 DR. MATHUR: That is the cost. Yes, there is
15 \$990 million of construction costs and the cost of obtaining
16 the materials in Montana.

17 MR. SENKLER: There was another figure
18 mentioned, a \$63 million per year, and I didn't quite see
19 where that was.

20 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The personnel that are
21 coming to town, the 3,100 military personnel and their
22 dependents, will be spending money in the local community
23 either renting houses, buying groceries, etc. Also, the base
24 contracting officers will be acquiring goods and services
25 from the corporations located downtown. We expect on a

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1 yearly basis that will put \$63 million a year into the
2 economy.

3 MR. SENKLER: How much will the shortfall be
4 in revenues for the local government?

5 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The shortfalls will vary
6 between, for the City of Great Falls, we're looking at
7 approximately \$100,000 a year based on a budget of \$20
8 million per year. For the county, or Cascade County, we're
9 looking at about \$270,000 a year based on a budget of \$12
10 million a year. For the school district, we're looking at a
11 peak deficit of about 570, between 540 and 570, and a
12 continued shortfall in the operational years of \$140,000, and
13 this will be based upon a projected budget of \$36 million.

14 Now, they are the shortfalls based upon building
15 military family housing units on base and no other mitigative
16 action being taken. Naturally, in identifying the shortfall,
17 or the impact, we can take appropriate mitigative measures to
18 make sure it doesn't occur.

19 MR. SENKLER: What will those likely be?

20 LT. COLONEL WALSH: One measure that is
21 available to us is not to build military family housing units
22 on base. It is the current practice or -- to put it another
23 way -- Congress, in recent years, has tended away from
24 building military family housing units, and rather has tried
25 to provide housing for the military through other federal

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1 programs such as Public Law, or was it 98-115, Section 801
2 and 802. And what this basically does for you is allows, it
3 promotes or encourages a private entrepreneur to build the
4 houses, and then the government leases the houses back from
5 them.

6 What this does for you is changes your tax base.
7 If military family housing units are built, they're not
8 taxable by the State. However, if the units are built
9 through 801 program, they are taxable; so we're adding to the
10 tax base of the community. When you add to the tax base of
11 the community, you actually wipe out that deficit that we've
12 identified and actually create a surplus.

13 That would only occur for Cascade County and for
14 the City of Great Falls. But it would cause other problems
15 for the school district and there are other solutions for
16 that, too. That gives you an idea of the action taken to
17 solve those problems.

18 MR. SENKLER: One other question. What
19 relationship does the company, Tetronics, I believe --

20 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Tetra Tech.

21 MR. SENKLER: -- Tetra Tech have with the
22 proposed building or actions of research and development they
23 have done toward the Midgetman at this point?

24 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I'd like to ask Major Van
25 Ness to answer that question.

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1 MAJOR VAN NESS: I'm going to answer you
2 fairly completely because there have been articles in the
3 paper over the last few weeks dealing with a potential
4 conflict of interest that exists between Tetra Tech, the
5 contractor we have hired to assist us in the preparation of
6 the environmental document, and assertion that their parent
7 company, Honeywell, has other interests in the Small ICBM
8 project. If you'll permit me, I'll answer you relatively
9 completely.

10 In 1986, Tetra Tech, the company that we have hired
11 to assist us in the preparation of the environmental
12 document, make up one of four divisions under Honeywell's
13 Marine Systems Group. During part of 1986, a separate
14 division of that same Marine Systems Group, the Space and
15 Strategic Avionics Division, was one of three contractors
16 under contract to the Air Force to do concept development
17 work on the use of ring laser gyrotechnology for missile
18 navigation purposes.

19 We were concerned enough when we saw those two
20 separate divisions of the company involved to take a good
21 look at whether there was any potential conflict of interest
22 involving our contractor. We did that in 1986. We have
23 concluded that there is no disqualifying conflict of interest
24 for a variety of reasons.

25 First, the ring laser gyro concept development work

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1 is and was in no way dependent upon the decision to ever
2 deploy the Small ICBM missile. In fact, the three contracts
3 that existed in 1986 to do that concept development work
4 expired prior to completion of the Legislative Environmental
5 Impact Statement, and prior to even beginning work on the
6 Draft Environmental Impact Statement that we're talking about
7 this morning.

8 Secondly, in 1986, in the fall -- that is, October
9 1986 -- Honeywell, as a company, was eliminated altogether
10 from any additional work on the Small ICBM navigation system.
11 Again, this was before the LEIS, the Legislative
12 Environmental Impact Statement, was complete, and before work
13 on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement had begun.

14 Thirdly, prior to 1986, Tetra Tech was a separate
15 division of Honeywell, and had complete authority over its
16 own day-to-day business and activities. No one in the Marine
17 Systems Group, let alone the Strategic Avionics Division,
18 reviewed any portion of their work product, or had anything
19 to do with the work Tetra Tech did for us in the preparation
20 of either the Legislative Environmental Impact Statement or
21 this Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

22 Finally, and, I think, mostly importantly, and I
23 really would like to emphasize this to you: This is an Air
24 Force document that we're dealing with today. We hired Tetra
25 Tech only to provide technical assistance in the accumulation

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1 and analysis of some of the environmental data that we've had
2 them acquire for us. The Air Force has independently
3 evaluated all of the documentation in both the LEIS and the
4 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, using our own resource
5 specialists who work for Colonel Walsh. We take full and
6 complete responsibility for the scope and the content of the
7 document. It is, indeed, an Air Force document.

8 Finally, for the record, for those of you who are
9 aware of the regulatory requirement from the Council on
10 Environmental Quality Regulations, we did have Tetra Tech
11 prepare disclosure statements, the first on August 5, 1986,
12 involving the Legislative Environmental Impact Statement, and
13 the second on July 2nd of this year, 1987, involving the
14 Draft Environmental Impact Statement where they, at our
15 behest, detailed for us all of the potential conflicts that
16 may have existed in this case.

17 So, in short, we took a good, hard look. We
18 concluded that there was no disqualifying conflict of
19 interest, nothing that would keep them from taking an
20 independent look at the environmental consequences. We've
21 been satisfied with their work on our behalf.

22 COLONEL BRISTOL: D. D. Dowden, D-o-w-d-e-n?
23 Is Mr. Dowden here? Or it could be Ms. Dowden. Janice Van
24 Piper?

25 MS. JANICE S. VAN RIPER: I have a couple

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1 follow-up questions to the remarks and questions made by
2 Mr. Frank Morrison. The first one would be, I guess,
3 directed to Major Van Ness. Did I understand you to say that
4 your position is that the scope of this Environmental Impact
5 Statement was specifically and unambiguously limited -- and I
6 suppose it would be the enabling legislation?

7 MAJOR VAN NESS: In the 1986 Defense
8 Authorization Bill, we believe that Congress clearly directed
9 us to limit the scope of this EIS to the peacetime deployment
10 and operation of the system.

11 MS. VAN RIPER: My next question, I have to
12 admit, may be an unfair question, but I want to ask it anyway
13 if anyone has any comments on it; and that's -- I'm fairly
14 new to the process, and I was surprised to see that the scope
15 of the EIS here was so limited, and that's because as a
16 person who is just a concerned citizen, one of my biggest
17 concerns has to do with potential deployment, and then also
18 the increased risk of attack associated with it. Again, I
19 was surprised to see there was no statement regarding that
20 and no analysis regarding the potential impact there.

21 My question is: Why would Congress limit the EIS
22 to just the peacetime deployment and not allow analysis and
23 comments on the other?

24 LT. COLONEL WALSH: There are several ways in
25 which to answer your question. Taking the first one is that

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1 to analyse any Soviet attack upon this country would be
2 entirely speculative on our part. It would be an action
3 taken by a foreign power. We would have to speculate how
4 that attack might occur, and it would -- The bottom line,
5 basically, would be that it would be terribly devastating to
6 the countryside.

7 But the most important thing to recall here is that
8 because of the deployment of this particular system, we would
9 not expect such an attack to occur in the first place; and
10 that is the belief of Congress in proposing this system, to
11 add to deterrence. In this particular system, which is
12 extremely mobile, and by being mobile, we can thwart the
13 effectiveness or efficiency of any Soviet attack; we can
14 assure and demonstrate to the Soviet Union that should they
15 try to attack, that a good portion of these resources would
16 survive and would possess sufficient retaliatory power to
17 inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet Union.

18 Knowing that, the Soviet Union would not attack in
19 the first place; and, therefore, we would have achieved
20 deterrence. So for those two reasons, Congress would elect
21 not to include the wartime impacts in this particular EIS.

22 MS. VAN RIPER: Thank you.

23 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, ma'am. I'm now
24 going to move, unless there are any other questions that
25 anyone would like to pose, I'm prepared to move into the

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1 public comment period. It is a quarter-to-eleven. I don't
2 want to take away too much time from the opportunity of you
3 to make comments. How many more do I have that would like to
4 ask questions? A total of 1, 2, 3, 4. Sir, why don't you
5 come down first. Would you just state your name?

6 MR. TOM MADDOX: I just want to ask for a
7 repeat of a citation.

8 COLONEL BRISTOL: Okay. Go ahead.

9 MR. MADDOX: What is the citation, please, on
10 the source of reference for private housing with Air Force
11 backup?

12 LT. COLONEL WALSH: That would be Public Law
13 98-115, Section 801 and 802.

14 COLONEL BRISTOL: And sir, what was your name,
15 just for the record?

16 TOM MADDOX: Tom Maddox, M-a-d-d-o-x.

17 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Would you
18 just come down, those of you that would like to ask
19 questions, and we can get you in a row. I think we had three
20 others. Yes, sir. Would you start with your name, please,
21 and spell your last name?

22 MR. JOE NEWMAN: Joe Newman, N-e-w-m-a-n. The
23 rationale behind the Midgetman is that it's mobile, right?
24 That's where the increased deterrence is, right?

25 LT. COLONEL WALSH: That's correct.

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1 MR. NEWMAN: Then why is it that some of the
2 ICBMs that are already in place aren't being removed so that
3 we can utilize that space for the sites?

4 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Could you explain your
5 question, please?

6 MR. NEWMAN: Yeah, we've got how many warheads
7 does the United States have now? Fifty thousand, do you
8 think? We have about 50,000 warheads now, don't we? So if
9 we've got increased deterrence from the Midgetman, can't we
10 afford to remove some of the ICBMs in Montana and use those
11 sites?

12 COLONEL BRISTOL: Colonel Walsh?

13 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I have to consider your
14 question from two perspectives. The first one is we have
15 those particular systems on duty right now. The Scowcroft
16 Commission, when they recommended the Small ICBM, was looking
17 for deterrence that would take us into the 21st, or 22nd
18 Century. And that's what we're building towards. It is
19 entirely likely that between now and the start of the 21st
20 Century, some of the systems presently on alert will be
21 disassembled. However, it has not been proposed at this
22 particular time; so, therefore, it is not included in this
23 EIS.

24 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Yes, ma'am.

25 MS. BEVERLY MAGLEY: Beverly Magley,

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1 M-a-g-l-e-y. As we all know, in peacetime, accidents happen.
2 We all pay car insurance. Why is it that you do not address
3 peacetime accidents?

4 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Peacetime accidents have
5 been included in this EIS in the safety section. We have
6 hypothesized the worst possible scenario that could occur and
7 analyzed the environmental consequences of such an accident.

8 MS. MAGLEY: I failed to hear that this
9 morning.

10 COLONEL BRISTOL: He said it was in the Draft
11 Environmental Impact Statement.

12 MS. MAGLEY: I just didn't hear it this
13 morning.

14 COLONEL BRISTOL: I might add that the
15 Briefing, of necessity, didn't cover all of the content of
16 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. It was a series of
17 highlights from it. You should, by all means, if you haven't
18 done so already, take the opportunity to, number one, get a
19 copy of the draft; and number two, become familiar with its
20 contents. Did anyone else have a question before we go into
21 the public comments?

22 MR. KELLY HENCE: I have a question followed
23 by a comment.

24 COLONEL BRISTOL: Why don't we do it -- If you
25 are on the list of comments, why don't we just do it when we

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1 get to your portion of the comments.

2 MR. HENCZ: All right.

3 COLONEL BRISTOL: Kathleen Guehlstorff? All
4 of these that I have, with just a couple of exceptions,
5 indicate in the private citizen capacity. I'll indicate if
6 that is otherwise. So we'll be talking about a three-minute
7 time frame. Thank you.

8 MS. KATHLEEN GUEHLSTORFF: Thank you very
9 much. Hello, again. I have a few questions, but mostly just
10 comments. I have looked over the DEIS, and it's very
11 weighty. I'm interested in some problems that I still have
12 with labor stating that 80 percent of the jobs, or something
13 like that, based on the Cheyenne MX studies, are going to be
14 out-of-state jobs. I don't feel that that has been addressed
15 very well. I'm not comfortable with that; and I would
16 appreciate either some comment on it. I don't think these
17 are going to be jobs for Montana citizens.

18 I'm still concerned. I don't think that it was
19 addressed very well in the impact on the communities. If
20 public services are increased, and then the system is taken
21 away, who is going to pay for that? I still think there's
22 going to be a boom/bust problem, and I don't feel it was
23 addressed very well in the EIS. I'd like to see some further
24 study on that maybe for a final, or some comments from you
25 now.

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1 As an example, I would like to use the hospital in
2 Conrad. They've got now kind of a big albatross. The
3 community can't pay for it, and when the services were cut
4 back, and I mean, they're left with this big building they
5 still have to heat and take care of and all of these jobs
6 that were supposed to fill it. They're having a little bit
7 of trouble with that. I would like to see more study done
8 when the system is, by treaty or whatever the reason, when
9 the system is pulled out, who's going to pay for these
10 increased social services and so on.

11 Last, it's still, at best, I think that the system
12 is -- at best, it's humorous. I sort of envision this large
13 refugee of a Tonka Toy Factory screaming around the barren
14 wastes in the middle of winter on alert. It's kind of
15 humorous to me; and at worst, I think, further deployment of
16 nuclear weapons is evil. Thank you.

17 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Sir, may I answer some of
18 those questions?

19 COLONEL BRISTOL: Yes, briefly.

20 LT. COLONEL WALSH: First of all, your
21 question in respect to the labor force; the determination of
22 labor was made on the analysis of Great Falls and not based
23 upon any previous numbers from Cheyenne. We used Cheyenne as
24 an example of what we could do when we came to Great Falls,
25 but the numbers that we represented for Great Falls was based

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1 upon, first of all, our analysis of the available labor in
2 Great Falls and, of course, our needs; and we found that over
3 80 percent of the jobs that were created in the construction
4 industry, and in the indirect industries, could be satisfied
5 from the local market. There is no guarantee it would be
6 satisfied, but it could be.

7 The other issue that you raised was the: What
8 happens if the system goes away? Again, this is a concern
9 that was raised not only here, but in many of the other
10 communities often citing similar examples. In this
11 particular case, if -- if through negotiations of the arms
12 limitations talks, a decision was made not to deploy the
13 Small ICBM when we're halfway through the construction phase,
14 then in all probability, the Air Force would have to assess
15 what the environmental consequences was of such a decision.
16 Not that it would change the decision, but it would allow us
17 to make appropriate mitigations to minimize the impacts upon
18 the communities from that decision. Thank you.

19 COLONEL BRISTOL: Belle Richards. This is a
20 representational situation: Physicians for Social
21 Responsibility. So, Belle, you have five minutes; and Good
22 Morning.

23 DR. BELLE RICHARDS: Good morning. Belle
24 Richards, R-i-c-h-a-r-d-s. I hadn't planned on saying
25 anything. I have a statement I was going to turn in, but I

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1 find that I -- I feel like I would feel better talking.

2 I'm a pediatrician. I have been in practice since
3 1944. I have become increasingly concerned about the
4 psychological effects on children living in this nuclear age;
5 and, therefore, have become active in Physicians for Social
6 Responsibility. I am the contact person for that group in
7 the Helena area. As I sat here this morning with my little
8 statement, I became increasingly appalled at the fact that we
9 have all this time, talent, and money going into considering
10 little, petty things without even thinking of the fate of the
11 planet earth.

12 We have a Draft EIS which is that fat (indicating),
13 and nowhere along there can I see where anybody is concerned
14 about the survival of our planet. That's why I'm talking
15 now. I'll read the very short statement that we, with PSP,
16 decided to send.

17 "In remembrance of Hiroshima on August 6th, church
18 bells toll every two seconds. This is to remind people that
19 every two seconds, a child dies of malnutrition or
20 preventable illness while the world spends \$50,000 on
21 ornament. As long as there are people in our world who are
22 in need of food, clothing, shelter, and health care, riches
23 must not be diverted to unnecessary ornament. The enclosed
24 sheet," which is one of these, "shows graphically that we
25 already have more than enough weapons to kill off the entire

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1 world. Cancelling efforts to build Midgetman would be a step
2 in the right direction."

3 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Joanne Maynard?
4 It's been my practice, and I didn't mention it earlier, but I
5 should mention it now, that regardless from which perspective
6 a speaker addresses the proposal, I'm going to ask that there
7 be no manifestations of agreement or disagreement or hoots or
8 hollers or applause. It simply takes up the total amount of
9 time that we have for the making of statements.

10 MS. JOANNE MAYNARD: I'm Joanne Maynard. I'm
11 a member of the Episcopal Church's Standing Commission on
12 Peace, but I'm not really speaking for them, only for myself.
13 I was interested this morning when you talked about your
14 concern for the religious beliefs of Native Americans as you
15 may be digging up some of their sites, burial sites; and this
16 whole thing and the whole armament thing violates the
17 religious beliefs of myself and a lot of Christians. There
18 was concern, you said, about disturbing the spirits of people
19 who are buried in these Native American sites. This whole
20 thing disturbs my spirit, even though I'm not dead yet.

21 When I first got my copy of the big Impact
22 Statement, I thought it was the Fenney's catalog, and then I
23 saw what it was and I was dismayed. I thought, "I really
24 should read this because I really am concerned."

25 The first thing I used it for was when my

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1 granddaughter came to dinner, she's so tiny she sat on it to
2 eat her spaghetti. I think I have the only copy with
3 spaghetti sauce on the cover. I was relieved when I found
4 out I would only have to read the part about safety mainly,
5 because that's what I talked about the last time I was here.

6 The subject of safety considerations are in the
7 book in Section 5, and I would hope that the woman that asked
8 about that would look at those. It's called "The System
9 Safety Program." "Nuclear Safety, Explosive Safety,
10 Personnel Training and Certificates, Personnel Reliability
11 Program, Mishap Probabilities," those things are addressed.
12 "Emergency Operations, Air Force Contingency Plans, Potential
13 Hazard System." They figure out the probabilities of these
14 accidents happening. A motor vehicle -- that was addressed
15 in the Colonel's talk, Lt. Colonel's talk, whether a truck
16 might crash into it, if it would be a hard enough of a crash
17 for a fire.

18 There's a probability about an aircraft colliding
19 with the Hard Mobile Launcher, and then if a big enough
20 aircraft would crash into it. None of these are figured to
21 be very probable. So I wonder why -- why when I'm reading
22 this don't I feel at ease about the whole thing. The book
23 also talks about the cleanup activities they would do if one
24 of these improbable probabilities might happen. One
25 paragraph concerned nuclear material. It said, "Surface

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1 contamination could require the removal of up to 5,000 cubic
2 meters of soil in the vicinity of the mishap."

3 I can't picture how much that is, but I wonder,
4 where? Removal to where? Where are they going to take it,
5 and who is going to take it? I suppose it would be the Air
6 Force personnel, and I didn't like to think about that. I
7 didn't like to think about anybody, any human being, having
8 to do that. It sounded pretty dangerous.

9 Computers were used to figure out the different
10 things that could happen, and the results for water, soil,
11 plants, animals and humans. Under "Incidents Involving Solid
12 Propellants, Human Health Defects," it says, "Should the
13 mishap coincide with outdoor human activity," so you're
14 picturing somebody having a picnic or maybe a farmer out in
15 his field, "persons exposed to the particulate could expect
16 health defects, the severity of which would depend on the
17 particulate concentration, the length of exposure time, and
18 other factors."

19 Under "Incidents Involving Liquid Propellants": "On
20 short exposures, the systemic effects involve the central
21 nervous system. Resultant symptoms include tremors. There
22 are also severe local burns and dermatitis, convulsions, and
23 death."

24 I think if this were written in a more lighthearted
25 way, I think it would be even more horrible sounding. I

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1 know they figure this probably won't happen. I can see that
2 the people who did this research went in a lot of work and
3 they assure us that the probability of an accident is slight.
4 Somehow that doesn't make me feel any better.

5 Then the other day, my boss got a copy of this
6 paper called NUCLEUS. It's put out by the Union of Concerned
7 Scientists. I was taking it upstairs to put it on his desk.
8 He's away at a youth convention; and as I put it down, I saw
9 this paragraph and it really summed up for me why I didn't
10 feel good even after I read about the safety and the
11 improbability and all that. They're not talking about --
12 They do have an article in here about MX missiles going
13 around on train tracks. That was interesting. It sounded
14 maybe even worse than this.

15 But they're talking about the Stark; and they said,
16 "Like the Challenger and Chernobyl accidents, the fate of the
17 U.S.S. Stark, the accidental victim of an Iraqi missile
18 attack in the Persian Gulf killing 37 crew members, has again
19 dramatized the perils of relying on very complex
20 technological systems whose failure can mean disaster."
21 Thank you

22 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, ma'am. D. A.
23 Sternberg? Good Morning.

24 PR. D. A. STERNBERG: That's
25 S-t-e-r-n-b-e-r-g. I just want to thank you for the clarity

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1 to come in and express my opinions on this system this
2 morning. I guess what disturbs me the most about the system
3 and the way it's being presented is that those opinions also
4 expressed by Mr. Morrison this morning, and the fact that the
5 Air Force and the Congress have taken an out, if you will, on
6 a technicality of failing to address the impacts,
7 environmental impacts, of the actual use of nuclear missiles.

8 There are, unquestionably, environmental impacts
9 inherent in building such a system; and if it were to be
10 actually used, I think that Congress and the Air Force and
11 everyone in here would agree that environmental impacts would
12 be profound, and I would just like to go on record as saying
13 that I would be opposed to the building and the use of such a
14 system; and I guess that I feel that by not including those
15 findings in a draft or final statement, it adds a flaw to an
16 Environmental Impact Statement which really removes it from
17 credibility.

18 My second is one that I would like to propose, that
19 nuclear weapons, as a whole, are obsolete. I base this on
20 historical fact in that through the ages, various weapons
21 systems have become obsolete, from the bow and arrow, and the
22 crossbow, right on up; and I'm no military genius, but I
23 believe that a system which a weapon which if used, would not
24 only destroy the "enemy," but also ourselves, removed it from
25 any use. And I wish that we could all see that the kind of

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1 destruction that is inherent in these systems removes it from
2 any practicality. Thank you.

3 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you sir. Rebecca
4 Dodge?

5 MS. REBECCA DODGE: My name is Rebecca Dodge,
6 and I don't have any statistics to quote and I don't have any
7 organization behind me besides the public. I am a private
8 citizen. I thank you for this opportunity to let my views be
9 known. I would rather be out boating with my family today,
10 but instead I'm called to be here.

11 It is very hard for me to understand this whole
12 scenario. I love my State. I love my neighbors, even those
13 who disagree with me. I have a 14-year-old daughter and a
14 7-year-old son, and I look forward to my children enjoying
15 this State the same way I do. I teach 25 second graders in
16 East Helena, and I have such a feeling of optimism when I
17 teach these children. It is so dreary for me to have to come
18 here and think about this in our state filled with missiles.

19 No matter how many jobs it creates, I still don't
20 see the purpose. I would like to have some of your money for
21 my classroom. My plea is to be heard as a private citizen.
22 I ask you to keep these missiles out of my State. I don't
23 feel safer with them. On the contrary, it scares me beyond
24 belief. No matter how colorful your illustrations, and no
25 matter how technical your EIS, I know in my heart this isn't

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1 good for my State or my World.

2 Please consider my view as that of a private
3 citizen. I also believe that I speak for those who are too
4 young to speak for themselves; and thank you for listening.

5 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Kelly -- is it
6 Hencz?

7 MR. KELLY HENCZ: Hencz.

8 COLONEL BRISTOL: I was going to say Heinz,
9 but the letters are in the wrong order. Go ahead. Good
10 Morning. Is it at H-e-n-z?

11 MR. HENCZ: Well, for the Air Force records,
12 it's S-m-i-t-h

13 COLONEL BRISTOL: We'll call you anything you
14 like.

15 MR. HENCZ: My name is Kelly Hencz. I
16 represent myself, my family, and any American who believes in
17 good old common sense. I'd like to say that here today the
18 Air Force or the Government or whoever, you make all this
19 sound pretty good. You tell us that some 3,100 people will
20 be added to Malmstrom's population. You say roads and
21 bridges will be upgraded; and overall, you're going to spend
22 a billion dollars, and \$63 million will go to the private
23 sector. Housing will boom, unemployment will go down, we'll
24 have to build up new buildings on the base and more housing.
25 I heard a figure of \$200,000 mentioned that was given to

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1 Montana for further study on this.

2 Let's stop here for a minute and remember one real
3 important fact that hasn't been mentioned; that this \$1
4 billion they'll spend and \$63 million that will go into the
5 private sector, and the \$200,000 that was given to our State
6 all comes from the same place, or gets billed to the same
7 people, and that's the American taxpayer.

8 I'd like to say that it might look like this would
9 benefit Montana in the beginning; but in the end, we as
10 taxpayers would be left paying the total bill. We'd have
11 more military in our State drawing their money from us, the
12 taxpayers.

13 So last but not least, in all your decisions that
14 you've made and will make on this subject, how come no common
15 sense has been used? And by this, I'm referring to the
16 simple fact that the United States already has enough nuclear
17 power to destroy the world some three to four times over.
18 Why do we need more? That's my question. When is enough
19 enough? Thank you; and one other thing I'd like put on your
20 record is: God Bless the Republic of America.

21 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. I'll join in
22 that. Mr. -- or perhaps Mrs. A. M. Moylan, M-o-y-l-a-n?

23 MR. HENCZ: There was a question there at the
24 end: When is enough enough? How come you haven't used any
25 common sense?

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1 COLONEL BRISTOL: This is the comment period.
2 I'll give you a chance; but I want to get all of the comments
3 out, Kelly, and then we'll be addressing it. Okay? Before
4 we leave, he will address. I want to let your fellow
5 citizens make their comments. This is the comment part. The
6 question part is finished.

7 MS. A. M. NOYLAN: It's "Miss."

8 COLONEL BRISTOL: Good Morning.

9 MS. NOYLAN: Hello. I represent the Montana
10 Catholic Conference. The greatest environmental impact that
11 we can see is not what will happen once the Midgetman is in
12 use, but rather what is happening right now, or what isn't
13 happening. While this nation's defense budget continues to
14 enjoy support from the President's administration, the
15 programs designed for low-income Americans are continually
16 being cut back.

17 To bring this a little closer to home; during the
18 first week of operation of the Helena Food Share,
19 Incorporated, they fed 166 people through their food basket
20 distributions. On Monday of this week, July 20th, from 12
21 noon until 3:30 p.m., Helena Food Share had 31 requests for
22 food baskets. Five were from single people. Twenty-six of
23 these were for families.

24 These people are the truly needy in our community
25 and environment, if you will. I wonder how many food baskets

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1 they could make with \$1 billion. Imagine such an
2 environmental impact. I'd like to conclude with a few quotes
3 from the U.S. Bishop's Peace Pastoral, and I added a little
4 phrase: "As Montanans and Americans, citizens of the nation
5 which was first to produce atomic weapons, which has been the
6 only one to use them, and which today is one of the handful
7 of nations capable of decisively influencing the course of
8 the nuclear age, we have grave human moral and political
9 responsibilities to see that a conscious choice is made to
10 have humanity."

11 As the United States Bishops stated in 1983 in
12 their pastoral letter on war and peace, "Removing the nuclear
13 threat will require major effort of intelligence, courage,
14 and faith. We believe this is the greater challenge." As
15 Pope John Paul said at Hiroshima, "From now on, it is only
16 through a conscious choice and a deliberate policy that
17 humanity can survive." Thank you.

18 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Chester Kinsey?
19 Good Morning, sir.

20 MR. CHESTER KINSEY: Good Morning, Lieutenant
21 -- or Colonel, excuse me. I'm Chester Kinsey, K-i-n-s-e-y.
22 I'm a member of the Montana Low Income Coalition, have been
23 for many years, three now; and we are very concerned with
24 what's happening in this military exercise you're putting on.
25 We feel that it is a huge disservice to the country to spend

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1 time and our money on this kind of a futile and insane
2 defense system which is not a defense system when we have
3 people going hungry, thousands of people without homes,
4 actually between six and seven million people living without
5 housing at this day and age. And this is the direct result
6 of the impact of the military on the society of the United
7 States.

8 We have some concerns also with the fact that these
9 systems are supposed to be safe, but they aren't necessarily
10 so. You're putting them out on the highways, putting them
11 into a population center to work on them; and considering the
12 history of the military procurement system, the corruption
13 within it, we feel that there is no real safety in what they
14 are producing for the military today. We have too many
15 examples of it that we feel we're developing a dangerous
16 system in this State; much more dangerous than those of the
17 missileer and silos.

18 We are primarily interested in seeing that peace is
19 the emphasis, and this administration seems to be opposed to
20 any development that will reduce the tensions, and we hope
21 that our position will be supported by enough people that we
22 can wipe out this whole program. Thank you.

23 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Alice
24 Stanley?

25 MS. ALICE STANLEY: I just have four

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1 comments. The water supply system in central-Montana is
2 stressed now, and I suspect that water requirements,
3 construction, and operation of the program will stress it
4 even further. We're currently -- the State is currently
5 reviewing water rights throughout the State, and my
6 recommendation to you is that you should wait until Montana
7 completes its adjudication of water rights in the Missouri
8 River Basin before you can adequately assess the impact on
9 water availability in the basin.

10 My second comment is that I believe that the
11 turbidity of the surface water is going to be affected more
12 than the EIF states, and that will be the result of changing
13 the integrity of the channel, the stream channels, when you
14 build roads and bridges. As Dr. Kramer probably knows, if
15 you change the integrity of the stream channel, the stream
16 tries to regain its equilibrium by scouring the bank and the
17 bed, and that will increase the sediment concentration in the
18 streams.

19 This is very important in Montana that we don't do
20 that. We have lots of good fishing. So I recommend that
21 during the road and bridge construction, if you ever get to
22 that, that the stream channel integrity must be maintained.

23 My third point is that I recommend that in your
24 final EIF that you expand your safety section to include a
25 lot more scenarios than you have.

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1 And my fourth point is I just want to record my
2 frustration with the limited scope of the EIS in not
3 assessing the impact of elevating central-Montana to a
4 higher-priority target area for incoming attack.

5 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, ma'am. Kathy
6 Hellard?

7 MS. KATHY HELLARD: For the record, that's
8 H-e-l-l-a-n-d. I made a visual aide -- not quite as good as
9 Col. Walsh's. I'll hold it up. I first just want to ask a
10 question that I'd like to see studied in the EIS that wasn't,
11 and then I'll go into my last comments. That is, I didn't
12 see studied in there the effects of both the deployment of MX
13 Rail Base and also the Midgetman on our blossoming tourist
14 industry. I can't imagine that people would want to come on
15 vacation close to the missiles; but I didn't see that
16 addressed and I think that's an economic concern.

17 To start, I just want to say that I never thought I
18 would agree with the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Richard
19 Pearl, when he said that, "The Midgetman is terribly
20 ineffective. There is no good reason for doing it." I think
21 that's a very important point to keep in mind.

22 I've gone to numerous hearings around the State and
23 have heard Lt. Col. Walsh make his presentation, and I must
24 say he's very good at his job. He's very good. But what has
25 been asked of us is that we're asked to look logically at a

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1 system that's very illogical. We're talking about a Hard
2 Mobile Launcher that is 105-feet long and weighs over 200,000
3 pounds on our farm and ranch lands. And I don't think we can
4 sit here and say, "What will the effect of that be?" We're
5 talking about prairie land, and it's very fragile. I haven't
6 seen that addressed.

7 What's been happening is we ask a question and it
8 gets answered, and what you say is that you'll take care of
9 it and there will be no impact; and I must say, as many other
10 people stated: I don't feel comfortable with that answer.

11 We've never deployed a mobile missile system in
12 this country. We're not hearing specifics on the movement
13 and we're not hearing specifics on what's going to happen if
14 this accidentally roams our land without being launched; and
15 like has been mentioned, we haven't heard what will happen if
16 it does launch.

17 I assert that you don't know all the answers and
18 you can't really give us any guarantees. I think that if
19 deployed, Montana and its citizens will be your guinea pig in
20 the United States, and that makes me very angry. I might add
21 that this is a very expensive guinea pig. At \$50 billion,
22 many people have stated we could do lots of other things with
23 that money.

24 In 1986, the military spent \$1 billion a day, \$141
25 million an hour, and \$700,000 a minute. While we will be

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1 sitting here during the course of this hearing, which is
2 three hours, we will have spent \$123 million on our military.
3 Thank you.

4 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Frank
5 Kromkowski.

6 MR. FRANK KROMKOWSKI: My name is Frank
7 Kromkowski, and I'm the Peace With Justice coordinator for
8 the Yellowstone Conference of the United Methodist Church. I
9 want to first report that at our June 1987 annual conference,
10 the Yellowstone Conference of the Methodist Church, which
11 represents all of Montana and parts of Idaho and parts of
12 Wyoming, overwhelmingly voted the resolution to oppose the
13 deployment of the Midgetman missile in Montana and the MX
14 missile since that has also been thrown into the equation
15 recently.

16 I would like to explain the background of that
17 opposition and make a point about some inadequacies in the
18 frame work of the Environmental Impact Statement, suggest and
19 request that methodology for the final draft be employed that
20 addresses these issues.

21 The statement, or resolution, passed by the
22 June '87 Yellowstone Conference opposing the Midgetman
23 Missile referred back to a 1986 document put together by
24 United Methodist Council of Bishops in which the Council of
25 Bishops not only indicated that the use of nuclear weapons,

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1 as the Catholic Bishops had, would be immoral under any
2 circumstances, but the United Methodist Bishops also
3 indicated that even the justification -- so-called
4 justification -- for the possession of nuclear weapons as
5 deterrence is also unjustifiable; and as Col. Walsh stated
6 very clearly, the rationale for Midgetman, part of the
7 rationale for Midgetman, is that it will somehow increase our
8 deterrence.

9 The position of the United Methodist Council of
10 Bishops, and, specifically, the Yellowstone Conference, is
11 that we reject that as a fundamentally flawed moral analysis;
12 that justification is not acceptable to us, and we will work
13 in any way to make sure that this missile is not placed in
14 Montana.

15 The basis for that statement -- of making a
16 statement about nuclear deterrence is that may be the case
17 that you have been instructed by Congress, by its Senate, to
18 limit yourselves to an analysis of certain kinds of peacetime
19 deployment. That is not acceptable methodology for the
20 Methodist Bishops, or for us as United Methodists in Montana.
21 It's simply inadequate, totally inadequate.

22 The United Methodist Bishops made a statement on
23 nuclear deterrence. "Nuclear deterrence," they say, "has too
24 long been revered as the idol of national security. In
25 its most idolatrous forms, it has blinded its proponents

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1 to the many-sided requirements of genuine security. There
2 can be no unilateral security in a nuclear age. Security
3 requires economic strength and stability, environment and
4 public health, educational quality, social well-being, public
5 confidence and local cooperation."

6 What they're saying is that in an analysis of what
7 is really going to happen with the placement of a system such
8 as this, we cannot limit ourselves to simply an analysis of
9 what would happen if we were to place this missile system in
10 Montana. What I'm saying is that I want to ask in the final
11 report that another methodology, in fact, be used to assess
12 the genuine impact of deploying this system apart from the
13 fact that this is a weapon of mass destruction. I mean, we
14 all recognize that. If it ever is used, there's no doubt
15 about that impact. That isn't mentioned.

16 I would say in terms of jobs and employment, the
17 Draft Impact Statement seems to give us some notion that
18 there will be a certain number of jobs that will benefit in
19 some way. Or there will be some temporary character to that.

20 In the final statement, what I would like the
21 commission to actually deal with would be what kinds of jobs
22 would actually be created if we took the money that
23 supposedly is going into these jobs we're supposed to be
24 grateful for, into long-term jobs for Montana citizens who
25 are out of employment. It is the point of the United

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1 Methodist Church, jobs for those people who are currently
2 unemployed and currently, by our legislature, being
3 threatened with a Constitutional change to take away their
4 rights to assistance from the State.

5 The real impact we would like to know about is if
6 you took the same amount of money you say is going to go into
7 jobs and put it into other kinds of jobs: educational jobs
8 for teachers, other kinds of construction jobs, jobs for
9 health care workers, how many jobs then would be created, and
10 let's compare those, and I think we'll see that it will be a
11 significant difference; that we're being cheated by the kinds
12 of jobs we're supposedly getting from the Midgetman Missile.

13 In terms of human services --

14 COLONEL BRISTOL: Sir, your time is expired,
15 and I have six of these to go, so if you could summarize and
16 submit the balance.

17 MR. KRONKOWSKI: In terms of human services,
18 we have domestic violence programs and shelters for abused
19 women. We have children being abused. We have emotionally
20 disturbed children who cannot be placed in treatment because
21 our State does not have the money. We have people and
22 children needing drug abuse treatment. We have low-income
23 people being required to live at levels of general assistance
24 which are totally inadequate.

25 I'd like you to look at those issues in human

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1 services and show how, in fact, those issues would be
2 addressed by an equivalent amount of money that goes into
3 human services and public services as opposed to the
4 Midgetman Missile. Only in that way would we be satisfied
5 that the methodology is the real one that shows us the real
6 impacts.

7 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Judge Morrison.
8 I'm sorry, I didn't know you were a judge or I would have
9 addressed you in that respect earlier -- or ex-judge. I
10 think we remember ex-judges as judges.

11 MR. FRANK MORRISON, SR: Thank you very much.
12 I'm sorry if there's a little confusion here. The judge is
13 my son, not me. However, I have had the responsibility of
14 being chief executive of the State where the headquarters of
15 the Strategic Air Command is located. I'm not a military
16 authority. The highest rank I've ever had was that of First
17 Lieutenant; so I defer to Major Van Ness. But with reference
18 to the interpretation of the Eighth Circuit Court opinion, I
19 will say this: I think if you took ten lawyers and put them
20 in a room and asked them for an opinion on any given subject,
21 you would come up with at least twelve answers.

22 I would like to talk not only as an individual,
23 perhaps, but as a member and representative of the Lawyers'
24 Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control. I think the greatest
25 military authority in the history of this country was Douglas

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1 MacArthur, and he said that nuclear weapons have made war
2 obsolete as an instrument of national policy. And I believe
3 that.

4 And I believe any use by a nuclear weapon would
5 result in the ultimate environmental disaster, and a result
6 you can't contemplate. I believe MacArthur was right when he
7 said that nuclear weapons are not weapons of defense, but
8 they contain within themselves the elements of mutual
9 suicide.

10 I'll be talking to the Congress; and I appreciate
11 the limitations of your scope, and I didn't intend to get
12 into what Major Van Ness opened up here with reference to the
13 spirit of dead Indians, but what I'm primarily concerned with
14 is the attitude and the spirit of the young people in the
15 grade schools of the State of Montana and what their spirit
16 is. Most of them think that we have so mismanaged our
17 conduct that they aren't even going to live out their life
18 time, and that bothers me.

19 My chief authority on these nuclear weapons in the
20 State of Montana is Col. Don Clark, retired, who the Air
21 Force trained as an authority on strategic nuclear weapons.
22 He was an advisor to the joint chiefs during the SALT talk
23 negotiations. I spent a lot of time with him, and he was
24 prepared to testify in the case of the United States Against
25 Coolidge that every single nuclear installation in the State of

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1 Montana was not an instrument of defence, but created an
2 additional risk to the people of this State; and that's what
3 Col. Clark says, and the Air Force trained him as an expert
4 on strategic nuclear weapons, and this bothers me.

5 I suspect that it may bother you, and I'm sorry
6 that you are limited. I was an attorney for the Episcopal
7 Bishop of Wyoming, Western Solidarity, and some of the people
8 that were involved in that litigation and apparently it's
9 going to be tried some day; but let's not get our eye off of
10 the ultimate problem here, and that is what is the
11 environmental impact of the discharge of one of those nuclear
12 weapons? It means a destruction of ourselves, the
13 destruction of the environment necessary for human
14 inhabitants on this earth.

15 I don't claim to be an authority or a religious
16 man, but there is one thing that I believe, that we as people
17 are partners with a divine architect of this universe in
18 protecting our environment for the use of those that follow
19 us, and we cannot even contemplate the use of a nuclear
20 weapon without risking that environment for ourselves and
21 everybody that follows us. That's the ultimate environmental
22 impact that I'm concerned about.

23 Getting back to Col. Clark who is an expert; he
24 said 1 percent of what we now have in our nuclear arsenal,
25 without this Midgetman or any other system, could serve any

1 possible deterrent, and 1 percent of what we now have would
2 completely destroy the Soviet Union as a viable society.

3 These are the things that bother me; and, to me,
4 the things we should ultimately be concerned about, and I'd
5 like that on a public record. I'm not here as a judge,
6 though my son has acted in that capacity in this State. But
7 I revere this country and what it stands for, and I think
8 we've got to have some alternative to nuclear weapons. Thank
9 you.

10 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Stephen
11 Maly.

12 MR. MALY: It's not fair to have to follow
13 Mr. Morrison. He just about said it all. First of all, I
14 remember when Midgetman appealed to my sense of the future
15 and some sort of faith in deterrence, that sort of thing.
16 That's gone away, and it's apparent to me that anybody else
17 who might -- at least in the crowd -- who might have thought
18 Midgetman was a reasonable step toward eventual arms control
19 and disarmament, has lost that. At least, I know I have.

20 I think it's a dumb idea, and I have more faith
21 than ever, as a consequence of today and previous hearings
22 and what I've heard from officials in the Air Force, that
23 we're not going to buy the system. It's still a useful
24 exercise, but we're going to dump this, and the sooner the
25 better. I understand the decision rests with Congress, and

1 we have a responsibility to let them know how we feel.

2 Getting back to the environmental impact, it's hard
3 not to be repetitive of things that have already been said
4 and said quite well. My major consideration in reading the
5 document was in the area of transportation, and that I think
6 I'm getting a very clear picture that, as was mentioned
7 before, tourists are not going to like what's going on here.
8 It's not going to attract them; and some of the major
9 highways and byways that connect this State to country to the
10 north, Canada, will be impacted. I expect there will be --
11 we'll see fewer Canadians coming to Montana and through
12 Montana.

13 I also anticipate disruption of a very important
14 business, commercial traffic between major commercial centers
15 in the State: Billings, Great Falls, Helena, Bozeman,
16 Lewistown, and that this is going to have a hard-to-measure,
17 but very serious, impact on our hopes for economic
18 development, and more importantly, for economic
19 diversification.

20 We're not going to be able to attract the business
21 investment that the State officials are working hard to get
22 if they know people with the money who may want to come to
23 Montana are going to look at what's going on, all the
24 construction activity, the risk factors, and say, "they won't
25 go anywhere else," and that bothers me because we need

1 diversification. We need something nonmilitary that
2 generates long-term jobs.

3 Finally, to just add to the momentum regarding the
4 limited scope, the commentary on the limited scope of the
5 FIS, I appreciate the limitations, and I read the disclaimer,
6 or whatever we call it, in the front that Congress is
7 mandating. In my mind, accidental launches ought to be --
8 reasonably ought to be considered as a peacetime deployment
9 possibility. I mean, we don't launch accidentally in war.
10 It's a peacetime event. This is the way I understand the
11 court decision is that the higher court viewed this as a
12 reasonable thing to investigate. I lost my final point here.
13 So it's gone forever.

14 COLONEL BRISTOL: Not forever. You have until
15 the 21st of August.

16 MR. MALY: Anyway, I, too, appreciate this
17 opportunity. I think this kind of theater demonstrates
18 something very important about our country and the rights of
19 Americans to voice their opinions, and I'll just reiterate
20 that I think the American people, the Air Force, the Congress
21 are going to decide pretty soon that the Midgetman is not in
22 the national interest, and then we can worry about better
23 things.

24 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Jim Senkiff.

25 MR. SENKIFF: Maybe I misunderstood you,

1 Colonel, at the beginning of the meeting when you said that
2 this will be also an opportunity to ask questions that were
3 maybe a little more leading or a little more statement-like,
4 and we could expect responses to those also.

5 COLONEL BRISTOL: You will get responses, and
6 I intend to see -- Even though it was somewhat rhetorically
7 posed, I get the gist of Mr. Hencz's question -- Mr. Smith's
8 question -- and I'm going to give the panel an opportunity to
9 answer it. The idea why, given what we have already, do we
10 need something more; I intend to give the panel the
11 opportunity to answer that question.

12 MR. SENKLER: I guess my problem with that is
13 it doesn't allow much chance for dialogue on that basis.
14 When he gets his response, and when I would like a response,
15 then I can't, in turn, respond.

16 COLONEL BRISTOL: Do you have something
17 further you want to say now? I've got two of these left, and
18 then we'll use the time that remains as best we can to have
19 some kind of a dialogue. That's what we want to do.

20 MR. SENKLER: Okay. Thank you. First of all,
21 I want to say that I very clearly oppose this Midgetman.
22 This is a waste of money. I think Frank Kromkowski said it
23 best, the point that I want to make. I think it's important
24 that we include in this analysis the effects of a No-Action
25 Alternative, but it's a different No-Action Alternative.

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1 That is an action that we can also spend this money in other
2 ways than in building Midgetman. What would that impact be
3 on Montana?

4 If we spent \$66 billion, or an average of \$66
5 million a year over those 15 years, God, it's amazing what
6 could happen that would be useful to us instead of putting
7 weapons in a hole or in an igloo, or whatever. There's got
8 to be better use of that money. I would suggest that that is
9 a significant impact, and that that should be addressed in
10 the EIS.

11 When I was here, whenever it was that they had the
12 original scoping hearings, I asked if there would be an
13 opportunity to -- if policy questions would be addressed. I
14 understood that any question that I asked or posed from when
15 I talked and asked Col. Walsh, that they would be addressed.
16 Has that changed now?

17 LT. COLONEL WALSH: That's correct.

18 COLONEL BRISTOL: You're correct. If it's
19 germane to the proposal or if it's an anticipated impact, and
20 it's a pertinent question, it will either be answered today
21 or answered for the record.

22 MR. SENKLER: So any of the comments that have
23 been made today relative to policy saying that they don't
24 like this will be addressed in the statement, in the final;
25 is that correct?

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1 COLONEL BRISTOL: If they are questions, they
2 will be addressed. If they are comment expressing an
3 opposing point of view, they would only be addressed if they
4 introduced some new element into the opposition, if you will.
5 If it's a counterstatement to what's contained in the EIS,
6 then there's not going to be any further rebuttal.

7 MR. SENKLER: Since there are no policy
8 statements in the EIS, any statement that's being made on
9 that level would not have been addressed at this point?

10 COLONEL BRISTOL: I'm going to direct that to
11 Col. Walsh. I may have misspoken here.

12 LT. COLONEL WALSH: Any question that you have
13 raised in regards to the policy of the United States, whether
14 policy of deterrence, the arms negotiations or in that area,
15 I believe that's what you were leading toward. If you raised
16 an issue on that, an appropriate response will be made in the
17 final EIS.

18 Basically, the approach we take is to analyze the
19 comments made here today. We analyze all the letters that we
20 receive and we try to identify issues, specific issues that
21 are raised, and then for each one of those issues that are
22 raised, we will have a response. Some of the responses may
23 be: "Yes, we agree with that," and we will adjust the EIS to
24 reflect that new perspective. On others, there may be a
25 question of national policy. We will explain our national

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1 policy and its effect. If it was a position that you provide
2 that you are against a Small ICBM, it would be noted.

3 MR. SENKLER: And not responded to?

4 COLONEL BRISTOL: There is no response if you
5 come and say: "I am against the system." We would note
6 that. If you ask a question that would imply a change of
7 policy, then we would respond to that.

8 MR. SENKLER: I guess part of my concern is I
9 suspect most of the comments or a lot of these comments would
10 have been put in the form of questions had they known that
11 that was -- And I understand there is still opportunity to
12 submit them in that form. So maybe in your consideration of
13 noting it, that maybe these things would have been addressed
14 as questions.

15 In what form will the response take place? Will it
16 be in the final draft or in the final version of the EIS, or
17 how will that take place?

18 LT. COLONEL WALSH: In the final EIS, we will
19 identify all the issues that are raised, and we will have,
20 across from that issue, what the Air Force response is or
21 what the Air Force action was subsequent to reviewing that
22 issue that was raised. That will become a part of the final
23 EIS.

24 MR. SENKLER: I guess part of my concern here
25 is that it kind of cuts the process off. We get your

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1 response, but we don't get another chance to --

2 COLONEL BRISTOL: Yes, you do. You get the
3 final EIS. The process isn't over. It has to go from there
4 as a package up through Air Force channels to Congress, and
5 you have channels through your members of Congress, so --

6 MR. SENKLER: But we won't have another public
7 hearing?

8 COLONEL BRISTOL: That is correct.

9 MR. SENKLER: I have problems with that, and I
10 think that should be changed. I suppose that's on the
11 Congressional level, but whatever. I guess the main point I
12 want to make and want you to address in the EIS is this
13 No-Action Alternative which would, in turn, put the money
14 back into the economy of Montana in a different form, not
15 toward building the Midgetman Missile.

16 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. D. D.
17 Dowden, D-o-w-d-e-n. Did I call that name before and get no
18 response? We're down to you, sir, Mr. Rencz.

19 I'm going to give Col. Walsh an opportunity to
20 answer the question which, I believe, was: How much is
21 enough? Or paraphrased: Why, given the existing system that
22 we have, do we need to have the Midgetman over and above the
23 existing system? Col. Walsh.

24 LT. COLONEL WALSH: I'd like to actually give
25 you two answers; one of which I've already given earlier, but

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1 will reiterate. It has something applicable to the question
2 being raised.

3 In the Scowcroft Commission's review of the entire
4 needs of the United States government with respect to
5 strategic weapons, we identified the Small ICBM for the
6 future, for the year 2000 and beyond, and that's what this
7 system is being developed for. The present system that we
8 have was built in the 1950's, and probably in the next couple
9 of years, or next decade, will eventually be phased out.
10 We're looking at a system that incorporates the latest
11 technology that will continue to provide deterrence for the
12 future. That's the first answer.

13 The second answer, I think, would be more pleasing
14 to those people that are listening today. First of all, let
15 me describe what has happened in Europe with respect to
16 intermediate missiles. There was some controversy some years
17 ago when the United States, in conjunction with its NATO
18 allies, decided to go ahead with the deployment of
19 intermediate missiles. This was in response to a plan -- a
20 similar-type plan by the Soviet Union. However, after the
21 NATO countries chose to resolve and initiate the deployment
22 of such a system, suddenly the Soviet Union changed their
23 negotiating stance at Geneva. And now we have a reasonable
24 opportunity to actually eliminate those weapons from the
25 European theatre.

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1 Likewise, the Scowcroft Commission, and, likewise,
2 President Reagan and, indeed, that of Congress that by
3 showing the resolve to deploy the Small ICBM, to deploy the
4 Peacekeeper, that it may entice the Soviet Union to come to
5 the negotiating table and eventually continue the elimination
6 of nuclear weapons, then starting on intercontinental
7 ballistic missiles. Thank you.

8 UNIDENTIFIED GENTLEMAN: Is the comment period
9 over?

10 COLONEL BRISTOL: We have eight more minutes
11 of the hearing portion of the comment period, and I'll be
12 happy to receive any additional comments now. And, of
13 course, the comment period for this EIS continues until the
14 21st of August.

15 UNIDENTIFIED GENTLEMAN: Thank you, Colonel.

16 COLONEL BRISTOL: Would you state your name,
17 please?

18 UNIDENTIFIED GENTLEMAN: I'm getting to that,
19 sir. As a matter of principle, I would like to remain
20 anonymous, and the reason is that one of the bitter fruits of
21 this administration's foreign policy is that we have El
22 Salvador and terrorist squads operating in Los Angeles,
23 California. I mean, you can have my name, if you want it,
24 but I believe, as a matter of principle, an American should
25 be able to come to his government without having to identify

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1 himself.

2 COLONEL BRISTOL: If you wish to remain
3 anonymous, you may remain anonymous.

4 UNIDENTIFIED GENTLEMAN: Thank you very much.
5 I think everything has been said here. I haven't studied the
6 issues very well, but I think everything that has been said
7 here, I support.

8 I would like to emphasize the fact that you are
9 casting your net much too narrowly as far as the
10 Environmental Impact Statement goes. For every one of the
11 200 Midgetman missiles, I expect each one has a plutonium
12 trigger. That trigger is probably manufactured in a DOD
13 plant, possibly Rocky Flats in California.

14 The materials have to be generated in some reactor.
15 They have to be transported to the factory. They have to be
16 transported from the factory to wherever missiles are
17 assembled. These environmental costs should be figured into
18 the EIS on this issue, I believe, because we don't get an
19 accurate picture of the cost in terms of the environment
20 unless we do cast our nets more broadly. That's one point.

21 The other point is that I think that Lt. Col.
22 Walsh, with all due respect, sir, that the idea of some
23 limited, possibly strategic, strike on collection or some
24 fixed sited missiles, which is possibly a possibility, and I
25 think your argument was that having missiles spread out would

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1 have a deterrent effect on such a strike. My feeling is that
2 while it might deter such a strike, it might encourage a much
3 larger strike. Thank you very much.

4 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Please come
5 forward. I might just note that one of the reasons why we
6 like to get the names and addresses of those who participate
7 is that sometimes the comments that are made, such as those
8 you just made, warrant coming back and having some further
9 dialogue outside the context of these hearings; and it is
10 rather difficult to run down -- it's hard enough with the
11 phone book sometimes -- it's always rather difficult when one
12 doesn't have a name. But that's part of the rationale for
13 the name request.

14 Yes, ma'am.

15 MS. GRETCHEN GRAHAM: My name is Gretchen
16 Graham, and I represent myself, but I do also work for
17 Historical Preservation, who I am not actually representing;
18 but I spend 40 hours a week around people who just work their
19 hearts out to save our State, and to save our resources; and
20 I spend my other two days flyfishing. I just really love
21 Montana, and I beg you not to do this to our State.

22 Also, a specific point; I am around a lot of EIS
23 statements with my work; and with these Indian burials, we
24 work with the tribes a lot, and it's really no small issue to
25 dig up their burials and have this policy that you will put

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1 it back. I've been around how they feel, and once they're
2 dug up, the damage is already done. Thank you.

3 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you. Yes, sir.

4 MR. WALY: I remember the point I forgot.

5 COLONEL BRISTOL: Please. I'm glad you do. I
6 have that problem, too. I keep lists. If I lose the lists,
7 I'm really in trouble.

8 MR. WALY: The gentleman who remained
9 anonymous triggered my memory. The way I read the Eighth
10 Court, Circuit Court of Appeals' decision, or at least the
11 reporting of that decision, is that, yes, indeed, the scope
12 of the Impact Statement is too narrow; and that I fully
13 expect legal action to follow unless the net is widened. I
14 think the way it's been approached so far is going to provoke
15 lawsuits which are very expensive to everyone, and damaging,
16 I think, ultimately to the whole process, to national
17 defense, to our views; but I think you're provoking it in
18 restricting the Impact Statement.

19 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Yes, sir.

20 MR. BILL HALLINAN: Bill Hallinan,
21 H-a-l-l-i-n-a-n. I'm a future educator in Montana. I'll be
22 teaching children. In that regard, I guess I just want to
23 go on the record as saying that I feel very much a part of
24 the land in Montana. I love this land. I love this country.
25 For me, the land, I guess, as an article of faith, is holy;

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1 and I feel that installing these missiles on the land is
2 desecrating it. I can only hope that you'll keep that in
3 mind when you consider the Native Americans' burial sites;
4 the holiness of those places.

5 I also, as part of the education, wonder how the
6 deployment will affect education matters, I think -- I don't
7 know how it would become part of that, but I think some
8 concern needs to be given to how the children living in this
9 missile site would be affected by that. How shall we educate
10 children to let them know what they're a part of, living in
11 this site. I would like to see something to that effect in
12 the report. Thank you.

13 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, sir. Yes, ma'am,
14 quickly.

15 MS. LINDA HAYS: My name is Linda Hays,
16 H-a-y-s. A lot of people here today, and probably in the
17 other hearings, have expressed concerns about the effect of
18 this deployment on human beings' psychic and spiritual
19 awareness. Will those impacts be added in the EIS?

20 COLONEL BRISTOL: Colonel Walsh?

21 LT. COLONEL WALSH: The National Environmental
22 Policy Act specifically directs that the Federal agency look
23 at the physical impacts of the Proposed Action of the
24 environment. It does not -- In a recent law case, I believe,
25 Metropolitan Edison Versus the People Against Nuclear Power,

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1 the Supreme Court indicated that the psychological
2 consequences of such deployment or such an action are not
3 part of the environmental process and so, therefore, it is
4 the conclusion of the Air Force and their legal staff that it
5 is not appropriate to include such analyses in this
6 particular EIS.

7 MS. HAYS: I think it's an inappropriate
8 conclusion. What about spiritual impacts you do address, at
9 least in a limited way, spiritual impacts on Native
10 Americans? Will you also involve spiritual impacts on people
11 of other races?

12 LT. COLONEL WALSH: We addressed impacts on
13 Indian burial sites.

14 MS. HAYS: That is not a spiritual impact?

15 LT. COLONEL WALSH: It is a concern that they
16 have with their religious beliefs that the bodies shall not
17 be removed or be reinterred, which we are making sure that is
18 accomplished.

19 MS. HAYS: I also have religious concerns. In
20 my personal religion, the earth and God are the same thing.
21 When I drive to Great Falls and see those little blue radar
22 equipments out there and know what they mean and know what is
23 under them, I have a feeling of violation of my religious
24 beliefs and of my feeling of what God is.

25 I would like my religious concerns, the impact on

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1 my religious beliefs also addressed as you are planning to
2 address the impacts on Native American religious beliefs.

3 COLONEL BRISTOL: Thank you, ma'am. I want to
4 thank each of you for participating. I know it's difficult
5 sometimes. I appreciate very much that you have expressed
6 your feelings, and I appreciate very much that you have been
7 considerate of us, as well as each other.

8 This has been a very interesting week. I ask you
9 to consider taking an extra copy of the Comment Sheets with
10 you because it has the address to which comments can be
11 mailed as late as the 21st of August, and there may be some
12 subsequent notes or input -- and we have received some
13 excellent input -- there may be subsequent ideas you have. I
14 want to encourage you to submit ideas or input.

15 If you wish to have a copy of the Final
16 Environmental Impact Statement, it's as easy as checking a
17 block on that form, or any form you should subsequently send
18 in.

19 Thank you very much, thanks to our court reporter,
20 and I wish you a good weekend.

21 (The hearing concluded at 11:57 a.m.)

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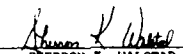
1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2 STATE OF MONTANA)
3 COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARK) ss.

4
5 I, SHERRON K. WALSTAD, Court Reporter, Notary Public in
6 and for the County of Lewis and Clark, State of Montana, do
7 hereby certify:

8
9 That the foregoing Hearing was taken before me at the
10 time and place herein named; that the Hearing was reported by
11 me in shorthand and later transcribed into typewriting under
12 my direction and that the foregoing -105- pages contain a
13 true record of the testimony to the best of my ability.

14
15 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
16 affixed my notarial seal this 10th day of August,
17 1987.

18
19 
20 SHERRON K. WALSTAD
21 Court Reporter - Notary Public
22 My Commission Expires 11/1/88
23
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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT REVIEW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
ER-87/1041

SEP 20 1987

Director of Environmental Planning
AFRC-BMS/DEV
Norton AFB, California 92409-66-4

Dear Sir:

The Department of the Interior has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Program at Malmstrom Air Force Base (AFB), Montana. Field offices of several Interior Bureaus have already provided you with comments on the draft EIS. These comments are incorporated into the Department's comments by reference and include:

- o Bureau of Land Management, Miles City District Office (letter dated 8/7/87) and Lewistown District Office (letter dated 8/11/87).
- o Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana State Office (letter dated 8/11/87)
- o Bureau of Indian Affairs, Billings Area Office (letter dated 7/21/87).
- o Bureau of Reclamation, Billings Regional Office (letter dated 8/20/87).

In addition to the above referenced comments, we offer the following for consideration in developing the final EIS.

GROUNDWATER.

The draft statement mentions the probability that ground-water withdrawals may locally affect existing wells through lowered water levels. The discussion of mitigating actions should include measures planned to reduce the impacts on users of these wells, should impacts occur. Measures to minimize effects of spills of fuels, lubricants, and chemicals should include consideration of spill prevention plans and containment of spills and leaks from storage facilities.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES.

Disturbance to areas of known Native American occupancy and to associated remnants should be avoided. In areas where Native American resources may be located and construction activities will take place, the activities are proposed to be monitored by professional archaeologists (reference Section 4.7.6). This mitigation should be augmented by conducting pedestrian surveys of construction areas prior to construction.

Section 3.7.3.3 of the document notes that burial discoveries made during construction are a high-level concern. The Blackfeet Tribe specifically requests that it be afforded an opportunity to provide Indian monitors during construction to help alleviate this concern.

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Page 3.

It is our understanding that there are lands in the Minuteman deployment area that were acquired and are managed by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks with Federal grant-in-aid assistance under the Wildlife Restoration Act (Public Law 75-415). If these lands are to be impacted by the proposed project in a manner that would interfere with the primary purpose for which the lands were acquired, the Air Force must first consult with the FWS and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks as provided by 50 CFR 80. The relationships among the proposal, these lands, and the consultation requirements should be detailed in the final EIS.

Specific Comments.

Pages 9-21 and 4-214. There are several comments in the draft EIS indicating that small isolated wetlands are not "important" or "substantial." The final EIS should accurately define wetland type; in accordance with Cowardin, et. al. (1979). The final EIS should also indicate the importance of any wetland that might be affected by the proposal in terms of habitat for fish and wildlife, groundwater recharge, erosion control, and other purposes.

Page 4-199. The paragraph on endangered and threatened species indicates that surveys for bald eagles and grizzly bears will occur in the summer of 1987. The results of these surveys should be incorporated into the final EIS.

Page 4-203. The draft EIS indicates that "removal of trees with raptor nests/roosts will be minimized." These removal activities should be avoided. Further, the final EIS should address the need to consult with FWS and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks in order to secure permits for these activities. The process of securing these permits may require consideration of alternatives to removal.

Page 4-204. The first statement on this page needs to be modified to be in accordance with the Air Force's agreement to conduct nest inventories for bald eagles and peregrine falcons within one mile of the previously undisturbed rights-of-way. The Air Force surveys should be consistent with Appendix C of the "Interagency Rocky Mountain Front Management Guidelines for Selected Species."

Technical Assistance For Fish and Wildlife Resources.

For technical assistance on Section 7 consultation under the ESA and mitigation requirements for other fish and wildlife resource impacts, please contact the State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 10023, Helena, Montana, 59626 (Phone 406-449-5225). For technical assistance on compatibility determination requirements for lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System, identification of lands acquired with Federal grant-in-aid assistance under the Fish and Wildlife

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NATURAL LANDMARKS.

It is unclear whether the proposal would affect the Square Butte National Natural Landmark (NNL) because of the generic nature of the analysis. The final EIS should indicate whether and what kind of impacts on this resource are anticipated. In making final site location decisions, special consideration should be given to avoiding or minimizing impacts on this feature. More information on the NNL program in general and the Square Butte NNL in particular is enclosed. For additional information, please contact:

Ms. Kay Salazar, National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Region
Division of Grants and Assistance
12795 W. Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
(Phone FTS 327-2850)

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES.

Endangered Species. The draft statement indicates that Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been completed. However, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) reinitiated informal consultation with the Air Force due to a recent discovery of a bald eagle territory in the project area. The FWS anticipates a favorable completion of this consultation. The results of the consultation should be incorporated into the final EIS. If future actions or operations related to this proposal result in adverse impacts to Federally-listed species, consultation under Section 7 should be reinitiated with FWS.

Mitigating Impacts on Fish and Wildlife. The draft EIS discusses mitigation of fish and wildlife losses in concept. However, specific fish and wildlife losses should be addressed. After specific impacts are evaluated, the Air Force should coordinate the development of mitigating measures with FWS and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.

Impacts on Federal/State Fish and Wildlife Habitat. The impacts of the proposal on lands under the jurisdiction of FWS are not adequately analyzed. The draft EIS indicates that Benton Lake and Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuges are located, in part, in proximity to the Minuteman deployment area. In addition, the FWS has acquired and manages many small wetland/upland sites in the area. Administratively, these lands are considered part of the Benton Lake and Charles M. Russell Waterfowl Management Areas, also a part of the FWS National Wildlife Refuge System. Any right-of-way easement or impact on these lands associated with the proposal is subject to the compatibility determination requirements of 50 CFR 25-29. These requirements and their relationship to the proposal should be identified in the final EIS.

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Page 4.

Restoration Act, and implementation of a cooperative environmental awareness program, please contact the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver Colorado, 80225 (Phone 303-236-5795).

Thank you for providing the Department of the Interior an opportunity to comment on the draft EIS for this proposal.

Sincerely,

Bruce Blamond
Bruce Blamond, Director
Environmental Project Review

Enclosure

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Natural Landmark Brief1. Site: Square Butte, Choteau County, Montana

2. Description: The Highwood Mountains of Montana are a volcanic pile fringed on their eastern and northern sides by a swarm of laccoliths--blister shaped bodies of igneous rock injected as molten magma between layers of sedimentary rock. Subsequent erosion has stripped away the sedimentary rock leaving the igneous masses standing as isolated buttes. Square Butte (2,900 acres) is the largest of the group.

The molten magma separated as it crystallized into dark and light colored fractions. The dark fraction, called shonkinite, is found at the lower part of the butte while syenite, the white fraction, makes up the upper part of the butte. This phenomenon gives the butte a banded appearance. It is one of the clearest and best examples of exposed igneous rock differentiation in the country.

The flat crest of the butte supports grassland communities which are in an essentially natural state. Species composition indicates that the top of the butte was not subjected to the agricultural pressures of the surrounding valleys which altered their natural ecology.

Rough fescue and blue bunch wheatgrass dominate the crest area. These grass species make up approximately 80 percent of the vegetation. Also found are goldenrod, scrubby cinquefoil, kinikinnik, raspberry, western yarrow, buffaloberry, and dryland sedge.

The steep slopes ascending the north and west sides of the butte are dominated by stands of lodgepole pine interspersed with limber pine. Juniper is found on the east slope.

3. Ownership: Most of Square Butte is in Federal ownership administered by BLM. Two private landowners and the State of Montana own the balance.

4. Proposed by: D. E. Trimble, Great Plains Geological Theme Study, 1972.

5. Significance: Square Butte is outstanding geologically because of its large size and clear differentiation of rock types. Rising some 1,700 feet above the valley floor, the butte is visible for 100 miles in some directions.

The prairie vegetation which dominates the crest of the butte is in its natural condition. The species composition is of significance when compared to the surrounding great plains whose ecology has been substantially altered by agriculture.

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6. Land Use: Grazing on lower slopes.

7. Dangers to Integrity: None

8. Special Conditions: Square Butte was first recorded by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805. In 1853 it was named by the Stevens expedition. It is featured in several Charles M. Russell paintings.

9. Evaluated by: Willis M. Johns, Montana Bureau of Mines.

10. Further Evaluated by: Dr. Robert Auerman, Colorado State University; Dr. David Alt, University of Montana; Dr. Ralph Root, National Park Service; Mr. Robert Ross, Dr. William Barker, North Dakota State University; Dr. Sidney Groff, Montana Bureau of Mines.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Registry of Natural Landmarks

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

National Natural Landmark designation is a form of public recognition conferred by the Secretary of the Interior upon sites containing the best representative examples of geologic features and natural communities composing the Nation's natural history. The purpose of the designation is to encourage the preservation of such sites through their well-informed management and use and their consideration in public and private land use planning. Although the designation may be conferred on lands under any ownership, it has no legal effect on land ownership, use, or management. Preservation of the features for which a site is designated therefore depends upon the voluntary cooperation of landowners through agreements with the National Park Service.

Program Authority

The National Natural Landmarks Program was established by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udell in May 1962. Authority for the program is based on the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), which empowers the Secretary to designate and protect "objects of national significance." The program is currently administered by the National Park Service as a Branch within the Interagency Resource Division.

Other Legislation Applicable to Designated Sites

- * Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) requires that Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's) be prepared for all major Federal actions that may significantly affect environmental quality. Adequately prepared EIS's should note the existence and location of national natural landmarks that may be affected by such actions, in order that potential impacts upon the landmark features can be considered in the early stages of project planning.

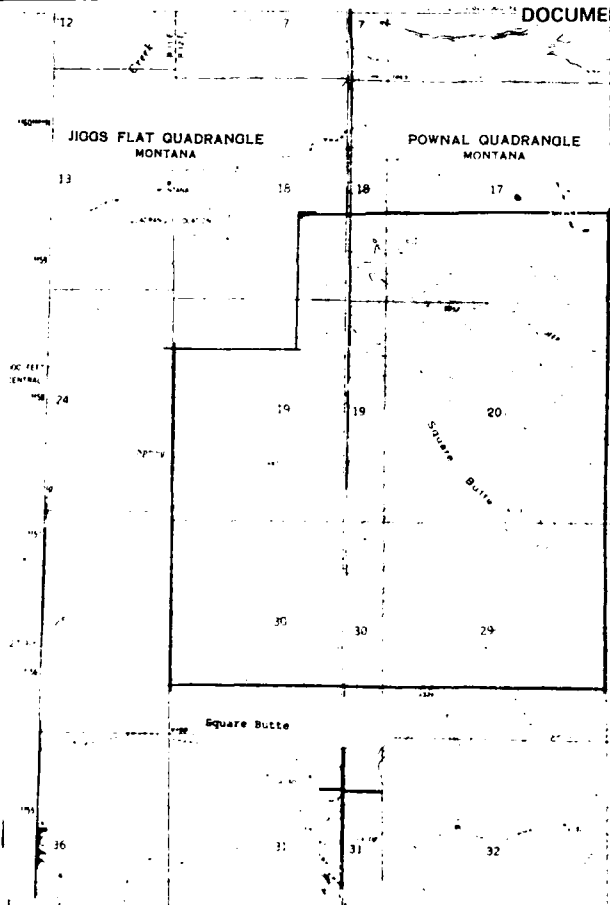
Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of August 18, 1970 (P.L. 91-383; 16 U.S.C. 1a-1 through 1a-7), as amended by the Act of October 7, 1976 (P.L. 94-458), requires that the Secretary of the Interior submit to the Congress an annual report listing those national historic landmarks and national natural landmarks determined to be threatened or damaged. National Park Service employees and volunteers monitor designated sites and submit site-specific status reports for that purpose each year.

Section 9 of the Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-429; 16 U.S.C. 1908) requires that when surface mining activity may cause the irreparable loss or destruction of national historic landmarks or national natural landmarks, the Secretary of the Interior notify the responsible party, report to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and request the council's advice as to means to mitigate or abate such activity.

The National Parks and Recreation Act of November 10, 1978 (P.L. 95-623; 16 U.S.C. 1a-5), authorized \$1.5 million for monitoring the welfare and integrity of national historic landmarks and national natural landmarks.

Annual appropriations for program operation are derived from the National Recreation and Preservation Program/Natural Programs of the National Park Service budget approved by the Congress.

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