



PAMLICO CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MAY 10, 1988

WASHINGTON CIVIC CENTER  
WASHINGTON, N. C.

Pre-Meeting Agenda

- 5:00 - 7:00 pm      Sub-Committee Meetings
- Public Awareness & Governmental Relations Committee
  - Environmental Issues & Technical Review
  - Program Review

A G E N D A

- 7:00 - 9:00 pm      Meeting of Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee
1. Welcome Chairman Carter
  2. Introduction of Dr. Bob Holman,  
Project Director - APES Chairman Carter
  3. Program Status Report Dr. Holman
  4. Sub-Committee Reports & Recommendations  
for 2nd Cycle Funding of Proposals
  - a) Public Awareness & Governmental  
    Relations Alton Ballance
  - b) Environmental Issues & Technical  
    Review Dr. Larkin
  - c) Program Review Frank Sommerkamp
  5. Other Business
  6. Adjourn

MINUTES

ALBEMARLE-PAMLICO ESTUARINE STUDY  
PAMLICO CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Washington Civic Center  
May 10, 1988

Attendance: See Attachment A

Pre-Meeting Agenda

From 5:00 - 7:00 p.m., prior to the business portion of the regularly scheduled P-CAC meeting, break-out sessions were held by the standing subcommittees for the purpose of review and recommendation of funding for second cycle proposals, and to formulate a plan for the first of what is hoped will develop into an annual meeting between the Policy Committee, Technical Committee, the CACs, proposal investigators and the public. With assignments having been completed at 7:10 p.m., the full committee convened for the business portion of the meeting.

Agenda

Chairman Carter called the meeting to order at 7:15 p.m. He extended welcome to those present and thanked them for their participation. He then asked for self-introductions of those seated around the table.

Chairman Carter then recognized several guests including Tommy Rhodes, Secretary of the NC Dept. of Natural Resources and Community Development and Mrs. Lorraine Shinn, Mgr. of the Washington Regional Office of NRCD.

Secretary Rhodes expressed his pleasure at being able to attend the meeting. He conveyed greetings from the administration and reiterated the commitment of NRCD to the APES project. He acknowledged that the APES "has come a long way during its first year" and that he felt it "had a long way to go." He expressed the key to that progress as being citizen participation and impressed upon the gathering the importance of their work. He then introduced Dr. Bob Holman, the new APES Project Director.

Dr. Holman provided an overview of his nine years experience with NRCD and his enthusiasm for the APES.

He then gave a brief status update on program activities citing:

- 1) the recommendation of second cycle proposals as being of utmost importance. He added that the Technical Committee will meet to determine proposal funding priorities on May 25, following the Public Affairs, Monitoring and Technical Review subcommittees and external reviewers' recommendations made to them earlier in the week.
- 2) An APES calendar of events which will be produced monthly (beginning in June) by the program office showing meeting dates, activities, etc.; and

- 3) the issuance of two (2) challenges to the CACs, those being:
- a) the task of planning an annual meeting in November with participation by Policy and Technical Committee members, the CACs and the principal investigators of funded projects.

The purpose of such a meeting is to refocus attention and determine progress made by the APES. He added that tentative plans were made to have the meeting in Beaufort on November 9 and 10.

- b) The second challenge consisted of endorsing the concept of an APES exhibit for the State Fair in October.

The exhibit, after appropriate citizen input and development, will be produced and built by a professional agency that deals with such. After the Fair, the exhibit will be modified to accommodate travel throughout the APES study area for the purpose of public awareness and education.

Frank Sommerkamp, chair of the Program Review subcommittee, acknowledged Dr. Holman's challenges adding that his subcommittee earlier that evening also developed a very similar recommendation. See Attachment B. Discussion ensued with a motion by Dr. Ernie Larkin, duly seconded by Dr. Don Ensley, to accept Dr. Holman's and Mr. Sommerkamp's subcommittee's recommendation in concept, but that the details of such a meeting be allocated to a joint committee comprised of the Program Review subcommittees of both the P-CAC and the A-CAC. Motion carried.

The challenge of creating an exhibit for the State Fair was endorsed through a motion by Stuart Shinn and seconded by Dick Leach. Motion carried. Chairman Carter agreed to appoint a task force to pursue the undertaking. Mrs. Giordano added that she had already attended a preliminary meeting of other NRCDC exhibitors in Raleigh, and that an exhibit plan and supporting budget needed to be produced by June 30.

Chairman Carter then called for subcommittee reports. Alton Ballance, chair of the Public Awareness/Government Relations subcommittee, reported that his committee duly deliberated and recommended proposals 224, 225, 226, 240 and 266. See Attachment C. (NOTE: See additional recommendations at bottom of page.)

During ensuing discussion, the question of the status of the State of the Estuary booklet (a first year project - Okun/UNC-CH) was brought up. It was recommended that Frank Tursi, a journalist from Winston-Salem, be hired to complete the writing of the booklet. He has agreed to do so and will deliver the finished copy to Ms. Okun (for booklet completion) in September. Distribution of the product will depend on the time needed by Ms. Okun for final production.

Willy Phillips inquired whether the recommendations of the Public Awareness subcommittee were those of the entire P-CAC. He asked to have proposal #246, Developing A Citizen's Agenda for the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study, submitted by Jim Kennedy, NC Coastal Federation, explained. Discussion ensued with Todd Miller, CAC member and Executive Director of the NC Coastal Federation, doing so.

Motion to accept the Public Awareness/Government Relations subcommittee's recommendations as amended from the original proposals was made by Doug Nelson and seconded by Stuart Shinn. Motion carried.

Chairman Carter read from the procedure sheet which spelled out the charge of the Policy Committee to the CACs dealing with voting exemption by persons having connection with a proposed project. See Attachment E, #8.

Dr. Ernie Larkin, chair of the Technical Review subcommittee, offered his committee's recommendations. See Attachment D. Discussion ensued with the recommendation that there be a CAC representative on all five (5) subcommittees of the Technical Committee, and that a compendium of subject studies already underway be made available for future use. Dr. Holman replied that the USGS had a partial one available. Motion by Stuart Shinn, seconded by Dick Leach, to accept the subcommittee's recommendations was made. Motion carried.

Frank Sommerkamp's subcommittee, Program Review, then reiterated its recommendation that dovetailed so nicely with Dr. Holman's challenge of having an annual meeting or "report card session" to chart the APES' progress. See Attachment B. During discussion it was noted that a meeting of two days duration might be too long; it probably should be held in a place more centrally located than Beaufort; and that travel expenses may need to be met for those needing to travel some distance.

Chairman Carter then referred to proposal #277, A Citizen's Monitoring Effort, submitted by the Pamlico-Tar River Foundation for funding. He reiterated the CACs commitment to monitoring as evidenced at the March meeting. David McNaught, Executive Director of the PTRF, gave an in-depth review of his proposal. Chairman Carter then informed the group that the \$58,600 needed to support the proposal was to come from "a special pot of funds" slated for citizens' monitoring by the EPA. Motion to accept the proposal by Stuart Shinn and seconded by Frank Sommerkamp. Motion carried.

In other business, Cpt. Al Howard, liaison from the A-CAC, requested endorsement from the P-CAC regarding the Nutrient Sensitive Waters designation of the Chowan River. See Attachment F. Cpt. Howard also requested a listing of P-CAC members organizations' accomplishments so that he would be able to make mention of them in literature he is preparing for the APES interim slide show. Mrs. Giordano agreed to solicit the information for him. In a motion by Stuart Shinn and seconded by Dick Leach endorsement of Cpt. Howard's (A-CAC's) requests was made. Motion carried.

Mike Corcoran, A-CAC member and Executive Director of the NC Wildlife Federation, distributed a resolution seeking endorsement of the establishment of the Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge. See Attachment G. Discussion ensued with the P-CAC postponing determination until the Environmental Impact Study dealing with the refuge's establishment was available.

During the public comment portion of the meeting, Mrs. Evelyn Winslow of Washington, NC, addressed the group with her concerns pertaining to the building of a super conductor super collider in Granville County. Due to the lateness of

the hour and lack of prior knowledge of Mrs. Winslow's attendance, the committee sought to table her requests until the next meeting. See Attachment H.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

The next meeting of the P-CAC will be held on August 10 at a time and place to be announced.

JG:kn

Attachments



ALBEMARLE-PAMLICO ESTUARINE STUDY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee  
FROM: Derb Carter, Chair *DC*  
SUBJECT: Additional Agenda for May 10 CAC Meeting  
DATE: May 3, 1988

1. Citizens' Monitoring

Attached is information pertaining to the establishment of a Citizens' Monitoring Program for Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Supplemental funding from EPA may be available to support citizens' monitoring as a component of the baseline monitoring program.

We will consider the program proposed by the Pamlico-Tar River Foundation at the May 10 CAC meeting in Washington. Please note that this is a proposal for supplemental funding and will be considered separately from the sets of proposals for annual APES program funding.

2. Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge

A resolution will be submitted supporting the proposed establishment of a National Wildlife Refuge on the Roanoke River.

DC:kn

Attachment



## P-CAC attendance

5-10-88

Evelyn Winslow

Tom Ellis

Dawn Parks

Donald E. Cusley

JOHN T. SPAGNOLO

Todd Miller

Jeff Funes

Elton Ballener

R. DOUGLAS NELSON

STUART SHIUN

Ernie Fortin

Frank Sommerkamp

Dick Leach

Clark Podman

WILLI PHILLIPS

Durb Carter

Bob Holman

Gau Sordano

Lorraine Shinn

Su. Rhodes

In the furtherance of maintaining public interest and support in the objectives of the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study, the Citizens' Advisory Committee proposes a public meeting in October of this year. The meeting would be sponsored jointly by both the Albemarle and Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committees and would locate at a site in the study area (i.e., Beaufort Community College, Washington, NC).

The major components of the study - Policy Committee, Technical Committee, Citizens' Advisory Committees, and individual contracted and scientific studies - would report on the status and progress of the major study elements. This would include management and budget considerations. A high priority should be placed on recommendations for actions that can be implemented now!

The two Citizens' Advisory Committees would direct staff regarding logistical arrangements for the meeting as well as seeking public interest and attendance. The Policy Committee and the Technical Committee would assure attendance of those members considered appropriate and provide presentations on the status and progress reports.

In anticipation of successfully assisting in public interest and support of the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study, we would propose that such a public meeting be scheduled each October during the remainder of the study period.

Prepared by:

Frank Sommerkamp

May 10, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Citizens' Affairs Sub-Committee  
APES Technical Committee

FROM: Public Awareness/Governmental Relations Sub-Committee  
Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee, Alton Ballance, Chair

SUBJECT: Recommendations for funding of 2nd year Public Participation  
Projects

The Pamlico CAC sub-committee for Public Awareness/Governmental Relations met on May 10, 1988 and reviewed thirteen (13) proposals for Public Participation. The review committee consisted of Alton Ballance, John Spagnola, Don Ensley and Joan Giordano. The proposals were evaluated with the potential for impacting the greatest number of people, as the main criterion. After much deliberation the following proposals were recommended for funding:

- NUMBER: 240 Teacher Environmental Education Program
- \* 224 Guide to Streamwalking
- \* 225 Community Educational Outreach
- \* 226 Educational Calendar
- \*\* 266 The State of the Estuary/TV PSA Campaign

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION:

- NUMBER: 277 Coordination of the Citizen Monitoring Effort

\* These were selected as a group and funding recommendation was placed at \$45-\$50K.

\*\* It was heartily recommended that the content of this proposal be in keeping with the APES program and that APES review of the material occur before they are aired.

224 Pineview Drive  
Greenville, NC 27834  
May 11, 1988

Mr. James Turner, Jr.  
U.S. Geology Survey  
P.O. Box 2857  
Raleigh, NC 27601-2857

Dear Mr. Turner:

I enclose the report from the Environmental Issues and Technical Review Subcommittee of the Pamlico Citizens Advisory Committee of the APES study which was endorsed by the full Pamlico Citizens Advisory Committee at its meeting of May 10, 1988. I would appreciate it very much if your technical review subcommittee of the technical committee of the APES study would consider these comments at your meeting of May 19, 1988, at which these studies presumably will be evaluated.

Since we are all very new to this process and technically quite uninformed, we would appreciate your allowing for certain naivete which may be apparent in some of these comments. We would also appreciate, however, if you would simply take these comments for what they represent which we believe is a prioritization that we as representatives of the public would like to have considered by this study.

We hope that through action of the technical committee, we be allowed to participate prospectively in the funding strategy for the third year and subsequent years of the study, as well as in the full range of activities addressed by your subcommittee.

Sincerely,



Ernest W. Larkin, M.D.  
Chair, Environmental Issues and Technical Review Subcommittee and Vice-Chair, Pamlico Citizens Advisory Committee

My apologies for the sloppy paperwork. I am leaving town for 2 weeks and just ran out of time. Thanks for considering these thoughts, though.

rth

Enclosure

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND TECHNICAL REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE PAMLICO  
CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report of the subcommittee, endorsed by the full Pamlico CAC at its  
Meeting of May 10, 1988

I. General comments: There were three areas of study which the committee feels should be priority issues, but which the committee did not feel qualified to select individual studies for. These include the striped bass problem, wet land protection and hydrology of the Albemarle/Pamlico sounds. We would also like for many of the studies as much as possible to relate to the political process with the goal of producing management changes by political consensus. Finally, we would like for the technical committee to allow representation from the CAC on the technical review subcommittee for the next funding cycle with a particular goal in mind of studying the work plan prospectively, considering what studies have been funded and then begin to fill in the holes in the work plan.

II. Consensus priority: The following studies were considered by the entire subcommittee to represent a group of studies which are deserving of a priority status: 204, 211, 250, 265, 268/270, and 273. These studies were specifically endorsed by the full CAC.

III. Comments on other studies: The following studies with their comments were considered by the subcommittee and the following ideas should be considered.

203: We would like for wet land studies to emphasize protection and management recommendations rather than repeating studies which might have already been done including inventories.

214: We assume that this study will be done anyhow. We endorse the study concept, but would hope that this could be funded from other sources.

219: We would endorse this study but would request that there be no overlap with John Wells' continuing study of a similar nature.

220: The study itself looks good. [REDACTED]

223: Same comment as for 220.

230: We believe that this project is good [REDACTED]

235: We do believe that the hydrology of water circulation in the sounds needs more study. We are simply unsure as to whether this particular study will contribute to this goal or not.

- 249: Wet land protection should be very important. Will this study really accomplish protection of wet lands? We simply do not know.
- 253: We agree with the concept of this study but have doubts as to whether APES should fund this study or whether another funding source might be more appropriate.
- 256: We suspect that this study is probably being done by others and that this information may already have been obtained.
- 271: We support the idea of this study [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## PROCEDURES

## CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. The charge from the Policy Committee to the Citizens' Advisory Committees (CAC's) shall provide the basis for action of the CAC's, namely:
  - A. To provide a mechanism for structured citizens' input, including providing recommendations, into the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study process from their respective regions.
  - B. To assist in the dissemination of information relevant to or developed by the project in their respective regions.

More specifically the CAC's shall:

- \* A. Report at each meeting of the Policy Committee and the Technical Committee, through the chairperson and the vice-chairperson, respectively.
- A B. Review all documents and materials produced by the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study. They shall include the results of such review reports to the Policy Committee and the Technical Committee.
- C. Take such initiatives as are necessary and appropriate, in conjunction with the other activities of the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study, to ensure adequate citizen input from affected and interested constituencies in their regions.

- ✓ 2. Meetings shall occur at least four times annually in the region and shall be called by the chairperson or by petition of a majority of duly appointed members. Meeting dates shall be set prior to adjournment of all meetings, and shall occur approximately in August, November, February, and May. All meetings shall require at least ten working days notice to all members. Three consecutive unexcused absences will result in the chairperson recommending to the Policy Committee that the member be replaced. At the same time, a person will be recommended as a replacement.
3. Chairperson and vice-chairperson shall be elected by majority vote of those members present, and shall serve for one year from date of election. Chairperson and vice-chairperson may be reelected without limit. The vice-chairperson will serve as chair in the chairperson's absences. Chairperson and vice-chairperson may designate any member of their committee as acting chair in their absence.
4. The Policy Committee has directed that parliamentary procedures be used for all meetings of the CAC's. A quorum shall be one-third of duly appointed members. Simple majority of a quorum shall rule. Only duly appointed members may vote. Proxies are allowable for informational purposes, but proxies cannot vote.

Steve  
FKF

Jim Mulligan

Attachment F

Giordano  
RECEIVED



RECEIVED  
WASHINGTON OFFICE  
TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION  
APR 27 1983

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD  
2111 Hamilton Street

### BOARD MEMBERS

- Henry O. Hollimon, Jr.
- David H. Miller
- Ronald M. Plotkin
- Velma M. Smith
- Patrick L. Standing
- W. Bidgood Wall, Jr.
- Robert C. Winger

Richard N. Burton  
Executive Director  
  
Post Office Box 11143  
Richmond, Virginia 23230-1143  
(804) 367-0056

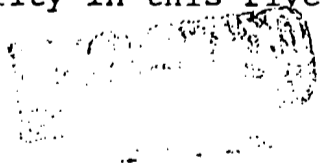
## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9-6.14:7 of the Code of Virginia and the Agency's Public Participation Guidelines that the State Water Control Board will convene a public hearing to receive comments on a proposed amendment to regulations entitled Water Quality Standards to designate tidal freshwater portion of the Chowan River Basin as nutrient enriched waters.

BASIS: Section 62.1-44.15(3) of the Code of Virginia authorizes the Board to establish water quality standards and policies for any State waters consistent with the purpose and general policy of the State Water Control Law, and to modify, amend, or cancel any such standards or policies once established. Subsection F of regulation VR 680-14-02, "Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters", states that the State Water Control Board may entertain petitions from adjoining states to consider rulemakings to control "nutrient enriched waters" of the adjoining state.

PURPOSE: The State of North Carolina through its Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, has petitioned the State Water Control Board to designate the Chowan River Basin as "nutrient enriched waters" pursuant to the Board's Policy on Nutrient Enriched Waters. The State of North Carolina has provided documentation that the mean summer chlorophyll a values in the Chowan River in northeastern North Carolina frequently exceed 25 micrograms per liter and that the river has experienced periodic nuisance algal blooms since the early 1970's. Excessive inputs of nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) were determined to have been the cause of these growths, and in 1979 the State of North Carolina designated the Chowan River as "nutrient sensitive waters" to provide the authority to reduce nutrient inputs. Since 70% of the drainage area of this river basin lies in Virginia and much of this is tidal, North Carolina has requested that Virginia designate its portion of this basin as "nutrient enriched waters" in order to provide a compatible designation in both states and to help ensure control of water quality in this river basin. Therefore, the Board is proposing

(OVER)



DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING



RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Roanoke River is a major tributary to the Albemarle Sound and the lower portion of the river is within the study area of the Albemarle Pamlico Estuarine Study;

WHEREAS the bottomland hardwood wetlands along the Roanoke River provide important habitat for fisheries and wildlife and contribute to the maintenance and improvement of water quality in the river and sounds;

WHEREAS management of the bottomland hardwood wetlands and other lands along the Roanoke River which emphasizes wildlife and fisheries habitat protection is consistent with the goals of maintaining and improving the quality and productivity of the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds;

WHEREAS the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed establishing the Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge in Halifax, Martin, and Bertie Counties;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Albemarle Pamlico Estuarine Study meeting in Washington, North Carolina on May 10, 1988 supports the proposed establishment of the Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge.

to amend the Water Quality Standard for Nutrient Enriched Waters, VR 680-21-07.03, to designate the tidal freshwater portions of the Blackwater River and Nottoway River as "nutrient enriched". A third Virginia tributary to the Chowan River, the Meherrin River, is not proposed for inclusion in this designation at because it is not tidal in Virginia.

IMPACT: Once the water quality standards are amended to designate the tidal freshwater portions of the Blackwater and Nottoway Rivers as "nutrient enriched waters", certain municipal and industrial dischargers with effluents containing phosphorus would be required by the Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters to maintain a monthly average total phosphorus concentration of 2 milligrams per liter or less. This amendment would initially impact one municipal discharger (Town of Franklin) at an estimated cost of \$165,000. Two industrial dischargers (Hercules and Union Camp) in the area are already meeting the total phosphorus limits that would be imposed by this policy.

Hearing Date and Location: A public hearing will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 9, 1988, in the Lecture Hall (Room 143), Paul D. Camp Community College, College Drive, in Franklin, Virginia.

Public Comments: Comments on the appropriateness of the proposed designation are invited. Persons wishing to offer testimony orally at the hearing may do so subject to any limitations imposed by the hearing officer. Anyone wishing to offer written comments should present a copy and all exhibits referenced therein at the time of the hearing. Written comments may also be mailed such that they are received on or before 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 24, 1988, at which time the hearing record will officially close. Written comments should include the name, address, and telephone number of the presenter and should set out, completely and concisely, the factual basis for the comments. Written comments should be addressed to Doneva A. Dalton, State Water Control Board, Office of Policy Analysis, P.O. Box 11143, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Additional Information: For additional information or for a copy of the proposed regulation, please contact Ms. Jean Gregory, Water Resources Ecology Supervisor, State Water Control Board, P.O. Box 11143, Richmond, Virginia 23230, telephone (804) 367-6985.

# Attachment H

106 Panticough Drive  
Slatestone Hills  
Washington, N. C. 27889  
May 22, 1988

Ms. Joan Giordano  
Public Involvement Coordinator  
Albemarle Pamlico Estuarine Study  
1424 Carolina Ave.  
Washington, N. C. 27889

Dear Ms. Giordano,

I wish to thank the APES group for allowing me to speak at your meeting. I am requesting that your organization study the possible impact that the Superconducting Super Collider may have upon the local water supply and the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System. I am making this request for the following reasons:

1. The affected residents and landowners of Granville, Durham, and Person Counties do not want this project. The North Carolina Superconducting Super Collider Proposal was made without the knowledge, consent, or participation of the people of the area. Since this has happened, the people are fighting any way that they can. One of those ways is to inform environmental groups such as yours about the facts, so you can make an informed decision about whether this project would be good for North Carolina.

2. I believe that this project falls within your study area. The N. C. SSC Proposal, Volume 5, page 5-4 states, "The proposed SSC site is located in the headwaters of streams in three major drainage basins: the Neuse, the Tar, and the Roanoke, all three of which drain to the Atlantic Ocean."

Volume 3, page 3-55 and 3-23 of the proposal states, "The proposed tunnel location crosses under the Tar River, the Flat River, and Mayo Creek, with cover depths of 35 to 45 feet."

3. "The SSC project will require at least 2200 gallons per minute of industrial cooling water. It will be pumped from Lake Butner, Mayo Reservoir, Lake Mitchie and Kerr Reservoir." (See Vol. 2, p. 2-7.)

"C P & L agreed to provide half the cooling water at no cost to the SSC. The other half is to come from a lake under state control at only \$550/m gallons. Each million gallons of water will be supplied to the SSC for \$275 at current rates." (See Vol. 8, p. 8-30-8-32.)

4. The potable water requirement of the SSC would be 250 gal/min. or .36 M gal/day. Part of it would be supplied by Lake Butner and Lake Mitchie. Groundwater wells for remote sites allegedly yield from 9 to 14 gallons per minute from wells about 120-160 feet deep.

5. I believe that groundwater supplies would be damaged by drilling through aquifers to get below the water table to drill the tunnel. Volume 3, pp. 3-54, states "Excavation of vertical shafts will likely require routine construction dewatering or water control at all locations." Tunnel depth would vary from 37 to 274 ft.

Volume 6, pp. 6-14, of the proposal states, "It is anticipated that very few residences inside the proposed ring location will require relocation. However, if the SSC construction were to damage water tables providing water to these residences, the State would be responsible for relocating the residences or providing water through another means."

Publicly, state officials maintain that the land inside the ring will not be affected. A local landowner whose well is located 50 feet from a test well which was drilled by people hired by the state, is complaining that his water is red. There is a cap on the test well which reads, "Danger: Radioactive."

6. This project is being planned for an area where droughts are common and groundwater is precious. (See attached newspaper articles.) Farmers depend upon farm ponds to provide water for irrigation of crops during those long dry spells. Underground springs feed those ponds. If the Superconducting Super Collider were to deplete this water supply, farm ponds would dry up and so would crops and farming in the area.

7. This project would put more strain on already overloaded sewage treatment facilities. Raleigh is trying to get Durham County to let them pump sewage up to the Eno River. Environmentalists and citizens are objecting.

Volume 8, p. 8-39, of the N. C. SSC Proposal states, "SSC effluent discharge is anticipated to be about 0.15 M gal/day. Butner wastewater treatment plant is the closest treatment works facility to the southeast quadrant of the project. The southwest quadrant can pipe waste to Durham's Eno River. The two northern quadrants could pipe to Oxford-South WWTP which is to be rebuilt and expanded."

8. I am concerned about tunnel muck. Volume 3, pp. 88 and 89 of the proposal state that there will be 3 million cubic yards of tunnel muck to be disposed of as result of the drilling. This will consist of large rocks, gravel, and finely ground bits of stone. There will be 20 access shafts every 2.5 miles around the 52 mile ring. There will be 20 piles of tunnel muck, one beside each shaft, 20 feet high, containing 15,000 cubic yards of this material, dumped on a 3.5 acre disposal site in the middle of a 10 acre plot, which will serve as a buffer zone.

Environmentalists and residents are concerned about what will happen to the creeks, rivers, lakes, ponds and groundwater when rain falls on this material. Silt and toxic minerals may contaminate water for aquatic life and humans.

One of those persons concerned about the environmental effects is Bill G. Herbert, a Xerox Corporation electrochemist with a degree in geology. He helped fight off a supercollider proposal in New York. He stated that the N. C. SSC site contains crystalline rock and soft dolomite shale and that tunnelling could acidify groundwater before it could be pumped to the surface. Since copper prospecting and mining once were done in the area, there might be excess levels of toxic elements such as arsenic and selenium in the water. Wouldn't this also find its way into the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarian System?

9. There are problems with the environmental impact study.

Thanks to the Hardison Amendment, Senate Bill 755 exempted this project from the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971. The U. S. Department of Energy is under no obligation to abide by N. C. state environmental laws. State promises of environmental protection are unfounded.

Originally U. S. Department of Energy was to name the preferred site in July, 1988. Only enough money was allotted to do one EIS. Now there are seven sites. So DOE contracted with RTK, an Oakland, California consulting firm, to perform the EIS for them.

In a letter to Russell Norburn of the N. C. Conservation Council, RTK stated, "Because of schedule and budget restraints, RTK is dependent on reports and other literature data to prepare the assessment." The EIS would be based on existing data only. The letter also requested pertinent information from the Conservation Council.

So members of Citizens Against The Collider Here (CATCH), unpaid, untrained volunteers, and members of environmental organizations are trying to gather pertinent information to send to RTK and DOE.

The state's information for the EIS came from documents from the N. C. Wildlife Resources and N. C. Natural Heritage Program. This information was gathered in 1986. Volume 5, p. 5-39, describes many "significant biological areas." But the state's proposal says that "floodplains and wetlands can be protected in their natural vegetation condition to function as buffers, pollution sinks, and flow modifiers." Wouldn't that kill most of what lives there?

Several species of rare animals and plants have been identified in the area but they are not protected because they are not listed in the federal register as endangered species. Based on existing data only, the State's SSC proposal states that "No environmental factors have been identified which would preclude construction or significantly limit the location of the SSC on the proposed site."

Those are my reasons for referring this matter to your group. I think that if state officials are really concerned about the environment that they should take seriously the recommendations which APES may make and act more responsibly to protect one of our most precious resources, water.

Sincerely,

*Evelyn Winston*

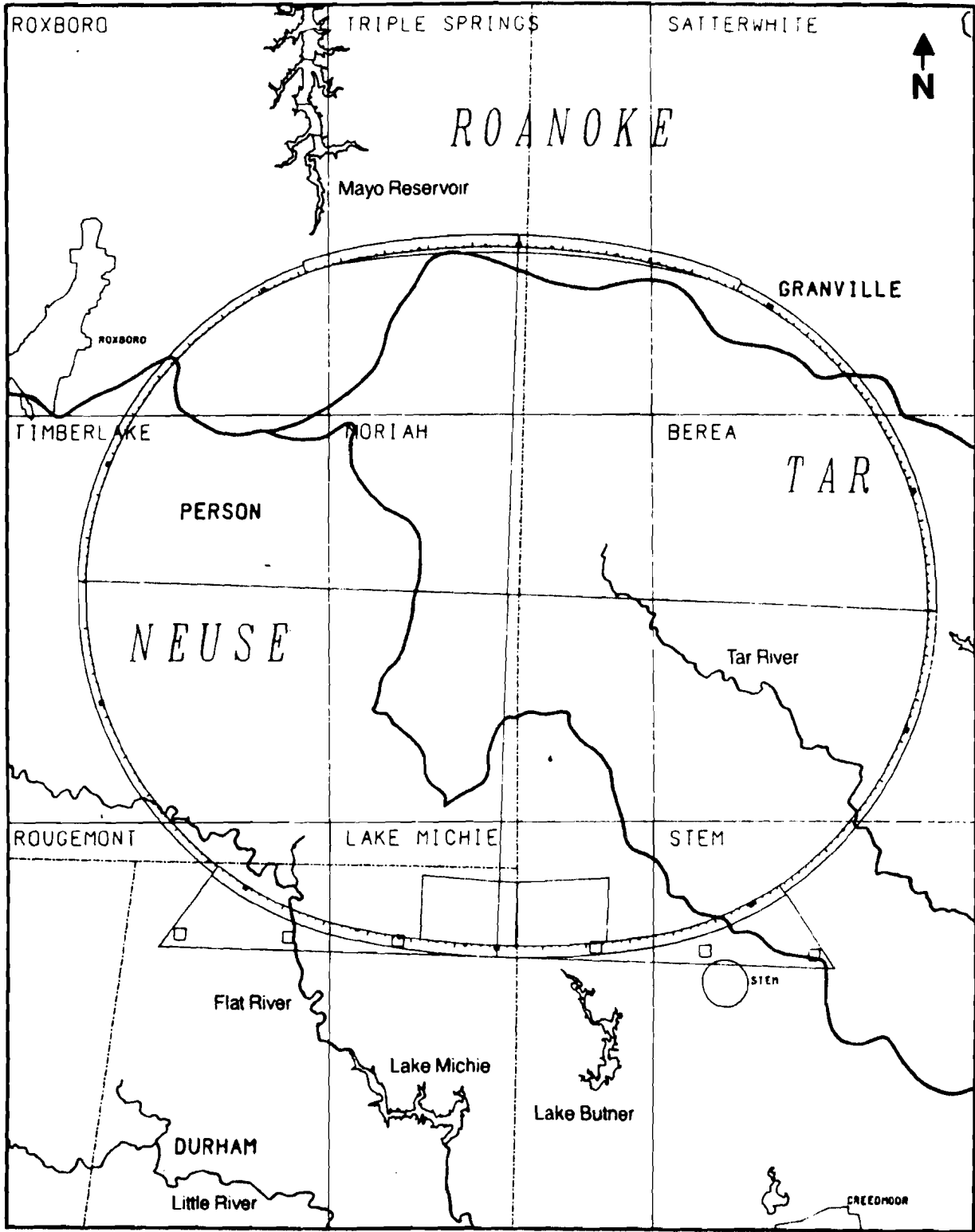


Figure 5-1. Major water bodies and drainage basins in the vicinity of the proposed SSC site.

*from Evelyn Winston*

Table 3-2. Proposed SSC Land Area and Tunnel Elevations and Tunnel Depths

Area	Land elevation (ft)	Tunnel elevation (ft)	Tunnel depth (ft)
E1	566	350	216
F1	511	357	154
E2	491	368	123
F2	603	380	223
E3	562	393	169
F3	661	404	257
E4	687	413	274
F4	630	418	212
E5	562	419	143
F5	617	416	201
E6	566	410	156
F6	567	403	164
E7	529	392	137
F7	528	380	148
E8	545	367	178
F8	484	356	128
<del>E9</del>	<del>417</del>	<del>347</del>	<del>70</del>
F9	481	341	140
E10	494	342	152
F10	483	345	138
K1	504	346	158
K2	547	348	199
K3	662	418	244
K4	600	417	183
K5	591	415	176
K6	521	412	109
<del>Bar River</del>	<del>410</del>	<del>349</del>	<del>61</del>
<del>Flat River</del>	<del>398</del>	<del>354</del>	<del>44</del>
<del>Mayo Creek</del>	<del>456</del>	<del>419</del>	<del>37</del>

*from Evelyn Newton*

Table 3-9. Elevations of Wells and Water Levels in the Area of the Proposed SSC Site

Rock unit <sup>a</sup>	Subunit	Boring (SC) or well no.	Ground elevation at well location (ft)	Static water elevation (ft)	Local water table depth (ft)	Average elevation of 1-mile area around well (ft)
1	a	4	580	558	22	518
		5	460	445	15	466
		SC-20	442	435	7	518
1	b	SC-19	505	500	5	515
1	c	19	455	443	12	439
1	d	17	450	441	9	463
1	e	15	525	503	22	544
2	a	16	535	515	20	561
2	b	12	630	609	21	596
		13	590	572	18	571
		SC-8	560	549	11	596
		SC-2	495	491	4	535
2	d	6	620	610	10	557
		SC-21	635	629	6	625
		SC-1	570	566	4	525
3		7	580	552	28	588
		8	610	601	9	594
4	b	3	545	530	15	518
		SC-18A	535	525	10	518
4	c	1	455	447	8	438
		2	420	409	11	407
		2A	390	383	7	407
5		SC-14	450	447	3	438
		SC-15	452	447	430	5
7		10	705	674	690	31
		11	635	621	664	14

<sup>a</sup>No data are available for rock units 4a or 6.

level of groundwater below the surface is controlled by local topography. A strong correlation ( $r = 0.916$ ,  $N = 26$ ) was found between the average elevation for one square mile surrounding each well and the water table elevation in that well. There was a poor correlation between the actual ground elevation at a well and the water table level measured in that well. These two statistics indicate that the water table



# Rainfall Deficit Continues

For six months in succession, Granville County has had a deficit in rainfall, compared to the average for each of those months over the past 25 years.

The deficit began in October and has continued each month since that time. The September 1987 rainfall was .68 above average, giving the county a 2.00-inch surplus for the year at that time. October was 1.76, compared to 2.74; December 2.66, compared to 3.07, and December 2.93, compared to 3.17. The deficits for the last quarter of the year were not quite large enough to keep the annual average of 45.36 from being surpassed by .47 of an inch at 45.83.

So far, 1988 has been a different story. In January, 2.77 inches fell, compared to an average of 3.45 inches, leaving a shortage of .68. In February, only 1.79 inches were recorded, compared to an average of 3.31, increasing the two-month deficit to 2.22 inches.

In March, the trend continued. Only 1.84 inches was recorded, compared to an average of 3.70 inches, raising the quarterly below-average level to 4.06 inches. During the first quarter the county normally receives 10.46 inches, but so far this year the total has been only 6.40 inches.

The 1988 stats are exactly opposite those of 1987 at the same time. At the

end of the quarter a year ago, the county rainfall total was 16.21 inches, or 5.75 inches ahead of the average. The trend continued in April, leaving the four-month average 8.23 inches above the average of 14.23.

This year compares favorably, however, with 1986 when the first seven months of the year had below-

average rainfall. At the end of the quarter the county was minus 3.54 inches, and before the trend was reversed in August with 11.47 inches, the county was minus 10.95 inches. It never caught up, only August and December showing surplus rainfall, and the annual total finishing 6.92 inches behind the average at 38.44 inches.

*from Evelyn Winston*

# Forecasters Predict Long-Term Drought Might Not Happen

CHARLOTTE (AP)—Forecasters say there's "reason for hope" that North Carolina will avoid a long-term drought this summer despite some alarming statistics from the first part of the year.

The National Weather Service office in Greensboro recently noted precipitation for January through March in the Triad area totaled 5.46 inches, 49 percent below the normal of 10.76 inches. In 1986 — the driest first quarter of the century — the area got a mere 4.35 inches of precipitation.

David Epperson, an assistant state climatologist at North Carolina State University, said new geological surveys received by his office showed surface water levels in the state in March were lower than they were at the same time in 1986.

"If we don't get some rain we

could have some real problems," he said.

But Epperson and Greg Johnson, agricultural meteorologist at N.C. State, noted the 30-day outlook and the 90-day outlook for the state call for above normal amounts of rainfall.

"I don't think it's time to be talking about a drought," said Johnson. "There's some reason for hope."

Epperson said one of the best barometers of long-term droughts is the Palmer Drought Severity Index. The index for the period ending April 2 showed North Carolina's southern mountains were experiencing extreme drought conditions.

The state's northern mountains were under severe drought,

(See DROUGHT, Page 5)

## Drought From Page 1

he said, while the Piedmont was experiencing mild to moderate drought conditions and the coastal regions were under mild drought conditions.

He said current conditions are about the same as they were in 1986, when the state suffered through one of the worst droughts on record.

Lake levels are also very low in the state.

"At the end of March, reservoirs in the western Piedmont had a combined capacity of 72

percent," Johnson said. "Overall, that's 17 percent below the norm (for this time of the year). In March of 1986 they were at 74 percent."

Still, W.K. Collins, a specialist in charge of crop science for the state Agricultural Extension Service, said it's far too early for anyone to be predicting another drought.

"The rains in eastern North Carolina have been real good," he said. "I don't think we're into a critical situation."

*from Evelyn Winston*

## Rainfall Below Average For 7th Straight Month

In April Granville County recorded its seventh straight month of below average rainfall.

The month ended Saturday with a total of 2.52 inches of rain, compared to an average of 3.77 inches. Rainfall above the monthly average has not occurred since September of 1987.

Temperatures were within 10 degrees during the past four days as far as the highs are concerned and within slightly more than four

degrees on the lows.

Thursday the high was 61.7 at 11:43 a. m., down from 79.2. Friday it was 69.9 at 5:35 p. m.; Saturday, 70.2 at 4:05 p. m. and Sunday, 71.4 at 4:31 p. m.

The lows were: 47.5 at 11:59 p. m. (evening hour is correct) Thursday; 43.2 at 6:58 a. m. Friday; 45.3 at 6:27 a. m. Saturday, and 46.9 at 6:23 a. m. Sunday.

## Thunderstorms Bring First Rains Of Month

Thunderstorms Wednesday and today have brought .71 of an inch of rain to the county, the first precipitation in May.

A total of .49 of an inch fell Wednesday, from 1 to 3 a. m. and from 3 to 9 p. m. some falling in all hourly time frames between in those two periods. From 2 to 3 a. m. and from 6 to 8 a. m. today, another .22 of an inch was recorded.

In the meantime, temperatures have fluctuated only slightly this

week, the highs going down, then up, and the lows climbing steadily.

Monday, the high was 70.2 at 4:02 p. m., down from 71.4. Tuesday it fell to 64.9 at 4:32 p. m. Wednesday it went up to 73.0 at 1:56 p. m.

The low Monday was 47.3 at 3:30 a. m., up from 46.9. Tuesday it was 49.5 at 6:37 a. m. and Wednesday it was 52.9 at 2 a. m.

At the weather check this morning the high was 66.1 at 6:17 and the low was 59.0 at 2:13.

*from Enchya  
Winston*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
1987 SESSION  
RATIFIED BILL

CHAPTER 855  
SENATE BILL 755

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A SITE TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR A SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Purpose. The General Assembly finds that the acquisition, dedication, and use of the real property authorized to be acquired by this act for the establishment of a superconducting super collider in North Carolina will lead to the educational, scientific, and economic development of the State and its people and hereby declares such acquisition, dedication, and use to serve a public purpose and to be for the benefit of the people of the State.

Sec. 2. Acquisition by the State. The Department of Administration may acquire for a superconducting super collider in fee simple or in any lesser interest including negative easements, in the name of and on behalf of the State of North Carolina, by donation, purchase, or condemnation pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 146-24 and 146-24.1:

- (1) those lands together with any improvements thereon, in Durham, Granville, and Person Counties, determined to be necessary for a site on which to locate and construct a superconducting super collider in accordance with specifications of the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy for the superconducting super collider;
- (2) easements for roads and access to various points to and around the site;
- (3) easements for the purpose of bringing utilities onto the site and for the distribution of utilities to service areas around the site;
- (4) temporary easements to facilitate construction, including easements for temporary roads; and
- (5) off-site locations for the disposition of materials and spoils excavated from the site, and rights-of-way for access to such areas.

The specific location of the real property to be acquired shall be determined by the Governor and the Council of State.

Sec. 3. Acquisition by the United States; reimbursement of expenses. The United States, by condemnation or other judicial proceedings, may acquire title to any tract or parcel of land together with any improvements thereon, in Durham, Granville, and Person Counties, determined to be necessary for a site on which to locate and construct a superconducting super collider in accordance with specifications of the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy for the superconducting super collider.

The State of North Carolina is authorized to reimburse the United States for any and all awards of just compensation that may be made in any such condemnation or judicial proceedings.

*From: E. W. Winston*

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paid.*

Sec. 4. Right of entry. The Department of Administration, the United States Department of Energy, and their agents and contractors, shall have the right to enter upon any lands to make surveys, borings, examinations, and appraisals as may be necessary or required by the United States Department of Energy or the Department of Administration in connection with the selection and acquisition of a site for a superconducting super collider and for easements and other property interests necessary for the purposes of this act. Entry pursuant to this act shall not be a trespass or taking of property. The Department of Administration shall make reimbursement for any damages to real property resulting from activities authorized by this section. Any property owner shall be entitled to bring a civil action in Superior Court of the county in which the real property is located to recover for any such damages for which he has not been reimbursed.

Sec. 5. Agreements with the United States; use of appropriated or donated funds. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 146-36, and with the concurrence of the Council of State, the Governor may enter into any contract, conveyance, or other agreement to acquire for and to convey to the United States of America land or any interest in land, and to do such other acts and things as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this act. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Department of Administration may use funds which have been or may be appropriated for the acquisition of the site for the superconducting super collider or which may otherwise be authorized or which may have been received from gifts, devises, donations, bequests, or other sources for such purposes.

Sec. 6. Jurisdiction. The Governor and Council of State are authorized to grant concurrent jurisdiction on behalf of the State of North Carolina to the United States of America in those lands in which an interest is held by the United States of America pursuant to this act. The State of North Carolina shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in all lands covered by this act.

Sec. 7. Unused land to State. In the event that the superconducting super collider is not built on land conveyed to the United States by the State for that purpose, or that the scope of the project is so reduced that a portion of the land is not required, title to the property or to an appropriate portion thereof shall revert to the State of North Carolina upon the release of the property by the United States. In the event that the superconducting super collider is not built on land condemned by the United States for that purpose, or that the scope of the project is so reduced that a portion of the land is not required, title to the property or to an appropriate portion thereof shall vest in the State of North Carolina upon the release of the property by the United States.

Sec. 8. The North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971, Article 1 of Chapter 113A of the General Statutes, shall not apply to this act or to any action taken pursuant to this act.

Sec. 9. This act is effective upon ratification.

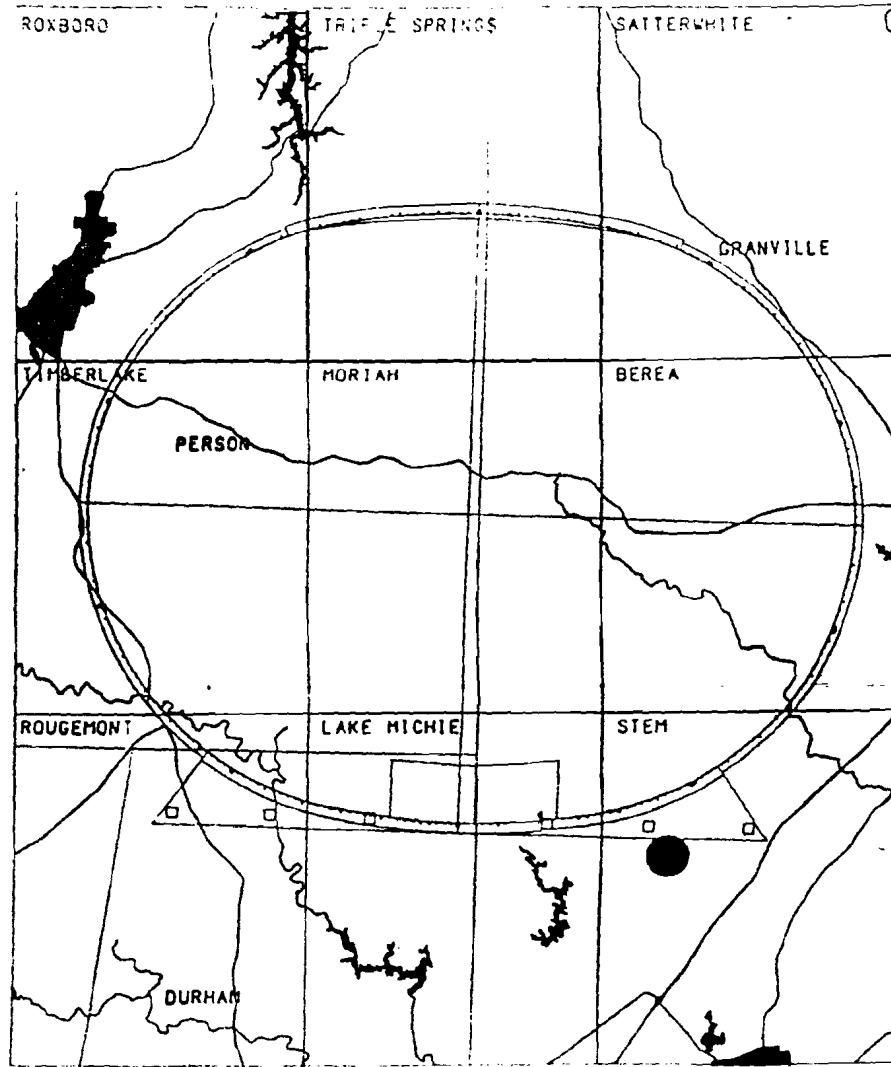
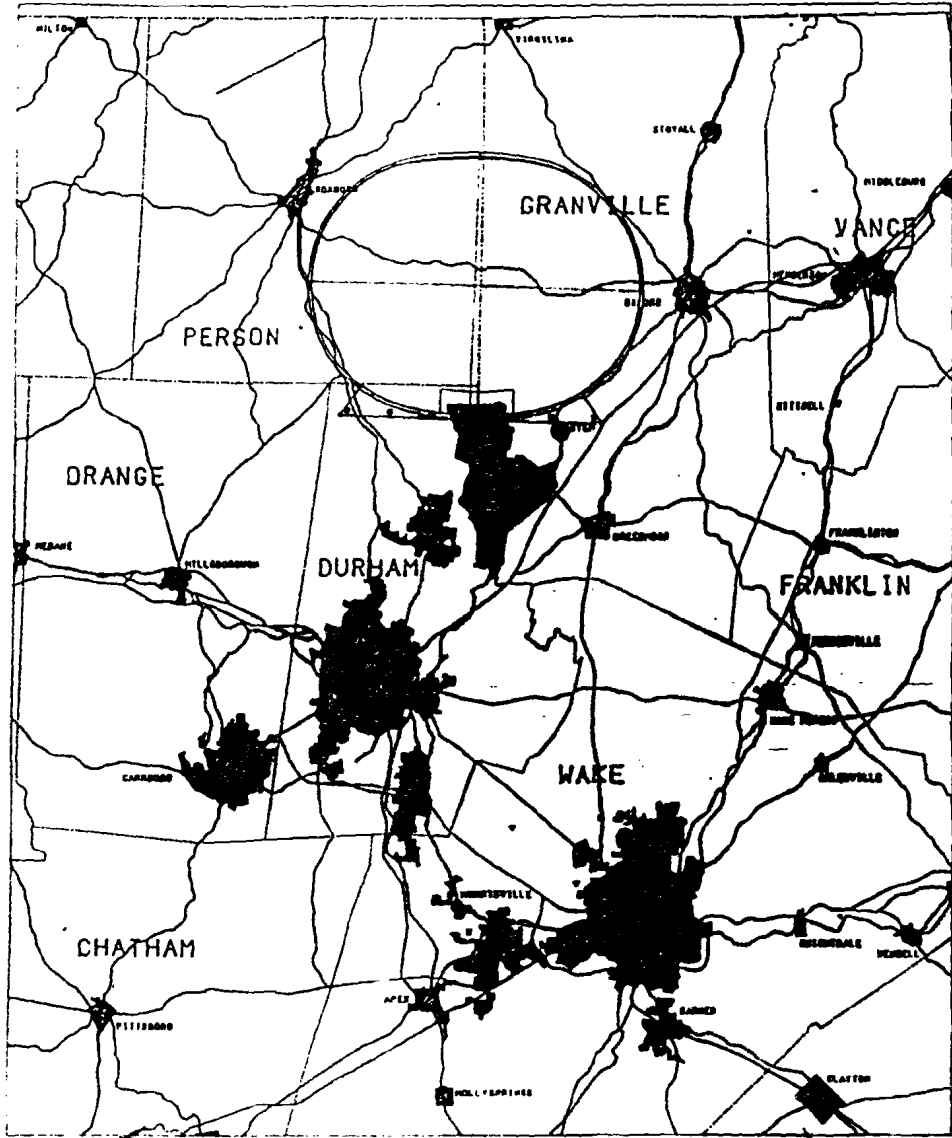
In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 14th day of August, 1987.

ROBERT B. JORDAN III

Robert B. Jordan III  
President of the Senate

LISTON B. RAMSEY

Liston B. Ramsey  
Speaker of the House of Representatives



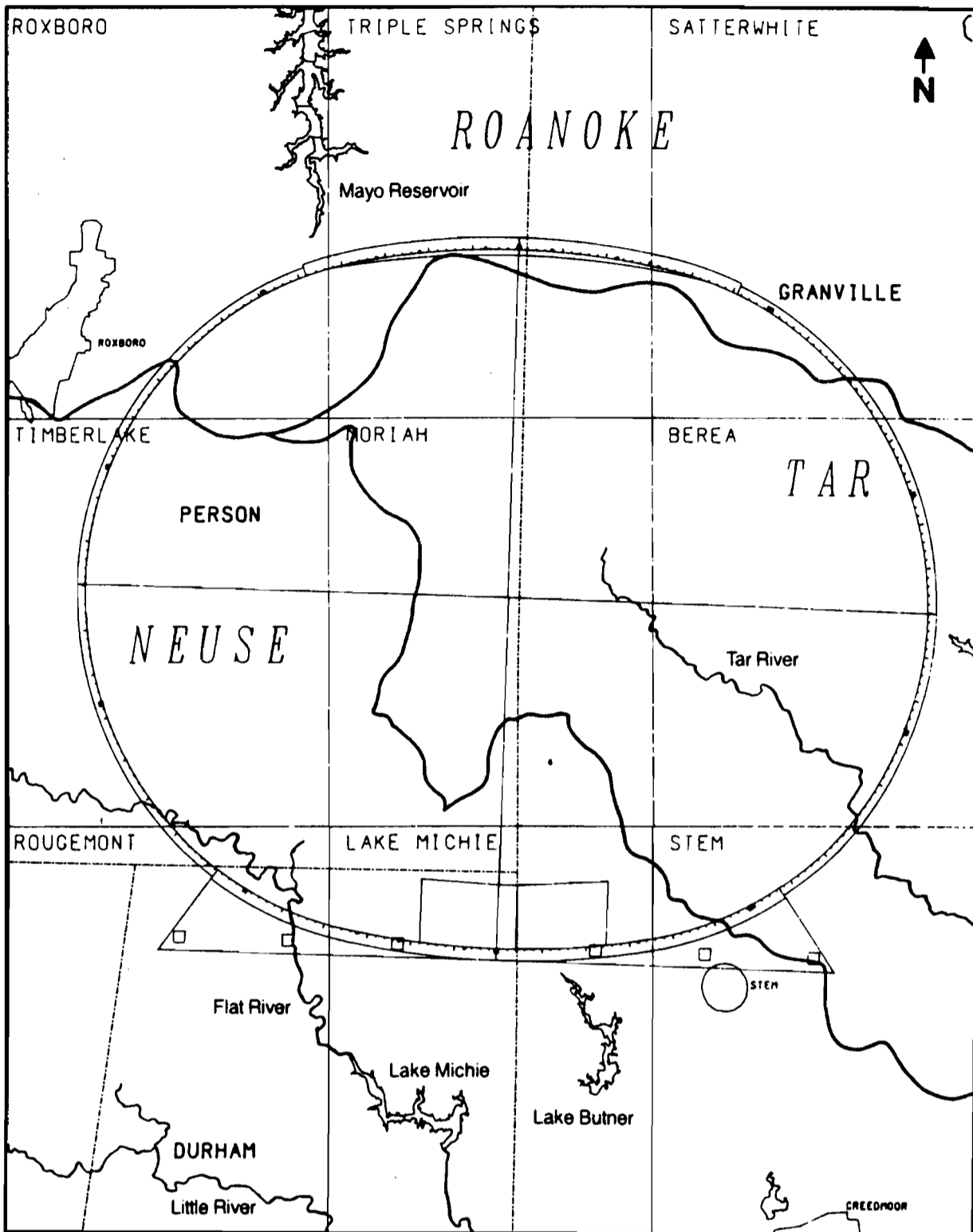
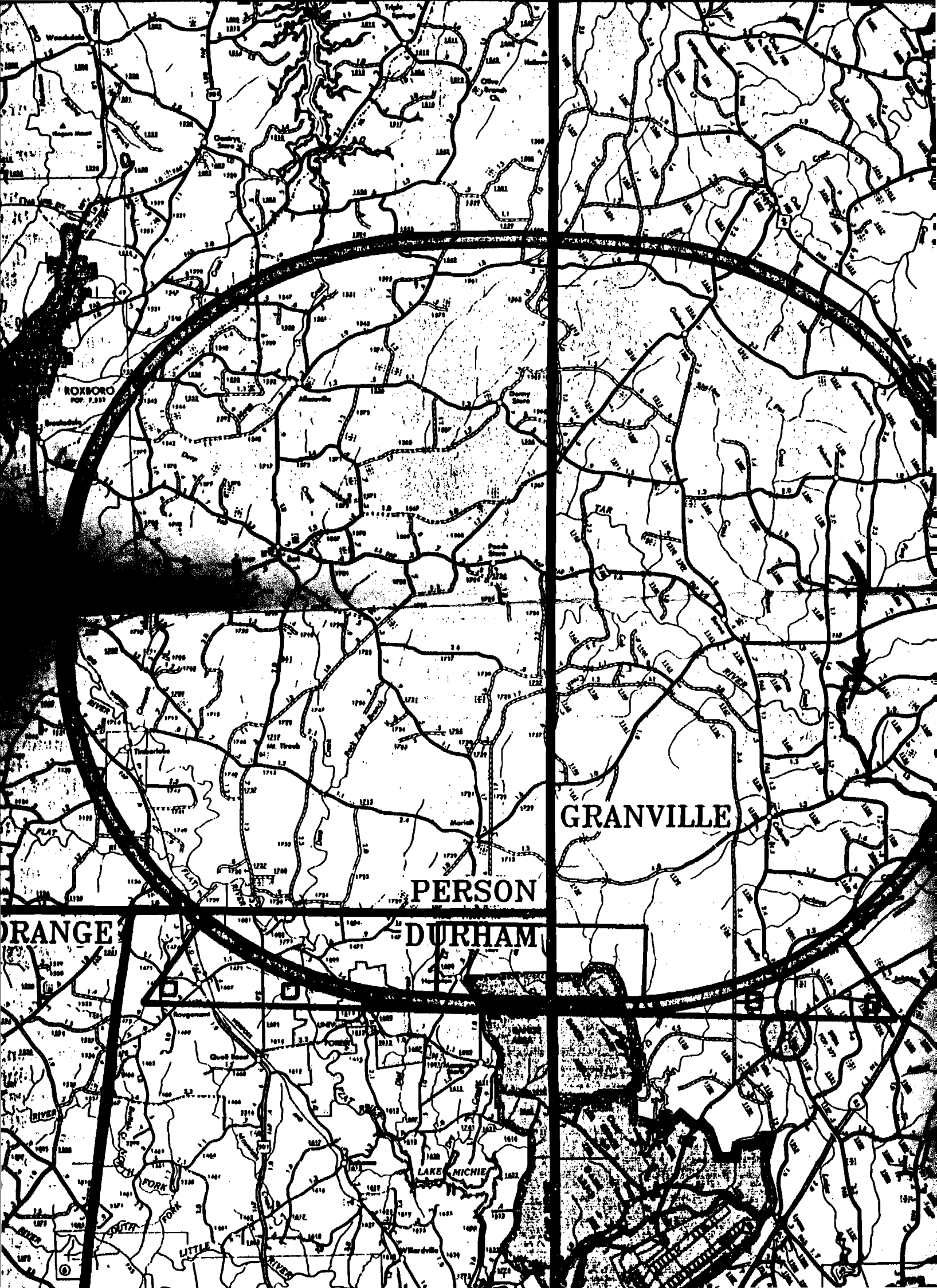


Figure 5-1. Major water bodies and drainage basins in the vicinity of the proposed SSC site.



ROXBORO  
POP. 7,837

PERSON

GRANVILLE

ORANGE

DURHAM

LAKE MICHIE



*Joan*

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TO: Monitoring Subcommittee of the APES  
Technical Committee

FROM: Derb Carter, Chair, Pamlico Citizens' Advisory  
Committee *DC*

SUBJECT: Recommendation regarding citizens' monitoring

DATE: May 16, 1988

The Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee, meeting in Washington, North Carolina on May 10, 1988, considered the proposal by the Pamlico Tar River Foundation to develop and implement a Citizens' Monitoring Program as a component of the APES baseline monitoring program. The Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee previously passed a resolution endorsing the concept of citizens' monitoring. The Pamlico Citizens' Advisory Committee now more specifically recommends that the Pamlico Tar River Foundation proposal for citizens' monitoring be funded under the APES from available implementation funds.

cc Robert Holman, Program Director  
David McNaught, Pamlico Tar River Foundation  
Policy Committee