

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT

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PUBLIC HEARING

March 19, 2008

EVENING PROCEEDINGS

Location: ROBERT LIVERMORE COMMUNITY CENTER
4444 East Avenue
Livermore, California

Reported by: DENNIS M. SOUZA, CSR #3893

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1 Livermore, California March 19, 2008

2 PROCEEDINGS

3 MR. LAWSON: This portion of our hearing
4 is officially designated as the evening portion of
5 the Livermore, California public hearing of the
6 National Nuclear Security Administrations
7 Supplemental SPEIS, Supplemental Environmental
8 Impact Statement for the Confirmation
9 Transformation Program.

10 This hearing is being held March 19 in
11 the Robert Livermore County Building. It is being
12 held to hear comments on the Environmental Impact
13 Statement. We are commencing the hearing at 7:40
14 p.m.

15 You will have had a chance to make your
16 comments until basically about 10:00 o'clock. Each
17 speaker will have a maximum of five minutes, five
18 minutes.

19 We will begin with elected and federal
20 officials, if there are any. This hearing was
21 preceded by a presentation by NNSA's SPEIS manager,
22 Mr. Wyka. Mr. Wyka will represent the NNSA in
23 listening to and accepting your comments.

24 For the record, once again my name is
25 Barry Lawson. I have been asked by NNSA to conduct

1 this hearing as an independent and neutral
2 moderator. I will insure the ground rules I
3 reviewed early this evening are followed.

4 Our Court Reporter is Dennis Souza. His
5 task is to create a complete and accurate
6 transcription of this hearing. The verbatim
7 transcript of oral comments received tonight will
8 be included in NNSA's record of these proceedings
9 and the administration will place copies of the
10 transcript from this and other public meetings in
11 its Freedom of Information Act designated reading
12 rooms as soon as practicable.

13 If you wish to make oral comments
14 tonight, you must have first signed up at the
15 registration table. I will recognize speakers in
16 the order in which they have registered allowing
17 elected officials as I said before to go first.
18 Please remain in the room if you are scheduled to
19 speak.

20 I will be calling three speakers at a
21 time, the current and the next two, so that you
22 will have some warning before you are to speak.
23 Please move toward the front of the room when you
24 are called to be on deck, as it will give you just
25 that much more time for testimony.

1 As I mentioned this afternoon, we do
2 have a series of rugs here that are covering up of
3 the wires but there are a few wires hanging around
4 and plus the rugs, and be very careful as you walk
5 so that you don't have either rugs or the wires
6 trip you up.

7 Now, if you are reaching the time
8 limit allowed, which is the five minutes, I will
9 give you an oral signal asking you to summarize
10 your remaining comments as quickly and as
11 gracefully as possible. The signal will be 30
12 seconds. I would ask you to please obey that.

13 We have enough speakers now so that at
14 five minutes apiece we will just about make it by
15 10:00 o'clock. I may call for a break or a recess
16 in the proceedings to give the Court Reporter or
17 others a breather.

18 Also, please conduct any conversations
19 you might want outside this room and take a moment,
20 please, to shut off any cell phones or pagers if
21 you have not already.

22 Commenters are recommended to state
23 their name for the Court Reporter's record. As I
24 said before, if you have a written copy of your
25 comments or if you have a written document you

1 would like to submit, please bring it to me after
2 you have spoken.

3 Written materials will be formally
4 accepted into the record as exhibits to this
5 hearing in addition to oral comments and written
6 and oral comments are weighed equally by NNSA.

7 Once again, remember you may submit
8 comments after this meeting up until April 10 and
9 there is no limitation on the number or the length
10 of comments an individual may submit. With that
11 background out of the way, I will now begin calling
12 speakers.

13 Our first speaker will be Marylia
14 Kelley. She would be followed by Michael Veiluva
15 and then Steve Leeper. Miss Kelley.

16 MS. KELLEY: Hi, I am Marylia Kelley. I
17 am the executive director of Tri-Valley CARES here
18 in Livermore. I am a Livermore resident since 1976
19 and I live on East Avenue right down near the
20 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

21 This afternoon I spoke on some of the
22 harms and missed opportunities that a Complex
23 Transformation will mean for the Livermore Lab.
24 This evening I am going to try to cover some other
25 points including alternatives they should be

1 considering in this document.

2 To briefly begin, Complex Transformation
3 is the wrong policy. The Department of Energy's
4 draft plan increases the global danger.

5 The US cannot design and produce new
6 nuclear weapons and effectively insist that other
7 nations forego nuclear capabilities, so do as I say
8 not as I do is not a good policy for a parent
9 trying to teach a child and is not a viable formula
10 to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

11 Also the DOE's Complex Transformation
12 plan cites the Bush administration's posture review
13 of the mandate for new bomb plans and new nuclear
14 bombs.

15 During the initial scoping process which
16 some of you were at, the public overwhelmingly, and
17 there were 33,000 comments, wrote and spoke about
18 the need to base the Nuclear Weapons Complex on the
19 future -- of the future on the Nuclear
20 Non-Proliferation Treaty. So when I read the
21 draft, the DOE acknowledges receiving the comments
22 but sidesteps the substance of those comments.

23 The NPT is US law and international law,
24 so the Complex Transformation plan must be fully
25 aligned with the NPT and, in particular, with its

1 Article 6 obligation to disarmament. This Complex
2 Transformation document is the wrong timing. The
3 DOE's draft plan puts the cart before the horse.

4 As I mentioned, it is based on the 2001
5 Bush administration nuclear posture review. Our
6 law's already passed congress and the next
7 administration, whoever it shall be, will do a new
8 nuclear posture review, so this is cart before the
9 horse. It is the wrong direction.

10 The US does not need new bomb plants.
11 And if you sort of could tease it out of Ted Wyka's
12 presentation you, realize that they are planning a
13 new pollute facility at New Mexico to make 80 new
14 pits a year and they are planning a new uranium
15 facility at Y-12 in Tennessee.

16 What he didn't talk about because they
17 took it out of his document, but is also true, they
18 are planning to build a whole new Kansas City
19 plant, but -- he didn't also talk about, but it is
20 also true they are planning and doing right now a
21 tritium facility modernizations project here at
22 Livermore Lab to keep tritium here under this plan.
23 It is the wrong priorities. The DOE plan will cost
24 150 billion dollars or more.

25 And as I said, I spoke earlier on why it

1 is wrong for Livermore. So let's look at some
2 alternatives.

3 If Livermore Lab should not be doing
4 tritium research and development, bomb design, New
5 Reliable Replacement Warhead. What can it do?

6 The Complex Transformation plan should
7 focus on a different future for Livermore Lab, one
8 devoted to cleanup of the toxic and radioactive
9 contaminants that are seeping into our community.

10 There is a contaminant plume emanating
11 from Livermore Lab under my home. There is
12 plutonium in my park, plutonium came from Livermore
13 Lab right next to me and there is tritium in the
14 rain water that the Lab has measured in my
15 neighborhood. So cleanup should be what
16 Livermore Lab is concentrating on.

17 MR. LAWSON: Thirty seconds.

18 MS. KELLEY: Thank you. Livermore Lab
19 could be a world class center for science.
20 Livermore Lab has a small global warming group
21 looking at global climate change. That could be
22 grown. That could be a major mission for
23 Livermore Lab that our technicians could help us
24 solve and also non-polluting renewable
25 technologies, again, a huge problem, energy

1 dependent answers by our scientists, engineers,
2 material scientists, technicians and others who
3 could really target this in a big way.

4 So this is our opportunity as a nation
5 and as a community to insist upon a new, different,
6 much more positive future for Livermore Lab.

7 In my written comments I will talk about
8 also alternatives for the entire Nuclear Weapons
9 Complex including the curatorship approach and what
10 a complex would look like under that approach and
11 under the fully Non-Proliferation Treaty compliant
12 approach, but I recognize I am out of time.

13 Thank you very much.

14 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Next speaker is
15 Michael Veiluva. Then Steve Leeper and Kohji
16 Hosokawa.

17 MR. VEILUVA: My name is Michael
18 Veiluva. I am counsel with the Western States
19 Legal Foundation and associate with something
20 called the Iran Daily Opinion Service, which is a
21 Blog.

22 Eugene O'Neal describing Ireland, and I
23 am only paraphrasing what he said, which was:
24 There is no future, no present, only the past that
25 repeats over and over again.

1 I was reminded of that in that probably
2 myself and others have been at these hearings since
3 about 1985, which is an awfully long time, one
4 would think we have better things to do, but this
5 is very important.

6 I am not going to talk about traffic
7 impacts or the tritium which adds that extra
8 sparkle to the local wine. I am here to talk about
9 international law.

10 This is the fifth anniversary of the
11 US's violation of Article 51 of the UN charter by
12 invading Iraq. Tonight we are here to witness
13 another violation of international law, and that
14 law is the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

15 The treaty is not an empty pile of
16 paper. In fact, the US is aggressively attempting
17 to enforce Articles Two and Three against another
18 country in the Middle East, namely Iran which it
19 accuses of violating the safeguarding agreements
20 through its nuclear program.

21 In the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
22 they have not agreed to subject themselves to
23 inspection and verification of nuclear energy
24 programs; the haves, including the US, agreed to
25 undertake pursuit of negotiations in good faith to

1 lead to nuclear disarmament.

2 Good faith is an accepted international
3 law principle, it exists in trade agreements, it
4 exists in maritime time law and it exists in the
5 nuclear non-proliferation treaties. It is embodied
6 in Article Twenty-six of the Geneva convention.

7 I can only read you what one of the
8 planning documents for the SPEIS purports to say
9 about what the US intentions are and it is the very
10 first statement in the 2030 strategic vision. The
11 US is a nuclear weapons state second to none. This
12 fundamental letter undermines all our plans for the
13 future.

14 In contrast to that, the Director
15 General of The International Atomic Energy Agency,
16 Director Alberte (phonetic) said this last year:
17 Virtually all nuclear weapons states are extending
18 and modernizing their nuclear weapons arsenal that
19 is well into the Twenty-First Century with some
20 making statements about the possible use of nuclear
21 weapons and more usable nuclear weapons. Some have
22 even started to question their legal obligation to
23 disarm under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
24 despite the agreement of all the signatory parties
25 at the 2000 NPT review conference.

1 It should be no surprise that many
2 states have started to question the credibility of
3 the commitment of the nuclear weapons states to
4 disarm.

5 If I agree with my neighbor that I am
6 going to take down my fence along his property and
7 I proceed to replace a ten-foot high wooden fence
8 with a four-foot concrete block fence, I think that
9 neighbor is right to question my good faith.

10 The transformation of Nuclear Weapons
11 Complex is just that -- which is: We are replacing
12 wood with bricks made to withstand two more decades
13 of nuclear policy.

14 MR. LAWSON: Thirty seconds.

15 MR. VEILUVA: Thanks. I am going to
16 wind up with another statement by Dr. Alberte.

17 What the weapons states consistently
18 fail to take into account is the impact of their
19 actions, whether they choose to continue their
20 reliance on nuclear weapons as the center piece for
21 their security strategy or abandon their reliance,
22 their choice will undoubtedly influence the actions
23 of others.

24 Many countries are interested in
25 questions that we are discussing tonight. The

1 final EIS may say this fundamental legal question
2 is beyond the scope of the agency's review, but it
3 is not beyond the scope of international law and it
4 will be not outside the scope of the international
5 court of justice which will eventually address the
6 issue of good faith and the US's continued
7 perpetuation of the nuclear arms race. Thanks a
8 lot.

9 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next
10 speaker is Steve Leeper to be followed by Kohji
11 Hosokawa and Jackie Cabasso.

12 MR. LEEPER: My name is Steve Leeper. I
13 am here as a citizen of the United States and as a
14 representative of the City of Hiroshima to beg the
15 NNSA to abandon this extremely dangerous program
16 and shift immediately to leading the effort to
17 eliminate all nuclear weapons everywhere.

18 One of the things I heard in this
19 presentation is that the need for deterrent has not
20 changed. This is a classic case of generals
21 fighting the last war. In the Cold War we had two
22 lions facing each other, roaring, showing their
23 fangs, showing their claws and their muscles hoping
24 that they could keep the other one from attacking
25 them. Now we have one lion that is threatened by

1 bacteria and virus and absolutely there is no use
2 for -- there is no way to deter these bacteria and
3 viruses with nuclear weapons.

4 In fact, the bacteria are far more -- I
5 mean the nuclear weapons are far more useful to
6 bacteria and viruses because they don't care if the
7 lion dies.

8 Another thing I heard was: We are gonna
9 use nuclear weapons for non-proliferation and
10 counter terrorism.

11 In Hiroshima when we hear things like
12 that, what we hear is that the United States is
13 about to bomb Iran with nuclear weapons, we are
14 going to fight terrorism with nuclear weapons.

15 The CIA already said the United States
16 is not going to be attacked by missiles. If we get
17 a nuclear incident over here it is going to be
18 because it was built here or it comes in on a truck
19 or a boat.

20 We won't deter anybody. It doesn't
21 matter how many nuclear weapons we have. Right now
22 the human family is deciding whether to get rid of
23 nuclear weapons or to let everybody have one. We
24 are on the verge of letting everybody have one.

25 Just last week a bunch of Arab states

1 came out and said that if Israel ever admits that
2 it has nuclear weapons, they will all drop out of
3 the NPT and start making nuclear weapons.

4 We know that 12 countries -- from the
5 New York Times, we know that 12 countries in the
6 Middle East are already starting new nuclear
7 programs. We in the United States are still four
8 percent of the population using 25 to 30 percent of
9 the world's oil. This is unsustainable.

10 How are we going to make this change?
11 Are we going to do it in a violent way or are we
12 going to do it in some sort of civilized way?

13 My feeling is we are aiming at a
14 paroxysm of violence that will make World War II
15 look like a picnic and the only way we can recover
16 is to get rid of all nuclear weapons right now and
17 the only way we can do that is for the US to lead
18 that effort to find every single one of them and to
19 degrade all materials below weapons grade level.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MR. LAWSON: And now we have a very
22 special guest from Japan. This is Kohji Hosokawa
23 and his translator. And I have granted them a
24 total of ten minutes for him to speak in Japanese
25 and for the translation. He will be followed by

1 Jackie Cabasso and Phyllis Olin.

2 KOHJI HOSOKAWA: Good evening. My name
3 is Kohji and I am here from Hiroshima City. I was
4 born in 1928 in Hiroshima and so I am 80 years old.

5 I am a little nervous as this is my
6 first time in the United States and I am very
7 honored to be able to speak in such an important
8 meeting during my short stay here.

9 As we, in Japan, prepared for the
10 invasion by US forces in 1945, I was working as a
11 17--year-old in forced labor on communications
12 lines to cover that invasion.

13 I was on the fourth floor of a very
14 impressive, for that time, concrete building in
15 Hiroshima when the atomic bomb was dropped. Many
16 of my friends, who were also bombed, no longer
17 live. But my injuries were very light compared to
18 other people then.

19 I had a 13-year-old younger sister.
20 Even young children of 12 and 13 years old were
21 deployed to labor in those days because of labor
22 shortages. I was in a building that had some
23 protection; but, my sister was doing outdoor labor
24 along with teachers and her fellow students and all
25 228 of them died.

1 All of them died and many of them we
2 don't have the remains of as of yet. I lived and
3 survived, but my younger sister, who I loved very
4 much, died and the saddest point in my life is that
5 I lost my sister.

6 I think war is nationalized terrorism.
7 War makes people crazy. And the ultimate show of
8 that is nuclear weapons. The atomic bombs were
9 dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but they were
10 not dropped just on those cities, they were dropped
11 on all human kind and atomic weapons negate the
12 existence of human kind.

13 As a volunteer guide at the Hiroshima
14 Peace Memorial Museum, I talk about my experiences
15 to people and I also exchange opinions with a wide
16 range of people.

17 Often, I find that people don't know
18 enough about Hiroshima. The Mayor of Hiroshima,
19 Mr. Okiba (phonetic), urges State leaders to visit
20 Hiroshima and to actually observe much and to
21 experience what Hiroshima citizens went through in
22 order to push for nuclear disarmament. But the
23 people that we really want to have come, haven't
24 come.

25 As a citizen of this planet, I beseech

1 you, I beseech you to think of Hiroshima as your
2 own experience and to think about Hiroshima and to
3 record and remember it. And I would like you to
4 tell the people around you as well to urge for
5 disarmament, nuclear disarmament, as the call of
6 the people from the spirit of Hiroshima.

7 For three days we were in Redland and we
8 also spoke about this. And I returned to Hiroshima
9 on the 24th.

10 Thank you very much for allowing me to
11 speak here.

12 MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. The
13 next speaker is Jackie Cabasso followed by Phyllis
14 Olin and Hank O'Brien.

15 MS. CABASSO: My name is Jackie Cabasso,
16 executive director for Western States Legal
17 Foundation in Oakland and also executive advisor to
18 the Hiroshima Peace Foundation.

19 As an American citizen born after
20 World War II, I've spent my entire life working for
21 the abolition of nuclear weapons. Atomic bombings
22 of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the hundreds of
23 nuclear atmospheric bomb tests were reprehensible,
24 immoral and illegal acts. Nothing could have
25 justified the use of those monstrous weapons of

1 mass destruction.

2 Although I don't think it will happen
3 any time soon, I am hopeful that eventually the US
4 Government will apologize for its crimes against
5 humanity in 1945 which it continues to carry out
6 today.

7 I believe, in fact, that this
8 fundamental acknowledgment and the apparent reality
9 of nuclear weapons is a necessary step on the road
10 to abolition and I have come to believe it is
11 possible because there are precedents.

12 For example, in the early 1980's
13 President Ronald Regan apologized to Japanese
14 Americans who were held in Japanese camps during
15 World War II and recently five southern states have
16 apologized for slavery. New Jersey is the first
17 northern state to apologize for slavery. This is
18 what gives me hope.

19 This is what doesn't give me hope: When
20 I hear terms like smaller, safer, more secure, more
21 reliable, less expensive, distributed centers of
22 excellence in connection with nuclear weapons.

23 I am reminded of this description in an
24 essay written after the round of Pakistani nuclear
25 tests in 1998 by Dr. Amoolya (phonetic).

1 Quote: The most powerful impression
2 that persisted was of detailed engineering
3 resulting in the immense technological complex
4 created for the purpose of killing human beings.

5 The meticulous organization and rigorous
6 management were characteristic of mega industries,
7 the camps were gigantic, horrific offices which
8 displayed the inscription: Work brings freedom.

9 Perhaps technology completely decoupled
10 from values would have been more appropriate.
11 Walking through the scene of genocide in Auschwitz
12 one begins to think of historical parallels.

13 In particular, one thinks whether there
14 would be a difference between the Nazi
15 concentration camps and development of Armageddon
16 and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which
17 resulted in the instantaneous annihilation of
18 hundreds of thousands of people were not driven by
19 the racism of the Nazis and they were not pursuing
20 the final extermination of any particular religious
21 group, but with regard to the scale of the killing,
22 the recruitment of capable minds, the harnessing of
23 science and technology, the extent of organization,
24 the resort to efficient project management methods
25 and the choice of targets to maximize annihilation

1 of Japanese civilians, the Manhattan project and
2 its follow-up were like the concentration camps; in
3 fact, even more horrendous in their impact.

4 The only good thing about this plan is
5 that it makes visible the type of the military
6 industrial complex, the tip of the iceberg is the
7 military industrial complex.

8 Complex Transformation is complex
9 continuation. It is a continuation of the
10 Manhattan Project into the present and the future
11 and it is time to end the Manhattan Project once
12 and for all and to redefine security in
13 ecologically sustainable human terms that apply
14 equally to everyone everywhere. No more Hiroshima,
15 no more Nagasaki, no more nuclear weapons.

16 MR. LAWSON: Our next speaker is Phyllis
17 Olin to be followed by O'Brien and deVries.

18 MS. OLIN: To further what I was saying
19 earlier today, my name is Phyllis Olin, President
20 of the Board of Western States Legal Foundation.

21 It is wonderful to be able to speak in
22 public forums and be heard. I know at least half
23 the audience is listening very intently.

24 The most important decisions addressed
25 by the Complex Transformation, EIS, concerned the

1 modernization replacement of factories to make the
2 four components for nuclear weapons, the plutonium
3 pits and the secondaries.

4 I read an article in The Chron
5 yesterday, the San Francisco Chronicle, and it was
6 very disturbing because I think a lot of people
7 don't get it. They think it is over. They think
8 when the Soviet Union disbanded, we are okay; we
9 are not doing this anymore.

10 And of course nothing can be further
11 from the truth. I know everybody in this room
12 knows that. The headline yesterday said:
13 Livermore major cuts planned in nuclear labs.
14 Lawrence Livermore Los Alamos among sites destined
15 for new role as nation reduces its stockpile of
16 nuclear weapons.

17 So, of course, you think wow, this is
18 great. Of course, you have to read the article to
19 see more, but the one quote that is picked out is
20 by Thomas Dougestino (phonetic), the director of
21 the National Nuclear Security Administration. He
22 says by 2012, that is only four years from now, we
23 will have cut the stockpile by more than 70
24 percent.

25 Let me tell you what that means. The

1 Complex Transformation EIS considers alternatives,
2 this is cutting 70 percent, that would allow from
3 50 to 200 plutonium pits to be produced every year.

4 Fifty nuclear weapons, that is the low
5 side, are enough to drop the bomb on every American
6 city with a population over 350,000 from New York
7 and Los Angeles to Austin, Cleveland and
8 Colorado Springs.

9 The endless questions for nuclear
10 superiority is part of a larger gamble that the US
11 elites are making with all our futures that the
12 pursuit of global military dominance will allow
13 them to shore up their slipping economic hegemony
14 for a few decades more and the ace for strategic
15 planning director for fiscal years 2006 to 2023
16 talks about the deterrent umbrella of our
17 conventional forces and then if that doesn't work
18 we will use nuclear weapons. It has been
19 ratcheting up. They never used to say that. Now
20 this is what's being said.

21 Nuclear weapons continue to pose
22 fundamental threats to human security. They play a
23 key role in sustaining the global climate of fear
24 that justifies militarism and military industrial
25 complexes everywhere.

1 And I exhort everybody, people who work
2 at the Lab, people who live in Livermore, people
3 who are impacted, who are all of us, to think about
4 these things, because you don't have to do that
5 kind of work.

6 And I believe in complex transformation.
7 My picture would be this: Let's use our best
8 scientific minds to combat global warming, to seek
9 alternative energy sources, to combat disease, not
10 to find more effective and efficient methods of
11 destroying human and other life forms on the
12 planet.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. The
15 next speaker is Hank O'Brien and Jedidjah deVries
16 and Janice Kate-Turner.

17 MR. O'BRIEN: I am Hank O'Brien. My
18 views I present are just my own. I am a resident
19 of Livermore. I want to acknowledge, however, I am
20 an employee of the Livermore National Laboratory, a
21 nuclear design physicist for the last 20 years.

22 And I want to comment strongly in favor
23 of designation of Lawrence Livermore as a center of
24 excellence for nuclear weapons design. It is
25 already a center of excellence and with this

1 designation and the proposed Complex
2 Transformation, the Livermore Lab can make
3 significant contributions to the safety and the
4 security of our country.

5 While there are US nuclear weapons and
6 while there are stockpiles around the world, it is
7 our government's job to steward them responsibly
8 and the Livermore Lab can help in that stewardship.
9 I know this because I have worked on some programs
10 that have done just that.

11 In the mid 1990's I was fortunate to
12 work on a program called the W87 life extension
13 program where we retrieved all those warheads from
14 the missiles in the field, we refurbished them and
15 sent them back out.

16 As part of the work on this program, the
17 W87 is the safest warhead in the US nuclear warhead
18 stockpile and by putting these warheads out as the
19 old warheads are retired and the stockpile is
20 reduced as a whole the stockpile will be safer and
21 more reliable. And we did this program without
22 nuclear testing.

23 More recently I have been involved in
24 another program to take that sort of safety and
25 securities features and install them in hotter

1 weapons in the stockpile without changing the
2 military characteristics. That program is Reliable
3 Replacement Warhead Program which we study for one
4 type of nuclear weapons but it could be applied to
5 the rest of the stockpile.

6 This program would enable dramatic
7 improvements in the safety, security, the
8 reliability of the nuclear weapons and would have
9 enabled the government to actually reduce the
10 nuclear stockpiles and head in the direction of
11 smaller stockpiles supporting Article 6 and the
12 goal of, eventually, nuclear disarmament.

13 This is just two examples of programs
14 that the Livermore Lab can do that I have been
15 familiar with, of course. There are very many
16 other programs in nuclear non-proliferation
17 programs and other national security issues and a
18 range of science and technology programs with many
19 benefits to the nation and the world.

20 Livermore Lab should be made a center of
21 excellence for nuclear weapons design. Livermore
22 programs can help make the stockpiles safer, more
23 secure, useless hazardous materials, be less likely
24 to need a nuclear test and can help reduce the
25 number of weapons in the stockpile further than

1 where they are today.

2 As long as the world has nuclear
3 weapons, the Livermore Lab can make vital
4 contributions to reduce the.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. The next
7 speaker deVries and Janice Kate-Turner and Beverly
8 King.

9 MR. DeVRIES: Hello. If I didn't
10 welcome you this morning, welcome to Livermore.
11 And my name is Jedidjah deVries and I am the
12 outreach director for Tri-Valley Communities
13 Against a Radioactive Environment.

14 I was born the year the Challenger
15 exploded, 1986. I was three years old when the
16 Berlin wall came tumbling down. I grew up in a
17 world in which the Cold War was history and I would
18 like to grow up in a world in which nuclear weapons
19 are history.

20 You know, I have been here since the
21 morning and I have been listening to all these
22 comments and think both Ted Wyka and I have heard
23 all the arguments against nuclear weapons so I have
24 something prepared here but let me summarize it.

25 Things are bad. That is sort of the

1 essence -- you've been hearing all the arguments
2 all day about the attacks and that is all good and
3 well.

4 The truth is I feel like all of our
5 continents have been waving up into a large
6 well-lit room up into the air. I am frustrated --
7 not frustrated because I am unable to convince
8 anybody, more like there is in engagement, no
9 discussion.

10 Turn to the person next to you give them
11 a big hug. I am serious. At least something good
12 will come out of it today.

13 Thanks. Thanks.

14 And maybe Mr. Wyka and everybody from
15 the Lab and NNSA, when you go home tonight and make
16 yourself a cup of tea or have a beer -- there is a
17 great brewery in town in a supermarket, I can
18 recommend it -- think about your jobs and your
19 role.

20 I don't want to make you feel guilty. I
21 am not expecting you to wake up tomorrow and be
22 against nuclear weapons. I want you to think
23 beyond just the basic job description you got and
24 really think about what you could do and think
25 boldly about what you could do.

1 I have a better idea actually. Come by
2 my place. I am dead serious. 3717 Kerrigan Common
3 (phonetic). Come around the back -- the front door
4 is a business, frankly -- come around the back,
5 knock on the door, we will have a beer.

6 It is not that I want to convince you
7 that nuclear weapons are bad, not that I want to
8 convince you that the civilian research, I want to
9 have an actual discussion. I think we are having
10 parallel conversations here. We are coming up,
11 trying to put all our emotions and feelings out on
12 the table and we are up against -- here you come
13 with all your talking points and it is not that we
14 are right or you are wrong or anything like that.

15 There is no conversation here going on.
16 And that has been really frustrating to me, because
17 this public hearing is supposed to be of the
18 public's role and the public engagement and I feel
19 we are living in two separate worlds. So I just
20 want to have an honest conversation.

21 As I said, stop by, it doesn't have to
22 be part of these public hearings, doesn't have to
23 be something official and big, part of the record.
24 I want to have that conversation, so stop by.

25 So maybe after we have that

1 conversation, have a couple beers, or tea whatever
2 you want, I have got both, to take up Rudall &
3 Bingham's proposal for a 90 day comment period and
4 after we become friends we can have an actual
5 conversation about the future of our country, about
6 what type of world I would grow up in, my children,
7 your grandchildren would grow up in. That is all I
8 want. It is not that -- I want a real
9 conversation.

10 Thank you very much.

11 MR. LAWSON: Our next speaker is Janice
12 Kate-Turner then Beverly King and Charles Meier.

13 MS. KATE-TURNER: I am here to speak for
14 the Tri-Valley Group of the Sierra Club. I am on
15 the Board of the Tri-Valley Group and I come as
16 their representative to bring their message.

17 The Tri-Valley Group of the Sierra Club
18 rejects all four alternatives set forth in the
19 Complex Transformation SPEIS.

20 We propose alternative number five. No
21 new development and testing of weapons or devices
22 involving nuclear materials.

23 Any experimentation with nuclear
24 materials presents a threat to the environment;
25 earth, air and water and, therefore, affects all

1 life forms. Radioactive leakage from
2 Department of Energy production facilities is
3 prolifically documented.

4 A safe, clean environment is a priority
5 in the Sierra Club and nuclear pollution does not
6 fit in our picture of a viable earth.

7 Instead of concentrating resources and
8 talent on weapons development, we believe the
9 United States must turn its attention toward full
10 adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
11 and thereby promote the safety of a nuclear weapons
12 free world.

13 We further suggest and recommend a true
14 Complex Transformation which converts the nuclear
15 weapons production facilities into research centers
16 for the development of non-polluting renewable
17 energy. We ask that the Department of Energy be
18 committed to producing earth sustaining, not earth
19 destroying, energy.

20 I thank you.

21 MR. LAWSON: Our next speaker is Beverly
22 King. Miss King will be followed by Charles Meier
23 and Pamela Rechar.

24 MS. KING: I am volunteer and Board
25 member of Tri-Valley CARES. I was 15 years old

1 when the bombs -- when the atom bombs were dropped
2 on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is hard to remember
3 now the shock and horror we felt at the splitting
4 of the atom bomb, but worse was the horror of the
5 destruction it caused. The pictures were
6 terrifying and unbelievable.

7 And since then, the vain is raised:
8 Should we have or shouldn't we have. That point is
9 moot. The fact is we did. And the lesson we
10 should have learned is: Never, never, never, ever
11 again.

12 At that time the principals behind the
13 creation of nuclear weapons were secret. A century
14 later, not only scientific but public knowledge has
15 expanded enormously. Science is an objective study
16 and now generations and students have learned the
17 how's of nuclear science with the same objectivity
18 that they have learned mathematics.

19 And that's fine as far as knowledge
20 goes; but radioactivity put to use has
21 repercussions far beyond the abstract knowledge.
22 The facts of radioactivity do not entail wisdom.
23 They do not take into account morality nor the
24 consequences of the reality that it imposes.

25 Simply put: When an atom is split, all

1 the minuscule particles seek a home, a place of
2 stabilization: Air, water, plants, animals or
3 humans, are indiscriminately invaded. And this is
4 true of radioactive materials used in creating
5 experimentation of bombs.

6 The particles upset the balance of the
7 atoms or molecules invading causing toxicity,
8 disease and death with such potential destruction
9 we have a moral obligation to consider the effects
10 of our objective knowledge and yet, we have used
11 and continue to use that knowledge.

12 We have a stockpile of weapons that can
13 destroy the world many times over. We have nuclear
14 waste which will be active for thousands of years.
15 We have polluted the environment and living
16 creatures to an extent we cannot even calculate.

17 And now the Department of Energy wants
18 to recreate the monster, in spite of the fact that
19 we know its destructive force. The study of
20 radioactivity theoretically and emphatically is
21 benign. To experiment with these experiments has
22 legal consequences which must be dealt with first
23 and not merely a secondary consideration.

24 Using our knowledge without a moral
25 compass is as disasterous as choosing to drop the

1 bomb itself. The world recognizes this in The
2 Non-Proliferation Treaty of which we are a part.
3 Complex Transformation is euphemism for a
4 destructive purpose destroyed of all human wisdom
5 and value.

6 We must remember the lesson we should
7 have learned 60 years ago -- never, never, never,
8 ever again -- and discontinue any thought of
9 proceeding with complex transformation.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

12 MS. RECHARD: Hello. My name is Pamela
13 Rechard and --

14 MR. LAWSON: Excuse me one second. I
15 have to make a couple announcements here. Charles
16 Meier is not here? I think I called Charles Meier
17 next. Charles Meier, Pamela Rechard and then
18 Robert Hanson. Sorry.

19 MR. MEIER: Hi. My name is Chuck Meier
20 and I work at
21 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory for more
22 than 35 years. I was involved in many programs at
23 the Lab and in 1992 I led the effort to produce the
24 first Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement.

25 I am well familiar with the process we

1 are involved in here today.

2 I know that there will be decisions that
3 will not lessen the concerns of the many who
4 believe that nuclear weapons work should not
5 continue at Lawrence lab. The preferred option is
6 a science oriented green lab.

7 Well, as I see it, the Complex
8 Transformation proposed option moves Lawrence
9 Livermore Lab singularly more than any other DOE
10 site in the direction of being wholly a research
11 laboratory without the development phase of nuclear
12 weapons thereby paving the way for removal of
13 special nuclear materials at Livermore.

14 For those in the country whose concerns
15 are truly environmental and not political, this is
16 a significant step in the right direction. Those
17 who would see it done sooner than proposed in the
18 draft SPEIS can legitimately question the time
19 frame for this transition.

20 I support an accelerated schedule for
21 the removal of special nuclear materials to other
22 sites but not because of safeguard, security or
23 environmental concerns. My concern is that funding
24 for programs such as this starts out with a bang
25 and often wanes with time, stretching out schedules

1 far beyond those assumed.

2 As for my own comments on the draft
3 SPEIS, I have only one, but I do consider it
4 substantive. I know that the document does not
5 consider potential consolidation of the Sandia
6 Livermore and the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
7 sites.

8 With the closure of East Avenue, there
9 does seem to be an artificial and superfluous
10 separation of the two sites. Clearly this results
11 in a duplication of a number of facilities and
12 administrative forces such as security and plant
13 engineering.

14 With a DOE state goal of providing a
15 smaller, safer and less expensive complex of
16 continued support of nuclear weapons efforts, I
17 feel this is a significant oversight. I hope you
18 will seriously evaluate this possibility and not
19 dismiss it for reason more political than
20 practical.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. The next
23 speaker is Pamela Rechar. I hope that is
24 pronounced correctly. Then Robert Hanson and
25 Robert John Kimber.

1 MS. RECHARD: Pamela Rechard. I come as
2 a concerned mother and grandmother. I am a
3 environmentalist, I am a patriot, I love the land,
4 I love the people, I love everyone here even if I
5 don't agree with you -- and I love everyone here
6 and I hope we can come to some kind of agreement
7 together for our children's sake because I am
8 really worried about the future of my children and
9 I don't live too far away from this lab.

10 And it is kind of disconcerting going
11 outside and thinking of the contaminants in the air
12 that have disbursed into the water and the air
13 around here and that is one reason that I am really
14 opposed to this.

15 And I don't want to just move it to
16 somebody else's backyard, I don't agree with that.
17 I don't want to -- but -- I don't want to put my
18 worry on them.

19 So I am asking for a, definitely to stop
20 making nuclear weapons. And I know that people are
21 afraid in the world and I just think that by
22 proliferating weapons that we are just making the
23 situation worse.

24 My mom and dad both fought in World War
25 II, my mom was a nurse in the Army when the bombs

1 hit Nagasaki and Hiroshima and that is a sad fact
2 to live with in your family, to know that part of
3 your family was part of that destruction of those
4 innocent people.

5 And I just wish that you could know the
6 emotional heartbreak that you may be causing your
7 children and -- well, that is just what I want to
8 say about that. And my whole family is strongly
9 opposed to the use of nuclear weapons and the
10 manufacture and the stockpiling. And I think we
11 need disarmament, not more nuclear weapons.

12 And I am concerned about the
13 environmental damage that has been spoken about,
14 the uranium mining that killed scores of Native
15 American miners, spilling thousands of gallons in
16 the river, the legacy of contamination at Hanford
17 and other sites, that it can never really be
18 cleaned up.

19 We are not going to be able to use those
20 lands again and the wildlife that has been
21 destroyed will never be able to be recovered. And
22 that is a legacy for our children that -- I want my
23 children to know these different animals and the
24 creator made these things for all of us and I just
25 would like you to consider the reasonable

1 alternatives and try to move in the direction of a
2 green lab.

3 And thank you very much.

4 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next
5 speaker is Robert Hanson and Mr. Hanson will be
6 followed by Robert John Kimber and David Stanley.

7 MR. HANSON: Hi, my name is Robert
8 Hanson, I am cochair of the Mt. Diablo Peace &
9 Justice Center located in Walnut Creek, California.

10 We believe it is time to rethink our
11 country's nuclear posture. Instead of spending
12 billions of dollars on improving our nuclear
13 arsenals, we should be planning for and working
14 toward a nuclear free world. Can anybody in their
15 right mind conceive of any possible scenarios where
16 nuclear weapons could be used against a band of
17 terrorist?

18 That would be like shooting a 12-gauge
19 shotgun into a crowded church to kill a fly or a
20 wasp. Even conventional bombs and rockets killed
21 many more civilians than the targeted MV
22 combatants.

23 We worry about nuclear weapons falling
24 in the hands of terrorists. The best way to
25 prevent that possibility is for the world to

1 eliminate nuclear weapons. If the terrorist ever
2 did get lucky and get ahold of a nuclear bomb,
3 smuggling it into one of our cities and detonate
4 it, what good would our arsenal of thousands of
5 nuclear weapons do for us? Who would we retaliate
6 against? What country are we going to guess may
7 have been where the terrorist came from that did
8 the calamity?

9 George Schultz, Henry Kissinger, Al Nunn
10 and Bill Perry have called for working toward a
11 world that is free of nuclear weapons. None of
12 these four has a reputation for being a pacifist or
13 a peacenik, but they understand the nuclear weapons
14 are relative to the Cold War with the Soviet Union
15 which no longer exists.

16 As long as these horrible devices exist
17 there is a danger of an accidental war starting as
18 it almost did in 1983 when Soviet equipment
19 malfunction and only good judgment of a Colonel
20 Stanislaus Petrov prevented a nuclear Holocaust
21 which could have ended our civilization as we know
22 today. And we were lucky that time, but you might
23 not be as lucky the next time.

24 So, folks, let's not waste billions of
25 dollars upgrading our nuclear weapons, let's lead

1 the way forward to a nuclear weapon-free world.
2 Let the billions we save be spent on research that
3 will benefit the world such as renewable energy,
4 alternative fuels and cures for disease.

5 I thank you.

6 MR. LAWSON: Our next speaker is Robert
7 John Kimber to be followed by David Stanley and ML
8 Pinkard.

9 MR. KIMBER: Thank you, good evening.
10 My name is John Kimber. I live in Livermore. I
11 have been here for two years. I moved just south
12 of the Lab and I knew that the Lab was there when
13 we moved there and I might say that I am extremely,
14 extremely proud of what the Lab has done as far as
15 excellence in what they have accomplished.

16
17 We have learned a lot since the first
18 atomic bomb. With due respect to our esteemed
19 visitor from Japan, and I consider him my friend,
20 even though I don't know him, the US did not attack
21 Japan -- the US did drop some bombs in Japan and it
22 was a horrendous, horrendous event; it, however,
23 did stop the war.

24 I think that we have in this program
25 tonight, and first of all I would like to thank the

1 moderator for allowing so many divergent views
2 having absolutely nothing to do with the draft
3 transformation supplemental program -- you may
4 speak as you wish, this has not become a forum of
5 whether you want to stop atomic weapons throughout
6 the world. That will never happen. I am sorry,
7 but it will not. We have plenty of people in this
8 world where the US is no longer the repository of
9 knowledge. The proposed reduction in nuclear
10 activity at the Lab, as far as I look at it, is a
11 step in the direction that should be cheered by
12 those who are opposed to ending nuclear research
13 and production.

14 However, we do have to recognize that
15 the US should do what it can in a diplomatic way to
16 reduce or to eliminate nuclear weapons throughout
17 the world; however, as we do this, we should have
18 behind us an awesome arsenal to take care of those
19 people who feel that they can indiscriminately use
20 weapons of mass destruction.

21 We have had gassing of millions of
22 people; we have had tremendous things throughout
23 the years where people have killed each other for
24 no good reason. We want to do everything we can to
25 prevent that in the future.

1 But, nevertheless, I urge the people
2 that are involved to continue your program here.
3 Do not allow us, do not allow the US to lag behind
4 in the development of whatever may be required to
5 protect the United States.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. The next
8 speaker is David Stanley to be followed by ML
9 Pinkard and then Patricia Moore.

10 MR. STANLEY: Hi, my name is David
11 Stanley and I am a resident of Walnut Creek for the
12 last 17 years, and a CPA, and a Federal employee
13 for 30 years and a member of the Mt. Diablo
14 University Church in Walnut Creek.

15 I do want to start by acknowledging the
16 patriotism and the dedication and competence of the
17 staff and agency and the work that you've done and
18 I have felt as a citizen that the management of our
19 nuclear program has been in competent and good
20 hands and I do appreciate that, the ability of this
21 presentation.

22 But I do want to express as a citizen my
23 concern about this approach. Although this plan
24 calls for a reduction of nuclear weapons, it is
25 only a belated militay-industrial complex that can

1 call the manufacturer of 50 nuclear bombs a year a
2 nominal production level. That capacity still
3 maintains a level of production of nuclear weapons
4 way out of line with what is going on with the rest
5 of the world and it is sort of a great concern to
6 many of us.

7 It has already been mentioned that
8 George Schultz, Kissinger and Perry have come out
9 saying the United States needs to work towards the
10 elimination of nuclear weapons and it is in the
11 interest of our national security to do that.

12 It is a shame that such prominent
13 leaders wait until they retire before taking a
14 position like that and I do wish that our own
15 administration and members of advisors for the
16 government would express these kind of views when
17 they are still working for the government.

18 US has suffered a catastrophic loss of
19 international prestige in the last five years since
20 George Bush adopted the position we have referenced
21 at the very beginning.

22 Who can doubt that our national security
23 is much less now than it was when that position was
24 taken a few years ago? I cannot believe that this
25 program would improve our national security.

1 Our ability to fund the program like
2 this has been seriously degraded and an
3 extraordinary waste of resources applied to other
4 defense programs. When the Cold War was ended we
5 were promised a peace dividend and that peace
6 dividend is clearly a bounced check.

7 The funding was proposed to maintain
8 this level of nuclear production over the next 20
9 years is way beyond our capacity to produce,
10 especially at a time, I am certainly familiar with
11 our government finances, we are talking about
12 borrowing another 150 billion dollars to fund the
13 production of over capacity nuclear weapons.

14 Finally, I think it is unconscionable to
15 continue to maintain that our national security is
16 dependent upon maintaining a stockpile of nuclear
17 weapons. The national security of our country is,
18 as they say -- George Schultz and Kissinger and
19 others recognizes the condition upon abolishing the
20 nuclear weapons -- grim if we maintain this level
21 of production to deter bad actors in the world.

22 Our now national security is dependent
23 on improving our relations to the rest of the
24 world, getting cooperation to eliminate these
25 terrible weapons.

1 And I think I will forego the rest of my
2 time. Thank you for opportunity. I thank you,
3 sir.

4 MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is ML
5 Pinkard, Patricia Moore and then John Shirley. And
6 I would say that according to how we are doing
7 here, that following Mr. Shirley we will take a
8 five-minute break and then reconvene. That will be
9 at 9:00 clock.

10 ML PINKARD: Good evening my name is ML
11 Pinkard and I am a reluctant though dedicated
12 activist. I am reluctant because like any good
13 consultant I'd love to work myself out of this job.

14 Last week Admiral Fallon, the top US
15 military commander in the Middle East rescinded his
16 post citing a disconnect between his views and the
17 President's policy objectives, after characterizing
18 the Bush kibosh standards as the constant drum beat
19 of conflict.

20 Today marks the fifth anniversary of
21 Bush's war against Iraq for which we have all paid
22 dearly, all of us, everyone in the world. The
23 National Priorities Project cites the Iraq war at
24 almost 504 billion dollars as of today. That is
25 275 million daily at 41 hundred dollars per

1 household with 4,000 US troops killed, of 60,000
2 American soldiers injured, 700,000-plus Iraqis
3 slaughtered, four million citizens fleeing Iraq and
4 many thousands moving permanently here.

5 This drum beat of conflict extends to
6 Bush's intention to imminently, needlessly and
7 illegally strike Iran backed by his own statements
8 pushing so-called preemptive war, with its
9 over-exposed nuclear capabilities, reminiscent of
10 the nonexistent weapons of mass destruction in
11 Iraq.

12 NNSA releases draft plan to transform
13 weapons complex announced December 18, 2007 asserts
14 Complex Transformation would, quote, dismantle
15 weapons at a significantly faster pace, end quote,
16 and would, quote, also achieve President Bush's
17 vision of the smallest stockpile consistent with
18 our national security needs, unquote.

19 It contradicts its stated goals to
20 produce more nuclear weapons. It blatantly
21 violates the constitution and the treaty on
22 non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, thus exposing
23 Bush's actions as putting himself above the law,
24 attacking other countries for that which he himself
25 does and opening the door to needless radioactive

1 exposure accidents and terrorist attacks.

2 Those weapons of mass destruction and
3 nuclear capabilities for which Bush attacked Iraq
4 and aims to strike Iran, we have them all here. It
5 is time to stop the drum beat of conflict by
6 fleshing them out. Nobody is to get above the law,
7 no one.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Our next
10 speaker is Patricia Moore. I am sorry. No,
11 Patricia Moore first. Then John Shirley and if we
12 do have time before the break, Lynne Bosche.

13 MS. MOORE: Okay. My name is Patricia
14 Moore. I live here in Livermore with my husband
15 and professionally I was formerly a medical social
16 worker -- professionally I was formerly a medical
17 social worker and worked for eight years with
18 hospice and people who were dying of cancers and
19 other elements.

20 But I am particularly concerned with the
21 environmental impaction and resulting health
22 effects of DOE's recommitment to a revitalized
23 Nuclear Weapons Complex and I will focus primarily
24 on the DOE production for trimmer tritium targets
25 in Livermore.

1 First, I want to say that I think the
2 DOE is premature in promoting a Complex
3 Transformation based upon the Bush administration's
4 nuclear posture review.

5 There has been no national debate or
6 congressional input on the future of US nuclear
7 policy and there is legislation pending in congress
8 that Senate bill 1914 to force such a debate. It
9 would be more democratic and reasonable for the
10 public and congress to be part of a broad based
11 nuclear policy review followed by developmental
12 plan the coming decade rather than proceeding with
13 the alternatives that are outlined here.

14 So regarding tritium, the scientific
15 literature is full of articles and research papers
16 that challenge the assurances of the ICRP, the NRC
17 and the EPA, I won't say what they all are, because
18 it will take too much time, but they assured us
19 that the unnatural tritium levels in our air, water
20 and earth are safe and are being accurately
21 measured, but there is a question of whether the
22 regulators are setting MPC's, the maximum
23 permissible concentrations, that are safe or; are
24 these MPC levels which are achievable by the
25 nuclear power and nuclear weapons industries?

1 And I have an attachment here from Karl
2 Morgan. He made comments to the DOE in December of
3 1990 on the operation of the reactors at the
4 Savannah River plant. Anyway, he concluded the way
5 of reducing an increasing risk in weapons
6 production plants has been to get the ICRP and the
7 NRC to relax radiation protection standards, raise
8 the MPC values and have them adopted by DOE and
9 NRC.

10 So, basically, if you can't get the
11 levels low enough, you just raise the FCP to a
12 level that is achievable.

13 So all totalled, DOE's Livermore Lab has
14 released about one million curies of radioactive
15 material, mostly tritium, into the community and
16 this is roughly equal to the amount of radiation
17 released on the people during the bombing of
18 Hiroshima. Accidents in 1965 and 1970 released
19 350,000 curies and 300,000 curies of tritium
20 respectively.

21 Your current plan calls for a tenfold
22 increase in the amount of work orchestration for
23 material at risk, tritium, and an annual six-fold
24 increase in the level of environmental emissions
25 from 36 curies to 210 curies. Then add to this

1 another projection of 200 curies of tritium
2 released annually from open air explosions to site
3 300. The long-term environmental impact of this
4 projected tritium pollution is not well analyzed in
5 the PEIS.

6 Furthermore, it is a logical plan of
7 bigger, better tritium facility and more tritium
8 target production when it has taken years to
9 address the cleanup of both toxic and tritiated
10 water plumes in the groundwater that designates the
11 Lab at site 300 as Superfund cleanup sites. Some
12 of that cleanup is going on right now but then we
13 are planning to -- I brought the plans here for --
14 50-page architectural plan for upgrading and almost
15 doubling the size of the tritium facility, the
16 tritium modernizations project here in Livermore.

17 And so, you know, how is this
18 consolidation going to expand the facility here and
19 do tritium target production in a densely populated
20 area?

21 Okay. I will submit -- I have a whole
22 list of written comments or quotes from articles
23 about the risks of tritium and how it is
24 underreported.

25 And most importantly, there is recent

1 evidence that low-level radiation from tritium can
2 interfere with the human master code mechanism for
3 DNA and, so far, there is no indication that this
4 master code mechanism has the ability to repair
5 itself when damaged by tritium.

6 This may present a threat to the human
7 gene code and the process of evolution according to
8 Dr. Marion Fulk, a retired physicist from the Lab.
9 And that is substantiated by other scientists.

10 But basically, in the end, the DOE
11 Complex Transformation plan is not a consolidation
12 if your tritium mission is to upgrade and
13 practically double the size of the tritium
14 facility.

15 Work with tritium should be permanently
16 moved out of the Livermore area and new uses of
17 tritium at the Lab should be barred, including its
18 use in the National Ignition Facility.

19 Please consider real alternatives to
20 this Complex Transformation plan such as
21 curatorship, disarmament and taking a leadership
22 role in global proliferation.

23 We would also like to see our brilliant
24 scientists working on green projects that benefit
25 the nation and all human kind.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Our last
3 speaker before the break is John Shirley. When we
4 come back after the break the first three speakers
5 will be Lynne Bosche, Stella Goodpasture and Louise
6 Vitale. Mr. Shirley.

7 MR. SHIRLEY: Hi. I am John Shirley. I
8 have been in Livermore for 54 years. I am a former
9 mayor. So I have been here almost as long as the
10 Laboratory.

11 I want to say the Laboratory has been a
12 good neighbor; whatever the plans are, I hope you
13 can use it to the fullest. It is a wonderful
14 facility, and this is a great place for scientists
15 and staff to live. This town has great schools and
16 great recreation and great cultural activities. So
17 I hope you can keep that laboratory as viable as
18 possible because there is an awful lot out there
19 that is so wonderful.

20 You talk about, gosh, who doesn't hate
21 the idea of nuclear weapons? We all wish we
22 couldn't have it. Who doesn't hate war? We all
23 hate wars. In World War II I served three years.
24 I was in the infantry. I fought as an infantryman
25 in Italy, France and Germany and I know exactly

1 how, what a terrible stain on human -- what a
2 terrible stain war is on humanity.

3 It makes no sense. But until we can
4 figure out better ways to solve conflict and
5 hopefully prevent or at least resolve conflict, we
6 are going to have to deal with these kinds of
7 things.

8 You know, I fully expected to fight in
9 Japan and if I would have, I would have been in
10 invasion and ten or hundreds of thousands of lives
11 would have been killed -- many hundreds or
12 thousands perhaps millions of Japanese would have
13 been wounded and it would have brought Russia into
14 the war so instead of having a benevolent recovery
15 under General McArthur they could have had a
16 divided government.

17 You say no, but that is very debatable.
18 But I am telling you that nuclear weapon did end
19 that war quickly, whether it was the right thing to
20 do or not, you can argue both ways, but it did end
21 that war in a hurry and that's what saved lots of
22 Japanese.

23 And lots of lives and, you know, we
24 disarmed in the '20's and '30's. In 1939 when the
25 war started we only had 168,000 men in the Army and

1 the Air Force and 125,000 in the Navy, but, you
2 know, we as a country couldn't keep us out of a
3 war, I tell you.

4 And any kind of a unilateral destruction
5 of our nuclear weapons would be very dangerous.
6 You know, of all the countries that have those will
7 agree to get rid of those all at the same time and
8 there is some way we could make sure some rogue
9 country or some rogue nation doesn't have it, then
10 that is fine.

11 But in the mean time I do feel we need
12 to maintain a reasonable, safe and effective
13 deterrent.

14 Now you can't certainly win a war
15 against the terrorists with nuclear weapons, but
16 there are lots of countries -- China, Russia and
17 all kinds of countries have nuclear weapons and we
18 have to keep our stockpile effective and safe.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. Okay. As
21 I announced a few minutes earlier, we will now take
22 a break. I want to try to call you back in five
23 minutes, no more than seven, and then we will set
24 up and our first three speakers again will be Lynne
25 Bosche, Stella Goodpasture and Louis Vitale.

1 By the way, before you go, I should say
2 this: I know that whenever I call a recess there
3 are going to be some people who are going to leave
4 and I am sorry that if you are, I hope that you
5 will stick around.

6 During the recess there is an
7 opportunity to talk to some of the staff people who
8 will be back at those charts where you can take up
9 any issue you'd like.

10 If you choose not to stay, I want to
11 thank you on behalf of the department as well as
12 myself, we appreciate you coming out tonight,
13 especially those of you who made comments, so we
14 really appreciate the time you've done it.

15 We now recess for five minutes. Thank
16 you.

17 (Short recess).

18 MR. LAWSON: Can I ask you to take your
19 seat, please, so we can get started. If you want
20 to continue your conversation, you can step out of
21 the room, please. All right. I am going to have
22 to ask for quiet in the room. If you are speaking,
23 would you please step outside the room so we can
24 begin?

25 Okay. Thank you very much. Our next

1 speaker will be Lynne Bosche to be followed by
2 Stella Goodpasture and Louis Vitale.

3 MS. BOSCHE: Hello. My name is Lynne
4 Bosche and I live in Piedmont. I am a long-time
5 resident of the Bay Area. I am a nurse and
6 journalist and the daughter of a nuclear scientist.

7 I am here because when I was a
8 four-year-old, my father volunteered our family for
9 an experiment at Camp Parks here in Pleasanton
10 right nearby. We spent a weekend in a bomb
11 shelter. He was working for the National
12 Radiologic Defense Labs and my father who was a
13 lieutenant colonel in the Marines, was at the
14 Nevada test site. He was in charge of photo
15 studies there, felt the shock waves in the
16 airplane. He was a very gentle man and my father
17 died a year ago in January.

18 He was someone that towards the end of
19 his life suffered from neurologic problems that
20 although a lot of people thought it was due to
21 radiologic exposure, he was followed by the
22 military, they were very interested in his ongoing
23 health, but we actually think it was probably not
24 related to that.

25 But he was, towards the end of his life,

1 in 2001, September 11 and other things happening in
2 the world news, he was reduced to very few words
3 and he tended to just say: Isn't it a shame, and
4 he would tear up when he would see the news and
5 repeatedly -- and what I want to say is I recently
6 found the report that was made of our stay in the
7 bomb shelter, the UC Berkeley found a copy of it
8 for me and saw pictures of my mother holding my
9 younger brother and what I remember very, very
10 vaguely, that we played charades and there was a
11 minister and it was lots of fun and we got to sleep
12 in really tall bunk beds.

13 But the reason I bring this up is that
14 obviously I have done a lot of thinking about this
15 and reading about it and I know that part of the
16 reason why the bomb shelter push in America was
17 abandoned was because of the ultimate unworkability
18 of what it would take to protect our nation in
19 terms of an incoming nuclear assault and I believe
20 that that danger has only increased since then and
21 that we just, we are not planning for it because it
22 is not a sustainable future.

23 And I think that our country has been
24 incredibly lucky and we have incredibly dedicated
25 men and women who serve in the military and who

1 work as scientists and I applaud you for you, but
2 my father, who was a very dedicated person, again
3 after retirement, really, you know, did not see the
4 error of his ways but just saw the outcome of what
5 he thought was a good idea didn't seem to be moving
6 in a good direction in the world.

7 So I am so glad that we have the bombing
8 survivor here because our country has been lucky.

9 And I think that any move toward a
10 further violation of international nuclear
11 proliferation testing and weapon research is going
12 to be perceived yet again as America being the one
13 who can do it despite, despite the long-term
14 wrongness of that direction.

15 And so that's pretty much what I want to
16 say -- I will get us out of here quickly -- other
17 than I was very moved by the thought that nuclear
18 war is the ultimate national terrorism, I think
19 that is just exactly right. The scale, we, we do
20 not know, even those of us who have been overseas
21 in military situations, we don't know what it would
22 be like here -- talk about complex transformations.
23 If we had a nuclear incident here, nuclear
24 accident, terrorists.

25 I have always been uneasy living close

1 to nuclear lab even though it is contributing to
2 our peace in certain ways.

3 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The next
4 speaker is Stella Goodpasture followed by Vitale
5 and Steve Stormoen.

6 MS. GOODPASTURE: I put my comments in
7 writing and I hope you will forgive me for trying
8 not to overflow my ideas here.

9 For many years the Dominican Sisters of
10 Mission San Jose have promoted in more than twenty
11 schools in California and in other places the
12 skills of peacemaking.

13 We ask: What benefit is it to teach
14 youth the skills of peaceful living when they later
15 enter into a society that is built on violence,
16 war, and the profits gained for the few through
17 promotion of war and the production of weapons of
18 war?

19 More and more youth kill each other on
20 our streets over insignificant issues. Children
21 are taught to duck and cover in our public schools.
22 Military recruiters proliferate in poor
23 neighborhoods seeking to engage youth who lack
24 other options for college, for self-esteem, or a
25 road to a better future. Undocumented youth are

1 promised citizenship after eight years of military
2 service.

3 Meanwhile, 60,000 families in this
4 country have been forced to leave their homes as an
5 economy skids toward more suffering to come.
6 New Orleans remains in great need. Millions in our
7 country do not have health insurance.

8 Fear is created in order to justify the
9 willingness to defend one's country. Moreover,
10 mercenary armies are hired at great taxpayer
11 expense in order to augment a war without end
12 against terrorism. Terrorism itself is used to
13 fight a terrorism of our own making.

14 Our entire society is dominated by
15 militarism; the very militarism that has been
16 warned against by President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
17 "Every gun that is fired, every warship that is
18 launched, every rocket fired, signifies in the
19 final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are
20 not fed, those who are cold, and are not clothed.
21 The world in arms is not spending money alone. It
22 is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius
23 of its scientists, and the hopes of its children."

24 Our indication of this reality is that
25 today there is more money than there ever has been

1 in human history. Yet, injustice and war are
2 greater now and our situation more precarious now
3 than ever while we continue to pursue wars, even
4 criminally, such as that against the people of Iraq
5 whose country we have destroyed, making
6 four-and-a-half Iraqi refugees and migrants, mainly
7 in Syria and Jordan, even in their own land.

8 Our opposition to the Complex
9 Transformation and its promise of a smaller more
10 efficient complex flows from current human
11 experience and from human history. We believe that
12 militaristic thinking to solve human problems must
13 be changed.

14 As we reject Complex Transformation we
15 call on the United States to support collective
16 global security, non-proliferation and disarmament
17 beginning first at home.

18 We call for another kind of
19 transformation, transformation of an economy that
20 promotes jobs to support research in methods of
21 genuine peacemaking such as non-conflict
22 transformation, the justice distribution of the
23 global commons, researching new methods of
24 environmental cleanup and dedicated action to
25 protect the global riches of biodiversity.

1 We call for the creation of structures
2 that promote social justice and with this the
3 happiness of human societies.

4 Many now acknowledge our need for a
5 complete about face if we are to save our society
6 and even humanity itself in the face of
7 environmental and political and social challenges.

8 At their July 2007 chapter meeting the
9 Dominican Sisters of Mission San Jose took a
10 corporate stance against nuclear weapons
11 proliferation in harmony with the Federation of
12 Dominican Sisters, USA and many other religious
13 communities. Taking the stance came after personal
14 and communal study on the whole new nuclear weapons
15 issue.

16 The Sisters also affirmed the Earth
17 Charter after serious reflection. This latter
18 document, drawn globally from a greater number of
19 people than any other in history, also rejects war
20 and weapons of mass destruction.

21 Our statement against nuclear
22 proliferation calls upon the
23 United States Government to lead the way for global
24 abolition of nuclear and all weapons of mass
25 destruction.

1 We sisters want to see not only an end
2 to all nuclear weapons, but a plan developed,
3 adopted and implemented that will ensure that there
4 will be no new nuclear weapons, no new materials
5 for nuclear weapons and no new testing of nuclear
6 weapons.

7 Today we clearly and publicly state the
8 position of the Dominican Sisters of Mission
9 San Jose.

10 MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

11 Excuse me, sir. Excuse me, sir. I have
12 to announce the following speakers. The next
13 speaker is Louis Vitale and Steve Stormoen, I
14 believe then Kathryn Murray. Yes, sir, please go
15 ahead.

16 MR. VITALE: All right. Well, I know
17 some of the elders have already identified the fact
18 that we cover a lot of the history of nuclear
19 weapons. I was a kid. I was born in '32 and I was
20 a young boy and very excited actually about a lot
21 of the war and I can remember the dropping of the
22 atomic bomb and sharing this as one of the
23 gentleman did here recently.

24 I didn't know an awful lot then that I
25 know now and I have gone to the site where the

1 first test went and we did kind of an exercise up
2 there and prayed over the situation and I looked
3 around and they had the papers out there, the
4 headlines from that event in which they talked
5 about how a logistical center was knocked out by
6 this new bomb and it helped end the war.

7 Not a word, really, about the gentleman
8 who was here, the people who were destroyed by the
9 bomb. We pretty much kind of kept that hidden to
10 ourselves to our own consciousness.

11 And I went on and I went to Catholic
12 schools and ROTC's. I was a cadet chosen to go on
13 a very special trip to meet General Curtis LeMay at
14 Laughlin Air Force base and I think we caught him a
15 little bit off guard because he was sitting there
16 pounding on the table, if they would only let
17 him -- the little red phone -- I could bomb Moscow
18 into a parking lot.

19 Ted Taylor -- maybe some of you know of
20 him, he was a lab nuclear engineer here and he did
21 one of those tests in Nevada and he told me --
22 sitting at a coffee shop reflecting on his life in
23 Las Vegas, he told me how he got to report on that
24 in the Pentagon. And when he was sitting there
25 outside, he all of a sudden panicked and he

1 realized that the test he had performed would not
2 have wiped out every single person in Moscow.

3 And I went in the Air Force and we were
4 taught the radius of what you could knock out with
5 a nuclear bomb. The only thing it did, it kind of
6 convinced me when I made a choice coming out of
7 navigation school, because my eyes were weren't
8 quite good enough to become a pilot, not to go
9 back, to go to Air Force command, because I felt
10 good about that because we would shoot down Russian
11 bombers -- and I know some of you people are going
12 to say he made that up, but I didn't -- that we
13 sent up, the pilot and I, the two of us, to shoot
14 down a Russian bomber; nine hours they tracked it
15 coming over the pole. We were sent up to shoot
16 down a Russian bomber and we divide the instruction
17 to do a firing pass but we did an E pass. We
18 wanted to look. We called back and said darling,
19 the name of the radar site, you really want us to
20 shoot it down? They said yes. We said why are
21 there little old ladies waving out the window? We
22 would have shot down a passenger jet.

23 We have discussed using nuclear weapons.
24 This is not in case we get attacked. Every one of
25 them has threatened, certainly Truman did, Korea,

1 China, have threatened them in one way or the
2 other. When you threaten somebody with a gun, you
3 are engaging them in an act of violence.

4 We are always on the threshold that we
5 continue to be on the threshold. I spent what, 20,
6 30 -- Bob here, we were -- how many years we have
7 been out there at the Nevada test site? I worked
8 for the DOE for a while. We did EEO studies out
9 there and I talked to a lot of the engineers and
10 especially the radioactive scientists.

11 I was there when Mayber (phonetic) went
12 off in 1970, some of you remember that. It hit
13 water and it vented and there are a lot of people
14 who really died out of that, we believe, because we
15 are that close always to some kind of terrible
16 accident, the big mushroom cloud came out even
17 after the underground test.

18 Ted Kennedy (sic) was so obsessed with
19 this and he got together, when he first became
20 President, and even though he was into a lot of
21 great ideas, he knew from his PT boat experiences
22 that nuclear weapons would destroy the end of the
23 world and he and Kruschev sat down and said if we
24 go on in this course, 135 people will be killed.

25 He went through this changing when he

1 came to a realization and that is what averted a
2 Holocaust and the nuclear -- when Noah's Ark were
3 the words we used, we are responsible for Noah's
4 Ark, we can't start this. Brothers and sisters, we
5 are there now.

6 Ted Kennedy went to the same place that
7 his brother had said that he would get a nuclear
8 test ban which he got in 1963. He went there a few
9 months ago to try to pass the baton on to Senator
10 Obama saying maybe you can bring about that
11 turnaround that gets rid of all the nuclear weapons
12 now.

13 That has to be, as Jonathan Shell says,
14 our number one commitment. Nothing can divert us
15 from the real need to get rid of nuclear weapons, a
16 moratorium, abolition of all nuclear weapons must
17 be the number one -- and now I say we have seen the
18 light as was read in the Vista, the people who have
19 supported abolition. Yes, all the signs, yes, it
20 must be, it is for me, the little energy.

21 I just got out of five months in prison
22 for protesting the tortures that go on. I am ready
23 to give my last blood. I am going to Spanderberg
24 next week, next month on trial, to say I will spend
25 the rest of my life in jail or give my life, if

1 there is some way we can use the experience that is
2 here, the wisdom and the resources to bring about
3 change, not a refining of more weapons of mass
4 destruction; but the end of all nuclear weapons and
5 even, eventually, the end of all war.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. All right. I
8 believe I have lost power here. But anyway, our
9 next speaker is Steve Stormoen and to be followed
10 by Kathryn Murray and Dr. Hercules Morphopoulos.

11 MR. STORMOEN: How is it going? My name
12 is Steve Stormoen and I am with the Nuclear Age
13 Peace Foundation.

14 And though I completely intend to
15 honorably honor the ground rules of this discussion
16 and concern my comments specifically with the
17 SPEIS, I am not here to talk about the future of
18 the nuclear weapons complex, because that's
19 biologically invalid.

20 There can be no such thing as the future
21 of nuclear weapons -- because there can be no such
22 thing as the future if weapons exist with the
23 capability of obliterating all future generations.
24 There can be no such thing as the future of nuclear
25 weapons because nuclear weapons and the future are

1 incompatible.

2 And in the meantime, all nuclear weapons
3 do is threaten and terrorize the world's
4 population. So that is a false start for this
5 entire argument, this entire system appearance.
6 This is all just about something which is
7 fundamentally logically impossible and
8 incompatible.

9 And so I want to talk instead about the
10 future which can work, the future without nuclear
11 weapons. What we need is not complex
12 transformation, what we need is complex
13 disintegration.

14 And so I am starting here to say as a
15 member of the younger generation, as an individual
16 who is 22 years old, I am committed to a world
17 without nuclear weapons. I am committed as are
18 people that I know of my age, we know better than
19 to carry around this Milstone which could explode
20 with thermal nuclear force of hundreds or thousands
21 of megatons at any moment. We know better than to
22 carry this Milstone around with us and we will
23 remove it when we are able to.

24 And so I am here to say people that I
25 know, students at the University of California,

1 which is a co-manager at Lawrence Livermore Labs,
2 we are today protesting at the -- at their Regents
3 meeting at UC San Francisco against the management
4 of this nuclear weapons lab because they want to
5 remove the figure leaf of academic legitimacy that
6 the university gives these labs.

7 It has also been called by Norman Solhon
8 (phonetic) the fresh air freshener against the
9 Armageddon technology -- kind of he has a way with
10 words -- and I was also today downtown during --
11 downtown San Francisco for the series of protests
12 against the fifth anniversary of the war where
13 protestors rightly found a target in Bechtel,
14 Bechtel Corporation, which is the other co-manager,
15 main co-manager of Lawrence Livermore and
16 Los Alamos and several other nuclear weapons sites
17 throughout this country and the manufacturer of
18 half of the world's nuclear weapons plants -- I am
19 sorry this -- had nuclear power plants, weapons.

20 So these movements are led by youth and
21 the youth are convinced that this world doesn't
22 need nuclear weapons, doesn't want nuclear weapons,
23 cannot survive with nuclear weapons.

24 And so do what you wants regarding this
25 whole transformation thing; but, it is going to be

1 gone, the whole business is going down. So there
2 is that.

3 And I want to take the rest of my time
4 here to dis -- I am sorry, I didn't catch your
5 name, the nice blue tie. What was your name?

6 MR. WYKA: Mr. Wyka.

7 MR. STORMOEN: Mr. Wyka. Sorry.
8 Something you said before that the Lab's -- the
9 NNSA and their affiliate or their subsidiary sites,
10 nuclear weapons sites, aren't responsible for
11 nuclear weapons policy. That is not actually
12 entirely true.

13 In a publication put together, the
14 Lawrence Livermore Science and Technology Review, I
15 think it was the February issue, it was a
16 celebration of Edward Teller, his centennial, and
17 in there there was a paragraph about Mr. Teller's
18 role in the Rakio Vik (phonetic) hearings with
19 advising President Reagan in his negotiations with
20 Mikhail Gorbachev and the quote that they used -- I
21 am kicking myself because I didn't bring it with
22 me, but I drove all the way from Santa Barbara for
23 this, and I can't go back and get it -- but it was
24 something to the effect of: Teller -- he was being
25 celebrated because it was his counsel to

1 President Reagan that convinced Reagan not to go
2 ahead with disarming nuclear weapons and instead to
3 beef up the US nuclear weapons policy in an attempt
4 to sort of smoke Russia out of the arms race and
5 this is in -- this is in the Livermore Science and
6 Technology Review, I think the February issue. You
7 can read it if you'd like.

8 And so Mr. Teller was -- Dr. Teller, I
9 guess, was a huge influence in US nuclear weapons
10 policy and his very, very political activity in
11 creating this Livermore Lab in the first place had
12 an enormous impact on the future and the direction
13 of US nuclear weapons policy, US nuclear weapons
14 technology.

15 I also want to debug that a moment, that
16 weapons and technology can be used the same.
17 Technology is science used for the progression of
18 the future. Weapons obliterate the future, so
19 those are also fundamentally anecdotal.

20 So that is another paradox my generation
21 will have to destroy and we are going to have a lot
22 of fun doing it.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. LAWSON: The next speaker is Kathryn
25 Murray. Miss Murray will be followed by Hercules

1 Morphopoulos and then David Benteron.

2 MS. MURRAY: Hello, my name is Kathryn
3 Murray. I am speaking as a UC student, I go to UC
4 Santa Cruz and I am also a member of the student
5 Department of Energy Lab Oversight Committee. We
6 inspect nuclear weapons labs that the UC manages to
7 see they conform to Nuclear Non-Proliferation
8 Treaty, particularly the treaty's Article 6
9 obligation to disarmament.

10 We oppose creating more new nuclear
11 weapons; therefore, we oppose the Reliable
12 Replacement Nuclear Warhead Program and trans
13 program. I wrote some things to speak to why more
14 specifically we oppose these policies, but there
15 has been a lot of speaking today and I want to
16 share a song that basically captures all the same
17 information and we give you a little bit more
18 insight as to maybe why some of the -- as that went
19 down did -- in a second -- the song goes like
20 this -- and if you know it, please sing along.

21 This is dedicated to the Regents of the
22 University of California. I do not pledge
23 allegiance to the UC Regents because they make
24 bombs that kill. I do not pledge allegiance to the
25 UC Regents because they make bombs that make people

1 ill. Through environmental destruction, come
2 witness this corruption, the death of democracy.
3 You may have others fooled but you cannot fool the
4 students of the university.

5 You call this public service. Do I make
6 you nervous, by asking you what education is for?
7 We are churned out the factory door, we are only
8 here to serve corporate war. Have you heard
9 education is dead and our head is on the tip of
10 your spear and your ghost is here to send you her
11 greetings then to storm your meetings; in short, to
12 shut you down.

13 And the song I feel is appropriate to
14 mention today because it is the fifth anniversary
15 of this illegal war and today, in fact, about, I
16 believe, 13 students, 13 people locked down the
17 doors here. The Regents were having their meeting
18 in order to prevent that from happening because it
19 is the fifth anniversary of the war but also
20 because they oppose the policies that are going
21 down and they would like the university to stop
22 managing these labs, too, as Steve was saying
23 earlier, to take away this leave of academic
24 respectability.

25 And as a youth, we would like to see our

1 money going into something that is not war, do not
2 support this culture of death, we would like to
3 have some type of life for the future to look
4 forward to. This is depressing. This is
5 ridiculous. What is a safe warhead? What does
6 that mean? Does that make any sense to you guys?
7 It doesn't to me.

8 So I'd love to see these labs people
9 talk about be converted into places where we can be
10 studying green energy, studying ways in which to
11 actually create a world that is worth living in,
12 one that is healthy, one that is -- we -- come on
13 people, health care, education, green energy, let's
14 move towards that.

15 How about no more pollution in my breast
16 milk if I ever choose to have children? How about
17 that? How about just --

18 Thank you.

19 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Dr. Hercules
20 Morphopoulos then David Benteron and, following
21 them, Matthew Swyers.

22 MR. MORPHOPOULOS: I am Hercules
23 Morphopoulos. I have been a practicing dentist for
24 51 years, the last 48 in Kensington, Contra Costa
25 County. I want to give my thanks to the moderator

1 for pronouncing my name correctly and for the NNSA
2 staff for patiently listening to all the citizens'
3 comments.

4 Essentially, the propadeutics that
5 should influence the determination of the SPEIS,
6 propadeutics is a wonderful word that starts with
7 pro, like before, initially, children. So,
8 essentially, it is what you need to learn before
9 you can be taught.

10 So I was born in December of '33 as the
11 US was slowly recovering from the long -- no, still
12 in the long Great Depression that began with the
13 1929 stock market crash and ended somewhere in War
14 II.

15 Our economy is extremely unstable now,
16 not too much less so than in the late '20's. At
17 this time it seems illogical to devote 150 billion
18 dollars in and our best scientific minds away from
19 renewable energy; away from getting energy out of
20 tides; out of designing photo tape panels that are
21 capable of more than 17 percent efficiency.

22 Our minds should be on those kinds of
23 things, not on devoting 150 billion dollars and our
24 best scientific minds to improving and making more
25 efficient nuclear and biological weapons of mass

1 destruction.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. LAWSON: I thank you. The next
4 speaker is David Benteron and then Matthew Swyers
5 and Michael Geschwind. Please.

6 MR. BENTERON: Everybody, I am a
7 Livermore resident and I am currently going to
8 school in UC Santa Cruz right now. So it wasn't
9 until --

10 MR. LAWSON: Just a little closer, that
11 is fine.

12 MR. BENTERON: I am a student in UC
13 Santa Cruz. I grew up here in Livermore. And it
14 wasn't until I left to go to college that actually
15 I was able to research a little bit into the Labs
16 and to how our military was to the rest of our
17 society.

18 But as a student I have been working on
19 rights issues and I have been seeing that students
20 are receiving budget cuts for their schools and
21 just basic humanitarian programs and society while
22 executive salaries, prisons, military and bombs
23 have received increased funding, and this leads me
24 to believe that we are headed towards a devastating
25 social and economic imbalance which is dangerous

1 for the whole society.

2 But my views about these proposed
3 changes to the nuclear program is that none of them
4 will have the desired effect. All these can be
5 potentially dangerous. All have severe
6 consequences on our environment, our cultures, on
7 our people, and I feel that the most just solution
8 is to abolish the nuclear program altogether. This
9 is not a program that anyone should have and the
10 prolonging of it simply prolongs wars that will be
11 held.

12 A quote in the movie we saw in the video
13 was that the future is uncertain, but by prolonging
14 a nuclear program, you can be certain you will have
15 consequences. And I don't want to see this.

16 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. Our next
17 speaker is Matthew Swyers to be followed by Michael
18 Geschwind and Mary Perner.

19 MR. SWYERS: My name is Matthew Swyers.
20 This is a continuation of some comments I was
21 making earlier this morning. Thank you for giving
22 me the chance to make these comments.

23 The point I think I left off at was that
24 our government's policies have, for many years,
25 actually since the inception of our nuclear

1 policies, have been essentially duplicitous in
2 nature, basically arming and disarming
3 simultaneously.

4 One only has to look at our one step
5 forward two steps back nuclear policies. The
6 nuclear bunker buster program proposed polish and
7 check missile bases, military plans to use tactical
8 nuclear weapons on the battlefield and now viable
9 replacement warhead program and the complex
10 bombplex which threatens to further institutional
11 in the production of nuclear weapons in perpetuity.

12 It is clear our leaders are not pursuing
13 disarmament and are actively working to undermine
14 it. It is no wonder that the 1947 symbolic
15 doomsday clock has set its time as if some
16 nightmare of Einstein's relativity theory has been
17 controlling its minute hands. Sadly, it is ours
18 which have caused this countdown to doomsday to
19 begin at 7 minutes to midnight in 1947, to vary up
20 and down for 60 years and stand in 2007 at five
21 minutes to catastrophic destruction.

22 Our lack of energy independence in the
23 United States is driving wasteful and catastrophic
24 defense in foreign policy which does not provide
25 security or solve our growing energy dependence.

1 Wind and solar energy are inherently
2 existent to complete control by corporate entrances
3 due to their decentralized nature. Is it any
4 wonder options were essentially cut out of the
5 recent energy bill, in terms of support, when
6 compared to nuclear power?

7 Nuclear power has been subsidized since
8 its inception and now we are being asked to support
9 its resurrection with massive new subsidies and
10 taxpayer guaranteed insurance. Enough is enough.
11 I wonder what 50 years of subsidy for renewable
12 energy would have looked like today instead of war
13 for oil.

14 Funneling money allocated for nuclear
15 weapons and nuclear energy would have been spent
16 better on R&D and sustainable renewable energy, as
17 other areas. These are areas I would like to see
18 at the Lawrence Livermore Lab. Research battery
19 capacity technologies, increasing efficiency, and
20 capacity of electrical storage would transform our
21 energy transportation infrastructure and provide
22 foundation for rapid development of wind, solar,
23 kinetic and other sustainable energy resources.
24 The ability to time shift energy storage would
25 reduce and capture presently unutilized and unused

1 power passing.

2 Lawrence Livermore Lab is uniquely
3 situated to be a smart electrical grid
4 infrastructure into the Twenty-First Century and
5 beyond. The proximity to Silicon Valley, the
6 Altamont windmills, in general, make this an ideal
7 location for development and testing of this much
8 needed renovation of our national electrical grid.

9 Water, if not treated as a protected
10 human right and resource, may become the source of
11 the world's next major conflicts. Environmentally
12 sound water reclamation conversation management and
13 desalination are all needed by the United States
14 and the world in the Twenty-First Century. Bio
15 fuels research is in drastic need of reexamination.

16 We have rushed headlong into funding
17 projects of questionable net energy return and
18 devastating effects on the environment and the
19 available air and land for food production.

20 Algae compete for these resources. They
21 are sustainable and give the maximum net energy
22 efficiency. Algae research can be developed with
23 water reclamation projects.

24 These are just some of the projects that
25 I believe are worthy of a world class Lawrence

1 Livermore Lab and the world class engineering that
2 I am told and scientists I am told work there.
3 Please dedicate the Lab to solving the problems we
4 face in this century, not creating them.

5 I want to thank you.

6 MR. LAWSON: Our next speaker is Michael
7 Geschwind. You can tell me how I did on that.
8 Then Mary Perner and Catherine Enberg.

9 MR. GESCHWIND: I think you said that
10 exactly right. My name is Dr. Michael Geschwind
11 and I am an academic neurologist, a neuroscientist
12 and assistant professor of neurology at
13 UCSF Medical Center.

14 As a medical student in the early 1990's
15 I became active in Physicians for Social
16 Responsibility, PSR, an approximately 30,000 member
17 organization, and I also became active with their
18 international brother organization, International
19 Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War or
20 IPPNW. I remain active with them.

21 And since moving to the Bay Area in 2000
22 I began serving on the Board of San Francisco Bay
23 Area Physicians for Social Responsibility which
24 represents over 3,000 medical personnel and health
25 professionals from the Bay Area.

1 As PSR's mission states, we are
2 committed to the elimination of nuclear and other
3 weapons of mass destruction, the achievement of
4 sustainable environments and the reduction of
5 violence and its causes.

6 Our historic efforts to educate the
7 public about the dangers of nuclear war grew into
8 an international movement with the founding of INPW
9 with whom we share the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.

10 As a physician, the development and
11 potential uses of weapons of mass destruction go
12 against the core of my medical oath, both a
13 Hypocratic Oath and the oath of my monics. I am
14 deeply concerned about the impact of continuing
15 production of nuclear weapons on human health and
16 the environment.

17 My medical knowledge and experience
18 combined with my work in PSR and IPPNW about the
19 long-standing, well-documented environment and
20 public health threats associated with the first 60
21 years of the nuclear weapons era and the
22 significant dangers posted by the UV plans to
23 violate its legal obligations under the nuclear
24 non-proliferation treaty by promoting a new nuclear
25 weapons race through the development of Complex

1 Transformation.

2 I am here representing today PSR with
3 comments based by PSR over several decades and I
4 will also add some personal notes as well.

5 There are three major points I would
6 like to make on behalf of PSR. Number one: The
7 proposed transformation program endangers the
8 environment and human health and life and
9 underestimates risks posed to workers at and
10 communities surrounding DOT sites. The DOT never
11 addressed numerous environmental and public health
12 issues over 60 years of operation.

13 Number two: The assumed national
14 security benefits of the proposed Complex
15 Transformation program do not balance the
16 environmental public health dangers particularly in
17 regard to issues of nuclear proliferation and
18 terrorism.

19 There is no reason to believe that the
20 Complex Transformation proposal will contribute to
21 an improved national security but, in fact, will
22 threaten the intent of the Nuclear
23 Non-Proliferation Treaty encouraging other nations
24 who do or do not already have nuclear weapons to
25 enhance their own programs or perhaps start ones.

1 Number three: Much wider input from
2 public deliberation is necessary to assess the
3 underlying assumptions and full environmental
4 impact of a proposed transformation program.

5 New studies are made on the medical
6 publishing health and climate impaction of a life
7 cycle of the Complex Transformation proposal
8 specifically including the prospective testing and
9 the use of nuclear weapons they produce.

10 Four major recommendations of PSR.
11 Number one: The following to be conducted: A
12 human health risk assessment proposed nuclear
13 weapons production activities, future nuclear
14 weapons testing, environmental cleanup of a legacy
15 of nuclear weapons production complex and the
16 future use of nuclear weapons.

17 Number two: That the US DOE with
18 support from other departments and agencies,
19 articulate the future role of nuclear deterrents
20 and nuclear weapons in support of US national
21 security. This must be an area of debate.

22 Number three: That the DOE compile and
23 assimilate the ecological studies of radiation
24 health workers and communities updating the
25 comprehensive epidemiologic resource program of the

1 early 1990's.

2 And on number four: That the US
3 Department of Energy abandon weapons production
4 capabilities as they are costly, destabilizing,
5 unnecessary, unhealthy, and that the DOE focus
6 instead on the cleanup tasks necessary to respond
7 to the significant environmental and public health
8 harms caused by prior nuclear weapons activities.

9 I would like to end on a more personal
10 note. My father, who passed away approximately ten
11 years ago, was a physicist who worked at Columbia
12 University in the bowels of a building where the
13 Manhattan Project started. I found this out after
14 he died when his ID was actually found in that area
15 where the Manhattan Project started.

16 His Ph.D. work was interrupted by World
17 War II where he honorably served in the Pacific
18 setting up radar installations so that our service
19 people could fight the war, so that they have
20 sufficient safety net.

21 He came back to the United States and
22 worked for over 45 years at Bell Laboratories and
23 changed to working on the peaceful use of physics,
24 not towards war.

25 So I challenge those of you who work at

1 The Laboratory here, which is just a tremendous
2 facility -- and I myself used to work at Brookhaven
3 National Laboratory. I also worked at the
4 Environmental Protection Agency before I changed to
5 medicine. So if my father could do it, he could
6 change his course and apply physics to a peaceful
7 use, I think that that challenge should also be
8 made to you all.

9 Thank you very much.

10 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. Our next
11 speaker is Mary Perner and Catherine Enberg and Ken
12 Gleason.

13 MS. PERNER: Good evening. My name is
14 Mary Perner.

15 I am a 20-year resident and homeowner of
16 Livermore. I work as a tutor, co-director and
17 interim executive director at a Livermore
18 long-established learning center. I am a former
19 community organizer of Tri-Valley CARES and am
20 currently secretary with the Tri-Valley CARES Board
21 of Directors.

22 The Complex Transformation, if
23 implemented as planned, will result in new nuclear
24 capabilities and facilities which will be in
25 conflict with our treaties.

1 My students and their children will
2 inherit the international repercussions of this as
3 well as the environmental and physical legacy of
4 DOE's and NNSA's misguided effort to revitalize and
5 rebuild the Nuclear Weapons Complex.

6 Livermore Lab, site is a Superfund clean
7 up site that is not being currently cleaned up.
8 Intoxicants are at moment leaching toward Livermore
9 water supplies. Site 300 East Livermore is second
10 Super Fund cleanup site with substantial cleanup
11 issues. This persists in DOE facilities throughout
12 the country.

13 We have evolved and DOE wants to
14 continue sickening our people in the name of
15 national defense.

16 Yeah, there has been no national debate
17 or congressional input on future US nuclear policy.
18 There is no consensus that continued nuclear
19 weapons development should be a necessary aspect of
20 national defense. Development of new nuclear
21 weapons, like the reliable replacement warhead
22 series being researched here at
23 Livermore Laboratories, has now actually been
24 proven necessary at a practical or at a policy
25 level. Yeah, we make decisions here, decisions

1 that our children will pay for for decades to come
2 that lock us into future weapons development.

3 A direction I might note that violates
4 the spirit as well as the letter of
5 non-proliferation treaties: For some years I have
6 been involved with a local and national movement
7 supporting the efforts of sick nuclear workers made
8 ill on the job in DOE facilities.

9 This work, in this work I have heard
10 many stories of sloppy practices, human error or
11 even callous disregard of worker safety here at
12 Livermore, Sandia and elsewhere. Tens of thousands
13 of workers in the US have been made ill and DOE and
14 NSA's preferred option for Complex Transformation
15 will continue to place workers and communities in
16 harm's way.

17 Surely in a fantastic facility such as
18 Livermore National Laboratory we can find the
19 genous and moral fiber to navigate toward green
20 alternatives and a curatorship alternative that
21 keeps us safe yet in compliance with Nuclear
22 Non-Proliferation Treaty.

23 This country has challenges galore.
24 Cancer, global warming, cleanup of the oceans and
25 of our environment messes here in town. The Cold

1 War is over. Let's address our efforts to where
2 they are needed.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. I know we have
5 advertised we would go until 10:00 o'clock. It is
6 now 10:00 o'clock. We have two more speakers so I
7 propose we take those two speakers. The next one
8 is Catherine Enberg and she will be followed by Ken
9 Gleason.

10 MS. ENBERG: Thank you. It is a
11 privilege to be here. I am not an extremely bright
12 individual, but I have a lot of wisdom and I have a
13 background that is quite a lot of history there --
14 NASA, farming, trucking, oil -- a true story.

15 What I would have to say is that I have
16 been listening to a lot of factual things here and
17 learning a lot from listening to you and I do not
18 want to bring this complex transitional plan that
19 you have into my father's house. I feel that you
20 would be asking me to say that I am a sorry deal.
21 I am sorry that I grew up in this area, in this
22 region -- I grew up under the orchards, blooming
23 orchards as a kid growing up and that's where we
24 frolicked about, that I am supposed to be sorry
25 that the orchards have become noisy and that the

1 bees won't return and that you will make a killing
2 field of bees -- Fresno collapsing -- and I am
3 supposed to be sorry for that. And I need to bring
4 that into my father's house?

5 I am embarrassed. I feel sorry for you
6 that you make money on something that kills bees;
7 colonies to collapse. I was at Rancho Seco in the
8 days that it was open house day, I remember those
9 days in the '80's and I will not be made to say
10 that I am sorry for visiting -- to have the
11 privilege to visit the site and see the rods
12 myself; to see the water baths that were there
13 visible and how much of ionization does that water
14 itself have in the air -- the workers that have to
15 face that on a daily basis. Are there any studies
16 on that?

17 I am supposed to be sorry for having
18 been there -- and you closed it because -- you
19 closed those down because there was more need for
20 environmental research. And I am supposed to be
21 sorry that I am from a country that does that?

22 Today is the fifth anniversary of Iraq.
23 I am embarrassed that your co-bomb-plex commentary
24 in that context of your killing fields came to that
25 conclusion as being significant and important as

1 that?

2 I feel sorry for you that you make money
3 (inaudible) and that is all I have to say.

4 MR. LAWSON: Thank you. The last
5 speaker is Ken Gleason.

6 MR. GLEASON: Can you hear me? Yeah.
7 The end is -- as they say at Christmas -- is the
8 big end near? I have to tribute to
9 Tri-Valley CARES, so I am sort of fresh meat in
10 that I generally don't come up to these things.

11 And I picked up all of the material from
12 that side of the room in the back and I picked up
13 all the material that was mailed to me with the
14 newsletter from over on this side of the room as
15 well.

16 But I sort of wanted to particularly
17 talk to the people on this side -- many, not all --
18 who work for Livermore. And there were a couple
19 gentleman I spoke to earlier, just five minutes
20 ago, in my limited time here.

21 I was four years old when Truman took
22 the last two to three gadgets as they called them
23 and dropped them on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
24 vaporizing in an instant 150,000 people, two
25 cities, plus hundreds of thousands more who died.

1 And my late Godfather Billy Crow was a
2 Marin in the Pacific and was in Nagasaki within a
3 month after the bomb was dropped. He died in this
4 century. He came home and a lot of vets --
5 including, like a lot of the vets, he had felt that
6 the weapons should never have been used, in
7 Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It created a sort of
8 remembered photographs, Marine Corps photographs of
9 Nagasaki and of themselves and brought back this
10 sort of photo album which I think my brother in
11 Texas now has or something.

12 He only died this century and he died of
13 leukemia and is convinced that the leukemia was
14 contracted by his service in Nagasaki of the
15 bombing and other than that he was a good car
16 salesman. That is a joke. We have them in our
17 family.

18 Einstein, before he died, said he wished
19 he never would have sent the letter to Roosevelt.
20 I am a historian. (Inaudible) said when asked
21 about the use of this weapon, he said it should
22 have been -- should have been destroyed the day
23 after trinity, which as some of you know, is an
24 Oscar-nominated documentary, great documentary, a
25 powerful documentary, I assume you folks from the

1 Lab have looked at, about the trinity chest. As
2 you probably know, Truman only had three gadgets at
3 his disposal when he tested the two that were used.
4 The Japanese didn't know that.

5 I have been morally, politically and
6 practically, if there is such a thing, opposed to
7 nuclear weapons, easy to say, all my life. I don't
8 understand the particular -- I can't understand how
9 they could possibly be used if they are at the end
10 really of normal civilization in the northern
11 hemisphere.

12 There is something I understand about
13 now, about 30,000 warheads and I feel that our
14 children and grandchildren and great grandchildren
15 are going to reap this harvest. These things are
16 going to get used and there is no doubt that the
17 actors who might use one will be forced to be used
18 by State actors.

19 There is no American President who could
20 take a nuclear explosive and not use others in
21 retaliation. Look at our Russian prime minister.
22 The only -- congress doesn't ever debate this
23 stuff.

24 In the 1830's there was a ban, a gag
25 order in the house of representatives on discussing

1 the abolition of slavery in the 1830's and the
2 1840's.

3 MR. LAWSON: Thirty seconds.

4 MR. GLEASON: Thank you. And one thing
5 that needs to be done, it was mentioned earlier --
6 I have been here since 8:00 o'clock, got here from
7 work -- I think is that the Democrats and the
8 Republicans, I will say it again, the Republicans
9 and Democrats in congress must start -- and this is
10 in the interest of the Lab, too -- debate and
11 discover or talk about all the problems we have in
12 the world, I mean, et cetera. This can only end
13 badly, very badly, not to make a bad joke.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. LAWSON: Thank you, sir. Thank you,
16 and thank everyone else as well.

17 Before I call a halt to the hearing, I
18 just wanted to thank the people here at the Robert
19 Livermore Community Building for the facilities.
20 Certainly the cooperation of the folks who are
21 here, the few guidelines that I put out at the
22 beginning of the day and this evening were followed
23 extremely well and I really appreciate that; people
24 were very cooperative, very straightforward and you
25 are to be congratulated on that. Thank DOE for

1 being here and manning the booths.

2 Just one last reminder, that comments
3 are still being accepted until the 10th of April
4 and so you can add to any comments that you made
5 tonight.

6 Otherwise, this, then, concludes this
7 hearing on the Supplemental Programmatic
8 Environmental Impact Statement for the Complex
9 Transformation Program and this hearing is
10 adjourned at 10:10.

11 Thank you very much.

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3 COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN)

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I hereby certify that the public hearing was taken at the time and place therein named; that the comments of the said speakers was reported by me, a duly Certified Shorthand Reporter and disinterested person, and was thereafter transcribed into typewriting under my direction.

WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
hereunto subscribed my
hand this 17th day of
April, 2008

DENNIS M. SOUZA, CSR No. 3893