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Complex Transformation  
Draft Supplemental Programmatic  
Environmental Impact Statement (SPEIS)  
Public Hearing  
March 13, 2008  
Genoveva Chavez Community Center  
3221 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507

REPORTED BY: Jan A. Williams, RPR, CCR 14  
Bean & Associates, Inc.  
Professional Court Reporting Service  
500 Marquette, Northwest, Suite 280  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102  
(6045A) JAW

1           MR. BROWN: It's now time to receive your  
2 formal comments on the proposed Supplemental PEIS.  
3 This is your opportunity to give DOE your views on the  
4 draft document. The court reporter is ready to  
5 transcribe your statements. Let me review a few  
6 ground rules for your comments.

7           Please step up to the microphone over there.  
8 When your name is called, introduce yourself,  
9 providing an organization or affiliation where  
10 appropriate. If you have a written version of your  
11 comments, please hand those to the court reporter when  
12 you've completed your remarks.

13           I will call two names at a time, the first of  
14 the speaker and the second of the person to follow.  
15 And if that second person, if they're seated in the  
16 back, can walk a bit to the front, we can save a  
17 little time.

18           In view of the number of people who have  
19 indicated an interest in speaking tonight, please  
20 confine your remarks to three minutes. I realize  
21 that's a very short time. However, with the number of  
22 folks who have signed up, even at three minutes, we  
23 will be running close to over time.

24           And folks often have either have to work  
25 early, they've got babysitters, that sort of thing.

1 So in order to allow everyone who is taking the time  
2 to come out here and wishes to speak, please summarize  
3 your statements, recognizing that written comments and  
4 verbal comments will count the same. So again if you  
5 can summarize your key points.

6 Ted Wyka will be serving as the hearing  
7 officer for the Department of Energy during the formal  
8 comment period. And I will be giving you a notice  
9 when you have one minute left. I did hear again a few  
10 cell phones go off. So if you haven't put yours on  
11 silence yet, please do so.

12 So with that by way of introduction, let me  
13 call on our first speaker, Mike Anastasio. And he  
14 will be followed by James Schiff.

15 MR. ANASTASIO: I'm Michael Anastasio and I'm  
16 the director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. I  
17 want to encourage the NNSA to adopt the preferred  
18 alternative and incorporate that into their record of  
19 decision.

20 But as a resident of Santa Fe, I want to also  
21 reassure the community, reassure them first that on  
22 the national level that this preferred alternative  
23 provides key steps that will allow this country to  
24 further reduce our stockpile of nuclear weapons,  
25 reduce it beyond almost a factor of two that we've

1 done this decade and do that through improved  
2 efficiencies and adaptability in our nuclear weapons  
3 enterprise. And you've heard some of that description  
4 here tonight.

5 I would also like to reassure you that for  
6 those of us here in Northern New Mexico, that the  
7 preferred alternative provides key steps and  
8 enhancements that allows the laboratory to further  
9 improve the safety, the security, and the stewardship  
10 of the environment at the laboratory in Los Alamos.

11 And, for example, in the preferred  
12 alternative, we'll be reducing the nuclear facility  
13 footprint at the laboratory by about a factor of two.  
14 All the above requires the best in science and  
15 engineering. And I just wanted to also say that I'm  
16 committed personally to maintaining at Los Alamos  
17 National Laboratory this laboratory as a world class  
18 scientific institution.

19 And with the base of science that's required  
20 to carry out this preferred alternative, that allows  
21 us to further advance our science for other  
22 applications, for things like nonproliferation, to  
23 further understand the global climate, to develop new  
24 and alternative measures, a means of energy  
25 production, and to advance our human health.

1           I believe and I'm convinced personally that  
2     the laboratory and the community have a shared faith,  
3     that each of us depend on the success of the other.  
4     And I must say I've been working hard since I've been  
5     here to make that a reality.

6           So that we can all be proud of the science  
7     that's done at Los Alamos National Laboratory and how  
8     it's brought forward for the benefit of this great  
9     country. Thank you very much.

10           MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is James Schiff.  
11     Justin Olson will be following.

12           MR. SCHIFF: Good evening, ladies and  
13     gentlemen. My name is Jim Schiff and I'm the current  
14     acting general manager at the Bishop's Lodge here in  
15     Santa Fe, Santa Fe's oldest resort.

16           The Bishop's Lodge Ranch, Resort, and Spa is  
17     one of Santa Fe's hotels that has hosted many Sandia  
18     and Los Alamos National Lab meetings. Each and every  
19     one of these meetings has brought ongoing support to  
20     the New Mexico economy by employing local associates,  
21     hosting international visitors, and has brought  
22     national exposure to businesses in Santa Fe and  
23     throughout the state.

24           We support both the DOE and NNSA initiatives  
25     and the ongoing continuing positive economic impacts

1 for Los Alamos National Labs here in New Mexico.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Justin Olson.

4 And Chris Lewis will follow.

5 MR. OLSON: Holmes, I'd like to turn my time  
6 over to Joni Arends of CCNA, Concerned Citizens of  
7 Nuclear Safety.

8 MR. BROWN: All right.

9 MR. OLSON: Thank you very much.

10 MS. ARENDS: Good evening, everyone. This  
11 may sound like a good proposal. But I think it's  
12 important for folks to know that right now the lab is  
13 allowed to produce, manufacture 20 pits per year. And  
14 one of the proposals in this document says that they  
15 want to produce up to 200 pits per year. So let me  
16 just tell you some facts about the impacts of this  
17 facility, this proposal.

18 One is if they go to the maximum amount of  
19 200 pits per year, they're going to exceed their water  
20 rights by 10 percent. 212 million gallons per year,  
21 that's 650 acre-feet per year. So they're going to go  
22 shopping for water rights. That's going to impact us  
23 all.

24 It's also important to know for the Buchman,  
25 for our water supply, 40 percent of our water comes

1 from the Buchman well field. Sixty percent of the  
2 recharge from the Buchman well field comes from the  
3 Pajarito plateau where the laboratory is located.  
4 Last summer the City of Santa Fe reported  
5 plutonium-238 in the Buchman well No. 1 which is the  
6 well closest to the Rio Grande.

7 In May 2007 the New Mexico Environment  
8 Department released a report saying that it is a  
9 problem. The New Mexico Environment Department  
10 reported last May plutonium, americium, and other  
11 contaminants associated with the nuclear weapons  
12 production in old river slew north of the proposed  
13 Buchman site.

14 So the contamination is already off-site.  
15 And we need to address those issues. And we need to  
16 rely on the scientists at the laboratory. We need the  
17 Department of Energy to make cleanup restoration,  
18 remediation, the top priority.

19 These scientists are the scientists that  
20 created many of these contaminants that have no  
21 standards whatsoever. DOE is self-regulating for many  
22 of these contaminants. So we need the expertise of  
23 the scientists to figure out how do we get these  
24 contaminants out of the soil, out of the air, and out  
25 of our water.

1           And then with regard to the seismic issues,  
2           in 1999 in the final environmental impact statement  
3           for LANL, there's a graph of the seismic activity, the  
4           faults for the laboratory. And when you look at the  
5           2006 draft LANL SWEIS, there's many more faults that  
6           have been found in the area of the nuclear weapons  
7           manufacturing facilities.

8           The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board  
9           reported a 50 percent increase in the seismic -- the  
10          force of the seismic -- let me start over.

11          If there's a seismic event at the laboratory,  
12          it could be 50 percent more strength. So like if we  
13          have a curve of the G force, it's going to be  
14          stronger, it's going to be sharper, we're going to  
15          have -- those buildings were not necessarily designed  
16          for those kinds of events.

17          So what we're saying for Concerns Citizens  
18          for Nuclear Safety is that they can't be doing any  
19          weapons, nuclear weapons manufacturing at the  
20          laboratory because the buildings that they're using  
21          right now are not designed for that purpose. I wanted  
22          to thank the DOE and Mr. Wyka, thank you very much.

23          MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. Our next  
24          speaker is Chris Lewis and Elana Sue St. Pierre will  
25          be next.

1           MR. LEWIS: Hi. I'm a little afraid so if  
2 this comes off as being unpolished and unprofessional,  
3 please grant me a little bit of mercy.

4           My name is Chris Lewis, my father was Daniel  
5 Jackson Lewis. He worked in pit production at Los  
6 Alamos National Lab. Despite what everybody has said,  
7 they were still making them back when he was exposed  
8 to 26 rems from a plutonium gas leak in 1998.

9           We were lied to, my family has been  
10 threatened with death threats basically to keep our  
11 mouths shut. So I almost didn't come here tonight.  
12 I'm still a little bit afraid. We've had three CPS,  
13 Child Protection Services, investigations over  
14 nothing. Each time they admitted that there was  
15 nothing, but somebody called in basically because of  
16 this.

17           I didn't find out about it. But my mother  
18 just went into the beryllium and plutonium workers  
19 reimbursement thing. And nobody bothered telling me.  
20 I had given her the information I had gotten from my  
21 father. The lab's current thing right now is that  
22 there's only five -- he only received five rems.

23           I got it from Patrick Phehan who is a  
24 radiologist at St. Vincent's. He told me specifically  
25 it was 25 or 26, I can't remember the exact number.

1 He said that that was probably what caused my father  
2 to die. But the lab refused to tell him about it.

3 We didn't find out until November of 2000,  
4 almost a year and a half afterwards, that he had been  
5 exposed at all. And when he was coughing up the  
6 pieces of the tumor and the parts of his lungs that  
7 came out, he threw them up on my body, when we went  
8 through it, everybody had lied to us completely about  
9 it.

10 So I just I guess what I'm asking here is to  
11 me all the stuff that has gone on at the lab, nobody  
12 is being honest about what's going on. You know, it  
13 would be okay if -- I'm not against nuclear weapons, I  
14 have worked in PF-4 myself.

15 I'm not against anything about that, I think  
16 we need to defend ourselves. But I think there seems  
17 to be an incredible lack of honesty. Like a lot of  
18 people here, like the last one that came up, that  
19 there are other accidents that nobody is willing to  
20 talk about.

21 My father died from that. He'll never meet  
22 his grandchildren. And we didn't do anything wrong.  
23 We're good American citizens. All we wanted was  
24 honesty. We have been denied that. I've gotten death  
25 threats, the kids have gotten threatened at school.

1           My stepson got arrested for supposedly  
2 pulling a knife on a kid. When we went down to the  
3 Santa Fe District Attorney, the first word out of her  
4 mouth was what group are you with. I'm not a part of  
5 any group. All I did was tell people about what  
6 happened to my dad. And all I want is honesty and  
7 justice.

8           And that's what I'm asking from you. I'm not  
9 asking you to shut down all the nuclear production. I  
10 just want people to be honest about what's going on up  
11 there. My father didn't have to die.

12           I talked to a lawyer in Ohio that had worked  
13 for uranium workers up in that area. I didn't know  
14 there was uranium up in Ohio. But the guy told me  
15 that my father had about a 50 percent chance of  
16 survival. He would be alive today.

17           To me if you don't change something at the  
18 lab about the reporting standards, especially the  
19 games that people play about hurting people. I was  
20 harassed at Bethlehem Lutheran Church by our reverend.  
21 He worked as a guard, Greg Easler.

22           He came up and in front of other people at  
23 Los Alamos Mesa Public Library told me that my father  
24 deserved to die. Can you imagine what kind of pain  
25 that would put somebody through. My father didn't

1       deserve to die. He's a veteran, he's done all sorts  
2       of things for the United States.

3               Our family goes all the way back to the  
4       Revolutionary War. We have never asked to just be  
5       killed. All we asked is for the honesty that this  
6       government and this democracy was supposed to be  
7       founded on. And that's all I'm asking, is that no  
8       matter what alternative you do, that you will be  
9       honest with the people so we avoid this, so nobody  
10      else has to die like my dad did.

11             MR. BROWN: Paul Dunn will follow Elana.

12             MS. ST. PIERRE: My name is Elana Sue  
13      St. Pierre. It's a good day to be alive on the  
14      planet. And thank you for being here so that we can  
15      speak.

16             MR. BROWN: Can you all hear in the back?

17             MS. ST. PIERRE: Can you hear me now?

18             It's a good day to be alive on the planet.  
19      Thank you for all coming. I am personally concerned  
20      because I heard a lot of well-thought out plans. But  
21      I have not heard how to keep this community safe.

22             What is the footprint that we are already  
23      living with? Here is Los Alamos. They run down. The  
24      river is here. There's a contamination site right  
25      here that in October our city councilors asked what

1 will happen if we get a washing rain.

2 We're now in the washing rain time. And it's  
3 still there. So I'm asking help now. What do we do  
4 about the contamination site that's here with the  
5 existing contaminants.

6 Our Clean Water Act looks at surface water.  
7 It does not include plutonium, cesium, tritium,  
8 strontium. Our clean drinking water on this hand does  
9 not look at plutonium, arsenium, cesium, strontium,  
10 tritium, DOE looks at that. It's not supposed to be  
11 in our drinking water. It's in our drinking water  
12 now.

13 Please, please help us. I am here to speak  
14 for the pregnant women and the children with whom I  
15 work. I am an occupational therapist. I work with  
16 this community's most vulnerable and medically fragile  
17 people. And there is nothing here to protect us.

18 EPA safe water standards only protect a  
19 154-pound male. Please, please protect us. The  
20 security that I want is for my health. And the fetus  
21 that grows in the womb, in the waters, the living  
22 waters, the reproductive organs affect three  
23 generations.

24 Please protect us. I want true  
25 transformation. I want clean air. I want clean

1 water, living, healthy water. I want a research lab  
2 that knows what to do with the waste, because it is  
3 wasting our community. Please hear this and know our  
4 security depends on you for the next three  
5 generations. Thank you.

6 MR. BROWN: Scott Kovac will follow.

7 MR. DUNN: I'm Paul Dunn and I'm here  
8 representing the Dunn family of Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
9 I've lived in Santa Fe for 23 years. I've worked at  
10 Los Alamos National Laboratory for 23 years. Before  
11 that I worked at Rocky Flats for two years.

12 What I can tell you is from my perspective  
13 the lab is doing this safer than any other location in  
14 this country. And what forced me to come up here and  
15 speak tonight, this is about reduction, it's about  
16 reduction in nuclear weapons, it's about reduction in  
17 square footage.

18 And I hope that in my lifetime I'll be able  
19 to come back here and say we don't need nuclear  
20 weapons at all in this country. On the contrary, we  
21 do need them right now. Nuclear weapons protect every  
22 single person in this room every single night. Okay.

23 MR. BROWN: Let people finish. There are  
24 plenty of folks that will talk on all sides of the  
25 issue.

1           MR. DUNN: My final point, we're all going to  
2 be paying our taxes here in about a month. As a  
3 taxpayer in this country, the last thing I want to do  
4 is spend a whole lot more money to move this plutonium  
5 research R&D that this country needs out of Los Alamos  
6 to a different location. Thank you.

7           MR. BROWN: Okay. Scott Kovac. Sylvia  
8 Vergara will follow Scott.

9           MR. KOVAC: Thank you. Now that Los Alamos  
10 National Laboratory has been designated as the  
11 preferred site for permanent pit production, what else  
12 comes along with this dubious distinction. Permanent  
13 spending of taxpayer money, permanent increased risk  
14 to the public, permanent increased water use,  
15 permanent increased waste production, and permanent  
16 profits.

17           Expanding pit production may also be a  
18 permanently wrong direction, constricting the  
19 opportunity for needed mission diversification at the  
20 lab to address today's critical national security  
21 needs such as weapons of mass destruction,  
22 proliferation, maritime port security, energy and  
23 dependence, and global climate change.

24           The total operating costs for plutonium pit  
25 production at LANL will be around a half a billion

1 dollars a year. This does not include facility  
2 construction and upgrade costs. This money could be  
3 much better spent for cleanup and other needed -- more  
4 needed programs.

5 The preferred alternative would generate 575  
6 cubic yards of radioactive TRU waste per year. This  
7 is triple the amount that LANL produced in 2005. It  
8 is proposed that this increase in TRU waste be  
9 packaged and shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot  
10 Plant in Southern New Mexico for disposal.

11 However, WIPP is already 30 percent full or  
12 so from past bomb making. And the remaining space at  
13 WIPP is already all accounted for. There is currently  
14 no room for added TRU waste. The transgenic waste  
15 generated from plutonium production at LANL has no  
16 disposal path. Where will this bomb making waste go?

17 I suggest that this environmental impact  
18 statement come forward and truthfully say where this  
19 waste will go. Otherwise it should be withdrawn.

20 MR. BROWN: Francine Lindberg will follow  
21 Sylvia.

22 MS. VERGARA: Hello, my name is Sylvia  
23 Vergara and I have a small farm in the Embudo Valley.  
24 Water is very important. And I do want to ask you to  
25 go to this web site, it's very important so everybody

1 write this down. Www dot whistleblower dot org,  
2 slash, doc, that's d-o-c, slash, capital R, slash,  
3 capital R for Russian, okay, percent 20, nuclear with  
4 capital N, percent 20, danger with a capital D, dot  
5 PDF.

6 And the reason I am suggesting this is  
7 because I was interviewed by that Mahia Miranova who  
8 is one of Russia's most prominent environmentalists.  
9 And she spoke to me about the Mayak plutonium facility  
10 in Russia. And she's been responsible for having to  
11 relocate people. And the contamination was half a  
12 million people.

13 And the Mayak facility is still operating.  
14 And it has totally ruined their river, the Tetra  
15 River, not to mention the surrounding lakes. And the  
16 nuclear contamination is starting to move towards the  
17 arctic waters. And so I felt terribly sad for her.

18 And I was devastated by our meeting. And I  
19 gave her a poem to give her hope to take back to her  
20 country, because I am not here just for myself and my  
21 own safety, but I want to see our whole world safe.

22 We have enough nuclear around our globe to  
23 blow it up many, many, many times over. Nuclear does  
24 not make me feel more safe. I gave her a poem and it  
25 goes like this.

1           In dreams my wishing sees myself cupping my  
2 hands and drinking purest water from the Rio Grande  
3 just as my ancestors did. My hands are filled with  
4 this dream within beautiful dreams. And I know that  
5 when the world can drink like this from its rivers,  
6 that we will all be safe and blessed by the earth.  
7 This is the great bendicion. And this is in a nuclear  
8 free world. I wish you generations, all of you, a  
9 beautiful life.

10           MR. BROWN: Francine will be followed by  
11 Garrett Robinson. Let me just add one comment here.  
12 I apologize for having to constantly remind people of  
13 having one minute remaining, but we have 60 speakers  
14 left. So thanks for complying with the time  
15 requirement. Francine, please.

16           MS. LINDBERG: The focus of my comments will  
17 be cumulative impacts and national security. My name  
18 is Francine Lindberg, I am the mother of four sons,  
19 all products of the Taos municipal school system, and  
20 my family has lived there for over 20 years.

21           I'm proud to say one son is currently  
22 studying in Belgium, another in Germany, and the other  
23 two have the ambition to study in Japan and Argentina,  
24 respectively. My sons have friends with whom they  
25 keep in regular contact who are from Taiwan, Korea,

1 Albania, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Denmark, Germany, and  
2 Australia just to name a few.

3 I'm well aware of our changing world and the  
4 interconnectedness of all beings and of all nations.  
5 Among the various pieces of complex transformation is  
6 a plan to build a larger plutonium complex at LANL.  
7 It would allow the capacity to produce up to 80  
8 plutonium bomb pits each year or more. A study by  
9 Jason Defense Advisories Group has determined that  
10 existing pits have a lifetime of 85 to 100 years, 85  
11 to 100 years.

12 Why then is there a rush to build new ones.  
13 The international community is well aware of nuclear  
14 probability. And there was the atomic bomb in  
15 Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the catastrophic results of  
16 which are still visible today in the form of lasting  
17 generational imprint of horror and destruction as  
18 family legacy.

19 Why would our great nation want to lead the  
20 race toward propagating potential for more such  
21 barbarism. Our great nation cannot afford to be  
22 isolationist. Isolationism is a concept that no  
23 longer bears any validity in the concepts of today's  
24 global reality. We should be leaders in disarmament  
25 of all nuclear weapons for the sake of our children

1 who are the world's children and their children's  
2 children.

3 As a citizen of the United States and a  
4 resident of State of New Mexico, I say the world  
5 doesn't need any nuclear weapons. So before a hasty  
6 decision is made to build any new nuclear weapons, I  
7 would like to see an in-depth analysis comparing,  
8 quote, the strength of U.S. national security while  
9 having a U.S. foreign policy based on a leadership  
10 role in global nuclear disarmament as opposed to the  
11 strengths of the U.S. national security while having a  
12 U.S. foreign policy based on the creation of new  
13 nuclear weapons, end quote, and otherwise known as  
14 nuclear proliferation.

15 It's my understanding that the necessary  
16 infrastructure to eliminate all nuclear weapons and  
17 nuclear weapons grade material worldwide already  
18 exists. I would like to see the viability of  
19 enhancing national security through U.S. leadership in  
20 global nuclear weapons abolition analyzed as an  
21 alternative to complex transformation. Thank you.

22 MR. BROWN: Garrett Robinson is speaking  
23 next. Eric Kuerschner will follow.

24 MR. ROBINSON: Good evening. I'm up here  
25 speaking not in defense of pit production but

1 certainly respecting in its totality all of the  
2 environmental and safety concerns about this endeavor  
3 up in Los Alamos. I am, however, speaking as a father  
4 and as a citizen of Santa Fe.

5 My children are fourth generation Santa  
6 Feans. And anyone that has lived here for any length  
7 of time certainly in the third, fourth, and fifth  
8 generation category will tell you that we have been  
9 enormously blessed by the money that has trickled down  
10 to the City of Santa Fe, the County of Santa Fe, and  
11 the Rio Grande Valley. Anybody that says that we  
12 haven't is not living in reality.

13 The jobs and having a close proximity to such  
14 a scientific community is immeasurable. However, if  
15 we want to deal only strictly in reality, the City of  
16 Santa Fe is in serious economic trouble. Serious.  
17 Our roads are falling apart, the infrastructure is  
18 falling apart, and anybody that thinks that this city  
19 can maintain itself simply on selling of art or  
20 tourism is seriously missing the point.

21 I have no affiliation whatsoever with Los  
22 Alamos Labs and nobody in my family has ever been nor  
23 have we ever received any remuneration. But having  
24 grown up here and having felt the residual of the  
25 money that has been generated from this laboratory and

1 our school systems and now a deteriorating road system  
2 and building infrastructure and it goes on and on and  
3 on.

4 I can tell you that we have to think long and  
5 hard about not giving every benefit of the doubt to  
6 this entity up in Los Alamos that's blessed us so  
7 mightily. And again I think the environmental  
8 concerns, the safety concerns, boy, I'm all for that;  
9 every check and balances that need to be put in place,  
10 I'm all for that as a father and a citizen.

11 But I'm also all in favor of maintaining this  
12 laboratory and the work that's going to go on for  
13 decades and will benefit my grandchildren and their  
14 grandchildren. Thank you.

15 MR. BROWN: Eric Kuerschner. William  
16 Christison will be next.

17 MR. KUERSCHNER: My name is Eric Kuerschner,  
18 I've lived in Taos for the last 20 years. Prior to  
19 that I worked as an economist working on my first EIS  
20 in 1971. And I can just tell you, boy, they sure  
21 don't do things like they did back then.

22 Back then we cared about doing something real  
23 and doing something good and worked on the Mount Hood  
24 freeway. The feds wanted one thing, they wanted a  
25 freeway punched through there. And we, the citizens,

1 said no, that doesn't seem like a good idea. And they  
2 said that's the way that we want you to do it.

3 And we started out and said what are the  
4 laws, not what do you want us to do, what is the best  
5 way to do it. And so we worked and showed what was  
6 the best way to do it. Here we come up with nonsense,  
7 we're told that they're not going to look at  
8 alternatives to nuclear weapons.

9 We're not told what they produce. We do know  
10 that half -- nuclear weapons have cost us half of what  
11 all the military has, almost all of Social Security,  
12 more than Medicare. I mean I've heard people say that  
13 you're not living in reality, that LANL is an economic  
14 engine.

15 I go, my God, have these people not taken  
16 economics 101. I mean LANL is not an economic engine.  
17 I mean these are people that are taken out of work  
18 force. Those 12,000 people at LANL are 12,000 people  
19 that the rest of us now have to work longer and harder  
20 to support because they're not contributing to  
21 anything, at least they're not telling us what they're  
22 contributing to.

23 The same with the \$2 million. I mean what is  
24 \$2 million? It's money coming in. It entitles you to  
25 purchase goods and services. But if no additional

1 goods and services have been brought into the  
2 community, what that means is now all those \$2 million  
3 do is pick our pockets.

4 We have to give up \$2 billion worth of our  
5 goods and services so we can support these people.  
6 And I hear this thing of needs, needs, needs. I mean  
7 to me that's like a drunk looking on the porch for his  
8 keys because the light is good there. It has nothing  
9 to do with anything.

10 I mean we've already answered the question  
11 of -- if you look at the evidence, here it is. They  
12 keep talking about reducing the stockpile. I mean  
13 it's nonsense metrics. I mean what matters is all the  
14 money is getting sucked out of here.

15 We were 38th at one time, now we're 46th. I  
16 mean we're going into a recession not so much because  
17 of the housing stop, because the military is sucking  
18 everything out of our economy, leaving us with  
19 nothing.

20 MR. BROWN: Colin Holloway will be next.

21 MR. CHRISTISON: My name is William  
22 Christison. My qualifications, I'm retired now. And  
23 I've been studying this issue very hard for the last X  
24 number of years. Earlier than that I worked for the  
25 Central Intelligence Agency for 28 and a half years.

1 And I actually wrote three of the very early national  
2 intelligence estimates on nuclear proliferation.

3 I oppose most strongly any new nuclear  
4 weapons in the United States. I want instead nuclear  
5 disarmament as called for in the Nuclear  
6 Nonproliferation Treaty. That treaty has been in  
7 effect now for 38 years.

8 It came into effect in 1970. In that treaty  
9 the U.S. promised to work seriously toward global  
10 nuclear disarmament and global general disarmament.  
11 But the U.S. has not taken one meaningful step toward  
12 nuclear disarmament in the entire 38 years.  
13 Thirty-eight years is over, one-third of a century,  
14 people.

15 The point that needs to be made is that what  
16 the people who have spoken to us officially tonight  
17 have been proposing is they are going to cut and have  
18 cut in the past the numbers of nuclear weapons. Now,  
19 that is by no means nuclear disarmament.

20 One of the reasons you cut the number of  
21 weapons is as you acquire more accurate delivery  
22 systems, you need fewer weapons to destroy the same  
23 number of targets. Instead of needing to devote eight  
24 weapons to one target, you need maybe only one or  
25 maybe two.

1           But more than that, 15 or 20 years ago this  
2 nation had four or five times as many nuclear weapons  
3 as it could possibly need or even use, even deliver in  
4 any meaningful way. So that's just nonsense.

5           But as long as the U.S. has nukes, more  
6 countries will want them. You can't get away from  
7 that fact. In the Middle East, as long as Israel has  
8 nukes and India and Pakistan also have them, others in  
9 that area will want them too.

10           Over the longer term, in this situation which  
11 represents a mammoth hypocrisy by the United States,  
12 the only result will be more nuclear proliferation.  
13 Thank you very much.

14           MR. BROWN: Jay Coghlin will follow Colin  
15 Holloway.

16           MR. HOLLOWAY: Hi, there. My name is Colin  
17 Lincoln Holloway. I live outside of -- in a tiny  
18 village outside of the little village of Pecos, New  
19 Mexico. I'm drug into the terrible economic engine of  
20 Santa Fe on a fairly much daily basis.

21           I've been struck by this thing about bringing  
22 this weapons complex into the 21st century. You see,  
23 it's rather ironic for me because next week -- or  
24 rather pardon me. A month from today I will be  
25 attending the 30th anniversary reunion for the Rocky

1 Flats Truth Force.

2 I'll be hanging out with Daniel Elsborg and,  
3 bless his soul, Alan Ginsberg is no longer with us,  
4 and Evan Freirich and Jack Joppa and many of the great  
5 people who stood up to the weapons facility at Rocky  
6 Flats.

7 So, you know, in 30 years since I was 16,  
8 I've changed my attitudes about a lot of things. I  
9 used to be an, oh, militant vegetarian Luddite. Now,  
10 I'm a rifle hunting chain saw wielding neo-Luddite.

11 The one thing that hasn't changed and it  
12 doesn't seem to be spoken of very much is now they're  
13 called pits. Back then we called them triggers, like  
14 it was some crescent-shaped innocuous mechanical  
15 things that just so happened to be made out of  
16 plutonium.

17 These are the same weapons, these are the  
18 same things, these are the same bombs that was the  
19 third bomb that was built, developed, and detonated  
20 over Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945. These are weapons of  
21 mass destruction.

22 And, you know, so we're going to put them up  
23 there, we're going to bring these weapons in and out  
24 of this canyon. You know, that road up to Los Alamos,  
25 everybody has gone there. Have you ever noticed that

1       they paint the barriers almost monthly. You know, all  
2       those black streaks where people go flying off of that  
3       road.

4               And then, you know, you can think about, you  
5       know, in 1950 in Korea you had the battle of the River  
6       of Chung Ang. You had the Battle of the Hundred Slain  
7       where Crazy Horse brought Fetterman into a canyon and  
8       wiped out his boys.

9               You've got what's happening now in  
10       Afghanistan and Iraq, where you have the same thing;  
11       although in Afghanistan they might be canyons like you  
12       have in Los Alamos, in Baghdad they might be the  
13       concrete canyons. It's still the same.

14              It is Tim, Eric, and Osama's greatest. I  
15       mean why do we want to give them this opportunity. If  
16       we're truly afraid of terrorism, why are we going to  
17       run trucks with nuclear bombs down a gauntlet where  
18       there are more hiding places than you can shake a  
19       stick at. Thank you very much.

20              MR. BROWN: Jay Coghlin and Peggy Prince will  
21       be next.

22              MR. COGHLIN: Howdy. I'm Jay Coghlin, I work  
23       for Nuclear Watch New Mexico here in Santa Fe. Let's  
24       see, first of all I want to start out praising Ted  
25       Wyka here. I and others asked him to make sure that

1 all the reference docs -- you think those documents  
2 are thick right there. You ought to see all the  
3 reference docs.

4 But in any event we asked him to see to it  
5 that they were posted online. If you're serious about  
6 this stuff, the reference docs are crucial. And Ted  
7 and his team saw to it that it was done. So, you  
8 know, give credit where credit is due. NNSA did a  
9 good thing here.

10 Now, let's see, last April I met with others,  
11 with Ted's boss, Tom D'Agostino. He's head of the  
12 National Nuclear Security Administration. D'Agostino,  
13 you know, he's a pretty slick guy, I guess that's fair  
14 to say.

15 So given this audience, he chose to lead that  
16 meeting with how he was in full total and committed  
17 support of the nonproliferation treaty's obligation to  
18 disarm. Well, that's quite a line. This is coming  
19 from the very head of the NNSA weapons program.

20 But from there he goes on to say there's only  
21 one problem. And it's one of timing. Oh, boy.  
22 That's the only problem, one of timing.

23 So again I reiterate that the head of these  
24 weapons programs explicitly pledged his support for  
25 disarmament. But from there he goes on to argue that

1 the key interim step to undertake to get there is to  
2 create new nuclear weapons, that being the so-called  
3 reliable replacement warheads.

4 Now, that strikes me -- how shall I put it --  
5 as a little illogical. And don't be fooled by this  
6 proposal to expand pit production at Los Alamos to 50  
7 to 80 pits a year. It is all about new designs, the  
8 so-called reliable replacement warheads. And, in  
9 fact, Tom D'Agostino, the NNSA head, was giving  
10 testimony to the House Armed Services on February 27  
11 once again strongly pushing reliable replacement  
12 warheads.

13 That's okay. I can only touch on things.  
14 Ted knows I'll do this, I'll really drill into the  
15 issues in written comments. That's where the real fun  
16 begins. Nuclear Watch has three fact sheets back  
17 there. I urge the audience to pick them up. We  
18 explore this in pretty good depth. You can go to our  
19 web site, nukewatch.org.

20 But I'll just close by repeating again the  
21 5080 alternative for pit production is about new  
22 designs. They don't need pit production other than  
23 that. Their opening argument for pit production was  
24 to replace W88 pits that they destructively analyzed.

25 Last year Los Alamos produced ten of them.

1 But the fact is they only tear down one pit per weapon  
2 type per year. For the other types, the Pantex plant  
3 is specifically authorized to reuse 350 pits a year.

4 And then finally another speaker alluded to  
5 this. And Nuke Watch had something to do with this.  
6 I'll conclude. But at Nuke Watch's request, Senator  
7 Bingaman required that Jason report on pit lifetimes.

8 And that report found that pits last a  
9 century or more. There is simply no need for expanded  
10 pit production other than new designs. And I ask you  
11 all to vigorously oppose that expanded pit production.  
12 Thank you.

13 MR. BROWN: Peggy Prince. And Tom Gallegos  
14 will be next.

15 MS. PRINCE: Hi, everybody. I'm Peggy  
16 Prince, the director of Peace Action New Mexico. But  
17 I'm not here tonight in that capacity. I'm here with  
18 my organizer's hat on. And I want to show you  
19 something that you've done. You have signed 2,250  
20 signatures to this petition. And let me read you the  
21 petition.

22 It says I vigorously oppose the proposal for  
23 LANL to continue or expand its nuclear weapons  
24 mission. It is dangerous to the health and safety of  
25 the environment and all life in Northern New Mexico.

1 So that's the petition.

2 Now, I was going to turn these petitions over  
3 to Ted Wyka tonight to be included in the comment  
4 period in the final draft. But I'm not going to do  
5 that yet, because we've got currently until April 10  
6 which is the end of the formal comment period. And I  
7 want you guys to vigorously sign onto this petition.  
8 I want at least, let's be friendly about this, 10,000  
9 more signatures.

10 This is just from Northern New Mexico, folks.  
11 This is just from us. We can do better. Now, there  
12 are a bunch of petitions at the Peace Action table at  
13 the back. And also Shannyn Sollitt at her peace  
14 project table over here will have the petitions as  
15 well.

16 The address for returning them are on here,  
17 the telephone number. Take a blank one, xerox it,  
18 send it to your friends, put it out to your church  
19 groups, your social groups, anybody you can think of,  
20 colleges, schools, anyone can sign it, you don't have  
21 to be a citizen. This affects not just us, this  
22 affects the world. So please get on it. Okay. Thank  
23 you.

24 Now, on a personal note, if I may, I would  
25 like to dedicate this hearing to Soochie also known as

1 Seeley Solomon. She was the most dedicated,  
2 tenacious, and eloquent speaker against nuclear  
3 weapons programs we have ever had. And she never  
4 missed a nuclear hearing.

5 And we miss her terribly. I miss her smiling  
6 face and her little yoga poses. And so God bless her.  
7 And I hope she's here tonight. Thank you very much.

8 MR. BROWN: Tom will be followed by Roger  
9 Bernstein.

10 MR. GALLEGOS: Good evening. I'm Tom  
11 Gallegos from Santa Fe. I'd like to make a comment  
12 against any increase -- against the idea of having a  
13 distributed center of excellence for increased  
14 plutonium production and storage in Los Alamos.

15 I think we should not have any increased  
16 plutonium production at all in part because Los Alamos  
17 is in too close proximity to local population centers  
18 to continue plutonium pit production and storage.

19 Contamination and pollution will increasingly  
20 endanger and affect the nearby Indian pueblos, Santa  
21 Clara, San Idelfonso, Cochiti, Nambe, Okay Owingeh,  
22 Picarus, Taos, and, of course, Espanola and Santa Fe  
23 and all the communities and possibly down into  
24 Albuquerque.

25 These communities will increasingly rely on

1 storm water drainage, surface waters, and groundwaters  
2 that flow from the Los Alamos area to the Rio Grande  
3 River. In addition, there is potential for  
4 contamination of pollution from seismic activity,  
5 natural disaster, accidents, and security breaches or  
6 other events that would do irreparable harm for the  
7 environment and ecology of this area.

8           Instead I would rather see Los Alamos be made  
9 as a distributive center for excellence for nuclear  
10 decontamination and cleanup. This new focus would  
11 contribute to the overall mission of this project here  
12 and provide for much needed research and expertise on  
13 methods to control and remediate nuclear waste.

14           These activities would have worldwide  
15 relevance in helping other countries to more safely  
16 handle and dispose of the complex contaminants and  
17 pollutants involved in all aspects of nuclear  
18 production. In addition, it would help create a new  
19 research and development economy in the Los Alamos  
20 area.

21           And this technology would also help LANL to  
22 remediate the existing waste contaminants and  
23 pollution that threaten North Central New Mexico. In  
24 short we could actually clean up Los Alamos, something  
25 that's been promised for 40 years but still has not

1       been done. Thank you very much I appreciate it.

2               MR. BROWN: Peter Nells will follow Roger.

3               MR. BERNSTEIN: You all can stay, I'm going  
4       to be two minutes or less here. My name is Rob  
5       Bernstein, I'm a physician in Santa Fe. I'm a  
6       specialist in diabetes and endocrinology. I've been  
7       in Santa Fe for 29 years, I have two grown daughters  
8       that were born and raised here, are graduates of Santa  
9       Fe public high school system and graduates of UNM.

10              I'm here on behalf of Physicians for Social  
11      Responsibility which is a nationwide organization of  
12      35,000 healthcare professionals. Physicians for  
13      Social Responsibility was organized in 1961 by  
14      physicians that were concerned about the health  
15      consequences of nuclear weapons. We are still  
16      concerned about the health consequences of nuclear  
17      weapons.

18              Physicians for Social Responsibility wants to  
19      point out several things as health professionals and  
20      the health aspects. Since the Manhattan Project,  
21      hundreds of thousands of workers have been exposed to  
22      ionizing radiation. Finally in the year 2000, the  
23      United States Government acknowledged that some of  
24      these people had been harmed. And there is  
25      compensation for some of these people.

1           Last summer the Rocky Mountain News based on  
2           the government's own figures reported that at least  
3           36,000 Americans have been made ill by ionizing  
4           radiation and at least 4,000 have died. This is based  
5           on the government's own records.

6           There are numerous public health consequences  
7           of the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons.  
8           Physicians for Social Responsibility opposes the  
9           complex transformation 2030. And we urge several  
10          things.

11          Number one, there should be a complete human  
12          health risk assessment of the proposed nuclear weapons  
13          production activity. Secondly, we feel that the role,  
14          the future role of nuclear deterrents should be  
15          clearly articulated, what are we going to do with  
16          these weapons.

17          Thirdly, we need the United States Department  
18          of Energy to make public and disseminate the results  
19          of epidemiologic studies on the effects of radiation  
20          exposure. And in addition to all of this, we strongly  
21          urge the United States Department of Energy to  
22          completely abandon the effort to redevelop nuclear  
23          weapons.

24          These weapons are costly, they're  
25          destabilizing, they're unnecessary, and they're

1 unhealthy. What we need is cleanup of the previous  
2 waste from nuclear weapons production. Thank you very  
3 much.

4 MR. BROWN: After Peter Greg Mello is next.

5 MR. NELLS: My name is Peter Nells, I'm the  
6 president of Los Alamos Study Group. In the last  
7 week, several long-standing aspirations of the NNSA  
8 have been repackaged and then peddled to the local  
9 press to make it seem as if opponents to nuclear  
10 weapons are attempting to misrepresent or otherwise  
11 exaggerate the intentions of the NNSA.

12 This has led to a series of articles in the  
13 local press that have only a tangential basis in fact.  
14 Did you see the New Mexican Tuesday morning, any of  
15 you? And unfortunately for the public they give more  
16 measured points of view very short shrift.

17 The study group has recently learned from an  
18 unimpeachable source that Los Alamos has retained the  
19 services of Burson-Marsteller, the world's fifth  
20 largest public relations firm. Perhaps this explains  
21 the new messaging campaign rolled out for these  
22 hearings. More incredibly, and think about this, we  
23 have a national lab paying a PR firm to repackage  
24 their program, paying them to mislead us with our  
25 money. I submit that this redefines chutzpah.

1           Last year the agency failed to persuade  
2 Congress that the RRW was not a new weapon. This made  
3 sense. The notion that the RRW is not a new weapon  
4 didn't pass the straight-face test. Now, the agency  
5 is telling us there are no plans to build a new weapon  
6 at Los Alamos. At the same time, it has reintroduced  
7 the RRW in the '09 budget.

8           For the previous five budget cycles, the NNSA  
9 has been telling Congress that the CMRR is essential  
10 to meet pit production requirements. The new message  
11 being communicated to the public is that the CMRR is  
12 not for pit production.

13           Either the NNSA has been misleading Congress  
14 for years or is misleading us now. The NNSA claims  
15 they will not increase pit production from ten or so  
16 pits that they now produce. The study group believes  
17 there exists no directive to produce even one pit per  
18 year. Nor many veteran weapons scientists agree is  
19 pit production necessary to ensure the reliability of  
20 the stockpile.

21           Congressman Udall wants to convert Los Alamos  
22 to another mission. If he is serious about  
23 conversion, why did he try to restore funding for a  
24 new generation of nuclear weapons last year. This  
25 both compromises broader nonproliferation efforts and

1       contradicts his stated objectives.

2               Abolishing nuclear weapons means stopping  
3       production and dismantling the existing stockpile.  
4       Some jobs will be lost.  If we're not willing to have  
5       tough conversations with elected officials who offer  
6       us glib reassurances while doing the opposite when  
7       they vote in Washington, we will never get beyond  
8       nuclear weapons and the huge social and opportunity  
9       costs they represent.

10              The current economic downturn is probably one  
11       of the least understood, most underestimated in our  
12       history and one over which we will have diminishing  
13       control because it is caused in part by many factors  
14       that are out of our control.  Nuclear weapons do not  
15       contribute to our national security, nuclear weapons  
16       are a vice we can no longer afford.  Thank you.

17              MR. BROWN:  Greg will be followed by Diana  
18       MacArthur.

19              MR. MELLO:  Good evening.  My name is Greg  
20       Mello, I'm the director of the Los Alamos Study Group.  
21       Recently the commander in chief of the U.S. Strategic  
22       Command more or less summed up the purpose of this  
23       proposal and this hearing this evening in a meeting  
24       with reporters in Washington.

25              I'm quoting from the Army Times of March 7.

1 General Chilton said what we need is a modernized  
2 nuclear weapon to go with our modernized delivery  
3 platforms that we've worked on and we are working on  
4 and a responsive infrastructure, one that can produce  
5 weapons.

6 The core of the present proposal is about  
7 producing weapons. The pivotal part of producing  
8 weapons as Ted said is producing plutonium pits.  
9 That's the capability that we lost in 1989. Thank  
10 goodness.

11 The necessary facility, the central thing  
12 that's needed to produce plutonium pits in quantity is  
13 a lot of capital investment at LANL's Technical Area  
14 55. The flagship of that investment is called the  
15 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement  
16 facility, CMRR.

17 It has a price tag of at least 2.2 billion.  
18 It is closely connected to a series of other projects  
19 including upgrading the existing plutonium facility.  
20 The total price tag of all of these is over \$3  
21 billion. The life cycle cost of this is in the tens  
22 of billions of dollars.

23 This proposal to continue -- I should say the  
24 CMRR consists of two buildings. So that you might  
25 have gotten the mistaken impression that this is under

1 construction. That's only slightly true. The  
2 smallest building of the two is under construction.

3 That building represents about 10 percent of  
4 the project. The 90 percent of the project is hanging  
5 fire. The NNSA is not sure how big to build that  
6 building. And it has been attacked for five years  
7 running in the House of Representatives.

8 I want to mention that a very senior NNSA  
9 official with extensive lifetime experience in most of  
10 the weapon sites in the weapons complex and extensive  
11 experience at Los Alamos National Laboratory told me  
12 not long ago that Los Alamos's plutonium facility is,  
13 quote, a horror show, horror show, and that Los Alamos  
14 should never have this pit production mission.

15 Let's see. We've heard about environmental  
16 dangers which are real and increasing as speakers have  
17 noted. In the classified appendix there are greater  
18 dangers than are in the environmental field.

19 The classified appendix covers the effects of  
20 intentional malicious acts. It's virtually impossible  
21 to fully defend against intentional malicious acts in  
22 the plutonium environment. Thank you.

23 MR. BROWN: Diane will be followed by Rebecca  
24 Porter.

25 MS. MacARTHUR: First of all, be sure you can

1 hear me because I was sitting back there. It's  
2 amazing how many people we couldn't hear at first.  
3 Can you hear me? Okay. Thank you.

4 MR. BROWN: If folks can't hear, raise your  
5 hand and we'll try and adjust the mike.

6 MS. MacARTHUR: My name is Diana MacArthur, a  
7 native born New Mexican. My father was the first  
8 student at Los Alamos Ranch School for boys. The  
9 relatives of my sister who married a Native American  
10 and my stepmother who hailed from the Vigil and Romero  
11 families of Northern New Mexico have made lasting  
12 careers at Los Alamos. We know the importance of Los  
13 Alamos National Laboratory as a crucial economic force  
14 in Northern New Mexico.

15 Today I speak as the president of the Board  
16 of the Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation. The  
17 LANL Foundation acknowledges the generosity of the lab  
18 contractors, the NNSA, and DOE, in providing millions  
19 of dollars which we have given to improve the  
20 education of our children in Northern New Mexico.

21 To date \$26 million has been given to school  
22 districts in seven Northern New Mexico communities.  
23 Counties actually. And the employees of the lab have  
24 donated \$1.7 million for college scholarships. And as  
25 I speak 50 more students are being interviewed and

1 selected for college scholarships for the coming year.

2 The focus of the money is to better prepare  
3 students in science, technology, engineering, and  
4 mathematics. We need to provide New Mexicans with the  
5 education to participate in the high tech industries  
6 that are the future of New Mexico at the national  
7 labs, at IT companies such as Intel and smaller  
8 start-ups, and in the emerging space, biotech, and  
9 green industry, green energy industries.

10 NNSA's complex transformation plan for Los  
11 Alamos will provide state-of-the-art facilities and  
12 requirements for experimental sciences that will offer  
13 training and employment for our students and I suppose  
14 in pit production, but most importantly for the  
15 associated scientific disciplines.

16 The science that comes with the preferred  
17 alternative for Los Alamos will enable research into  
18 global climate change, environmental remediation, and  
19 development of novel materials that will support  
20 solutions to alternative energy sources and energy  
21 efficiency.

22 So what I want to say is that regardless of  
23 what the plan will become for Los Alamos, the fact  
24 that it can continue as an important R&D center, where  
25 advanced computing and all of the sciences that have

1 enabled it to be one of the most preeminent research  
2 facilities in the world, that somehow all will  
3 continue for the education and for the future jobs and  
4 for the future base of developing industries in this  
5 state. Thank you.

6 MR. BROWN: Sharron Potter will follow  
7 Rebecca.

8 MS. PROCTER: It sounds like I need to  
9 apologize for my handwriting. My name is Rebecca  
10 Procter, I'm from Santa Fe County. You can hear me  
11 okay in the back?

12 Strictly within the context of NEPA, I want  
13 to say that the current summary of the Programmatic  
14 Supplemental EIS, and that's this little document, not  
15 the big one on the table, the summary does not  
16 consider cumulative effects of the alternative  
17 proposed, particularly the cumulative effects of  
18 concentrating weapon building and testing at three  
19 sites within a few hundred miles of each other in the  
20 single state of New Mexico.

21 A consideration of cumulative effects is  
22 required by law and must include such topics as  
23 cumulative changes to drinking water from materials  
24 used in weapons production or explosion testing,  
25 whatever might take place in that venue, cumulative

1 statistical probabilities of accidents, and cumulative  
2 health effects.

3           However, and more importantly, in a broader  
4 context, I would like to draw the attention of my  
5 fellow citizens to this fact. Although we are  
6 ostensibly attending a NEPA mandated hearing, the  
7 action that will be taken by NNSA on behalf of the  
8 federal government has already been explicitly and  
9 unequivocally stated on page 7 of the summary  
10 document.

11           If you haven't seen it yet, go ahead and look  
12 there. It is this, despite the overwhelming majority  
13 of citizen comments rejecting the nuclear weapons  
14 program entirely as immoral, contrary to treaty  
15 requirements, and indefensible in a practical way for  
16 sustaining the existence of the human race and other  
17 living things, the document indicates that because,  
18 quote, national security policy requires the existence  
19 of nuclear weapons, there will be no consideration of  
20 the alternative that calls for a disarmament and  
21 disassembly of the weapons network.

22           Please note that this means the current  
23 so-called NEPA input session is meaningless. Your  
24 information and thoughts on disarmament are not wanted  
25 and will not enter into the serious evaluation of the

1 operational alternatives being described here.

2           You can, however, do as I am doing now. That  
3 is to declare your independence from a corporately  
4 controlled plutocracy that masquerades as American  
5 democracy and to state unequivocally that you, as I  
6 am, will continue to call for disarmament in every  
7 public venue available to you regardless of the  
8 setting or regulatory framework. Thank you.

9           MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is D. Bonehead.  
10 And they will be followed by Sasha Pyle. Is a D.  
11 Bonehead here? And Sasha will follow.

12           MR. BONEHEAD: It's funny, I was just on my  
13 way out. Okay. I am in need of mental health  
14 treatment. Tonight I found out, you know, and it's  
15 helpful to me to know that, I'm so glad that I came  
16 here and could be advised of that need to be treated.

17           I believe the roads in Santa Fe are cracking  
18 and the schools are deteriorating and the food supply  
19 as far as quality is concerned seems to be steadily  
20 going downward because of the misguided and  
21 unreasonable policies in this nation's foreign policy  
22 that sustain a nuclear weapons complex which is  
23 clearly a crime against humanity.

24           And on behalf of the other five point however  
25 many billion people who couldn't be here tonight at

1 the Chavez center, I would like to remind those with  
2 an interest in nuclear weapons that we have created  
3 rules and laws which say we're better than that.

4 So let's be better than that and let's be  
5 better than that in the next few months coming up to  
6 the next election too, because it is about change.  
7 I've heard people say it's going to be a sea change.  
8 Well, it will be a sea change if we make it a sea  
9 change. All right.

10 And I would like to extend a word of thanks  
11 and honor to Bill Christison tonight for his  
12 dedication and his brilliance. Thank you.

13 MR. BROWN: Sasha Pyle. And Jeff Paisner  
14 will follow.

15 MS. PYLE: I'm Sasha Pyle and I have lived  
16 since 1980 in the Santa Fe center of excellence. And  
17 I'm on the steering committee of Nuclear Watch Center  
18 of Excellence. I've decided to just call everything  
19 that I like a center of excellence. I think it's a  
20 really good idea.

21 I have a wonderful quote that I want to start  
22 with that is by Jonathan Shell. He is a tremendous  
23 analyst of geopolitics and he has written some  
24 wonderful books including The Unconquerable World.  
25 And this is from an essay that he wrote about 9/11

1 called A Hole in the World.

2 There is no technical solution to the  
3 vulnerability of modern populations to weapons of mass  
4 destruction. There is no technical solution to the  
5 vulnerability of modern populations to weapons of mass  
6 destruction. I think that's an important idea to try  
7 to get across to NNSA right about now.

8 The proposed complex transformation is  
9 magical. It's magical because it is simultaneously  
10 too little too late and too much too soon. That's a  
11 pretty good trick. Why is it too much too soon?

12 Well, there's a couple of really key reasons.  
13 One is that we will soon have a new nuclear posture  
14 review as Congress has directed that the incoming  
15 administration will have to draw one up, which  
16 hopefully will replace the 2001 nuclear posture review  
17 which was an unholy mating of the ugliest weaponry in  
18 the world with the foul idea of preemptive war.

19 In addition to the need for a new NPR, that  
20 posture review will be informed by the findings of the  
21 12-person bilateral commission that Congress is  
22 creating which will have to create its report before  
23 December 1st of this year. And that is the Strategic  
24 Posture of the United States report, the Congressional  
25 Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United

1 States.

2 And they're going to have a lot to say about  
3 our nuclear posture. And what their recommendations  
4 are is going to greatly shape the new nuclear posture  
5 review. So we need to totally table this complex  
6 transformation until we have more input from Congress  
7 and a new administration and the public rather than  
8 just allowing DOE to continue to try to reshape its  
9 own image without any input from the rest of us.

10 So why is it too little too late? Because  
11 the complex has needed to be transformed for decades.  
12 But this really is not a transformation. What it does  
13 is it transforms billions of dollars into weapons that  
14 we don't need and waste that we have no place to put.

15 And that is not news and that is not a  
16 transformation. And the CMRR -- I have this  
17 ridiculous puff piece in my hand that says that  
18 they're on schedule and on budget. This building was  
19 supposed to cost \$650 million and now it's on the  
20 order of \$2 billion because they just get to triple  
21 their budget, they get to rebaseline any time they  
22 want to.

23 This is not reduction, this is not a  
24 consolidated complex. What I want to see is a real  
25 transformation which would take the form of real

1 national security, nonproliferation work that is  
2 substantive, dismantlement, curatorship, tracking down  
3 special nuclear materials and corralling them and  
4 getting them away from the hands of terrorists.

5 Real science which would be working on  
6 infrastructure, transportation, energy, and real  
7 cleanup, because the DOE has made a mess from sea to  
8 shining sea and they are not addressing it. And  
9 that's the transformation that we need to see. Thank  
10 you.

11 MR. BROWN: Jeff will be followed by Jay  
12 Perea.

13 MR. PAISNER: Okay. Good evening. My name  
14 is Jeffrey Paisner. As a resident of Santa Fe, I  
15 speak in support of the complex transformation  
16 proposal and the preferred alternative. In the spirit  
17 of transparency, I am also a physicist at Los Alamos  
18 National Laboratory. In fact, I am one of the almost  
19 2,000 Ph.D. scientists and engineers who work there.

20 Indeed, these individuals have been educated  
21 in some of the best universities in the country. They  
22 come from almost every state in the union. They have  
23 come to Northern New Mexico and Los Alamos to help  
24 solve some of the most difficult technical problems  
25 facing our society.

1           Indeed, some of the solutions of these  
2           technical problems will require -- in fact, may be  
3           only completely solved at Los Alamos. Not solved. At  
4           least the solutions will be spawned at Los Alamos.  
5           Consequently I believe that individually and as a  
6           scientific community we bring a perspective that  
7           should be appreciated and respected by our neighbors.

8           Like my colleagues I have committed my  
9           scientific career to working in national security  
10          areas. This dedication is reflective of the  
11          population, let me say the entire population of  
12          laboratory scientists and engineers whose views are  
13          freely communicated and I believe are representative  
14          of the country at large.

15          In fact, this is a fundamental reason I  
16          believe that President Truman and the Congress so  
17          wisely established civilian control of the complex in  
18          the manner they did nearly 60 years ago. As a  
19          testament to that decision, the complex oftentimes led  
20          by Los Alamos has been able to respond quickly and  
21          proactively to and sometimes even anticipate world  
22          changing events protecting our national interests.

23          I have spent almost half of my 34 years at  
24          Los Alamos and Livermore in how to best to respond --  
25          how to best responsibly ensure our nation's nuclear

1       deterrent. This same dedication to serving the nation  
2       was integral for the analyses performed by NNSA in  
3       articulating all reasonable alternatives and  
4       developing the preferred alternative.

5               It is a tribute to the NNSA's effort that the  
6       responsible stockpile stewards across this country who  
7       like the rest of the public want to ensure a more  
8       benevolent future for their families, friends, cities,  
9       states, and countries who are involved in developing  
10      and refining this proposal. Thank you.

11             MR. PEREA: I'm Jake Perea. I'm an engineer  
12      at Los Alamos National Laboratory, but I'm here  
13      tonight as a private citizen. I have been in Los  
14      Alamos for 30 years. And I've been living in Santa Fe  
15      for over 30 years.

16             My family has been in New Mexico for many,  
17      many generations. And I'm, of course, a native New  
18      Mexican. My children have grown up here in Santa Fe.  
19      And I'm really pleased to see that I've got  
20      grandchildren growing up here and that they're well  
21      and healthy. The reason I mention that is because I  
22      do care about my family, my friends, my community, my  
23      state, and my country.

24             That said I support the department's  
25      preferred alternative and I would like to see it put

1 into the record of decision. The reason I support it  
2 is from a pragmatic standpoint. I don't believe  
3 nuclear weapons are going to go away anytime soon.  
4 And I believe that our best bet to reducing the size  
5 of the stockpile is through deterrence by capability.

6 And I further think that the investment that  
7 this alternative calls for will enable us to make our  
8 weapons and the SNM that goes with them practically  
9 more safe, more secure, and less environmental impact  
10 than what we have today if we go other alternatives.  
11 So that's the reason I support this preferred  
12 alternative. Thank you.

13 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
14 Shannyn Sollitt.

15 MS. SOLLITT: Hello, everybody. It's really  
16 so good to see such a beautiful, beautiful turnout for  
17 this. It seems like an event to me in some way  
18 because it's just so tedious to think that we're going  
19 to another hearing about the nuclear weapons complex.  
20 Oh, my God. So anyway here we are.

21 And as most of you know or some of you know  
22 or many of you know, I'm the person who conceived of  
23 an idea called the Los Alamos Peace Project. And  
24 indeed this peace project is for transformation of the  
25 laboratory.

1           Just like NNSA wants, they just haven't put  
2   it into the rules yet. This peace project is to  
3   transform the laboratories of weapons of mass  
4   destruction into an institution that is engaged only  
5   in life affirming research and development.

6           So it's not an organization, I call it kind  
7   of a -- it's a disorganization. And being that, then  
8   everybody in this room who is standing for the  
9   transformation of the laboratory to life affirming,  
10  life affirming, life affirming research and  
11  development is part of the Los Alamos Peace Project.

12          So everybody, welcome. And thank you. And  
13  when I started this idea many years ago, about ten  
14  years ago, people would say to me, oh, you'll never do  
15  that, how do you think you're going to -- they'll  
16  never do that, you know. And I was like, well, of  
17  course, I'm not going to do it, we're going to do it,  
18  we're all going to do it, we all have to do it.

19          And it's not they and us, where we get this  
20  like schism between, you know, this country and this  
21  country, we're all the people of this country. It's  
22  not they, the National Nuclear Security  
23  Administration, the Department of Energy, LANL, we're  
24  all one.

25          And so I propose that we need to figure out

1 ways to heal this schism. And the first thing we need  
2 to do is everybody here needs to write their  
3 legislators, really write them a handwritten letter  
4 saying what we want to see, because, you know, we're  
5 separated from our legislators. And it's not the NNSA  
6 that's going to decide, it's really the legislators.

7 There's cards over there for the Los Alamos  
8 Peace Project. There's petitions. And mostly what we  
9 have happening right now is there is a democracy  
10 school starting here in Santa Fe. And it's had  
11 several different incarnations. It's just beginning  
12 now to work on the Tecton issue.

13 But it's a school where we can all learn that  
14 actually this is our land, this is our water, this is  
15 our air, this is our country, this is our  
16 municipality. It doesn't belong to them.

17 So if anybody is interested in learning more  
18 about the democracy school and the way work is being  
19 done here in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and all over the  
20 United States of the citizens reclaiming their right  
21 to live in their country and have good clean air to  
22 breathe and water to drink, then there's a signup  
23 sheet where you can put your email and we'll connect  
24 with you about the future democracy schools that are  
25 coming here to Santa Fe.

1           And I believe we can turn this thing around,  
2           we can turn it around, let's turn this thing around.  
3           Thank you.

4           MR. BROWN: Anna Hansen. And Anna will be  
5           followed by Sally Calvin.

6           MS. HANSEN: Thank you, Shannyn. Anything is  
7           possible is my basic view of life. So my name is Anna  
8           Hansen, I'm the former chair of Concerned Citizens For  
9           Nuclear Safety from 2000 to 2001. I helped host the  
10          Cerro Grande fire and the aftermath. The aftermath  
11          produced more runoff off of Los Alamos in 2002 than  
12          any year since the lab had been in business. The lab  
13          is in business.

14          I am deeply, deeply concerned about the  
15          quality of our water and that we have to clean up Los  
16          Alamos. Los Alamos is the mission -- that is the  
17          mission, that is the transformation mission, to turn  
18          Los Alamos around and clean it up completely so that  
19          there is no runoff, there is no contaminants coming  
20          down the mountain.

21          One of the most amazing things to me at the  
22          conference was scientists talking about naturally  
23          occurring plutonium. Now, that is an oxymoron.  
24          Naturally occurring plutonium does not exist.  
25          Plutonium did not exist before 60 or 70 years ago. So

1 it is not naturally occurring. So that is another  
2 falsehood that we are given.

3 I find it really amazing that we want to  
4 continue to build new pit production which I am  
5 strongly and deeply opposed to on top of an aquifer  
6 that we already know is contaminated. Plutonium  
7 exists in the Rio Grande. Anybody who doesn't know  
8 that, you need to know that. Plutonium exists in the  
9 Rio Grande today. Not yesterday, not tomorrow.

10 So you must be aware of that. It is in your  
11 drinking water already. We have contaminants. It has  
12 to stop, the mission has to change. We have to have a  
13 transformation mission in Los Alamos. And that is  
14 cleanup and that is, you know, energy, working on  
15 climate change.

16 There are so many positive things, life  
17 affirming aspects that Los Alamos can work on to help  
18 our economy grow. But what I hear here is oh, we're  
19 going to lose our money. It is our tax dollars that  
20 is paying for Los Alamos. And we are the ones that  
21 need to turn that mission around and we need to  
22 continue to continue our positive energy of this  
23 beautiful land of enchantment. Thank you very much.

24 MR. BROWN: Sally Calvin. Sally will be  
25 followed by Penelope McMullen. Is Sally here?

1 Penelope McMullen. And Penelope will be followed by  
2 Susan Gordon.

3 MS. McMULLEN: As you heard I'm Penelope  
4 McMullen, I'm a Sister of Loretto. And I am speaking  
5 in name of all the 600 sisters and co-members of the  
6 Loretto community throughout the United States.

7 The Vatican has stated several years ago that  
8 nuclear weapons are incompatible with the peace we  
9 seek in the 21st century. Other religions have said  
10 similar -- made similar statements. And they're not  
11 talking just about using the nuclear weapons but also  
12 producing them because of its effects on health and  
13 the environment.

14 Based on my 24 years of experience studying  
15 and working in this area -- I'm going to say a lot  
16 more in my written comments. But tonight I'm only  
17 going to address the issue that this PEIS is putting  
18 the cart before the horse.

19 Now, Sasha Pyle talked about that and she's  
20 much more eloquent than I am. But I think it's  
21 important that NNSA hear it over and over again.

22 The House Armed Services Committee  
23 specifically stated that, quote, there is an urgent  
24 need for a debate over the role of nuclear weapons in  
25 U.S. strategic posture. Congress has specifically

1 required the incoming President to prepare a new  
2 nuclear posture review saying it, quote, should be  
3 used as a basis for establishing future United States  
4 arms control objectives and negotiating positions.

5 The same law also requires a bipartisan  
6 commission to recommend by this December the number of  
7 weapons really needed and the related appropriate size  
8 and composition of the nuclear weapons complex. It  
9 makes no sense for complex transformation to proceed  
10 before a new nuclear posture review is prepared.

11 So NNSA's transformation PEIS should be  
12 withdrawn until the new administration has issued its  
13 own nuclear posture review which will undoubtedly  
14 change aspects of the complex transformation as it is  
15 currently written.

16 It will be a huge expensive misuse of  
17 taxpayer money to begin to act on this complex  
18 transformation and then have the next administration  
19 decide to change it. I would like to ask for a show  
20 of hands of how many people agree, because not  
21 everybody here will be speaking.

22 And I would like the count to be put into the  
23 record. Is that possible? So a show of hands of how  
24 many people agree. And if somebody -- you couldn't  
25 hear me? Through that whole talk you couldn't hear

1 me? So somebody up front count. Would you count,  
2 Linda. Oh. That this PEIS should be withdrawn.  
3 Okay.

4 Now, Margaret, is that your name? Can you  
5 count please? And somebody on this side count.  
6 Sixty-seven and 34. Thank you. Could you not hear me  
7 back there through that whole thing?

8 MR. BROWN: I'm sorry. You're over time now.  
9 Susan will be followed by Ed Burckle. Again if folks  
10 can't hear in back, please let us know early on and we  
11 can adjust the mike a bit. Susan.

12 MS. GORDON: My name is Susan Gordon and I'm  
13 the director of the Alliance for Nuclear  
14 Accountability which is a 20-year national  
15 organization that has been representing the  
16 communities that live downwind and downstream from the  
17 Department of Energy's nuclear weapons complex sites.

18 I'm here to speak about what is missing from  
19 the SPEIS. And the issue is that there were 33,000  
20 comments that were originally delivered in the scoping  
21 process. And it's talked about in the summary  
22 document that was mentioned earlier.

23 Most of those comments address the issue of  
24 the failure of the United States to honor its  
25 obligations of the nonproliferation treaty. And most

1 of them requested that NNSA actually assess an  
2 additional alternative which was disarmament. And  
3 because the draft SPEIS does not present such an  
4 alternative, this deficiency must be rectified in the  
5 final SPEIS and it should include a fifth alternative,  
6 a no-production alternative.

7 Under the no-production alternative, the NNSA  
8 would continue to operate only those facilities  
9 required to achieve the safe, secure, efficient  
10 disassembly and dismantlement of nuclear weapons, and  
11 the disposition and disposal are of their constituent  
12 parts.

13 The benefits of the no-production alternative  
14 include -- the no-production alternative will lead the  
15 way to addressing the horrendous environmental legacy  
16 of nuclear weapons production by closing the complex,  
17 our tax dollars can be redirected to clean up and  
18 remediate the impacts to the health and environment of  
19 the communities downwind and downstream from the  
20 nuclear weapons complex sites.

21 The no-production alternative will enhance  
22 the economic status of the communities in which  
23 facilities are located. Directing the efforts of the  
24 work force towards dismantlement of warheads and  
25 cleaning up the weapons production sites will create

1 jobs and improve the environmental quality of those  
2 communities.

3 When sites are cleaned, they become available  
4 for other economic development opportunities. The  
5 no-production alternative is the only alternative that  
6 fulfills the United States' obligations for  
7 disarmament under the Article VI of the  
8 nonproliferation treaty.

9 Further, it is the only alternative in which  
10 the United States complies with the 1996 World Court  
11 opinion that the threat or use of nuclear weapons is  
12 contrary to the rules of international law. The  
13 no-production provides the United States leadership  
14 called for by arms control, diplomatic, and military  
15 leaders around the world.

16 And the no-production alternative will  
17 enhance security for the United States by stopping the  
18 global momentum toward nuclear proliferation and  
19 increase security for every country.

20 I also suggest that if you haven't had the  
21 opportunity to see The Wall Street Journal editorial  
22 by George Schultz, William Perry, Henry Kissinger, and  
23 Sam Nunn in January of 2007 and they did a second in  
24 2008, I recommend it. They are calling for a world  
25 without nuclear weapons.

1           The accelerating spread of nuclear weapons,  
2 nuclear know-how, and nuclear material has brought us  
3 to a nuclear tipping point. We face the very real  
4 possibility that the deadliest weapons ever invented  
5 could fall into dangerous hands.

6           The steps we are taking now to address these  
7 threats are not adequate to the danger. With nuclear  
8 weapons more widely available, deterrence is  
9 decreasingly effective and increasingly hazardous.  
10 And I think that that is the message that the  
11 Department of Energy needs to realize and respond to.  
12 Thank you.

13           MR. BROWN: Thank you. We are going to be  
14 taking a brief break at about eight o'clock so we'll  
15 have a couple more speakers before then. Nine  
16 o'clock, I'm still in Central time. Sorry about that.  
17 Nine o'clock. Time flies when you're having fun. So  
18 we'll have a couple more speakers and then we'll take  
19 a break. Or as I like to say, fun flies when you're  
20 doing time.

21           MR. BURCKLE: My name is Ed Burckle I'm the  
22 director of the Regional Development Corporation in  
23 Santa Fe. We're a private nonprofit economic  
24 development organization. We've been in existence  
25 since 1996.

1           We were actually created by the Department of  
2           Energy in '96 as a CRO to help put money back in the  
3           Northern New Mexico because of the cutbacks that  
4           occurred to the laboratory in the late 90s. And from  
5           1998 to 2004, we got about \$10 million of DOE  
6           appropriated funds to help communities in Northern New  
7           Mexico weather through the downturn in the economic  
8           condition created by laboratory layoffs.

9           That was in 2004. And those DOE monies dried  
10          up. Today we receive zero monies from the Department  
11          of Energy, yet our organization is intent on improving  
12          the economics of Northern New Mexico.

13          And what I want to say is since the new  
14          laboratory management came on board in June 2006, they  
15          made a concerted commitment to help diversify the  
16          economy of Northern New Mexico and to ensure that the  
17          laboratory is less reliant upon lab employment for the  
18          region's future economy.

19          And what I would like to talk about tonight  
20          is what I have seen in my couple of years on the job.  
21          And that is the commitment of LANSCE to provide a  
22          million dollars a year out of fee, not out of  
23          appropriated funds, to help with economic planning  
24          around diversified projects.

25          And the laboratory is investing heavily now

1 in technology transfer, trying to speed the  
2 commercialization of important science from the lab  
3 into the local area. You probably saw yesterday's  
4 Albuquerque Journal article that New Mexico is now the  
5 number one venture capital receiving state in the  
6 United States based upon growth in the last five  
7 years. And that's because capital follows good ideas.

8 And what we're seeing now is the lab has made  
9 a concerted effort to help fund solar energy projects,  
10 medical research. In fact, they are working closely  
11 with Northern New Mexico College on its solar energy  
12 research park and academy.

13 They're helping Santa Fe Community College on  
14 their advanced technology center about green and  
15 establish sustainable energy. And so from my position  
16 in economic development, I am seeing some great  
17 initiatives coming out of the laboratory again  
18 diversifying the economy, they want to be less  
19 reliant.

20 And, in fact, they've established something  
21 called the Venture Acceleration Fund. And they have  
22 already funded six companies at \$600,000 to help speed  
23 the commercialization of a lot of these products.

24 And, in fact, just a month ago we started  
25 collaborating with LANL's Institute for Geophysics and

1 Planetary Physics which is going to analyze and model  
2 the impact of climate change and the economy on  
3 Northern New Mexico. These are the kind of efforts  
4 that I'm proud to see the lab helping the local  
5 communities. And I want to applaud the laboratory for  
6 their recent efforts. Thank you.

7 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Manuel  
8 Pacheco. Manuelo Pacheco, are you here? After then  
9 we'll take a break. Let me call Priscilla Logan then  
10 and then we'll take a break. Is Priscilla here?  
11 Okay. So Priscilla is going to talk now.

12 MS. LOGAN: Good evening. My name is  
13 Priscilla Logan. I am a retired teacher from Santa  
14 Fe. I see some familiar faces here and that makes me  
15 feel really good. I love this place, I love the land,  
16 I love my students. And I'm afraid we're really being  
17 hurt.

18 As someone brought up, we're not getting the  
19 real truth. The real truth is sort of obscured in  
20 misleading terms, hypocritical terms, you know, the  
21 Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the  
22 transformation, the reduction.

23 If people don't really listen and try to find  
24 the truth, it's very hard to see. And that frightens  
25 me. I'm glad that you're here and you're hearing this

1 and you're seeing this. But what about the other  
2 people that don't know what the real transformation is  
3 about, that reduction is really increasing from 20 to  
4 200 pits possibly.

5 What do we do? We continue to say what we  
6 feel and what we think to anyone that will listen.  
7 Timing. I find it very interesting that this whole  
8 thing is coming up right now before the election year.

9 Obviously our new President will be  
10 interested in finding out and helping develop or  
11 undevelop our nuclear arsenal. Is this just a  
12 last-ditch chance to push in what DOE wants to  
13 escalate and what most of the United States does not  
14 want? That sort of feels like the timing issue that I  
15 feel is happening.

16 I'm very concerned for our planet. I'm an  
17 environmentalist and that's not bad. I care for the  
18 earth. We have a lot of problems right now. We're  
19 soiling our nest. Not just with radioactivity, with  
20 so many, many other things. And we need to make so  
21 many changes. Changes that aren't going to be easy.

22 But it's better for us to start making those  
23 changes now voluntarily before we're having to make  
24 them out of a crisis. We could go into crisis so very  
25 easily if we continue to build nuclear weapons. How

1 many times do we have to be able to blow up our world  
2 and create the midnight sun; and when that midnight  
3 sun happens, there's no more earth, there's no more  
4 seeing through the cloud cover.

5 We need to take care of you, our children,  
6 and our land. And we need to do this by opposing this  
7 entire issue. Thank you.

8 MR. BROWN: We will take a five-minute break.  
9 On our return Louisa Quintana and Astrid Webster will  
10 be our speakers. Thanks.

11 (Recess.)

12 MR. BROWN: If you'll take your seats, we'll  
13 get started again. This has been a very large  
14 turnout. And in addition, a large number of those in  
15 attendance have signed up to speak. So I guess one of  
16 the few advantages of having a number of speakers is  
17 that those who have signed up have a good deal of time  
18 to think about their remarks.

19 We are going to have to very strictly adhere  
20 to the three-minute limit. So again if you can  
21 summarize your key points and try and stay within the  
22 three-minute limit, I would appreciate it.

23 (Loudspeaker interruption.)

24 MR. BROWN: Again if you can confine your  
25 remarks to three minutes. I've also had some comments

1 that I'm a bit like that ad on TV. You know, it goes  
2 on the head or something and people say I can't stand  
3 your ad. I'm sorry about that. We're going to try a  
4 couple things.

5 One is instead of trying a whole phrase, what  
6 I may just do is just say one. So if you can listen  
7 to that and when you get that, please try and conclude  
8 in one minute. If people still find that irritating,  
9 someone can hold up a sign, a one minute sign.

10 So we'll try that for awhile. And if people  
11 tire of that, we'll go to the sign. So by way of  
12 introduction, let me start with Priscilla Logan. Is  
13 that right? There we are, right. Louisa Quintana is  
14 next. And Astrid Webster will follow her.

15 MS. QUINTANA: Good evening, ladies and  
16 gentlemen. My name is Louisa Quintana. I am an  
17 eighth generation here in New Mexico. I live in a  
18 village east of Santa Fe in the San Miguel Valley.

19 And I am here tonight -- I had no intention  
20 of coming up and talking on this podium. But I have  
21 some issues. To me this right here is merely a face.  
22 I really don't believe that we know the true facts of  
23 what really is going on.

24 And the reason I'm feeling this way is  
25 because we have issues in our little village of 11

1 people. And I want to ask you, LANL, are you part of  
2 the state engineer, part of that corporation metering  
3 the little villages because the contamination is  
4 coming into the pipelines or that's what they're  
5 telling us or merely to save water?

6 I'm not real sure about that. But my  
7 question is it looks like there's a bigger plan here  
8 than we're more aware of. Just recently an alliance  
9 was formed in the San Miguel Valley area. And the  
10 people in the valley were not aware of it, only the  
11 alliance who the state engineer formed and the board  
12 members who they have brought in to form the board.

13 The villagers themselves are not aware of  
14 this. And the reason I know that is because I've gone  
15 from village to village asking the common man if they  
16 know that they are being metered. Most of the answers  
17 are no, we don't know that we're being metered, our  
18 board members take care of that.

19 And I'm asking this question. Is it part of  
20 the plan trying to preserve water or because we are  
21 contaminated? I know that the entire state of New  
22 Mexico is suffering from contamination. I live right  
23 off of the Pecos River. And I'm sure there are issues  
24 with the Rio Grande and the Gallina and the Pecos.

25 My question is those of you that are

1 representing LANL, you came in giving us some very  
2 positive answers and just giving us a good  
3 presentation. But I am very much opposed to the  
4 nuclear project that you have.

5 And I also have a comment before leaving  
6 here. Those of you that came up to the podium that  
7 are representing LANL, you made comments that you're  
8 giving monies for this and for education and so and  
9 so. Why are you doing this?

10 These people that you're educating, how much  
11 longer are they going to be with us when you're  
12 contaminating this earth, how much longer, will they  
13 live to be 14, will they live to be 20, will they live  
14 to be 30. You're putting out the monies to educate  
15 and educate. Let's put out the money to do the  
16 cleanup. Thank you very much.

17 MR. BROWN: Astrid.

18 MS. WEBSTER: My name is Astrid Webster. And  
19 it was my suggestion that a sign be held up that  
20 people have one minute left, because I find it  
21 extremely disruptive. The people who weren't very  
22 bothered by it were LANL employees who had premade  
23 speeches. Excuse me.

24 I listened to over 20 of those last night  
25 including from an atomic blondie who loves to put her

1 hands in the glove boxes and fondle the plutonium. My  
2 God. I've heard from a gentleman now three times who  
3 feels he cleaned up Rocky Flats.

4 I would like to challenge them, if that's  
5 true, to remove those three feet of dirt that they  
6 covered that horribly toxic place with and grow their  
7 vegetables there for the cafeteria at LANL. And then  
8 come back in 20 years and tell me there's no pollution  
9 there.

10 I just had a grand nephew born here in Santa  
11 Fe. And that baby has one ear. Now, if you want to  
12 know about that, there's a movie called Dark Circle.  
13 And a farmer tells you about what happens to chickens  
14 and everything else that are growing in Colorado or  
15 not growing, who can't peck their way out of an egg.

16 Well, you know what. We can't peck our way  
17 out of this egg either. They're supposed to be  
18 listening to us and this is a foregone conclusion. I  
19 listened to hundreds of people in 2006 say there  
20 should be an alternative that is a no-build. Do you  
21 see that anywhere?

22 Well, there's a chart back there that doesn't  
23 say they're going to build plutonium pits at Los  
24 Alamos, but they built ten last year. And the  
25 environmental groups are the nuke groups that are

1 saying we want no expansion. Excuse me.

2 That's 20 over the legal limit. And we've  
3 got to stop it because our kids' ears depend on it,  
4 their hearts depend on it, and our future depends on  
5 it. This world started in a big bang and Los Alamos  
6 wants to see it end in a big bang. And we have to say  
7 no.

8 We have to say no to Tom Udall who, when I  
9 asked him if he wanted to sign a call for nuclear  
10 disarmament, said no. And Jill stepped up and said I  
11 will. So let's put her in the Senate.

12 And Jeff Bingaman is the other one who is  
13 supposed to be such an environmentalist. Good God.  
14 This Department of Energy is really the former Atomic  
15 Energy Commission. And that is their only mission.

16 And if you were in Los Alamos last night, you  
17 know they're committed to this heart and soul and they  
18 will not stop. Now, the NMED is not allowed to look  
19 at radionuclides when it says clean up Los Alamos.  
20 What does that mean? If it's going to kill you really  
21 fast or over 100 years, whichever comes first, they  
22 can't discuss it.

23 If Robert McNamara isn't allowed to ask much  
24 about nuclear weapons, how the hell can we know. And  
25 why are we allowing a don't ask and don't tell policy,

1 we're not allowed to ask and they're not allowed to  
2 tell us. And you know what? It's in your hands.  
3 Today the election is coming and you've got to stop  
4 these people from doing this. Thank you very much.

5 MR. BROWN: Steve Dulfer. Is Steve Dulfer  
6 here? He left. Okay. Lorena Shalev. Okay. And  
7 Anhara Lovato will be next.

8 MS. SHALEV: I have smeared ketchup on my  
9 dress to symbolize the bloodshed in the name of the  
10 U.S. national security doctrine which is a euphemism  
11 for world domination. We have more WMDs than any  
12 other nation's state on this earth. We are reneging  
13 on our treaty obligations.

14 Nuclear bombs wreak devastation far beyond  
15 what any man, woman, or child can imagine in their  
16 worst nightmares. These weapons are immoral and  
17 unethical. Who in their right minds would engage in  
18 research that can lead to destruction far worse than  
19 perpetrated on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Is this  
20 intelligence?

21 The next issue is the proximity of this  
22 facility, LANL, to major population and cultural  
23 centers. No amount of plutonium leaking into our land  
24 and water is safe. The Buchman diversion project  
25 contemplated for Santa Fe water replenishment would

1 depend on wells that are already contaminated.

2 Money and work is urgently needed for  
3 cleanup. There is phenomenal evidence that the  
4 results from the monitoring wells may have been  
5 distorted by certain factors like corrosion of the  
6 screens which interferes with heavy metal testing.

7 And also we need to challenge the assumption  
8 that tritium must be present for radionuclide  
9 measurements to be valid because tritium is much more  
10 mobile than the other radioactive elements and  
11 isotopes.

12 Medical and epidemiological analysis from  
13 those who mine uranium in Navajo country in years past  
14 has demonstrated a statistically significant  
15 correlation with at least lung cancer. Other  
16 pathological conditions are also associated with  
17 radioactive exposure.

18 I know it's anecdotal, but I have a personal  
19 friend who died from brain cancer and he used to be a  
20 uranium miner. All such mining is unsafe. No more  
21 mining of uranium should ever be permitted. It is  
22 correct that the Navajo Nation has outlawed such  
23 actions on its territory.

24 There is enough uranium in either enriched or  
25 depleted form to be used for more weapons than ever

1       should be produced. The nuclear bombs already created  
2       can destroy all living beings on this earth. Is it  
3       intelligent to create upgraded bombs?

4               The bombs the U.S. has already made and  
5       stored are more than adequate as an effective  
6       deterrent. Reputable scientists consider these bombs  
7       reliable and viable for the next 100 years. I  
8       postulate that no scientist or worker in this field is  
9       intelligent at all. There is no justification for the  
10      production of even one more pit.

11             MS. LOVATO: I have so much here, I'm going  
12      to talk really, really fast. I just wanted to tell  
13      you, my name is Anhara Lovato and I'm studying to be a  
14      counselor. And amount of autism is one in five.

15             The heavy metals are going into -- are  
16      passing the blood brain barrier. Radiation that is  
17      used for pit production is a kind of tritium or  
18      something that sinks right into your skin. Plutonium  
19      you have to breathe it in.

20             If you breathe it in, one particle emits  
21      radiation and knocks little pieces off your genetics.  
22      That's what the whole thing is about. If you're  
23      standing on a piece of radiation, it's beaming out  
24      four feet; or if you're going by a plutonium truck,  
25      you know, full of radiation, it's X-raying you and

1 knocking -- if I have a piece of radiation, it's  
2 coming out of me.

3 But the point is that these things last, you  
4 know, 280,000 years. You know, anyway the whole thing  
5 is I'm trying to -- what I would like to tell you is  
6 that I'm a Baha'i and that I hold Baha'i up as a model  
7 for the world of consultation and neutrality and that  
8 this is the time for, you know, justice and equality.

9 And I think there's a confusion that a lot of  
10 Christians or people think that this is the end of the  
11 world, but it's really the last of the cycle from Adam  
12 to Muhammad and it really started with the Bab and  
13 Baha'u'llah.

14 But there's one thing that will make us able  
15 to have peace. And that is that we realize we're all  
16 interconnected and that we're one planet. And that we  
17 have to rely on I believe Baha'u'llah and God to  
18 design our creation and not on Los Alamos Lab; and  
19 that if we follow the nonproliferation treaty -- the  
20 Baha'is have really tried hard.

21 And I recommend that the Los Alamos Lab has  
22 to communicate with every single nation to review  
23 everything with the United Nations and with every  
24 single hearing that's ever been held and with all the  
25 health records that have ever been written; and with

1 all the stories from Los Alamos, that they consult  
2 with every tribe and every area of New Mexico, that  
3 they consult with every single environmental group  
4 like CCNS and Nuclear Watch, that they learn to  
5 consult.

6           There is only one thing that's going to save  
7 our planet and that is consultation. And we have to  
8 consult with the United Nations explicitly of why the  
9 nuclear proliferation act was created because if one  
10 nation produces nuclear weapons, if we simultaneously  
11 raised -- lowered our arms, then that will raise  
12 suspicion among the other nations and, therefore, they  
13 will start to create a new Cold War of every more --  
14 and that horrible technology that can destroy with  
15 hideous, more destructive power.

16           I want an environmental impact statement for  
17 the entire nuclear industry of New Mexico, from the  
18 uranium pits to the WIPP, that more letters are  
19 written to Congress than any other thing against WIPP.  
20 All this stuff is going into the oceans, the rivers,  
21 the WIPP. All of them are infecting the whole world,  
22 New Mexico, the United States. Just 12 miles standard  
23 isn't big enough. We need a big environmental impact  
24 statement for a lot more than what they are planning.

25           MR. BROWN: Phil Goldstone. And Rick Holmes

1 will be next.

2 MR. GOLDSTONE: I'm Phil Goldstone, I'm a  
3 resident of Santa Fe and an employee of Los Alamos  
4 National Laboratory. And I've been at these hearings  
5 before as Greg and Jay and Beckie may remember,  
6 although this is the first time I actually know the  
7 clown.

8 But I'm here speaking as a private person,  
9 not for the laboratory. I want to note that I support  
10 the preferred alternative and the assignments to Los  
11 Alamos in the PEIS because it is the best, most  
12 appropriate way to support U.S. national security and  
13 to support the continuation of the stockpile  
14 stewardship program which as I recall was first  
15 started by President Clinton.

16 In fact, the activities proposed in the  
17 preferred alternative are necessary for any future  
18 stockpile as long as it doesn't go immediately to  
19 zero. And will survive any change that we might see  
20 for the foreseeable future including the enabling of a  
21 much smaller stockpile.

22 It's also true that that program will support  
23 a lot of other capabilities that the laboratory uses  
24 to leverage, for other national security important  
25 interests, for energy interests, for support to other

1 agencies. And those capabilities are necessary to  
2 sustain.

3 I also believe that from what I know, the  
4 laboratory will conduct this activity in an  
5 environmentally sound manner. I've been through a  
6 number of times where I've supported the department  
7 and I know how conservative they are, in fact, in  
8 analyzing the impacts of actions at the laboratory and  
9 elsewhere.

10 I also know from looking at my colleagues how  
11 carefully they worry about being safe, about avoiding  
12 pollution, about avoiding harm to the public. In  
13 fact, there's more attention to safety and security  
14 and to the environment at Los Alamos than I've seen in  
15 a lot of activities in Santa Fe.

16 I appreciate that everybody here has sincere  
17 concerns to make sure that their environment is not  
18 disrupted by this. It's an appropriate purpose for a  
19 NEPA hearing, it's appropriate dialogue to have. I do  
20 believe I've heard a lot of misinformation here  
21 tonight and I've seen bandied around in the papers.

22 But to get real, a lot of what you are about,  
23 a lot of the comments I have heard are actually not  
24 opposing the preferred alternative per se but opposing  
25 the continuation of any nuclear weapons program in the

1 United States.

2 The long-term goal of nuclear disarmament is  
3 a long-term goal. But the abrupt disruption of our  
4 ability to support our nuclear stockpile would, in  
5 fact, be severely dangerous to the United States,  
6 would not affect the intent of other nations to  
7 proliferate in other cases. And I think it's a severe  
8 mistake. Thank you.

9 MR. BROWN: Rick Holmes. Joe Martz will  
10 follow. And Henry who is our timer will hold up a one  
11 minute sign when there's one minute remaining and then  
12 he'll hold up the sign of when your time is up.

13 MR. HOLMES: Good evening. My name is Rick  
14 Holmes and I am the CMRR program director at Los  
15 Alamos. I also happen to live here in town, but I'm  
16 here as the CMRR program director. I want to try to  
17 clean up a couple of things at least just to get it  
18 into the record.

19 CMRR is not a new idea. As a number of you  
20 have said before and know an awful lot about it, it's  
21 been around for a long time. It is the replacement  
22 facility for a building that was built in the 1950s.  
23 It does have the modern technology and the safety  
24 basis and thought put into it to be done properly.

25 I also have the privilege of leading the team

1 that is currently building the radiological laboratory  
2 that's the building that was in the newspaper most  
3 recently. I will tell you unequivocally that building  
4 is on schedule and on budget.

5 We are doing this job. I have a lot of help  
6 from a lot of dedicated professional people who work  
7 at the laboratory of engineers and scientists to make  
8 sure that we do this right. The radiological  
9 laboratory is a lead -- will be submitted as a lead  
10 silver certified facility. The nuclear facility, if  
11 it's decided to be built, will also be submitted as a  
12 lead certified facility.

13 Somebody raised up seismic questions earlier,  
14 about the new seismic study. The nuclear facility  
15 will be built using that data. And so that it will  
16 survive that earthquake should it occur.

17 So we have the right -- I have the privilege  
18 of leading the right group of people who are currently  
19 building the radiological laboratory. And that's the  
20 same right group of people who if we do decide, and I  
21 think we should, to build a nuclear facility, to do it  
22 right and properly.

23 We also try to have open and honest  
24 communications. We have public meetings twice a year  
25 to try to talk about the status of the project and try

1 to keep people informed as we go forward and do this  
2 job. Thank you.

3 MR. BROWN: Kate Cooper will be next.

4 MR. MARTZ: Thank you. I'm Joe Martz, I'm a  
5 plutonium scientist at Los Alamos for the last 25  
6 years, and I speak as a private citizen. I have  
7 attended a number of these hearings, not just tonight  
8 but over the last 20 years.

9 And I listen with an ear of hope. I feel  
10 much passion in this room. We might not always  
11 together agree on methods or means. But I see hope in  
12 that there's much common ground between us and hope  
13 for our ultimate goals.

14 I came to the laboratory in 1983 inspired by  
15 Hans Beta with a vision to find a way beyond the need  
16 to threaten ourselves with thousands of nuclear  
17 weapons to preserve peace. I chose a career at Los  
18 Alamos working from the inside to find a way to move  
19 beyond that need to wield the instruments of ultimate  
20 destruction in order to preserve our species and our  
21 race.

22 It is my belief that the work we do at the  
23 laboratory and the work that has been proposed as part  
24 of the preferred alternative will assist in that  
25 regard. Now, I want to make two very brief points,

1 because I know we only have three minutes.

2 One, I want to establish some credibility.

3 This message I'm giving you tonight is not new. Those  
4 of you who have known me and heard me speak for over  
5 20 years know that I've been saying the same thing.  
6 This is a lifelong passion of my own.

7 I have as much passion as many of you. It's  
8 just a means that I've chosen. In fact, I look into  
9 the audience and I see a lot of hopeful faces. I  
10 would like to connect with many of you. So perhaps we  
11 can find ways where we share common ground.

12 There's much to be commended in this proposal  
13 that I think everyone in this room would agree on.  
14 The consolidation of nuclear materials, the removal of  
15 plutonium from the site in Livermore, bringing this  
16 all under a single, well guarded, fenced-in facility  
17 to improve the safety, to improve its security, to  
18 reduce its environmental impacts.

19 There is one piece of science that I have  
20 done over the years that I hope you would find that  
21 you would agree with in large measure and I hope I can  
22 establish some credibility with it. Myself, my  
23 colleague Dave Clark who is here, and others were the  
24 scientists who conducted the pit lifetime study.

25 We've studied plutonium aging for

1 approximately the last 11 years. Our conclusions form  
2 the basis upon which this proposal could be made. Our  
3 conclusions were the basis upon which a modern pit  
4 facility was not needed by this country.

5 We gave an answer that science demanded, not  
6 a politically correct answer. And that science was  
7 enabled at Los Alamos on the basis of the work that  
8 Dave Clark, myself, and others had conducted.

9 The other is a vision for nuclear disarmament  
10 which I support and share. I just want to point out  
11 the simple fact that from when I was born in 1965  
12 until today, we've gotten rid of 90 percent of our  
13 nuclear weapons. That's a remarkable accomplishment.

14 Yes, many of you want none. You would like  
15 to see further progress. But let's at least take a  
16 pause and celebrate that nine-tenths is not a bad  
17 start. And we're simply trying to find means and  
18 methods by which we can further reduce. And I've now  
19 been shown the sign that my time is over. Thank you  
20 have for your attention.

21 MR. BROWN: Bud Ryan will follow Kate Cooper.

22 MS. COOPER: My name is Kate, I'm from New  
23 Mexico, I'm from Santa Fe. I'm 20 years old. And I'm  
24 nervous, but I'll do my best. So I just I think that  
25 we're all working for the same things.

1           Whether you're in Los Alamos or Santa Fe,  
2       we're working to make a better world. You know, we  
3       have scientists, you know, to focus on statistics, to  
4       focus on logistics. We have these hippies who focus  
5       on peace and, you know, these universal thoughts. And  
6       they're all valid and they're all beautiful.

7           Now, what I see and what I'd like to ask you  
8       guys is I feel that nuclear weapons do have a role  
9       right now. I feel that if we were to get rid of all  
10      of our nuclear weapons like you were saying, I feel  
11      like it could be a threat.

12          I do, however, feel and from what I've  
13      heard -- I've been traveling around with a group of  
14      young people around New Mexico, talking to people from  
15      all over Northern New Mexico about their water and how  
16      polluted it actually is.

17          So what I would really like to see is I feel  
18      right now there is pollution. And I feel that in  
19      order to move forward, we have to make for certain,  
20      for certain that there isn't going to be continuing  
21      pollution. Because right now it's not meeting my  
22      qualifications for the world that I want to create.

23          And so I would really -- I feel that we're  
24      not ready to expand. Until we can prove without a  
25      shadow of doubt, I challenge you guys to give -- I

1 challenge Los Alamos National Labs to give money to  
2 tribes, you know, such as San Idelfonso, Cochiti.

3 I would like you to give them the money to  
4 have tests done, objective, separate from the labs, so  
5 that we can make certain that there isn't pollution.  
6 And then I'd like to go back and reevaluate what's  
7 going on, what do we need to do to make certain that  
8 there is no pollution whatsoever.

9 And then we can talk about it, then we can  
10 talk about it. I mean I hear your points about  
11 consolidation, I feel that. But I feel that the most  
12 important thing is to make sure without a shadow,  
13 beyond a shadow of a doubt that New Mexico is  
14 protected, the environment is protected.

15 And ultimately I know we all want to get rid  
16 of nuclear weapons, period. And I know that you share  
17 that because nobody wants to live in a world where  
18 there is war and a world where people are being  
19 killed. So I think all of us, we have to put our  
20 brilliance, our minds, we have to put our gifts  
21 together and we have to make sure we're going about it  
22 in the right way.

23 MR. BROWN: Bud Ryan. Are you here? Charlie  
24 McMillan.

25 MR. McMILLAN: Good evening. I'm Charlie

1       McMillan, I'm the associate director for weapons  
2       physics at Los Alamos.

3                In thinking about my remarks this evening I  
4       was reminded of some comments that I read from Freeman  
5       Dyson about a decade ago. Many of you may know  
6       Freeman Dyson as an excellent physicist and an  
7       important thoughtful person.

8                And he wrote a book called Imagine Worlds in  
9       1997. And the comment that I remembered was the  
10      following -- I should put it in context. He was  
11      thinking about a future world in which international  
12      affairs don't require nuclear weapons. And he said  
13      the time when we can say goodbye to nuclear weapons is  
14      still far distant, too far to be envisioned, perhaps  
15      100 years away. Until that time comes, we must live  
16      with our weapons as responsibly and as quietly as we  
17      can.

18              I support the PEIS because I believe it  
19      allows us to live both responsibly and quietly. At a  
20      personal level, I'm an experimental physicist. I have  
21      worked with beryllium, plutonium, uranium, many of the  
22      materials we're talking about here. I have lived for  
23      the last 25 years in communities that are addressed in  
24      this PEIS here in and at Livermore.

25              I have reared my three children here. I care

1 intensely about the environment that I live in, that I  
2 work in, and that my children have grown up in. And I  
3 believe this allows us to deal with that in a very  
4 responsible way.

5 At a global level, I also believe that this  
6 is responsible and quiet. First because I believe  
7 this will enable us to have the U.S. stockpile be  
8 smaller than it would otherwise be by not requiring us  
9 to rely so heavily on spare nuclear weapons.

10 Second, I believe that this is important for  
11 nonproliferation. There are countries in the world  
12 that depend on our nuclear deterrent so they don't  
13 have to build nuclear weapons themselves. If we fail  
14 in our responsibility, they have the ability and may  
15 well build them themselves.

16 Finally I think that this is responsible and  
17 quiet for the United States. Should the day ever  
18 come, perish the thought, when we have to rely again  
19 on our nuclear weapons as we did in the past, they  
20 will be there in a safe and quiet way. Thank you.

21 MR. BROWN: David Bacon. Then Audrey Jones  
22 and Michael Collins will be next.

23 MR. BACON: Hello. I just want to say that  
24 what we're doing is not right for myself. I'm 20.  
25 What is my future going to be like? I've got friends

1 younger than me. My little sister, what is that going  
2 to do for her future?

3 We need to take this money that we're using  
4 for building nuclear bombs and spend it on education  
5 so that thousands and millions of kids don't drop out  
6 every year. We need to take a look at our  
7 environment, like global warming, rainforests are  
8 being cut down every single day. People are living in  
9 poverty and what we're doing is building bombs. You  
10 call that a fair thing?

11 And another thing I want to say is that why  
12 are we building these when we want peace? I think we  
13 all in this room want peace. And by building bombs is  
14 not the right way and using them against innocent  
15 people. And even if they're not, negotiate, don't  
16 kill them. So that's what I want to say.

17 MR. BROWN: Michael Collins. And Mike  
18 Mallory will follow Michael Collins.

19 MR. COLLINS: I think I saw eight police cars  
20 out in front initially when I first came in. I'm glad  
21 the police are here to keep an eye on all these crazy  
22 scientists. Nothing personal. It's just your work.

23 The other thing before I read some basic  
24 questions here, someone mentioned us being blessed. I  
25 think the people in Los Alamos are blessed with our

1 taxpayers' money. And they said something about they  
2 brought all the money for Northern New Mexico. To me  
3 it's blood money and I would rather go without it  
4 frankly, I don't care how many billions there are.

5           And furthermore to talk about safe  
6 scientists, somebody said that just a few minutes ago.  
7 Safe scientists? You know, it's hard being civil with  
8 this bullshit going on. We're talking about murder.  
9 Has anyone ever watched and looked at the victims of  
10 Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I know everyone said it was  
11 necessary. That's bull. Some of those people are  
12 still barely existing.

13           I just have some basic questions. I want to  
14 say they're basically yes or no answers. You know, I  
15 tried to make them real simple so I didn't get  
16 convoluted.

17           But, for instance, do you, the Department of  
18 Energy, or its contractors think every aspect of the  
19 weapons program at LANL is under control including  
20 contamination of groundwater? Would you drink water  
21 from the Buchman wells or from Cochiti Lake both  
22 downstream from LANL on a daily basis and give it to  
23 your babies or family?

24           How is the Los Alamos National Laboratory  
25 weapons program different from Rocky Flats or Hanford

1 regarding the need for cleanup, the need to be closed,  
2 and the need to be declared a Superfund site. Why was  
3 Rocky Flats closed?

4 Based on the Rocky Flats and Hanford  
5 standards, should LANL be closed? I think so too.  
6 Why do we or you need several thousand plutonium pit  
7 triggers, why do you need to produce new ones and  
8 what's wrong with the existing stockpile?

9 Is it not true that the pits are expected to  
10 last from 50 to a century or more, 50 years to a  
11 century or more? Will increased production of nuclear  
12 pits violate the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which  
13 was ratified by the U.S. in 1970? Has a possibility  
14 of treaty violation even been considered?

15 If the entire DOE tiger team showed up at Los  
16 Alamos tonight or at any time, do you, LANL, or its  
17 contractor believe the lab would meet inspection  
18 standards and not have any problems. What issues or  
19 problems exist now that you are aware of or do you  
20 foresee in the future?

21 Have hazardous radioactive materials from  
22 LANL entered the groundwater now, March 2008, or have  
23 they ever at Los Alamos? My understanding is that  
24 once water tables or aquifers have been contaminated,  
25 you cannot go back and remediate them to their

1 previous safe pristine status.

2 Is there any need for hazardous radioactive  
3 concern or cleanup in the counties of Los Alamos,  
4 Santa Fe, or Rio Arriba or at San Idelfonso Pueblo or  
5 at any pueblo? I'm almost finished.

6 Will DOE or its contractors or the Los Alamos  
7 city or county government ever return to San Idelfonso  
8 Pueblo, the land they took from the pueblo over the  
9 years, and, if so, when. And if financial  
10 compensation had occurred, was that sufficient for the  
11 pueblo?

12 Would Northern New Mexico be better off  
13 environmentally or health and safety-wise if there was  
14 no weapons work at Los Alamos? Thank you.

15 MR. BROWN: Mike Mallory is next. Steve  
16 Porter will follow. And the court reporter said that  
17 if you have printed copies of your remarks that are  
18 available, you may hand them off to her when you're  
19 completed. Thanks.

20 MR. MALLORY: Thank you. My name is Mike  
21 Mallory, I work at the laboratory, and I appreciate  
22 the opportunity to make some very brief remarks  
23 tonight.

24 And let me begin by expressing my personal  
25 belief based on 30 years of working in the nuclear

1 weapons complex at the Kansas City plant, at the  
2 Pantex facility, and now at the laboratory that the  
3 preferred alternative is the best choice for our  
4 nation and our national interests.

5 And I believe the preferred alternative  
6 should be adopted because the department's proposed  
7 centers of excellence and that approach to modernizing  
8 the U.S. weapons complex makes the most efficient use  
9 of existing resources.

10 For Los Alamos Laboratory's selection as the  
11 center of plutonium excellence makes good sense. It's  
12 what the laboratory does, that's where plutonium work  
13 is done in the United States, it makes use of those  
14 facilities.

15 It dramatically combines the nuclear  
16 materials in the United States, makes it easier to  
17 protect these materials. Most of the investment is  
18 going to be made to make the existing facilities safer  
19 and more secure, upgrade some facilities that were  
20 built during World War II to get them to the point  
21 where they can be maintained safely for the employees  
22 and the community. Thank you very much.

23 MR. BROWN: Steve Porter. And the next  
24 speaker, and you may have to help me on this last  
25 name, Dominique Mazeauol.

1 MS. MAZEAUOL: Hello. My name is Dominique  
2 Mazeauol, I'm a resident of Santa Fe County. I'm here  
3 to speak against the production of all plutonium pit  
4 triggers for nuclear warheads at LANL. Why? First  
5 the United States was one of the signatories of the  
6 nonproliferation treaty.

7 The international community has worked for  
8 decades to create a nuclear nonproliferation climate  
9 which would help prevent the spread of nuclear  
10 weapons. The proposed complex transformation makes  
11 the United States look like a hypocrite. Do as I say,  
12 not as I do.

13 At the time when the U.S. Government is  
14 demanding other countries to adhere to the NPT and  
15 renounce nuclear weapons, the U.S. Government is not  
16 meeting its own obligation to pursue disarmament.  
17 With this kind of attitude, what kind of leverage can  
18 the United States have in negotiating with countries  
19 that have or may want to have nuclear arm goals.

20 Why is this so-called complex transformation  
21 a bad idea? Politicians forget that these labs and  
22 bomb making factories are a great risk to public  
23 health and environment in New Mexico.

24 At a higher level of pit production, LANL  
25 could increase airborne pollutants by 28 percent.

1 Precious natural resources would be stretched to the  
2 limit as the lab's current water rights would be  
3 exceeded by 10 percent at a time when we all know we  
4 are all scrambling for water to grow food, et cetera.

5 Operations at the Los Alamos National  
6 Laboratory put dangerous chemicals into our original  
7 aquifer and LANL's monitoring wells, quote, unquote,  
8 fail to do their job. There is a whole list of  
9 radioactive contaminants I will skip.

10 So much positive transformative work needs to  
11 be done, like take serious monthly sampling of  
12 drinking water wells, using the best technology,  
13 install new wells that will comply with all  
14 environmental laws, quality, and regulations.

15 Three, establish an independent review of  
16 LANL's entire water quality detail base, et cetera. I  
17 also bring up as another point the incoming President  
18 to complete a new nuclear posture in 2009. So what is  
19 the rush?

20 And to conclude, in my book the word  
21 transformation has a positive connotation. In a world  
22 mired by the greatest threat which is the breakdown of  
23 the environment through global warming, why not put  
24 our heads together and transform the laboratories into  
25 life affirming activities, like developing sound

1 alternative and energy solutions. There are many  
2 brilliant scientists over there waiting for this  
3 change of mission. Thank you.

4 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Catherine  
5 Montano. She'll be followed by Dorothy Dean.

6 MS. MONTANO: My name is Catherine Montano.  
7 And I'm against this plutonium pit and core  
8 production. When the FBI raided Rocky Flats, they had  
9 a plutonium pit and core production that contaminated  
10 the ecosystems of Colorado.

11 Los Alamos has continued to poison the  
12 ecosystems of New Mexico and the world and they must  
13 be stopped. It is a criminal act to continue to make  
14 nuclear weapons because it does not matter where we  
15 drop this bomb, mother earth is a living organism.

16 And our soldiers are being contaminated right  
17 along with the enemy. And the sad part is the Iraqis  
18 were not our enemy, they're innocent people. The same  
19 with the people in Japan, they were innocent when we  
20 dropped those bombs on them.

21 We need to use the Constitution of the United  
22 States of America and also of New Mexico. And I would  
23 like to read some constitutional law.

24 I am addressing this to the President of the  
25 United States and also our Vice President, Ron Curry,

1 Secretary of the Environment of New Mexico, Governor  
2 Bill Richardson, Lieutenant Governor Diane Denish, all  
3 state senators and representatives and all of  
4 Congress, gentle people, this is a lawful notification  
5 to you pursuant to the Bill of Rights of the New  
6 Mexico Constitution, in particular the 1st, 4th, 5th,  
7 6th, and 9th amendments of the Bill of Rights of the  
8 New Mexico Constitution, in particular, Article 2,  
9 section 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, and 18 is pursuant to your  
10 oath and requires your urgent action to vote and speak  
11 up on behalf of and represent the people and  
12 environment of New Mexico specific to the subject  
13 matter.

14 As elected and appointed representatives of  
15 the people, the sovereignty in this nation, you are  
16 required pursuant to your oath and constitutional  
17 mandates contained therein to uphold rights guaranteed  
18 by the constitution to the people to act in the public  
19 interest and to uphold the public good.

20 Nuclear contamination is in direct violation  
21 of the constitutional requirements, a right guaranteed  
22 to the people. You and government are required to  
23 deal and act lawfully with the people. Yet by your  
24 own actions, you have dealt unlawfully with the people  
25 and officially oppose the rights, the best interests,

1 and their good.

2 Mother earth already has a degree of fever  
3 caused by radioactivity and not knowing how to protect  
4 our missing ozone. The one degree has already upset  
5 the earth's metabolism and caused many fish in the sea  
6 to migrate into colder waters. It is causing ice caps  
7 and glaziers to melt, et cetera.

8 Actually the degree registers a bit more  
9 above one degree and rising. Less than ten degrees  
10 more of radioactivity fever will make our planet a  
11 barren waste. And you know, people, it must stop,  
12 this nuclear madness must stop.

13 And Los Alamos is grossly contaminated.  
14 Yesterday we had a WIPP truck that went off the road  
15 in Las Vegas. And I understand that the WIPP driver  
16 was very sick and he actually passed out. And these  
17 poor drivers are being grossly contaminated and it  
18 needs to stop.

19 We are tired of all of this. We urge you to  
20 act on behalf of the citizens you are sworn to serve,  
21 to oppose plutonium pits and core production at Los  
22 Alamos, forbid any future actions regarding nuclear  
23 radiation and mining of production in New Mexico.

24 If you fail to serve your constitutional  
25 actions and do not stop this very real threat to the

1 health and well-being of the people of New Mexico,  
2 then we as citizens, sworn to oppose, quote, all  
3 enemies of this land, both foreign and domestic, shall  
4 not hesitate to file criminal charges and bring civil  
5 action against you personally in your professional  
6 capacity for the crimes against the people of New  
7 Mexico and the world.

8 And I just want to say that all these elected  
9 and appointed officials have taken an oath to the  
10 Constitution of the United States and of New Mexico.  
11 And it is time that we use that instrument because  
12 that is the only way and the only effective way that  
13 we are going to stop the nuclear madness.

14 All atomic activity must cease upon the  
15 earth. There is no safe way of storing it or  
16 disposing of it and nuclear facilities are making too  
17 much of it. This is the greatest crime to humanity  
18 and all life on the planet. We must stop the nuclear  
19 madness, it is out of hand and it is a criminal act to  
20 continue.

21 MR. BROWN: Dorothy Dean.

22 MS. MONTANO: That accident was in Las Vegas,  
23 New Mexico.

24 MR. BROWN: And Susie Knight will follow  
25 Dorothy.

1           MS. DEAN: Hello. My name is Dorothy Dean  
2           and I grew up in Arvada, Colorado, which is ten miles  
3           southeast of Rocky Flats. I grew up in an era of  
4           fear, fear of nuclear disasters.

5           I saw films made in the days after the  
6           bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki when I was in high  
7           school. And we saw the suffering of innocent people,  
8           grandmothers, and babies burned severely by radiation.  
9           I don't think any of us in this room can imagine  
10          another dropping of an atomic bomb, let alone the  
11          hydrogen bombs and all the things that have come since  
12          then.

13          In the mid 1970s, a nonviolent movement grew  
14          up on the tracks which led from Rocky Flats  
15          transporting the plutonium pit trigger bombs out into  
16          the ever expanding military industrial complex.  
17          Dwight D. Eisenhower warned against this huge taxpayer  
18          funded nonsustainable economic scenario, the nightmare  
19          of national debt we're living in today.

20          This economy of selling weapons and  
21          instilling fear in generations is ill conceived.  
22          Selling false solutions of nuclear proliferation as  
23          part of our capacity to respond to an uncertain future  
24          is dangerous.

25          We knew this at Rocky Flats. It took 20

1 years, it took Chernobyl, it took Three Mile Island,  
2 it took really brave people, really intelligent  
3 scientists and people who worked within the Rocky  
4 Flats, whistleblowers, and an FBI raid to shut it down  
5 20 years later.

6 This environmental impact statement is  
7 meaningless without independent noncorrupt, monetary  
8 oversight. And we all know that's not going to  
9 happen. We need our clean water to survive. We are  
10 already over extended with our water.

11 We need to find ways of cleaning up the  
12 existing pollution in Los Alamos before we -- we care  
13 about the mental and physical health of our  
14 communities. We want to find solutions, not fund  
15 corporations who will profit from the production of  
16 new pit bombs.

17 We do not want to proliferate nuclear  
18 weapons, we want to foster peace. I am much more  
19 concerned about the threat to our safety and national  
20 security from within the United States than from  
21 without.

22 And then with the words of Michael Francy, we  
23 can bomb the world to pieces, but we can't bomb it  
24 into peace. We need a Department of Peace, we need to  
25 fund peace as much as we fund nuclear proliferation.

1 Thanks.

2 MR. BROWN: Susie Knight. Jon Ventura. Jon  
3 will be followed by Shea Goodluck-Barnes.

4 MR. VENTURA: Good evening. My name is Jon  
5 Ventura. My wife and I have been staff members of the  
6 weapons program at Los Alamos National Lab for almost  
7 four years. We are residents of Los Alamos County.

8 I have carefully read the documentation  
9 associated with the preferred alternative and believe  
10 it to be the best plan to ensure the scientific and  
11 technical excellence of Los Alamos National Laboratory  
12 for decades to come. Therefore, I endorse the  
13 preferred alternative and hope to see it incorporated  
14 into the record of decision.

15 The men and women at Los Alamos are the most  
16 dedicated and talented people working to preserve,  
17 protect, and defend the blessings of liberty that we  
18 all enjoy as evidenced by tonight's discussion. Our  
19 contributions have helped preserve world peace and  
20 prosperity for more than 65 years with both nuclear  
21 and non-nuclear contributions.

22 Let me provide a few examples of the  
23 non-nuclear initiatives we are involved in. LANL  
24 scientists are developing detailed computer models to  
25 track and predict disease pandemics including avian

1 flu and smallpox.

2 Lab staff working with our colleagues at  
3 Lawrence Livermore developed and deployed a system  
4 known as basis to detect pathogens such as anthrax at  
5 the Salt Lake City Olympics, Superbowls, and World  
6 Series.

7 Lab engineers are working with the Department  
8 of Homeland Security on nuclear detection systems for  
9 the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. LANL  
10 for the last 40 years has trained nearly all of the  
11 International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards  
12 inspectors.

13 LANL technologies including advanced body  
14 armor and the Angel Fire surveillance system are at  
15 work today protecting U.S. troops who through their  
16 heroism are helping to secure the freedoms guaranteed  
17 by the U.S. Constitution.

18 This is the kind of work we do at Los Alamos  
19 today. And we are able to do it because of our core  
20 national security responsibilities. Thank you for  
21 listening to me.

22 MR. BROWN: Shea Goodluck-Barnes and David  
23 Clark will be next.

24 MS. GOODLUCK-BARNES: I am Shea, they call me  
25 Shea for short. I am a grandmother, I am an

1 ambassador of the clan called Nacudenai. I am born of  
2 that clan. My father's clan is the House of Red. My  
3 paternal grandparent clan is the Big Water. And my  
4 maternal grandparent clan is the Hypnotic Rock Clan.

5 I want to ask you relatives to just be where  
6 you are and shut your eyes. I'm not going to set off  
7 a bomb, I promise. Just shut your eyes and envision  
8 your birth, that sacred birth that we all are.

9 We floated out of our mother's womb, out of  
10 that amniotic fluid where it was safe and we floated  
11 gently for many months. Take a deep breath. Remember  
12 that first breath of life you took at the time of your  
13 sacred birth.

14 We're all a sacred birth. And I stand here  
15 before you a grandmother. I am ashamed by what we  
16 have come to be as a human race. Grandmothers from  
17 long ago sat before the fireplace and they lit their  
18 sage or their cedar and they said oh, help us, help us  
19 humankind, we are pitiful.

20 Indeed we are, what we've done to ourselves  
21 and to one another. This night I just want to remind  
22 us and me as a grandmother, I'm reminding myself, I  
23 acknowledge this moment. The spirit of the fire, the  
24 spirit of the air, the spirit of the water, I want to  
25 acknowledge all our relatives, the winged ones, those

1 who hop, those who crawl, the four-legged, those who  
2 swim, and the dancing creatures.

3 I want to remember the rock people, the green  
4 brothers and sisters, and the mountains. I want to  
5 acknowledge every walk on this mother earth. I come  
6 from across the street over here. I work with people  
7 who have been excluded from even their own families  
8 because they have mental illness and they are homeless  
9 in a great country.

10 Why do we have relatives who are homeless and  
11 hungry, why are our children going hungry? Now I  
12 think who is really losing their mind? The people I  
13 sit with every day? I live with them, I take care of  
14 them. Or is it the people who are very educated and  
15 profess to be our leaders?

16 I shall think about that as I lay my head  
17 down this evening. There's more I want to say. I've  
18 been speaking for -- I've done over 500 speaking  
19 engagements all over the world. You know what, I'm  
20 proud to be an ambassador of the ancient wisdom of my  
21 people because I do not understand technology talk.

22 But I'm okay with me as I am today. After  
23 all, we've only been waiting 500 years to be heard. I  
24 have more to say, I get diarrhea of the mouth, believe  
25 me. But I'm honored to have said so much just as a

1 reminder to each one of us. Thank you.

2 MR. CLARK: I'd like to start by thanking  
3 everybody for sticking around so late in the evening  
4 and giving everybody an opportunity to talk.

5 My name is David Clark and I'm a Los Alamos  
6 National Laboratory fellow. I've devoted my career to  
7 cleaning up the legacy of the Cold War. My personal  
8 efforts have reduced the number of nuclear weapons and  
9 cleaned up environmental contamination.

10 I submit to you that these goals are the same  
11 as the many concerned citizens groups that have been  
12 present and participated in these hearings. We only  
13 differ by the means that we choose to achieve these  
14 goals.

15 For the record I support the complex  
16 transformation because it represents to me a natural  
17 and logical means to achieve the legacy cleanup goal.  
18 It will cut the size of the nuclear weapons complex in  
19 half, it will support reducing the number of nuclear  
20 weapons, it will replace aging facilities with  
21 state-of-the-art laboratories with better safety,  
22 better security, and better environmental compliance.

23 I want to return for a minute to the concepts  
24 of the means that we use to achieve our goals. We all  
25 have different approaches. In my case I achieved

1 enough scientific credentials that I could get the  
2 government to listen to me.

3 I helped develop the scientific understanding  
4 of plutonium contamination at Rocky Flats and that did  
5 enable the most significant cleanup in the history of  
6 Superfund legislation. And for Astrid it wasn't  
7 perfect. Nothing is ever perfect.

8 But it was far, far better than leaving that  
9 sit up there outside a major metropolitan area. For  
10 the record, we did clean up 385 acres of industrial  
11 complex. We decontaminated and we removed 805  
12 concrete buildings. And we remediated 98,000 tons of  
13 contaminated soil. For the record that saved  
14 \$30 billion of taxpayer money.

15 I listened to you, you can listen to me.

16 Moreover, in support of the Moscow Treaty, my  
17 colleagues just destroyed one-third of a metric ton of  
18 plutonium pits. Now, surely that's worth an applause  
19 in this audience. And they propose to continue that  
20 pace every year.

21 And I know that you don't understand the  
22 logic. But pit destruction far exceeds the limited  
23 manufacturing that's being discussed. And at the end  
24 of the day, my approach working within the system with  
25 my colleagues is achieving positive results. We have

1 reduced the number of nuclear --

2 MR. BROWN: Let him finish, please. David,  
3 go ahead.

4 MR. CLARK: That's fine. So I have provided  
5 my facts. I ask each of you to consider whether you  
6 believe that your approach has been equally  
7 successful. If you agree with me and my colleagues at  
8 the labs that are working on these problems, then we  
9 could use your support. Thank you for your attention.

10 MR. BROWN: The next name I have is Avree Fe.  
11 She will be followed by Ron Simmons.

12 MS. FE: Hi. I'm Avree and I'm 15 years old.  
13 And I would just like to say that I hope that you  
14 consider that there are people that are going to be  
15 here in 50 and 75 years. And I don't want to have to  
16 deal with the aftermath of bad decisions. Thank you.

17 MR. BROWN: Ron Simmons. Kent Scotten, is  
18 Kent here? Krista Elrick. Tom Starke. Tom will be  
19 followed by -- I'll have to check. Go ahead, Tom.

20 MR. STARKE: Thank you. My name is Tom  
21 Starke, I work at Los Alamos in the environmental  
22 cleanup department. I've been there for 27 years. I  
23 previously worked at the weapons program.

24 And I think one of the most important things  
25 that's been said by several speakers is just the

1     desire to build down nuclear weapons to whatever the  
2     lowest possible level, hopefully zero, that we can get  
3     to. I think many of us that work at the laboratory  
4     have been motivated by that goal for some time.

5             And I think as we look at building down, one  
6     of the things that's really important is maintaining  
7     our confidence and our ability to manage, to repair,  
8     to monitor, to maintain the weapons that are still in  
9     the stockpile as we carry out the national directives  
10    for how the country wants the nuclear weapons program  
11    to evolve and to go.

12            And I think this complex transformation with  
13    the distributed complex is the best way to go. I  
14    strongly recommend it. I think it both protects  
15    taxpayer resources, balancing it with implementing the  
16    national objectives in nuclear weapons.

17            From an environmental point of view, I also  
18    believe this plan is the best one for carrying out the  
19    mission while protecting the environment. I also know  
20    that the water that we drink in Los Alamos is safe. I  
21    know my coworkers support this plan.

22            And I know their children -- I live in Santa  
23    Fe. I drink the water that's pumped out of the  
24    Buchman wells. I know that water is safe. I know the  
25    water pumped from beneath Los Alamos is safe. And I

1 believe with the Buchman diversion process is in, it  
2 will also produce safe water.

3 And I believe the people at Los Alamos  
4 working there intend to do everything possible, that  
5 no activity at Los Alamos under this new plan will do  
6 anything to compromise the safety of the water that  
7 the people in Northern New Mexico drink. Thank you  
8 very much.

9 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Wippie the  
10 radioactive clown. I wasn't quite sure who that was.  
11 But here he is. Betty Sperlich will follow Wippie.

12 MR. WIPPIE THE RADIOACTIVE CLOWN: Ladies and  
13 gentlemen, boys and girls, I am glowing with  
14 excitement to be here tonight with the opportunity to  
15 absorb more radiation.

16 I am the founding and only member of Santa  
17 Feans for a Radioactive Tomorrow. Our motto is  
18 mutation is evolution. And you are providing us, our  
19 children, our grandchildren, their grandchildren,  
20 their great, great grandchildren for 10,000 years with  
21 the opportunity to mutate and evolve. Every member of  
22 Santa Feans for a Radioactive Tomorrow is excited.

23 I brought this bomb sound pen with me to  
24 emphasize certain points. And the chance to absorb  
25 more radiation certainly deserves a bomb sound. Oh.

1 Well, that wasn't exactly a bomb sound.

2 You know, a lot of people in this room seem  
3 to be scared of this facility. They think that  
4 because of the utterly deplorable safety record of Los  
5 Alamos and the nuclear industry in general, that  
6 you'll accidentally release radiation. Well, of course,  
7 you will.

8 They just don't see the big picture like you  
9 and I do. They don't see that this provides them and  
10 the next 500 generations the opportunity to mutate and  
11 evolve. I ask you, who doesn't need an extra set of  
12 hands sometimes? How about two extra arms? Everyone  
13 knows that two heads are better than one.

14 I am growing a nice long tail with a very  
15 fluffy end. Ooh la la, votre queue est kree e  
16 magnifique. The ladies will enjoy it very much I'm  
17 sure. Well, this certainly does deserve a bomb sound.

18 You know, first you guys put a bunch of  
19 radioactive waste in a collapsing salt mine on top of  
20 the water table down at WIPP and now a plutonium  
21 manufacturing facility 20 miles from a city. You guys  
22 come up with the craziest wackiest ideas. And I  
23 thought I was the clown.

24 There's a lot of talk about sustainability  
25 these days. And them Bechtel boys that run the lab

1 really understand this well. First they get paid to  
2 make a radioactive mess, then they get paid to clean  
3 it up. That's a sustainable business model, not solar  
4 panels.

5 Well, to conclude I've got to commend the  
6 Bechtel and all the LANL employees for sitting here  
7 and pretending that anything that gets said by anyone  
8 in this audience is actually important. And I know by  
9 the fact that they're sitting there very calmly and  
10 smiling that my tax dollars are being well spent.

11 So I'm going to conclude with this. Why did  
12 the two plutonium pits fall in love? The answer:  
13 Because they melted down each other's hearts. Thank  
14 you for the opportunity to mutate and evolve.

15 MR. BROWN: Betty will be followed by Sheila  
16 Burns.

17 MS. SPERLICH: Hello. My name is Betty  
18 Sperlich and I am speaking as a labor and delivery  
19 nurse, as a mother, and as a cancer survivor.

20 You know, when I was sitting in the audience  
21 here, I was thinking of something that I used to do as  
22 a child in the fifties when I was at school. And we  
23 used to have this little drill. Our teachers would  
24 take us to do this little drill to protect us in case  
25 of a nuclear bomb.

1           We would hide under our desks. That was the  
2 thinking of the government then to protect us. And I  
3 really just wonder how far the government thinking has  
4 come since then.

5           What science says and the whole world now  
6 needs is sustainability and peace. We all know that.  
7 Plutonium and the proliferation of nuclear bombs means  
8 neither. You don't need to be an Einstein to know  
9 that you can't simultaneously prepare for war and for  
10 peace.

11           Los Alamos needs to clean up its act now.  
12 And by this I mean clean up the earth, the air, and  
13 the water that we know that they have polluted. It's  
14 a criminal act. We need to shut down weapons  
15 production at Los Alamos now and transform it in a  
16 true transformation to a laboratory for peace. Thank  
17 you.

18           MR. BROWN: Sheila Burns.

19           MS. MONTANO: A lot of these people from Los  
20 Alamos had their meeting at Los Alamos last night and  
21 they spoke in Los Alamos and a lot of us traveled long  
22 distance to come and speak here. So they should not  
23 be getting up there again to speak when they spoke at  
24 Los Alamos.

25           MR. BROWN: A number of folks on both sides

1 of the issue have spoken at a number of the hearings.  
2 So let me run through the list. I don't see a lot of  
3 real familiar names on the next list of speakers. Let  
4 me call Sheila Burns. Jessie Emerson. Jessie is  
5 here. Elliott Shimmer. Okay. Skinner.

6 MS. BURNS: I am here to speak for those who  
7 have no voice. I am speaking for the standing still  
8 people, for the plant people, for the trees, the  
9 shrubs, the flowers, the grass. I am speaking for all  
10 the four legs, for those that fly, for those that  
11 creep and crawl, for those that swim in the water.

12 When I woke up this morning, I was told that  
13 this was what I needed to do. Nobody consults with  
14 the other members of our planet. We are not the only  
15 ones who live under the sun. The plant people asked  
16 me to bring up the thought that we should be planting  
17 seeds of peace and not building more bombs. They  
18 wanted me to ask what is wrong with the human species,  
19 that we are fighting with each other, that we can't  
20 come to some sort of agreement?

21 I was out whale watching in January. And  
22 they have questions. Why have we dumped nuclear waste  
23 into our oceans? Why are we dumping it into the water  
24 we drink? We have to think that we are not alone on  
25 this planet. We share it with all of life. What we

1 do to one part of the web affects the others.

2 We don't need more weapons, we don't need  
3 more uranium out of the ground. It was put there to  
4 be safe. What we need is more loving and more caring.  
5 Caring enough to plant the seeds of peace and love and  
6 not death and destruction. Thank you.

7 MR. BROWN: Elliott Skinner. And Bobby  
8 Besold is next.

9 MR. SKINNER: I was born in Boulder,  
10 Colorado. And I lived next to what was called the  
11 Rocky Mountain Arsenal. Even as a young person, I  
12 thought it was a little crazy when I heard that there  
13 were open barrels of nerve gas at the end of the  
14 runway of the airport in Denver. That evolved or  
15 transformed into Rocky Flats.

16 Then I had the pleasure when I came to Santa  
17 Fe 48 years ago to live in houses that look out at  
18 Technical Area 55. A lot of people in Santa Fe don't  
19 realize that when they look over to the Jemez at night  
20 that they're looking at Technical Area 55, the heart  
21 of the beast.

22 They think they're looking at Los Alamos.  
23 Well, if they look more closely, they see a few  
24 twinkling lights off to the right which is Los Alamos  
25 and a few twinkling lights off to the left which is

1 White Rock. Those lights at TA-55 never go off, if  
2 you notice, all night.

3 And I think they should remind each of us of  
4 what's been said by so many people tonight. They can  
5 serve as a reminder for us to keep up our witness.  
6 When I step out of our house or look out the kitchen  
7 window, I literally feel sick to my stomach; and I  
8 have felt that way for 48 years, because I'm looking  
9 at evil, I am literally looking at evil.

10 That word hasn't been used much here tonight.  
11 It's been suggested. But it's a word that I think  
12 applies. Even though as Rebecca Procter pointed out,  
13 the strategy of bureaucratic totalitarianism is to say  
14 we decide the scope of what's relevant and what isn't  
15 relevant. Every talk I've given at one of these  
16 hearings has been ruled irrelevant and I'm proud of  
17 that. And I've even checked it out in the index.

18 So I think that it's time for us to keep the  
19 faith that we know what's right and we know what's  
20 wrong and we know that creating bombs to kill people  
21 and to damage the earth is wrong. It will never be  
22 right. And it has to stop.

23 MR. BROWN: The next name I have is Bobby  
24 Besold. Is Bobby here? Okay. Jim Hall. And Bruce  
25 Gollub. Jim Hall is here and Bruce Gollub will

1 follow.

2 MR. HALL: My name is Jim Hall, I'm chair of  
3 the Los Alamos County Council. I'm going to you as a  
4 private citizen tonight primarily about two things,  
5 some things that were said last night in Los Alamos  
6 that I need to correct.

7 One is they talked about cancer incidents in  
8 Los Alamos. There's two studies that are referenced  
9 here. One is in 1993, a detailed study of cancer  
10 incidents in Los Alamos by the Department of Health  
11 and the State of New Mexico and the Tumor Registry at  
12 the University of New Mexico.

13 And the basic outcomes of that study, the  
14 basic outcome of that study was the cancer incident in  
15 Los Alamos is lower than the average of New Mexico.  
16 Some much lower. There are two or three cancers that  
17 are high, ovarian cancer and breast cancer. Remember  
18 these are small numbers, we're talking twos and threes  
19 and zeros and fives and so on.

20 And the reason given in this study for that  
21 possible increase in order to be able to determine, of  
22 course, a specific increase was that Los Alamos people  
23 have high risk factors. They reside in urban areas,  
24 they have high socioeconomic status, and they don't  
25 have their first children until late in life.

1           Those are all risk factors for those cancers.  
2           There's also a high incidence of thyroid cancer. And  
3           that was -- there was a further study done after that  
4           to try and figure that out with no specific result.

5           Following up on that, this last year, if we  
6           look at the New Mexico health statistics report in  
7           2005, the latest available, published by the  
8           Department of Vital Statistics, we see that the county  
9           with the least mortality from cancer in this state is  
10          Los Alamos.

11          So if you want to live without cancer, move  
12          to Los Alamos. And by the way our wells are upstream  
13          of the Buchman wells. Okay. They're closer to the  
14          sources of contamination than the Buchman wells.

15          One other quick thing I would like to  
16          mention. We've talked about the no-build option. The  
17          United States has tried the no-build option for the  
18          last 15 years. We dismantled critical parts of our  
19          nuclear weapons -- of our nuclear weapons  
20          manufacturing capability 15 years ago.

21          We haven't been able to build a new nuclear  
22          weapons series for 15 years. Let's talk about the  
23          result of that for nuclear weapons of the world.  
24          During that time which has been a well-known fact,  
25          China has completely rebuilt their nuclear weapons

1 facilities and are continuing to build nuclear  
2 weapons.

3 Russia just declared a new pit facility  
4 capable of 1,000 pits a year and has put six new  
5 weapons systems into their arsenal. Britain and  
6 France have both upgraded their nuclear weapons  
7 facilities. And we have two new nuclear weapons  
8 states at least, India and Pakistan. For that reason  
9 I would suggest that the no-build option manifestly  
10 doesn't work.

11 MR. BROWN: Bruce Gollub. Marilyn Hoff is  
12 next. The court reporter has asked for a brief break  
13 so we'll take a real brief break after Marilyn.

14 MS. HOFF: Can you hear me? Nuclear weapons  
15 represent the triumph of dishonor in modern warfare  
16 that increasingly targets independent civilians. Past  
17 wars, however, hypocritically at least pretended that  
18 killing would be limited to combatants.

19 But nothing kills more indiscriminately than  
20 nuclear weapons. The indiscriminate killing of  
21 civilians for political ends is a veritable definition  
22 of terrorism. The combination of this barbaric trend  
23 is the present U.S. push for so-called usable nukes  
24 whose new treaty violation design necessitates a new  
25 design of plutonium pits.

1           Thus, a push for plutonium pit manufacturing  
2 here at LANL is a push for actually employing these  
3 usable weapons from hell, a promotion of unthinkable  
4 acts of terrorism perpetrated in our names. Wholesale  
5 murder commonly shrugged off as collateral damage is  
6 now the unspoken but actual aim of this latest nuclear  
7 boondoggle.

8           Plutonium, the raw material of this dark  
9 scheme, is the most dangerous element on earth. Too  
10 much of it too close together in one place can  
11 accidentally go critical, killing anyone nearby. The  
12 plutonium plant at Rocky Flats had no sprinkler system  
13 because officials feared that plutonium could go  
14 critical in the presence of water.

15           Plutonium is extremely chemically reactive.  
16 Pure plutonium waste will bond with almost anything  
17 including the barrel in which it is stored, corroding  
18 them away until they leak. And expanding as it bonds,  
19 it can make containers burst.

20           It bonds most readily with oxygen, making it  
21 more flammable than a match. It is pyrophoric meaning  
22 in certain shapes and sizes, it can spontaneously  
23 ignite in the presence of air. Expect to have fires  
24 the Atomic Energy Commission actually instructed the  
25 workers of Rocky Flats.

1           Rocky Flats and its pit manufacturing  
2       equipment now resides at LANL and played host to  
3       hundreds of plutonium fires according to Len Ackland  
4       in his book Making a Real Killing.

5           Plutonium burns hot enough to melt steel.  
6       Burning converts it to a fume of particles light  
7       enough to behave as a gas and easily inhaled into the  
8       depths of your lungs where, if it remains, it is  
9       almost certain to cause cancer. One 500 billionth of  
10      a gram of plutonium was labeled a serious health risk  
11      by even our lax U.S. regulators.

12           A plutonium fire got out of hand at Rocky  
13      Flats. It was caused by the spontaneous combustion of  
14      plutonium. This fire spread and burnt up the filters.  
15      And that meant that plutonium smoke went into the  
16      environment of Rocky Flats. That was only one of many  
17      fires.

18           We don't want plutonium being manufactured in  
19      our neighborhoods, not in backyards, we don't want it  
20      in anybody's backyards, never again, anywhere on  
21      earth. No more bombs.

22           MR. BROWN: Jeanne Green. She's here. Good.  
23      Then Tim Glasco. If you're here, just raise your hand  
24      so I know.

25           MS. GREEN: It's actually Joan Green, but

1 that's okay. To start with I think that people who  
2 work at Los Alamos should not be given equal  
3 consideration with their testimony since they have a  
4 total conflict of interest. Who is paying their  
5 salaries?

6 As a member of the common people, I and we  
7 demand that Los Alamos National Laboratory be closed.  
8 The U.S. is already in violation of the Nuclear  
9 Nonproliferation Treaty. Ramping up production of new  
10 nuclear weapons makes the U.S. the rogue state of the  
11 world, with 24,000 nuclear bomb pits already in  
12 existence.

13 We do not need more nuclear bombs, we do not  
14 need any nuclear bombs. The nuclear bombs we do have  
15 have become a liability stead of a means of security.  
16 Presently unidentified individuals can perform  
17 terrorist acts at anyplace or time. And the huge  
18 amounts of plutonium and radioactive wastes located at  
19 nuclear production sites across our country, from sea  
20 to shining sea, including nuclear power facilities  
21 that produce plutonium make our country all the more  
22 endangered.

23 Nuclear bombs are no longer a deterrent.  
24 Nuclear bomb facilities are instead making us all the  
25 more vulnerable to attack. 1,914 nuclear bombs sit

1 within the greater Albuquerque area only one mile from  
2 the airport. The nuclear bomb industry does not take  
3 into consideration the lives and welfare of the over  
4 half a million people living there.

5 There is no plan for a safe evacuation in the  
6 case of an accident or terrorist attack. That is  
7 because there is no way to protect ourselves from such  
8 an event that would spew deadly radioactive  
9 contamination everywhere. The same is true for Los  
10 Alamos.

11 With tons of radioactive waste sitting above  
12 ground in barrels at LANL, New Mexicans are even now  
13 being exposed to carcinogenic and mutagenic toxins in  
14 our air, water, soil, and food. New Mexicans are  
15 becoming in the sterile language of our corporate war  
16 profiteering administration collateral damage.

17 Upping production will quadruple the risks  
18 and casualties especially among the sacrificial Native  
19 American populations near the bomb factory.

20 The Los Alamos nuclear industry began in  
21 secrecy without the knowledge or permission of the  
22 people in this democracy, without even the Vice  
23 President's knowledge at the time.

24 The legacy of secrecy and profit making over  
25 the heads of our citizens makes a mockery of

1 democracy. The secrecy continues unabated with  
2 unmarked highly radioactive shipments traveling our  
3 highways, making all citizens vulnerable to exposure  
4 to the most deadly materials known to humankind.

5 The mandate for LANL from the people is to  
6 clean up the massive contamination at Los Alamos.  
7 Then if the area is at all inhabitable, put our  
8 talented, exquisitely intelligent scientists to work,  
9 researching sustainable energy alternatives to secure  
10 our future and mitigate the effects and speed of  
11 global warming.

12 No more plutonium pits, nowhere, no way. The  
13 nuclear bomb industry is obsolete and a dead end for  
14 New Mexicans and the world. Thank you.

15 MR. BROWN: Linda Hibbs will follow Tim. Is  
16 Linda here?

17 MR. GLASCO: My name is Tim Glasco. And I'm  
18 here on behalf of the Los Alamos County Utilities  
19 Department. As such I'm not here to speak either for  
20 or against the PEIS but rather would like to offer  
21 some clarifying statements regarding some testimony  
22 that's been given here.

23 First of all I'd like to point out that Los  
24 Alamos County has 12 drinking water wells in our  
25 system, seven of which are in the path of potential

1 contamination, legacy contamination from LANL.  
2 Because of this we are very concerned with all aspects  
3 of the migration of contaminants and with the sampling  
4 for those contaminants.

5 LANL maintains sentinel wells, monitoring  
6 wells between the sources of the legacy contamination  
7 and the seven municipal wells. Some of those  
8 monitoring wells have problems, but some of them also  
9 do not. And I'm not sure that's been made clear.

10 All of the Los Alamos County drinking water  
11 wells are tested annually for a broad suite of  
12 substances in cooperation with LANL. And additionally  
13 specific wells are tested quarterly for certain  
14 substances that are of particular concern. Examples  
15 of those are hexavalent chromium and perchlorate.

16 There's a standing committee made up of LANL  
17 and county utilities personnel who periodically review  
18 the sampling schedule and make adjustments as  
19 necessary by new data that's coming in or by the  
20 history of data that we're seeing from the wells.

21 For comparison's sake, the Los Alamos County  
22 water supply has always tested so clean that the New  
23 Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau  
24 has granted waivers from testing for most of the  
25 substances regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act

1 to a three-year cycle of sampling for safe drinking  
2 water act compliance. Compare that with annual  
3 sampling for contaminants.

4 Much has been made of the existence of  
5 perchlorate in monitoring well No. 1. Now,  
6 perchlorate in this well has fairly consistently shown  
7 up in the range of two to three parts per billion  
8 which would meet the requirements of most states that  
9 regulate perchlorate. There is no federal or state  
10 standard at this time. But potential limits that have  
11 been discussed are anywhere from one to 25 parts per  
12 billion.

13 Because the county has had adequate water  
14 production capacity to meet the demand without  
15 monitoring well No. 1, it has not been utilized in the  
16 water supply. However, it remains functional and  
17 could be turned on anytime the needs justify.

18 The water from this well meets all federal  
19 and state regulatory requirements. And it would be  
20 inaccurate to say that this well has been closed  
21 because of perchlorate contamination, implying that it  
22 is permanently out of service.

23 Just in conclusion I would like to state that  
24 the water supply in Los Alamos is exceptionally pure  
25 and safe. And while there are certainly reasons for

1 vigilance on our part, there is no cause for panic,  
2 fear mongering, or alarm.

3 At the Los Alamos County Department of Public  
4 Utilities, we take our responsibility to protect the  
5 drinking water supply of our residents with the utmost  
6 seriousness. Thank you very much.

7 MS. HIBBS: I'm Linda Hibbs and I am a member  
8 of People for Peace in its 18th year in Santa Fe.  
9 There is a brute element in our circumstance, those of  
10 us living together in this cobbled place called the  
11 U.S.A., a loathsome beast. This loathsome beast is in  
12 this room tonight. Please listen carefully,  
13 especially those conducting the meeting.

14 The beast is none of you nor none of us in  
15 the audience, though all of us have a choice in how to  
16 respond to its pervasive controlling presence in our  
17 lives. The loathsome beast, it represents the  
18 systemic erosion of our power as a people despite the  
19 good will to be citizens. Our ability to effect  
20 change has been taken from us over matters of life and  
21 death.

22 The beast is bureaucracy created since World  
23 War II by Executive Order, the AEC, Atomic Energy  
24 Commission, DOE, the Department of Energy, and NNSA,  
25 the National Nuclear Security Administration, and

1 many, many more. And it is also -- well, after those  
2 acronym bureaucracies we can't vote out, confined as  
3 we are to comment periods like this one tonight.

4 And it is also the way the corporations were  
5 made to be persons through legal chicanery at the end  
6 of the 19th century. Except that unlike those of us  
7 in the room tonight, corporations live on forever.  
8 Corporations with their excessive powers have taken  
9 over the mainframe of our government institutions, all  
10 three branches, executive, legislative, and judicial.

11 I have spoken at countless DOE hearings over  
12 the years going back to the early eighties about the  
13 destructive program which is the work that goes on at  
14 Los Alamos. I know that the hearings are a sham.

15 Just like dissent is scribed into sound  
16 bites, if at all, our testimony is mocked tonight by  
17 the three-minute limit and more importantly by a  
18 process of decision-making where the beast makes the  
19 frame around citizen input.

20 Only certain questions make it into the  
21 analysis. Moral questions, no. Its true cost to a  
22 country bankrupt both morally and economically by  
23 preparations for war and by war, no. Even the name  
24 complex transformation makes a mockery.

25 Transformation of what?

1           Is it our demise as a human species as we  
2 exist more and more in planetary hospice. Today's  
3 example, "Collapse of Salmon Stocks Endangers Pacific  
4 Fishery" in today's New York Times. There is profound  
5 dissidence in my womb as we continue to endow this  
6 death camp, Los Alamos, for more than 60 years with no  
7 end in sight.

8           I am tired of the gloss, the denial,  
9 including my own denial of the reality of blowing up  
10 bodies, penetrating their tissues with substances that  
11 poison them, causing their death or lingering illness.  
12 How does one comprehend this? One does not I've  
13 decided unless, of course, you are a victim.

14           But take heart. The citizenry is becoming  
15 aroused in a new way. We are beginning to step into  
16 the awful gap in governance. Power will dwell in the  
17 concrete lives of individuals who have begun to live  
18 together in community at a local level to co-create a  
19 waive like that is radically different from the agenda  
20 here tonight.

21           I have new confidence in that vast and wily  
22 power of individuals in community to apprehend and  
23 assimilate the evil in our midst, Los Alamos, and to  
24 turn government to right livelihood, caring for the  
25 diverse, magnificent forms of life on earth. Thank

1 you.

2 MR. BROWN: Virginia Miller. Is Virginia  
3 here? And Jan Lustig. Is Jan here?

4 MS. MILLER: Good evening. Thank you all for  
5 hanging in there, it's been a long evening. Some of  
6 it very inspiring and very challenging. My name is  
7 Virginia Miller and I'm a resident of Santa Fe. I'm  
8 also a member of the New Mexico Department of Peace  
9 Initiative and People for Peace.

10 The proposed nuclear weapons and plutonium  
11 pit production, complex 2030 at Los Alamos National  
12 Lab, will generate huge amounts of additional  
13 radioactive and chemical waste and will further  
14 compromise the health and safety of New Mexicans and  
15 the quality of our water, land, and air. You and I  
16 both know this is true without an SPEIS which usually  
17 states there is no significant impact anyway.

18 There is a significant impact. The future of  
19 the New Mexico, our quality of life, our precious  
20 water supply, and a sustainable peace economy are all  
21 at stake. I am sharing my comments with our  
22 Congressional and state leaders, calling on them to  
23 use all the nonviolent power at their disposal to stop  
24 complex 2030 and all nuclear weapons and pit  
25 production at LANL and insist on active U.S.

1 leadership in working for worldwide nuclear  
2 disarmament now which is mandated in the Nuclear  
3 Nonproliferation Treaty and the United States  
4 constitution.

5 The citizens of New Mexico get to decide. We  
6 will let our Congressional delegation know what we  
7 want and our state and local leaders and figure out  
8 together how, not whether, how to accomplish our  
9 goals.

10 We support our Santa Fe Mayor David Koss in  
11 saying that nuclear weapons are not a part of our  
12 future. We want our leaders to fund cleanup,  
13 nonproliferation technology and practices, nuclear  
14 disarmament verification technology and practices, and  
15 safe and secure storage and monitoring for existing  
16 nuclear materials and waste worldwide. And this is  
17 the work the scientists at LANL and Sandia should be  
18 doing.

19 I love this planet, I love this beautiful  
20 state. There is no room for weapons of mass  
21 destruction in our vision of our future. Let's create  
22 good new jobs, developing sustainable renewable energy  
23 on a small scale throughout our state. This does not  
24 include nuclear energy. Let's choose life and prepare  
25 for peace and nonviolence. It's entirely possible.

1 And I thank you all for helping it happen.

2 MR. BROWN: Jan Lustig. Audrey Storbech will  
3 follow Jan.

4 MS. LUSTIG: My name is Jan Lustig, I'm a  
5 resident of Santa Fe County. In Sunday's New Mexican  
6 captioned Building the Lab's Future, Joe Martz stated  
7 the objective, quote, is to have a lot fewer nuclear  
8 weapons in the stockpile. The plan he continued is  
9 not to make more nuclear weapons but to be able to  
10 make more of them, if necessary.

11 I read this. And I thought I think I have to  
12 read this again, because I couldn't quite get my head  
13 around what he was saying. So I read it again. We  
14 have to be capable of it he says. So this  
15 570,000-square-foot building, a structure at the cost  
16 of untold millions of dollars, is being created in  
17 order to be capable of creating these pits.

18 We are capable of great things in this  
19 country. We are capable of great science, great  
20 futures of vision, we are capable of things that bring  
21 us both constructive and destructive things. We are  
22 capable of solving problems and of seeing a world in  
23 dire need.

24 So why aren't we capable of having hearings  
25 where our voices are heard and considered. Why are we

1 not capable of building a table to sit around. It  
2 doesn't even have to be a table that fits a  
3 570,000-square-foot building, but a table that can  
4 seat people that are affecting our world, affecting  
5 the policy in the world.

6 You know, I bet you could build a table of  
7 gold and it would be less than a million dollars. You  
8 could have the cushiest chairs to sit on and bring  
9 George Bush and all the leaders of the world that have  
10 issues with one another to talk to one another.

11 Why are we not capable of building bridges  
12 over our differences? When we believe that producing  
13 weapons of mass destruction will save us, we decide we  
14 are not capable of making peace. We are capable of  
15 great things and we are capable of making peace  
16 without pits, without nuclear weapons, without  
17 contaminating this earth.

18 Instead of being a steward of a WMD  
19 stockpile, let us learn to be capable of being a  
20 steward of this great world. The road to peace is not  
21 paved with weapons of mass destruction. Thank you.

22 MR. BROWN: Nancy Kenney will follow Audrey.

23 MS. STORBECH: My name is Audrey Storbech and  
24 I live in Santa Fe. The first statute that the  
25 Congress passed when they came in, one statute was how

1 to swear the oath of office. The oath of office was  
2 the most important thing. Article VI says if we make  
3 a treaty, that we keep it.

4 The nonproliferation treaty should be kept.  
5 Weapons of mass destruction are not cool and I am not  
6 for them. I did happen to get a copy of a white paper  
7 that Dr. Ron Brown had. He was a whistleblower from  
8 Santa Fe, from Los Alamos.

9 And it was on the air, it was aired in every  
10 area except here nationwide but blacked out for LANL.  
11 And he was a quality control expert, quality  
12 assurance. And he said that there are some real  
13 serious problems at LANL. And they fired him.

14 He's a sweet man, a wave with a twinkle in  
15 his eye, he's an awake being. We have technology  
16 that's 100 years ahead of what we know and we could  
17 clean this all up in no time. My father worked on the  
18 missile base and he built those little silos, he was a  
19 welder in North Dakota making the missiles.

20 But right now I actually believe based on  
21 this guy who wrote this book with this woman from  
22 Taos, her name is Nancy Redstar or something like  
23 that, she cowrote with this Apache name Daniel Salter.

24 And Daniel Salter said that right now,  
25 because the beings that are on the other side up there

1 would like to assist us and they can put out any nuke  
2 that they want to and no nukes will occur. But that  
3 doesn't mean our water can't be contaminated here just  
4 like Rocky Flats. It can. It can.

5 But he did say that. He's an ACIO. Most of  
6 you haven't heard of those letters and you probably  
7 won't. But I found his book in the ark. And Daniel  
8 Salter is 38th level above the President. And he said  
9 that.

10 He also printed the anti Star Wars defense  
11 initiative bill that Representative Kucinich wrote  
12 that had the word chem trails in it in the middle of  
13 his book. And I happened to speak to three  
14 Congressmen about the chem trails, Kucinich, Kerry,  
15 and Udall.

16 And Kerry tried to say it didn't exist. But  
17 then I told him that, well, you know, Kucinich spoke  
18 to 5,000 of us and said that they did, that  
19 contaminates the air. But it's the water that we're  
20 concerned about and the air about Rocky Flats because  
21 we do not want the contamination.

22 But all of that is true. But they can't talk  
23 about those things, they can't talk about the chem  
24 trails. They can't honestly do that because we don't  
25 really protect our congressmen enough, we don't give

1       them Secret Service.

2               And if they just happen to do a little  
3       Spitzer ordeal, they're spit out. And do they have  
4       pictures of those that did that? Yeah, you betcha,  
5       baby. They're all frightened. They're frightened to  
6       be real.

7               Basically I'll just say that we should be  
8       going by our Bill of Rights. Citizens' rights are  
9       everything. Corporations are not people. The 13th  
10       amendment says we shouldn't even have any people that  
11       have titles of nobility. But that is not the  
12       constitution we're going by, we're going by the  
13       corporations' constitution. They just vote out No.13  
14       and just start it over.

15              MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. After Nancy  
16       Elise Gent is next.

17              MS. KENNEY: Hello. My name is Nancy Kenney.  
18       I'm a native Santa Fean, my family is an eighth  
19       generation family also. I have family -- my great  
20       uncle was the last territorial governor and the first  
21       governor of the state.

22              And I'm telling you these things because I  
23       want you to understand that the handing down of oral  
24       traditions and the handing down of moral traditions  
25       were I believe part of what my family was all about.

1 My two great uncles and my great aunt wrote the  
2 Constitution of New Mexico. They tried to create  
3 values that would guide us in these times.

4 And I have sisters who are Ph.D.s and doctors  
5 who are very smart or intelligent. I have a  
6 science -- a very strong science family. My strength  
7 is as a teacher and as a musician and as a filmmaker.  
8 I guess you could call me the artistic branch of the  
9 family.

10 So with that I will say. (singing) I have  
11 dreamed on this mountain since first I was my mother's  
12 daughter. And you can't just take my dreams away, not  
13 with me watching. You may drive a big machine, but I  
14 was born a strong wise woman. And you can't just take  
15 my dreams away.

16 It's the mountain raised our many daughters.  
17 Some died young but some still live. And if you come  
18 here to nuke my mountain, well, we ain't come here to  
19 give it. I have dreamed on this mountain since first  
20 I was my mother's daughter. And please, please don't  
21 take my, take my dreams away, not with me watching.  
22 Please don't take my, take my dreams of peace away.  
23 Thank you.

24 MR. BROWN: The next name I have is Elise  
25 Gent. Is Elise here? Lola Moonfrey.

1           MS. MOONFREY: That's a hard act to follow.  
2       My name is Lola Moonfrey, I've been a resident of New  
3       Mexico since 1970, a resident of Santa Fe since 1981.

4           I'm very grateful for the people who have  
5       spoken with humor, the people who have reminded us  
6       that we are connected, that we are relatives. When  
7       you understand that you're connected with people, you  
8       really do understand that we are capable of creating  
9       peace and nonviolence.

10          I oppose the entire nuclear thing, the  
11       nuclear weapons thing. I would like to see our money  
12       spent on extensive healing, on sustainable resource  
13       development. I would like to see us travel to other  
14       countries more. I would like to see our youth travel  
15       to other countries more.

16          I would like our money spent on communication  
17       skills, on conflict resolutions, on understanding how  
18       to talk to people who are different, who are, quote,  
19       different, how to speak with different cultures and  
20       different upbringings and different places in the  
21       world.

22          I would like us to be learning how to speak  
23       with people who are full of hatred, who seem rabidly  
24       uninterested in being able to talk, because it is  
25       possible. I've seen it.

1           The people who say that there is low cancer  
2 rates in Los Alamos, maybe you all have special  
3 techniques that you line your wells with. I don't  
4 know. But those of us who are downstream of Los  
5 Alamos, there are high cancer rates.

6           I know too many people who have died. And  
7 I'm not just talking breast cancer, brain cancer,  
8 liver cancer, kidney cancer, thyroid cancer. You  
9 know, it exists. You can't tell me this is safe.  
10 We've seen Chernobyl, we've seen all of the places  
11 where it's not safe.

12           And we have veterans who return from the Gulf  
13 War, from Iraq, who are full of cancer problems, who  
14 have kids with birth defects. And what about where  
15 the uranium is mined from. This doesn't get talked  
16 about. This is examples of environmental racism.

17           This is our Denai people, this is our Hopi  
18 people, this is our Lakota people, and the Oglala  
19 people up in South Dakota. These are our native  
20 people who are getting wasted by uranium. They have  
21 birth defects that are much worse than having one ear.  
22 This is environmental racism, this is ongoing  
23 genocide. How in the world is this acceptable?

24           We need to have the large perspective of  
25 eagle to see the whole picture. And I would like to

1 ask please that we remember that we are connected.  
2 That maybe there are other ways, that maybe we don't  
3 have to have weapons or capability to have weapons in  
4 order to create the security that seems to be  
5 requested. Thank you.

6 MR. BROWN: John Gonzales. John will be  
7 followed by Richard Johnson. Is Richard here? Okay.

8 MR. GONZALES: My name is John Gonzales, I'm  
9 a resident of La Cienega, New Mexico, and I have been  
10 for all of my 23 years. Seeing so many Los Alamos  
11 scientists in our midst, I would urge them to  
12 challenge themselves to an even greater reduction in  
13 nuclear weapons and to hold themselves to an even  
14 greater environmental standard.

15 The preferred alternative should be the  
16 elimination of the nuclear weapons program. Still any  
17 reduction is a step in the right direction. But now  
18 we have a call for 80 new nuclear triggers. And these  
19 are not for the Cold War era nuclear deterrent, these  
20 are 80 small triggers for tactical nukes, for  
21 practical nukes.

22 This is not so much of a deterrent as it is a  
23 provocation. We must all oppose the idea of nuclear  
24 weapons, and I admire those who came up and spoke so  
25 adamantly against them, so that they may never be

1 used. Make the choice to resist proliferation, it is  
2 to this that we are ethically obliged.

3 MR. BROWN: Richard Johnson. Jeanne Wheeler  
4 is after Richard.

5 MR. JOHNSON: I'm a businessman in Santa Fe.  
6 And I'm sitting here trying to understand the  
7 rationale of the NNSA and the supporting arguments of  
8 LANL employees and trying to put this into a business  
9 perspective.

10 So I was trying to imagine if I was the  
11 business owner and I had a fleet of 20,000 buses. And  
12 I never used those buses. In fact, I even had them  
13 hidden in garages underground. But I wanted to  
14 maintain those buses so that another bus company  
15 wouldn't open and compete with me.

16 And those buses had engines that would last  
17 100 years. And my oldest bus was 35 years old. So I  
18 would go to the bank -- I already borrowed money to  
19 buy these buses. But I would go to the bank and I  
20 would tell the banker that I need to put new engines  
21 in my buses and could he loan me the money to buy new  
22 engines, because I needed new spare parts, because I  
23 wasn't sure that if I had to take those buses out of  
24 the ground that they would run properly, even though  
25 the engines were guaranteed to last 100 years. I

1 think my banker would have me committed. I really do.

2 I mean this is like such tortured logic. I'm  
3 sorry. I just really don't understand. But as I  
4 understand this expanded pit manufacturing at LANL is  
5 being justified by three different reasons. One, that  
6 we need to produce spare parts for maintaining our  
7 existing stockpile; and two, to produce new RW  
8 warheads or a new generation of buses.

9 The number of any -- the number, if any, of  
10 W88 and new RW warheads considered necessary wouldn't  
11 be known until a bipartisan nuclear policy study  
12 required by Congress is completed and our new  
13 President puts forth his new nuclear policy  
14 initiative. So to go ahead with this plan at this  
15 time seems just ludicrous.

16 The other argument I'm hearing is that it's  
17 good economic development. Now, when does national  
18 security have anything to do with economic  
19 development? I mean that just seems crazy to me. I  
20 mean it's like saying the Mafia or organized crime is  
21 good for the community because it promotes economic  
22 development in the community; and, therefore, we  
23 should keep organized crime in the community. I mean  
24 those two things just don't go together at all.

25 Our country needs to make a commitment to

1 nuclear nonproliferation backed by a concrete  
2 examples. Pit production at Los Alamos and Lawrence  
3 Livermore is projected to cost \$1.6 billion. And this  
4 is at a time of soaring budget deficits and  
5 deteriorating infrastructure in our country.

6 It just seems crazy. In addition, last  
7 year's landmark study concluded that plutonium pits  
8 have reliable lifetimes of 85 to 100 years.

9 MR. BROWN: Can you give us just one  
10 concluding statement because you're over the time  
11 limit.

12 MR. JOHNSON: Well, that pit lifetime study  
13 alone should -- anybody with any common sense would  
14 realize we don't need new pits. I mean if they're  
15 going to last 100 years, why are we building them 60  
16 years before we need them?

17 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thanks very much. Jeanne  
18 Wheeler.

19 MS. WHEELER: Hi. I just wanted to say thank  
20 you for this hearing and to all those who have gone  
21 before me who have expressed many of my thoughts and  
22 feelings. Do two or more wrongs make a right? I wish  
23 to address my comments mainly to the promoters,  
24 perpetrators, and producers of nuclear weapons at LANL  
25 and elsewhere.

1           Please search deeply within yourselves for  
2           the creative intelligence you need to look beyond the  
3           belief that nuclear weapons can in any way ensure  
4           security on the planet. I am sure that you can and  
5           will see more clearly if you truly desire.

6           And please realize that working instead for  
7           nonproliferation, total disarmament, and complete  
8           cleanup is what is really most essential for the  
9           health and well-being for all life here. Please honor  
10          the true light of your soul. Thank you.

11          MR. BROWN: Dorothy, you have five sentences?  
12          Just very quickly, please. Go ahead.

13          MS. KEIGHTLEY: I'm Dorothy Keightly, I live  
14          an hour east of here. On the way over incidentally, I  
15          passed three trucks, unidentified. I was told years  
16          ago these are carrying nuclear or environmental  
17          disastrous waste. I just want you to know that that's  
18          been happening for quite a long time before we even  
19          knew about it.

20          I have a couple of remarks to the gentleman  
21          from Los Alamos. I didn't expect to speak and this is  
22          not a speech. One, so far as cleaning up the mess  
23          you've made, why make it? You are creating a hazard  
24          and then you are bragging about cleaning it up. This  
25          is costing money and it's a futile exercise.

1           The other futility is that we have created  
2   the threat that you -- I feel as if I'm listening to a  
3   broken record. You each talk about security and the  
4   threats. We have created the threats all over the  
5   world.

6           And someone said wars are political. Wars  
7   are not political. Wars are economic. We are  
8   stealing the resources from the rest of the world to  
9   keep ourselves fat. And you are contributing to it.  
10   And besides that, we can never set off a nuclear bomb.  
11   So that your activities are utterly futile.

12           And I do have one -- my son -- I know Los  
13   Alamos. I have been here for almost 40 years. My  
14   son -- one of my sons did his dissertation in Los  
15   Alamos. So I'm familiar with the area.

16           You did something that you may not know, but  
17   you have inherited the arrogance of the original men  
18   there in Los Alamos. They set off a cloud, a  
19   radioactive cloud to see how far it would go before it  
20   disintegrated. It went as far as Watrous and Wagon  
21   Mound.

22           All you have to do is go to Meadows Home in  
23   Las Vegas and see the basket cases there and find out  
24   when those people were born. I suspect you'll find a  
25   cluster of those people there.

1           That's arrogance that you gentlemen with your  
2 coats and ties are suggesting that we continue. And  
3 the only thing is I think I did say wars -- all right.  
4 I'm finished. You are working at a futile job, those  
5 bombs can never be set off. Face it.

6           MR. BROWN: That concludes our speakers. And  
7 it concludes the hearing. Thanks very much for being  
8 in attendance. And I think we owe a round of applause  
9 to our court reporter. Thank you.

10           (At 11:30 p.m. the hearing adjourned.)

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