

Holtec-CISFEISCEm Resource

From: Protecting NM From All Things Nuclear <protectnewmexico@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2018 2:22 AM
To: Holtec-CISFEIS Resource
Subject: [External_Sender] Docket ID NRC-2018-0052 _ NISG _ PDF 37 of 72
Attachments: NRC-2018-0052_NISG-37.pdf; ATT00001.htm

Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners,

The Nuclear Issues Study Group (NISG) has mailed 3 boxes with a total of 5,112 Public Scoping Comments re: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052. We are emailing the corresponding digital copies (as PDFs 1-72) of the same, hand-signed individual Public Scoping Comments OPPOSING HOLTEC'S PROPOSED CISF AND RELATED TRANSPORT OF HLRW.

Box 1 contains PDFs 1-20.
Box 2 contains PDFs 21-41.
Box 3 contains PDFs 42-72.

This email corresponds to Box 2: PDF 37.

Leona Morgan, Co-Coordinator
Nuclear Issues Study Group
protectnewmexico@gmail.com
+1 505 879 8547

Federal Register Notice: 83FR13802
Comment Number: 3253

Mail Envelope Properties (3CAE116B-9EC9-4E98-9855-D7A63A57043A)

Subject: [External_Sender] Docket ID NRC-2018-0052 _ NISG _ PDF 37 of 72
Sent Date: 7/31/2018 2:21:45 AM
Received Date: 7/31/2018 2:22:29 AM
From: Protecting NM From All Things Nuclear

Created By: protectnewmexico@gmail.com

Recipients:

Post Office: gmail.com

Files	Size	Date & Time
MESSAGE	630	7/31/2018 2:22:29 AM
NRC-2018-0052_NISG-37.pdf	3469596	
ATT00001.htm	788	

Options
Priority: Standard
Return Notification: No
Reply Requested: No
Sensitivity: Normal
Expiration Date:
Recipients Received:

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

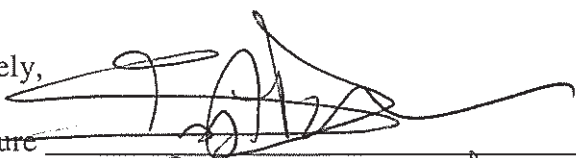
- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State


Date 7/21/2018
GREGIE DURAN
Albuquerque, NM 87120

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

Deborah Duran

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Rebecca Starrett

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

07/19/18

Name (Print)

MIRIA KANO

City & State

ALBUQUERQUE, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like "collective dose risk" and "person-rem" are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State

I AM 8 YEARS OLD Date JULY 24 2018

Deva CUN CARLIN STABINE

My children like to live in a safe & healthy environment.

Emily Stabine 7/21/18

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Niko

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Niko Carulin-Strabbing

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

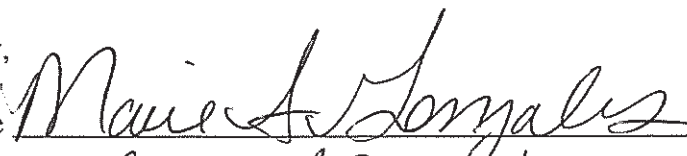
- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State

 Date 7-21-18
Marie A Gonzales
Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

PUSKARA LATIMER

City & State

ALBUQUERQUE N. M.

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

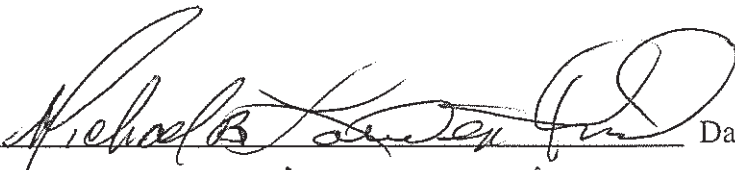
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

 Date 7/21/18

Name (Print)

MICHAEL LOEWENTHAL

City & State

ABQ, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Jacquelyn Woods Date 7-21-2018

Name (Print) Jacquelyn Woods

City & State Albuquerque NM 87108

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Victoria D. Kay

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Victoria D. Kay

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

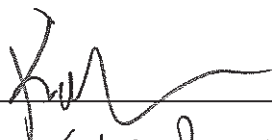
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7-20-18

Name (Print)

Katie Rooney

City & State

Alb, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

July 21, 18

Name (Print)

Kathleen Sanchez

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

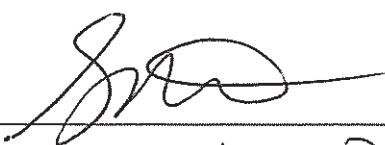
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

07/21/18

Name (Print)

STEVEN R DIERCK

City & State

Los Lunas NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Amy Jones

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Amy Jones

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS


- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State


Date 2/21/18
Name (Print) Mike Peterson
City & State ABQ, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

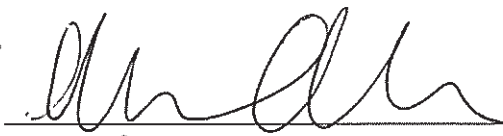
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

07/21/18

Name (Print)

Alyssa Allen

City & State

Albuquerque, New Mexico

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Rose M Varela

Date

07/21/2018

Name (Print)

Rose M Varela

City & State

Pecos, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Wayne Plikerd Date 7-27-20
Name (Print) Wayne Plikerd
City & State Auburn, AL 36810

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Mary Davids

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Socorro Teresa Garbaccio Date 7/21/15

Name (Print)

SOCORRO-TERESA GARBACCIO

City & State

PECOS, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Melanie Laborint Date 7/21/2018

Name (Print) Melanie Laborint

City & State Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

Mark Stolberg

City & State

ABQ, New Mexico

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

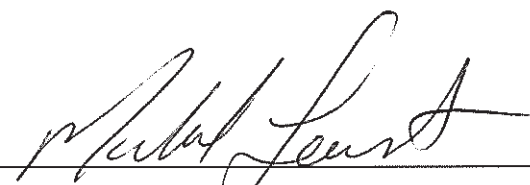
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Michel Faust

City & State

Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7.21.12

Name (Print)

Corinna Blakely

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

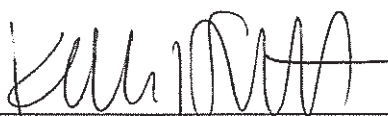
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Kelly Eisentrout

City & State

Denver, CO

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Joe Pulkamir

City & State

Ithaca, N.Y.

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like "collective dose risk" and "person-rem" are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Why should NM take everyone's
else crap!

Sincerely,

Signature Carley Babani Date 7-20-18

Name (Print) Carley Babani

City & State Alb., NM 87111

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Cynthia Storer

Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

CYNTHIA STORER

City & State

Albuquerque N.M.

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

GABRIELLE ROSEN

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

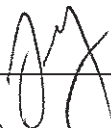
- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Jess Gultenberg

City & State

San Diego, CA

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

F. Kilgore

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Fiona Kilgore

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Cynthia Lopez

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Cynthia Lopez

City & State

Rio Rancho, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Cecilia M. Trujillo Date 2-21-2018

Name (Print) Cecilia M. Trujillo

City & State Albuquerque, NM 87104 2129

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature  Date 07/21/18

Name (Print) Daisy Cortés

City & State Albuquerque, New Mexico

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.


Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature  Date 07/21/18

Name (Print) Chris Coates

City & State _____

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS


- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State

 Date 7.21.18
DARLENE McLoughlin
ALBUQUERQUE NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Kay Painter

Date

7/24/18

Name (Print)

Kay Painter

City & State

ABQ, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Jennifer Volpe Date 7/22/18

Name (Print) Jennifer Volpe

City & State Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Martha L Mobley-Elliott

Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

MARtha L Mobley-Elliott

City & State

Albuquerque NM 87104

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

WE NEED MORE SUPERFUND CLEAN UP AND
ABSOLUTELY NO MORE NUCLEAR POWER!

Sincerely,

Signature Kristine M. Clark Date 07-21-18

Name (Print) KRISTINA M. CLARK

City & State ALBUQUERQUE, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Maxwell C. Romero Date 7/21/18

Name (Print) Maxwell C. Romero

City & State Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Kathryn Shaw Date 07/21/18

Name (Print) Kathryn Shaw

City & State Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature Stefanie Kalwa Date 7/21/18

Name (Print) Stefanie Kalwa

City & State Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

Shelby Bazan

City & State

Abq, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions In The Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes And Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines And Other Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines, surface and subsurface projects must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases Of The Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included In The EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

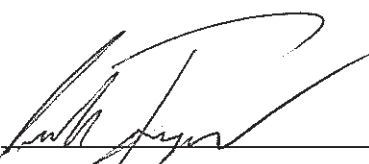
Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State

Date


Jodi Roper
Albuquerque New Mexico
07/21/10

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature

Jeanie Han

Date

7/21/18

Name (Print)

JEANIE HAN

City & State

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature  Date 07-21-2018

Name (Print) Rob Thalmann

City & State Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature  Date 7/21/18

Name (Print) Harry Snow

City & State Albuquerque NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

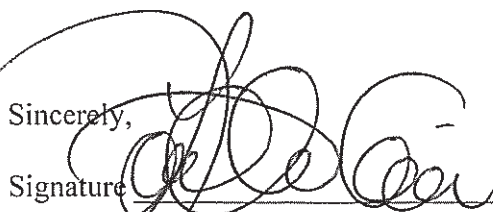
Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Print)

City & State

Date



7/21/18

Loretta Cain

Albuquerque, NM

May Ma
Office of Administration
Mail Stop: TWFN-7- A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555- 0001

RE: Docket ID NRC-2018-0052; Holtec International's HI-STORE Spent Fuel Waste Facility

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

I am extremely concerned about the Consolidated Interim Storage (CIS) facility proposed by Holtec International to store up to 100,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste in southeast New Mexico. I respectfully submit the following comments regarding the proposal itself and the scope of the Environmental Review and analysis for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

I am submitting these comments because I do not consent to New Mexico becoming a national dumping ground for "spent fuel" from every nuclear reactor in the country. I do not consent to transporting up to 10,000 canisters of highly radioactive waste through communities nationwide. I do not consent to the risk of contamination of our lands, aquifers, air, or the health of our people, plants, wildlife, and livestock. I do not consent to endangering present and future generations.

I formally request additional Public Scoping Meetings for other communities throughout the United States (U.S.) that will be impacted by the transport of these waste canisters.

This Holtec Proposal Is Contrary To Current Law

- Current law only allows the U.S. Department of Energy to take title to commercial spent fuel "following commencement of operation of a repository" or at a DOE-owned and operated monitored retrievable storage facility. The Holtec site meets neither requirement, as it is a private facility.

Holtec Must Remove Copyrights And All Redactions in the Environmental Report (ER)

- NRC must require Holtec to produce an ER that has no such copyright restrictions and has no redactions. It is impossible to make recommendations on the scope of analyses of these redacted areas of the ER for the EIS.

The Impacts Of Permanent Storage Must Be Analyzed

- The ER is incomplete because it does not analyze the impacts of the spent fuel being left at the Holtec site indefinitely. The EIS needs to include an analysis of the impacts of permanent storage should the CIS facility become a de facto permanent waste site.

More Alternatives Must Be Analyzed

- The high-level radioactive waste is too dangerous to move and can remain on site for many more years. It should not be moved until all alternatives are analyzed, including keeping the waste where it is in some form of Hardened On Site Storage (HOSS) on the reactor sites or at suitable locations as close to the reactors as possible to minimize transport risks.
- The alternative of consolidated storage at an existing licensed Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility (ISFSI) must also be analyzed.

All Transportation Routes and Risks Must Be Analyzed

- The EIS must include all possible transportation routes and study the potential impacts from accidents, terrorism incidents, and how new rail lines or roads for waste shipments will impact public health, environment, water sources, flora, fauna (especially any endangered species), and occupational safety along these routes.

The Consequences To An Accident-Exposed Individual Must Be Analyzed

- Terms like “collective dose risk” and “person-rem” are used to ignore the potential impacts to a single individual.
- All possible human exposures from routine and accidental radioactive releases during transport and at the site must be clearly defined in plain language, for individuals near waste on occasion and workers who are transporting or working at the CIS site long-term.

Cracked And Leaking Canisters Must Be Addressed

- The ER does not analyze exactly how radioactive waste from a cracked and leaking canister would be handled, since there is no wet pool or hot cell at the site. The EIS must include how cracked and leaking canisters will be handled onsite and during transport and analyze possible environmental impacts if leaks or spills occur from cracked canisters.

More Cumulative Impacts Must Be Analyzed

- The ER mentions the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) but does not analyze the impacts of a radiologic release from WIPP on the proposed CIS site.
- The impacts from WIPP and possible impacts from and to the local oil and gas industries need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Seismic Impacts On Stored Casks Must Be Stated

- Although the ER gives a statement on recent seismic activity in the area, there is no analysis of what fracking-induced earthquakes will have on the buried casks. These impacts need to be analyzed and included in the EIS.

Future Electrical Transmission Lines and Plumbing Infrastructure Must Be Analyzed

- Impacts from new electrical lines and plumbing must be included in EIS.

Economic Impacts Must Be Analyzed For The Different Phases of the Project

- The economic impacts must be studied and clearly state any positive or negative impacts from this site: initially, after construction is complete, and throughout the whole 120 years.
- How many jobs will be created? How many are only temporary and how many are permanent? How many will go to local residents?

A Thorough Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis Must Be Included in the EIS

- Impacts to EJ communities near the site and along transport routes must be studied, including but not limited to economic and health impacts that are specific to lower income and people of color communities. For indigenous populations located near the site or along transport routes, this EJ analysis must include impacts to culturally important natural resources, such as: sacred places, traditional food sources, and traditional medical plants.

Sincerely,

Signature



Date

7-21-18

Name (Print)

Derrick J Edwards

City & State

ABQ NM

