

DOCKET NUMBER

PRODUCTS 72-22-1SFS1

RAS 1895

From: Sara Bagley <saramisha@yahoo.com>
To: OWFN_DO.owf5_po(HEARINGDOCKET)
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2000 7:15 PM

JUL 13 P1:55

To whom it may concern,
I am writing this letter in regards to the proposal about the storage of Nuclear Waste on the Skull Valley band of Goshutes reservation in Utah. I know it is dreamlike to say that no such thing should even exist, but does it have to be so close to the Salt Lake Valley? I remember when similar testing was done even further away from the Salt Lake Valley in the 1960's, in Nevada. Many people, including my aunt and grandfather, and grandmother went outside to look at the multi colored cloud of nuclear beauty, marvelling at its grandeur, and they all ended up dying of cancer within 10 years, while my dad who hid under the bed, survived. Many thousands of people in Utah suffered from the effects of this nuclear testing back in the 60's--These victims are usually referred to as "The Down-winders", because the air flow in Utah comes directly from the down wind of Nevada.

I have even read reports which say that the testing killed many or all of the military people who were directly on the test site. One may argue, "Well, there is not enough proof that this hurts anyone." But the fact that nuclear waste is MADE to kill people in such a manner is testimony enough. Can the government guarantee that the residents on the Wasatch Front will not suffer any effects from such a toxic waste? Of course not, just as all humans are subject to errors, and spills, and accidents which could happen on a test site, and then flow directly through the air into the Salt Lake Valley. Why dont you find a nice city that lies directly west of Washington DC? Hmmm funny how Tooele, Utah seems like such a remote area, so far away from the nations capitol, so why would anyone even care. There are almost a million people in Salt Lake and the surrounding cities who would be critically affected directly by this testing.

PLEASE reconsider. --Sara M. Bagley

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Template = SEC4-038

SEC 4-02

From: "Tanner, John & Martha" <pust@srv.net>
To: OWFN_DO.owf5_po(HEARINGDOCKET)
Date: Tue, Jul 11, 2000 5:55 PM

'00 JUL 13 P1:55

Please accept the following comments regarding the license application of Private Fuel Storage to build a storage facility for spent commercial nuclear fuel on the reservation of the Goshute Indians in Tooele County, Utah.

In recent years there has been a concern for "environmental justice," i.e. not locating hazardous or environmentally damaging projects in poor communities who are unaware of the nature of the project, or its consequences for them. In regard to the proposed PFS project, please note the following points:

- 1) The environmental justice concept is meant to apply to projects that reasonably can be expected to damage the environment. The bare fact of being a nuclear project is not of itself a predictor of damage to the environment. You must look beyond names and consider actual project details to decide that.
- 2) If you were to go by public perception as to whether the project would be environmentally unjust, then your technical and scientific expertise are not needed. An ASLB composed of politicians would be adequate to gauge public perception.
- 3) To deny a project to a community who have given it their very highly informed consent, and have vigorously worked to obtain it, would be a perversion of the whole concept of environmental justice. It would also be an insult to the intelligence of the Goshute Indians, implying that they were incapable of understanding what might be harmful to them, even after much effort on their part.

I make the above comments blindly, not knowing but what you already wholeheartedly agree.
John,Martha/Tanner

CC: TWFN_DO.twf1_po(GPB)

From: "Tim Heaton" <timheaton@uswest.net>
To: OWFN_DO.owf5_po(HEARINGDOCKET)
Date: Mon, Jul 10, 2000 5:43 PM
Subject: Nuclear waste storage in Utah

'00 JUL 13 P1:55

To Whom it May Concern- My name is Tim Heaton. I am a City Councilman in Riverton City, Utah. It is a small rural community in the Southwestern corner of Salt Lake County. I personally am very concerned about locating such a large nuclear waste storage facility in close proximity to about 1 Million residents. I understand that this material needs to be placed somewhere, but is there not a better, more remote and less populated area to store these materials ???? I would encourage you to look elsewhere and not allow the greed of a small group of individuals and corporations possibly compromise the safety, health and well being of approximately 1 Million Utahns.

I understand this facility could quite possibly interfere with the function of the Utah Test and Training Range. This facility is of immense value to the Dept of Defense and Air Force. There is no other place in the world that this mission could be moved to. It is imperative that our pilot's have the best possible training facilities in the eventuality that their skills are needed again.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments,
H-801-253-9536
W-801-365-0103
timheaton@uswest.net

Tim A. Heaton

Public Comment from Salt Lake City resident Stanley Holmes

to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

on the occasion of Public Hearings, June 23-24, 2000,
on the Private Fuel Storage (PFS) application
to build a nuclear waste storage on the Goshute Indian Reservation
at Skull Valley, Utah.

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6-24-2000

Members of the Board,

As a concerned Utah resident living downwind of the proposed Private Fuel Storage nuclear facility, and as a state and national taxpayer, I insist that the following issues be among those fully addressed before you allow PFS to proceed with its project.

1) My first set of concerns deal with the proposed facility's fire safety plan.

First, what constitutes the range of types of fires that might possibly be started by the nuclear waste itself, and what measures would be taken to prevent or suppress each possible scenario?

Would the facility be hardened against terrorist attacks from the air, or on the ground, that might generate fires? For example, what fire scenarios might result from the intentional crashing of a light airplane laden with high explosives into some part of the facility; and, how would those fires be contained? Does the PFS fire-safety plan assume any closure of overhead or adjacent airspace to civilian aircraft?

With regard to the potential for downwind radioactive contamination of Utah communities, I would like to know how PFS would deal with the worst-case scenario of a major fire --perhaps involving explosives-- on a day when high winds are blowing toward the Wasatch Front.

This is not an idle concern. Long-time Utah residents can remember several occasions when the Salt Lake Valley, and other nearby valleys, have been filled

with smoke from range fires many miles upwind. Fortunately, the smoke then was not radioactive; but, if PFS is given the go-ahead, it seems possible that we could be dealing with radioactive smoke along the Wasatch Front.

In the event of a wind-whipped fire disaster at the PFS nuclear facility, what might be the toll in human damage and death along the Wasatch Front? What kind of radioactive substances might we be contaminated with?

Also, I would like to know what fire-safety provisions would be made to deal with nuclear waste transport vehicles and casks that catch fire, or become radioactively critical, while entering or exiting the PFS facility? What specific truck and cask fire scenarios have been considered, and how would they be dealt with in or near the facility?

2) My second set of concerns deal with costs associated with building, maintaining, and shutting down the proposed PFS facility.

The nuclear power companies that comprise Private Fuel Storage Inc. did not expect to be stuck with their radioactive effluent as long as they have. If they succeed in shifting their problem to Utah, and Utahns get stuck with it indefinitely, who will pay for the storage and upkeep of the facility after the currently-projected 20 or 40-year contract and extension periods have elapsed?

What is the possibility that PFS, or its subsequent corporate mutations, could legally walk away from this nuclear project when the contractual time period expires, and leave the financial burden on the backs of Utah and/or all U.S. taxpayers? What guarantee do Utahns have that this would never happen?

Also, if Skull Valley would not be the final resting place for the nuclear waste, where would it go next; and who would have to pay to transport it there?

Finally, I would like to know who is paying how much for all the costs associated with developing this scheme for shipping nuclear waste to Utah. How much has been, and is being, paid by customers of American Electric Power and the other seven nuclear utilities that are part of PFS?

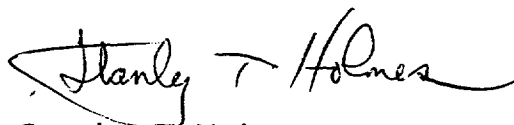
How many tax dollars have we already spent on this through the Department of Energy; and how much will we have spent, based on a 40-year term of operation at a PFS facility in Skull Valley?

I am reminded that nuclear power was once touted as "too cheap to meter". We now know that claim to have been grossly untrue. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission would do American consumers a major service by publicly quantifying the true costs of nuclear power.

Thank you for seeing that all of the issues raised in this public comment are addressed by Private Fuels Storage before any approval is given to their Skull Valley nuclear waste project.

I would appreciate receiving any public documents issuing from the public hearing process, and would like to receive timely information about other opportunities for public input on the proposed PFS nuclear waste project. Your providing me with internet access information to the documents and hearings schedule would suffice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stanley T. Holmes". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'S' and 'H'.

Stanley T. Holmes
979 Lorraine Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of)	
)	
PRIVATE FUEL STORAGE, L.L.C.)	Docket No. 72-22-ISFSI
)	
(Independent Spent Fuel Storage)	
Installation))	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that copies of the foregoing LIMITED APPEARANCE STATEMENTS (4) have been served upon the following persons by deposit in the U.S. mail, first class, or through NRC internal distribution.

<p>Office of Commission Appellate Adjudication U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001</p> <p>Administrative Judge Jerry R. Kline Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel Mail Stop - T-3 F23 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001</p> <p>Sherwin E. Turk, Esquire Catherine L. Marco, Esquire Office of the General Counsel Mail Stop - 0-15 D21 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001</p> <p>Martin S. Kaufman, Esquire Atlantic Legal Foundation 205 E. 42nd St. New York, NY 10017</p>	<p>Administrative Judge G. Paul Bollwerk, III, Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel Mail Stop - T-3 F23 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001</p> <p>Administrative Judge Peter S. Lam Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel Mail Stop - T-3 F23 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555-0001</p> <p>Diane Curran, Esquire Harmon, Curran, Spielberg & Eisenberg, L.L.P. 1726 M Street, NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036</p> <p>Joro Walker, Esquire Land and Water Fund of the Rockies 2056 East 3300 South, Suite 1 Salt Lake City, UT 84109</p>
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Docket No. 72-22-ISFSI
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Office of the Secretary of the Commission

Dated at Rockville, Maryland,
this 13th day of July 2000