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Title: Public Scoping Meeting for the Environmental

Impact Statement for Holtec International's Hi-store Consolidated Interim Storage Facility for Spent Nuclear Fuel Located in Lea County,

New Mexico

Docket Number: N/A

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
5	STATEMENT FOR HOLTEC INTERNATIONAL'S HI-STORE
6	CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STORAGE FACILITY FOR SPENT
7	NUCLEAR FUEL LOCATED IN LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
8	+ + + +
9	WEDNESDAY,
10	APRIL 25, 2018
11	+ + + +
12	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
13	+ + + +
14	The Public Scoping Meeting was convened in
15	the Commissioners' Hearing Room at the Nuclear
16	Regulatory Commission, One White Flint North, 11555
17	Rockville Pike, at 7:00 p.m., Chip Cameron,
18	Facilitator, presiding.
19	
20	NRC STAFF PRESENT:
21	CHIP CAMERON, Facilitator
22	BRIAN SMITH, Deputy Director, Division of Fuel Cycle
23	Safety, Safeguards, and Environmental Review,
24	Office of Nuclear Material Safety and
25	Safeguards (NMSS)

JILL CAVERLY, Environmental Review Project Manager,
Environmental Review Branch, NMSS
JOSE CUADRADO, Licensing and Safety Review Project
Manager, Spent Fuel Licensing Branch, NMSS
JOHN McKIRGAN, Chief, Spent Fuel Licensing Branch,
NMSS
CINTHYA ROMAN, Chief, Environmental Review Branch,
NMSS

1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 (7:00 p.m.)3 MR. CAMERON: Okay, good evening everyone 4 and welcome to the public meeting tonight. My name is 5 Chip Cameron and I'm pleased to serve Facilitator for tonight's meeting. And in that role, 6 7 I'll try to help all of you to have a productive 8 meeting. And tonight's meeting is the first of four 9 meetings that the NRC is holding on its review of a 10 license application submitted by Holtec International, 11 to construct and operate an interim spent fuel storage 12 facility in Lea County, New Mexico. 13 14 Tonight's meeting is here at the NRC Headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. And our format 15 tonight is a webinar teleconference where members of 16 17 the public can comment over the phone. We also have members of the public here, in the meeting room, in 18 19 Rockville, Maryland. 20 The other three meetings on this subject are going to be held next week in Southeastern New 21 And in a few minutes, I'll give you some 22 Mexico. 23 details about those meetings. 24 Now, the focus of all of the meetings is

on something called scoping.

25

Under the National

1 Environmental Policy Act, we'll cut down on acronyms, if we can tonight, but you're going to hear 2 3 NEPA for National Environmental Policy Act. And scoping is a term used in connection 4 5 with the development of an environmental impact statement under NEPA. So there is another acronym you 6 7 might hear tonight, EIS. In simple terms, scoping means identifying 8 what should be evaluated in the EIS and what doesn't 9 In other words, what is the 10 need to be evaluated. scope of the EIS? And that's where the NRC staff is 11 looking to all of you, on the phone and here in the 12 room, for advice. 13 14 The objectives tonight, twofold. First, make sure that the NRC clearly explains the licensing 15 16 process, including the environmental review process on 17 the license application. Second objective is to provide all of you 18 19 with an opportunity to give your advice and comments to the NRC Staff tonight. 20 And these two objectives guide our agenda. 21 First segment of the agenda are presentations by the 22 NRC Staff on the licensing process. 23 Second part of 24 the agenda is listening to your comments on the scope

of the EIS.

1 We'll have a few minutes, not long, but a 2 few minutes after the NRC Staff presentations to see 3 any of you have clarifying questions on 4 environmental review process. And then we're going to 5 go to comments. And your comments are going to be of a 6 7 formal record. We have a court reporter with us tonight, Matthew Miller, who is going to be taking a 8 9 transcript of your comments. And that transcript will 10 be publicly available to all of you. We have many people on the phone tonight. 11 I'm not sure how many of them want to talk to us 12 tonight, but we also have people in the room. 13 14 We have people from Holtec International, 15 the Staff is here. Tonight, we have Diane D'Arrigo And so we will hear from at least 16 from NIRS with us. 17 Diane. And, I'm asking all of you who are going 18 19 to comment to follow a five minute guideline for your I'll remind you at the four minute mark 20 comments. that it's time to sum up. And we're going to only 21 have time for one comment per person tonight. 22 I apologize in advance if I have to ask 23 24 you to sum up, if I have to ask you to finish tonight

because I know that you have spent time preparing your

comments. And fortunately, you can amplify on your comments tonight by submitting written comments. And the NRC Staff is going to be telling you how to do that in a few minutes.

The NRC Staff is here tonight to listen carefully to your comments. They're not going to be responding to any comments they hear tonight, they're not going to be responding to any questions that you might ask in your comments, but they will be carefully evaluating all of those comments and questions as they prepare the draft EIS. And that draft EIS will also be subject to public comment.

In terms of our speakers, the NRC presentations, first of all we have Cinthya Roman is with us tonight. And she's the branch chief of the Environmental Review Branch that is in the Division of Fuel Cycle and Safe Guards Environmental Review in our Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

The project manager for the Environmental Review on this facility is Jill Caverly. And she's going to be doing a presentation.

And let me introduce a few other people.

Our senior NRC official tonight is Brian Smith. And

Brian is the Deputy Director of the Division of Fuel

Cycle and Safe Guards and Environmental Review. And

1 I'm going to be asking Brian at the end of the tonight to close up the meeting for us. 2 We also have NRC Staff from the safety 3 4 review side. We have Jose Cuadrado who's the project 5 manager on the safety side. And we have the chief of his branch, John McKirgan who is with us tonight. 6 7 And finally, I would just say that let's 8 all of us to extend courtesy to everybody. Tonight, 9 you may hear opinions tonight that differ from your 10 let's respect the person who's giving that opinion. 11 And finally, let me just tell you where 12 the three other meetings are. Monday, April 30th, 13 14 we're going to be Roswell, New Mexico at the Eastern 15 New Mexico University in the Campus Union Building. 16 We're doing an open house, extended open 17 house, in Roswell on Monday. That's going to be from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00. 18 19 But then we're going to do the traditional public comment from everybody in the room, with the 20 whole audience. That's going to be from 7:00 p.m. to 21 10:00 p.m. 22 Tuesday night May 1st we're going to be at 23 24 the Lea County Events Center in Hobbs. And that's going to be a 7:00 to 10:00 meeting. There will be an 25

1 open house before that from 6:00 to 7:00. 2 And at these open houses the idea is, come 3 in and talk to the NRC Staff informally, ask them 4 questions, give opinions. And that will be before we 5 start the formal comment period. Then we're going to skip a day and it's 6 7 going to be May 3rd, Thursday at the Eddy County Fire Service in Carlsbad, New Mexico. 8 That meeting is 9 going to be from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. 10 So with that, I'm going to go to Cinthya Roman to start us off. Cinthya. 11 MS. ROMAN: Thank you. Good evening. 12 As he mentioned, staff in my branch is going to be 13 14 performing the environmental review for the Holtec 15 license application. Today I just want to give you a very guick 16 overview of the NRC role and what we do. 17 And how we're going to regulate the Holtec project. 18 19 Our agency is charged by federal law to be the nation's only regulator of commercial nuclear 20 materials, independently ensure these materials are 21 used, handled and stored safely and securely. 22 Our mission is to protect the public 23 24 health and safety, promote the common defense and

security and protect the environment by regulating the

9 1 civilian use of radioactive materials. 2 To accomplish our mission, we carefully 3 review each license application we receive before 4 making a decision on whether or not to grant the 5 applicants request. Next slide. The regulate 6 NRC the 7 operation of 99 nuclear power reactors. That's about 20 percent of the electricity in the United States. 8 We also regulate civilian use of nuclear 9 10 materials, research reactors at universities, transportation of nuclear materials, their storage and 11 disposal. 12 13 always strive to be open and 14 transparent in its review, as and such, as 15 stakeholders, we'll opportunities have many participate in the public meeting and environmental 16 17 and safety issues. This scoping meeting is one of those opportunities. 18 19 Next slide. So what's our role regarding the Holtec proposed facility? As an independent 20 regulator, NRC will determine whether it's safe to 21 build and operate a source facility at the proposed 22 23 site.

NRC does not promote or build any nuclear

Also, we do not own or operate any nuclear

facility.

24

1 facility. Again, our mission is to protect the 2 public, the workers and the environment. 3 Holtec is applying for a license to store 4 waste. Holtec is not asking NRC for permission to 5 reprocess or generate more nuclear waste. NRC does not select the location for the 6 7 storage facility; we just evaluate the impacts of 8 building and operating this facility at the location 9 proposed by the licensee. 10 As will explain later in this presentation, the results of the environmental review 11 documented 12 will be in environmental an statement, which is a public document. The analysis, 13 14 a long other factors, will form the basis for the Staff decision to issue a license or not. 15 This concludes my remarks and Jill will 16 now provide additional details about the Holtec 17 project and the environmental review process. 18 19 you. Thanks, Cinthya. 20 MS. CAVERLY: So, my Jill Caverly and I'm going to 21 environmental project manager for this review. 22 And I'm assisted on this project by Stacy Bowden, whose 23 24 sitting in the audience.

The next few slides will be specific to

1 the Holtec storage facility application. Holtec has 2 applied for a license to construct and operate the storage facility under 10 CFR Part 72, or the NRC's 3 4 regulations governing storage of spent nuclear and 5 reactor related greater than Class C waste. If granted, Holtec would receive a 40 year 6 7 license to construct and operate the consolidated 8 interim storage facility. The current application before the NRC 9 requests construction and operation of only the first 10 phase of up to 20 planned phases. In this current 11 application, Holtec is requesting storage of up to 500 12 canisters of spent nuclear fuel. 13 14 This spent fuel would come from shutdown 15 and operating nuclear power plants around the country. Holtec anticipates applying for up to 20 16 phases of construction and operation, of 500 canisters 17 of spent nuclear fuel each, for a total of 10,000 18 19 canisters of spent fuel storage. 20 However, these additional phases would require separate applications from Holtec and would be 21 subject to their own safety and environmental reviews. 22 23 The environmental report provides information on the full build out of the site, or 10,000 canisters. 24

This

slide

slide.

Next

25

the

shows

1 approximate location of the proposed consolidated interim storage facility in Southeastern New Mexico. 2 3 The facility would be located approximately half way 4 between the Cities of Carlsbad and Hobbs in New 5 Mexico. And Lea County New Mexico. Next slide please. Holtec plans to use 6 7 the HI-STORM UMAX system for the storage of spent HI-STORM UMAX stands for Holtec International 8 9 Storage Module Underground Maximum Capacity. And is an NRC certified design, which means we have evaluated 10 it and determined that it meets the NRC regulations 11 and can safely store spent fuel. 12 This system is a dry, in-ground spent fuel 13 14 storage system. Each of these modules holds one 15 canister of spent fuel. And Holtec has applied for storage of 500 canisters of spent fuel. 16 The canister transfer facilities would be 17 This is a low-profile, as seen in the below ground. 18 19 conceptual drawing, from the Holtec application. Next slide please. This flow chart 20 provides an overview of the license application review 21 process, which can be described generally as a three 22 parallel phase process. 23 24 After the application is submitted, NRC

conducts an acceptance review to determine if the

1 application has sufficient information to begin a 2 detailed technical review. If so, NRC dockets the 3 application. 4 This begins the safety and environmental 5 pass. From a safety standpoint, we work through a separate safety review to decide if the license should 6 7 be issued. The result of this phase of the review is 8 9 a safety evaluation report. This is graphically represented on the left column of the flow chart with 10 the steps highlighted in orange. 11 Jose Cuadrado, at the end of the table, 12 will be the PM coordinating the safety review. 13 14 PARTICIPANT: What's PM? 15 CAVERLY: Project manager. The MS. environmental review, as seen in the middle column, 16 17 results in an environmental impact statement which describes the impacts on the environment of 18 19 proposed project. On the right-hand side, you'll see the 20 adjudicatory hearings. This blue box, on the figure, 21 refers to the opportunity for the public to request a 22 hearing on the application. These hearings would be 23 24 held if a petition to intervene is granted.

The results of these three processes, a

1 hearing if granted, the results of the environmental 2 review documented in an environmental impact statement 3 and the safety review in a documented in a safety 4 evaluation report, will factor into NRCs 5 decision on whether or not to grant the license to Holtec for the storage facility. 6 7 It's important to note that the focus of 8 this meeting will be on the environmental review 9 process. 10 This flow diagram outlines the environmental review process or the middle column of 11 The opportunities for public the previous slide. 12 involvement are highlighted in light blue. 13 14 After staff receive and application, it is 15 reviewed to ensure that it is complete and technically adequate. If acceptable, the application is docketed 16 and we proceed with both the environmental and the 17 safety reviews. 18 19 The staff starts the environmental review by publishing a notice of intent. 20 And that informs the public of our plan to prepare an EIS and conduct 21 the scoping process. 22 The light blue box on the right side 23 24 identifies the current scoping process of which this

meeting is included. The purpose of this phase is to

1 gather more information to use to help prepare the EIS. 2 3 Comments gathered from this meeting, as 4 well as many other information collections, will be 5 independently evaluated for impacts of this particular project, on the environment. 6 7 We will document your comments today in 8 the meeting transcripts. The public can also provide 9 written comments through the end of the scoping 10 period. We analyze all the information gathered 11 and develop an EIS an issue it for public comment. At 12 that time, we will again invite the public's comments 13 14 on the draft EIS. Or also seen as the lower left blue 15 box. At that time, the Staff will schedule a 16 meeting, hear comments from the public on the draft 17 The NRC will evaluate those comments and EIS. 18 19 consider modifying the draft EIS before issuing a final EIS. 20 The final EIS and the results of the 21 or the safety evaluation report, 22 safety review, contribute to NRCs final decision on the application. 23 Our environmental review is based on the 24

requirements of the National Environment Policy Act,

1 or NEPA. NEPA requires federal agencies to apply a 2 systematic approach to evaluate the actions, of its actions. 3 4 For major, federal actions, NEPA requires 5 agencies to document their evaluation in an environmental impact statement. NRC will prepare the 6 7 EIS in accordance with the regulations and guidance. 8 NEPA also encourages public participation in this 9 process. 10 And that's why we are here tonight. are looking for public input to our environmental 11 12 review process. slide. graphical 13 Next Here is 14 representation of the type and source of information 15 that NRC gathers when preparing an EIS. We will conduct a site visit and meet with local and state 16 officials and other federal agencies and tribes. 17 We are currently gathering information for 18 19 scoping to help us determine which issues should be considered in our review. We also expect to request 20 additional information from Holtec, following the 21 completion of these activities. 22 The NRC will gather information on a wide 23 24 range of topics related to environmental issues. 25 slide shows many of the resource areas we will

consider in our environmental impact statement.

The NRC typically includes the following environmental resources in its environmental reviews. Air quality, water quality, ecological resources, historic and cultural resources, land use, transportation, soil and geology, socioeconomics and environmental justice, public and occupational health, noise, visual, scenic resources and waste management.

This slide is a high-level timeline of our anticipated environmental review. This step-wise approach meets our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act.

We started the review with a notice of intent to conduct scoping and prepare an EIS. This started a 60 day scoping period.

The public meeting is part of our scoping process and we will continue to gather and analyze information related to the review and develop a draft EIS. We tentatively expect to publish the draft EIS in June 2019.

At that point, we'll publish a notice of availability that starts at least a 45 day period for the public and other agencies to comment on the draft EIS. Those comments will also be addressed and the analysis adjusted if necessary. We tentatively expect

to issue the final EIS in mid-2020.

The scoping process is intended to determine the scope of the EIS and identify the significant issues to be analyzed in depth. It's intended to identify and eliminate issues which are not significant.

It is intended to identify other environmental reviews and consultation requirements related to the proposed action. In other words, we want to hear from you because you live in the local area and may bring issues to our attention that we are not aware of.

NRC is requesting information and input specific to the proposed facility regarding what should be included or excluded from the scope of the EIS.

Some examples of information that NRC are requesting are, are the local projects that are being planned, excuse me, are there local projects that are being planned or developed nearby, have you identified any wildlife or habitat that should be considered, are there cultural resources that should be considered in the evaluation, are there particular populations nearby that should be considered, are there unique characteristics of the project site or local

1 communities that NRC should consider in the 2 evaluation. 3 So this slide shows you the ways that you 4 can submit comments on the scope of the EIS. You may 5 present comments orally or in writing at this public 6 meeting. 7 You can submit comments through the regulations.gov website, by searching for Docket NRC-8 2018-0052 and submitting the comments with the form 9 10 there. You may mail the comments to the address on this slide. 11 Remember that the comment scoping period 12 ends on May 29th. And so, in order to ensure that 13 14 your comment is considered, please get it into the 15 website or by mail, to us. Additional information on the application 16 and review can be found on the federal rulemaking 17 website, at the NRC's public document room, through 18 19 the NRCs agency-wide document access and management system or through the NRCs project specific website, 20 for the Holtec application. 21 Additionally, the public libraries 22 Hobbs, Carlsbad and Roswell, have agreed to hold a 23 24 copy of the environmental report for public review.

If you want to be on our mailing list for

1 our email list, please make sure your name and address 2 provided to one of the NRC staff, registration table. 3 This is one way to ensure that 4 you will be notified of upcoming meetings and issuance 5 of the draft and final EIS. At the bottom of the slide are the points 6 7 of contact for the Holtec application. Remember that 8 all comments are due on May 29th, 2018. 9 This concludes portion of the my 10 presentation, so I'm going to turn it over to Brian Smith for a few closing comments. 11 MR. B. SMITH: Good everyone. My division 12 has the responsibility for performing the EIS review. 13 14 It's a responsibility that we take very seriously. First off, I want to thank you for your 15 participation in the meeting tonight. We're looking 16 forward to hearing from you and getting valuable 17 information pertinent to the environmental review. 18 19 As you heard from Cinthya and Jill, the important aspect 20 scoping process is an of the environmental review. We want to hear your comments 21 regarding aspects of the project that can impact the 22 environmental review. 23 24 Especially if there is something unique about the site that you think we might not be aware 25

of.

Your comments will be recorded by a court reporter. Sometime after the conclusion of the meeting, the transcripts will be made publicly available.

My staff will categorize the comments and respond to them in a scoping summary report. This report will be made available to the public and will become an appendix to the draft in the environmental impact statement.

The Staff will issue the draft EIS for comment, and at that time we'll again request comments from the public and we'll host a public meeting to receive your comments. So as you see, this is not your only opportunity to comment, there will be others.

And so, in addition to commenting tonight,

I would encourage you to submit your comments in
writing to us. So in order to allow the maximum time
possible for comments, I will end my comments here.

And with that I'll turn it over to Chip to get us
started on hearing your comments.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you, Cinthya and Jill and Brian. And as I mentioned, we do have some time for clarifying questions on the review

1	process.
2	And, Fran? Fran, are you there?
3	OPERATOR: Yes. Are you ready to take
4	questions now?
5	MR. CAMERON: Yes, let's do that. And you
6	can just give the instruction on the *1 and whoever is
7	in the queue we'll go to them until we run out of time
8	for this question period.
9	OPERATOR: Thank you. If you would like
10	to ask a question from the phone please press star and
11	the Number 1. Please do make sure that you un-mute
12	your phone to record your name at the prompt.
13	Again, that is *1 for any questions. And
14	one moment while questions come through please. And
15	our first question comes from Don Hancock. Your line
16	is open.
17	MR. HANCOCK: Yes. My question relates to
18	Slide 5, the last one that Cinthya talked about.
19	Which says, NRC's, one of NRC's role is to determine
20	whether it is safe to build and operate.
21	My question is, will NRC determine that
22	the Holtec site is safer than where the waste is now
23	or safer than alternative sites?
24	MS. ROMAN: So, as part of the
25	environmental review we will evaluate the current

1	proposal and we will also look at alternatives. And
2	we will present those results as part of our
3	evaluation.
4	MR. CAMERON: Okay, and that was, for
5	Matthew's purpose, that was Don Hancock. Does that
6	answer your question, Don?
7	MR. HANCOCK: Well, not really. It uses
8	the term safe, which is one term. My question was
9	about safer.
LO	In other words, is there some kind of
11	comparative safety analysis or it just has to meet
L2	some safety standard.
L3	MR. CAMERON: And I take it that the
L4	question is, does the NRC look at whether there is a
L5	safer alternative. And I'm going to go to John
L6	McKirgan now, on the safety side. Go ahead, John.
L7	MR. MCKIRGAN: Right. Yes, thank you,
L8	Chip. So this is John McKirgan, I'm Chief of the
L9	licensing branch.
20	So, as part of the NRC safety review we do
21	not evaluate whether one side is safer than the other.
22	The Staff will evaluate the application as presented
23	and determine whether it meets the NRCs regulations.
24	MR. CAMERON: So, if it meets the NRC
25	regulations, that's the bottom line so to speak?

1	MR. MCKIRGAN: Yes.
2	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you for that
3	question, Don.
4	MR. HANCOCK: If it's possible, I have
5	another quick question, please?
6	MR. CAMERON: Okay, go ahead.
7	MR. HANCOCK: So, the Slide 14 said, that
8	Jill talked about, said the final EIS is mid-2020 and
9	Slide 9 said that the license is issued after the
10	final EIS, which means the licensing decision couldn't
11	be made until at least mid-2020.
12	However, the Holtec environment report
13	states, "Holtec anticipates that NRC will issue the
14	final environmental impact statement and license in
15	2019." That's stated a couple of times.
16	So, should the public rely on what the
17	Holtec ER states or what the NRC schedule has been
18	described as?
19	MR. CAMERON: Simple answer.
20	MS. CAVERLY: Yes, I would rely on NRC's
21	schedule. It's based on our availability and our
22	resources to perform the review.
23	MR. CAMERON: And it may be that the
24	Holtec ER was prepared some months in advance of the
25	NRC schedule. Thank you.

1	MR. HANCOCK: So my other quick point that
2	I'd like to have some clarification on, the citing
3	that I just did, of a page from the Holtec ER is,
4	according to Holtec, because I didn't get written
5	approval from them, it's unlawful. That's stated on
6	the front page of the environmental report.
7	So I'm concerned that that kind of
8	statement does stifle public review and comment on the
9	document. And while I've talked to Jill about this,
10	I've seen no statement from NRC that copyright and
11	notice warning is in effect. And I think that's
12	stifling public comment and I'm trying to understand
13	why NRC has not corrected or said something about
14	that.
15	MR. CAMERON: Jill.
16	MS. CAVERLY: So, what we have on the
17	website and what you have access to is the
18	environmental review, environmental report that was
19	submitted to us by Holtec.
20	We look at that information, and if we
21	believe that it should be made publicly available we
22	do that. We put it on to our ADAMS system and we
23	submit it out to the public for review.
24	So, any information that is on our public
25	website that you can see, is available to the public

1	to use in whatever way they would like to use it.
2	Read it, use it as they would wish.
3	MR. CAMERON: So is the Holtec, the
4	environmental report is part of the license
5	application, so unless there is any proprietary or
6	whatever
7	MS. CAVERLY: That's correct.
8	MR. CAMERON: information. So
9	MS. CAVERLY: And John can talk to their,
LO	there is some information that's withheld under the
L1	safety side of the application.
L2	MR. CAMERON: But most of the
L3	environmental report is public?
L4	MS. CAVERLY: The only portion of the
L5	environmental report that would not be made available
L6	is the portion that has to, that identifies
L7	potentially eligible cultural resources. That
L8	information is being withheld under Section 304 of the
L9	National Historic Preservation Act.
20	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
21	MS. CAVERLY: All other environmental
22	information is, and should be, publicly available.
23	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much.
24	And thanks, Don, those were great questions. And,
25	Fran, do we have someone else who has a clarifying

1	question?
2	OPERATOR: We do. The next question comes
3	from Donna. Your line is open.
4	MS. GILMORE: Okay, thank you. This is
5	Donna Gilmore, San Onofre safety.
6	I noticed that, from looking at some other
7	documents, that the assumption is that there is a
8	five-mile radius beyond the site. Is that what's
9	currently in scope?
LO	I would like to raise the issue that with
L1	the kind of corrosion that can happen with stainless
L2	steel from various issues, and risk of explosion if
L3	air gets inside the canisters and risk of criticality
L4	if water gets inside the canisters that's not borated,
L5	the distance impact could be a lot greater, and I want
L6	to know if those issues are being taken into
L7	consideration?
L8	And also, there is no holes in the,
L9	there's no drains in the Holtec holes.
20	MR. CAMERON: And, Donna, thank you for
21	that question. And the NRC staff has heard that
22	question.
23	That's a good example that we're trying to
24	draw between clarifying questions on the process and

substantive questions on the substance. I mean, very

1 important questions, but we're not going to be able to go to that question now, but the NRC Staff has heard 2 3 it and will consider that and we'll see how that can 4 be answered. So thank you, Donna. So, I'm a little confused 5 MS. GILMORE: 6 between the environmental scope and how that overlaps 7 with the safety evaluation. So is the environmental 8 part going to make an assumption for five-miles or, 9 that's where I'm confused about, where one, probably 10 two interrelates. MR. 11 CAMERON: Now, that's а good clarifying question. And I don't know if we're going 12 to get into the five-mile thing, but could Jose, for 13 14 example, can we just show what the relationship is 15 between the environmental review and the safety 16 review, the fact that there may be information in the environmental review that the safety side may look at? 17 But, Jose or, Jose, John, do you want to 18 19 talk about that? MR. 20 CUADRADO: Yes, Donna. The regulations in Part 72 are, would specify they contain 21 the requirements that the applicant has to meet to 22 determine if the construction and operation of the 23 24 site can be done safely and whether or not we can

issue a license or the facility.

1	There are multiple areas of review that
2	will be considered. The specific topic that you
3	refer, whether a specific radius area, I cannot know
4	with precision without the application in front of me,
5	what is, that you're referring.
6	But certainly, I think you may be
7	referring to any kind of emergency response or
8	anything.
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay. And, John
10	MS. GILMORE: Now
11	MR. CAMERON: Donna?
12	MS. GILMORE: what kind of
13	MR. CAMERON: Excuse me, Donna. We're
14	going to go to John McKirgan right now for
15	amplification.
16	MS. GILMORE: Okay.
17	MR. CAMERON: Go ahead, John.
18	MR. MCKIRGAN: Yes. So, thank you, Chip.
19	And I think, for those on the webinar, we do have a
20	slide up that's showing the parallel activities
21	between the environmental and the safety review.
22	And these are two parallel reviews, but
23	there are areas that overlap. And some I'll just
24	offer.
25	For example, soil characterization is

1 something that's relevant, both to the safety and the 2 environmental reviews. And so when you look at some 3 of the site characteristics, you often see elements 4 that are present in both reviews. 5 Ι would point out for all our 6 stakeholders, the purpose of those reviews are 7 slightly different. The environmental review 8 supporting our environmental protection statutes. 9 The safety review is also looking at our 10 Atomic Energy Act statutes. And so there are some differences in the statutory basis for each of these 11 reviews, but they do often touch on the same material. 12 And we do make sure that our safety 13 14 reviewers and our environmental reviews are working 15 closely together to make they're sharing sure 16 information. 17 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. And, Donna, I would just suggest that in a written comment 18 19 you submit your concern. I would also say that for those of you who 20 are going to be in New Mexico next week, particularly 21 at the Roswell meeting, this question that Donna 22 asked, the relationship between the environmental 23 24 review and the safety review, that's

question that the public open house will give people

1	an opportunity to talk to the NRC Staff about.
2	And with that, Fran, is there someone else
3	on the phone with a question?
4	OPERATOR: We do have several questions in
5	the queue actually. And the next one comes from
6	Karen. Your line is open.
7	MS. HADDEN: Hi, this is Karen Hadden. I
8	have a couple quick questions. One is, I think we're
9	looking at environmental Revision 1, Rev 1, as the
10	current version, is that accurate?
11	MS. CAVERLY: That's correct.
12	MS. HADDEN: Okay. I noticed that that
13	one 30.4 megabytes and the original, Rev 0, was 61.78
14	megabytes, so it's less than half of the original size
15	really early on here in the licensing process. Is
16	there a reason why it's only half as big as it was and
17	what got cut?
18	MS. CAVERLY: I don't think that much got
19	cut. It might have been some method of condensing the
20	file to make it easier to transmit.
21	MR. CAMERON: Jose.
22	MS. CAVERLY: Jose can
23	MR. CUADRADO: Yes, Karen, this is Jose.
24	I think both versions have the same number of pages.
25	Obviously there may have been revised pages that are
ļ	

1 indicated by revision bars that differentiate whether those two versions and whether they were revised. 2 3 It's entirely possible that there was some 4 level of processing on the files to compress the size 5 and make it more easier to download and access through the internet. But we definitely made sure that they 6 7 contained the same number of pages that the original 8 version had. 9 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Karen, do 10 you have another quick question? MS. HADDEN: Yes. I'm wondering, I have 11 seen in the environmental report legal 12 not description of the property, the site that would be 13 14 used, and I'm wondering if that can be made available? And then lastly, I would like to know if 15 16 the library copies are already out in the library, and 17 if so, if they have Spanish material? Okay, Jill. MR. CAMERON: 18 19 CAVERLY: Yes, the libraries Carlsbad and Hobbs and Roswell all have a copy of the 20 Revision 1. They also have CDs on the inside flap of 21 Revision 0 and 0A, if you want to look at the digital 22 version of the earlier revisions. 23 24 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Karen. Is that in Spanish? 25 MS. HADDEN: Is any

1	of that in Spanish? And there was another question in
2	there too. Hello?
3	MR. CAMERON: And what was that last thing
4	you said, Karen?
5	MS. HADDEN: I had another question as
6	well. I had, part two of that one was, is it in
7	Spanish, and then also I asked about a legal
8	description of the site and how that can be found?
9	MR. CAMERON: Oh, good.
10	MS. CAVERLY: Oh.
11	MS. CAVERLY: Where can the exact
12	description of the site be found?
13	MS. CAVERLY: Well, there should be a
14	description in the environmental report. If it's not
15	detailed enough for you, you could also look into the
16	safety, Jose, help me. Safety analysis report,
17	probably Chapter 2, and that will give you additional
18	detailed information.
19	MR. CAMERON: And just
20	MS. HADDEN: All I found is something
21	like, a thousand acres and it's 32 miles one way and
22	34 another, but I'm looking for a legal description so
23	that we know what's next to it, et cetera
24	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
25	MS. HADDEN: so the public can comment
	I and the second

Τ.	adequatery.
2	MR. CAMERON: Karen, I would recommend
3	that you, the Staff has heard your question and so
4	they're going to check on that.
5	But just for everybody's information is
6	that, corresponding to the NRC's responsibility to do
7	a safety review and an environmental review, what the
8	applicant submits is the environmental report for the
9	environmental review, they also submit a safety
10	analysis for the safety review. So just don't look in
11	the environmental report, look in the safety analysis
12	report.
13	And with that, if the Staff finds that
14	there is no good description, useful description, they
15	will do something. But I think that it probably is
16	taken care of.
17	But thank you for that question, Karen.
18	And we're going to go to
19	MS. CAVERLY: She asked about Spanish
20	version.
21	MR. CAMERON: Oh. The final point from
22	Karen Hadden, Spanish version.
23	MS. ROMAN: It's not available. We are
24	making some of the material that we will use at the
25	scoping meeting in Spanish, but the environmental

1	report nor the license application is available in
2	Spanish.
3	MR. CAMERON: So, there will be
4	information at the other scoping meetings available in
5	Spanish, but
6	MS. ROMAN: And the slides will be made
7	MR. CAMERON: environmental report will
8	not be. Okay, thank you, Karen.
9	We're going to go for maybe one or two
LO	more questions. Do you have someone else, Fran?
L1	OPERATOR: Yes. The next question comes
L2	from Ray. Your line is open.
L3	MR. LUTZ: This Raymond Lutz, is that who
L4	you meant?
L5	OPERATOR: Yes
L6	MR. LUTZ: Hello?
L7	OPERATOR: your line is open.
L8	MR. LUTZ: Okay, good. I basically had a
L9	substantive statement. I don't want to do it at the
20	wrong time, so can you put me on the list since I'm
21	probably going to, this is probably the wrong time to
22	make my comment.
23	MR. CAMERON: That's exactly right, Ray,
24	but thank you for telling us that. And we're going to
25	put you on the comment portion of the meeting.

1	MR. LUTZ: Thank you.
2	MR. CAMERON: Thank you. Fran, one more.
3	OPERATOR: The next question comes from
4	Tom. Your line is open.
5	MR. T. SMITH: Hello everybody, this is
6	Smitty with Public Citizen, and I have a question
7	about the overall legality of this proceeding.
8	Without having the final repository, how
9	is it that you are planning on holding the hearings
10	and beginning the process of licensing and interim
11	storage site?
12	MR. CAMERON: Okay, we'll deal with that
13	as a clarifying question, Smitty. And as far as, I
14	mean, the basis of the question, is there anything in
15	the Nuclear Waste Policy Act or anything else that
16	prohibits the NRC from accepting and reviewing and
17	possibly granting a license application for an interim
18	storage facility?
19	MR. B. SMITH: Not to my knowledge. In
20	fact, we previously licensed such a facility in Utah.
21	A private fuel storage facility back in 2006.
22	MR. CAMERON: Okay.
23	MR. T. SMITH: So can you operate? Can
24	Holtec operate such a facility without a permit or
25	repository having been constructed?

1 MR. CAMERON: There may be some legal 2 issues involved with the acceptance of spent fuel from the Department of Energy, but I think that, I don't 3 4 know whether Holtec had addressed that, or would ever, 5 but I do not think that that's tied to the repository. But, Brian, you want to go? 6 7 Smitty, thanks for that question, and that's a great question to end the clarify question period with and 8 9 I think that the NRC Staff is going to carefully layout what the framework is in relative to Smitty's 10 question because it will probably come up again. 11 So, thank you for all those questions out 12 And, Fran, we're going to go to the comment 13 14 period now. There's a few people who indicated that 15 they wanted to make a comment, so rather than doing 16 the freeform that we just did, I'd like to start by 17 calling a person's name, and if they, would ask them 18 19 to hit *1 and they will be on. 20 I'm going to go through a few names, and then we're going to throw it open to freeform, if 21 that's the right phrase, again. 22 So, why don't we start with Ray Lutz. Ray, press *1 and join us for 23 24 your comment.

I'm reminding everybody it's a five minute

1	comment. Ray.
2	OPERATOR: Ray comes through the queue
3	please. And, Ray, your line is open.
4	MR. LUTZ: Okay, thank you. I was trying
5	to get that *1 thing done.
6	Yes, this is Ray Lutz with Citizens
7	Oversight. And I think actually my comments relate to
8	some of the things that were brought up by the
9	questions in fact.
10	There's a concern here about the safety of
11	these facilities. And what really surfaces in mind is
12	the 40 year license.
13	And I think the 40 year license term is
14	also, in your, the rules, the way they're written, is
15	also the design life. And I'm worried that the NRC is
16	evaluating these systems that may be there for a lot
17	longer than people imagine right now.
18	The reason I say that is, because the fuel
19	is just too hot to go into Yucca Mountain, it needs to
20	cool for about 150 years. Unless you want to put big
21	fans on Yucca Mountain to cool it off. That was
22	actually in the Yucca Mountain plan.
23	So there's I think, if we want to consider
24	transporting waste all the way over to this

destination, which from the western side, near San

1 Onofre, is probably one of the first places that's out of the high seismic area. And so it seemed like it's 2 3 almost like a minimum distance to go. And then -- but for folks on the east 4 5 coast, it may be better not to move it that far and still leave it on the surface. 6 7 So we have submitted to the NRC a petition on this issue. And it's PRM Docket Number PRM-72-8 8 9 for anyone in the public that would like to look it 10 up, but we call it HELMS. And, H-E-L-M-S, is a criteria we're using 11 to evaluate the appropriateness of interim storage 12 facilities like this. And each letter, H means 13 14 hardened, it should be immune to simple explosions. E is for extended life. We want to see a 15 16 thousand year qoal for the lifetime, 17 maintained, and 300 years passive life. And they can do that fairly easily by making the little vaults in 18 19 the Holtec thing a little bit bigger to accommodate a second outer shell to protect that inner canister and 20 have a two-layer system. 21 Then L for local. We don't really want to 22 move stuff all the way across the country just to be 23 24 sitting on the surface anyway.

And M for monitored.

25

A lot of these

1 systems are not monitored well enough. And if you do have the two-layer canister you can easily test for 2 cracks. 3 4 And finally, S is surface. We have to 5 admit that Yucca Mountain is not open and it probably 6 won't open. 7 And even if it was open, the fuel is too 8 hot to put in it for about 150 years. So, in the near 9 future, we're going to be stuck with leaving this on the surface. 10 So my suggestion is that we take what we 11 put, this petition that we put forward, I'm going to 12 be submitting that as a formal comment into this 13 14 docket. And then maybe we can coordinate between 15 those. And I hope that, I had talked to Holtec 16 briefly about this and they said they didn't have a 17 problem trying to make these safer. I think it's 18 19 to help the public accept the idea transporting the waste from a facility that, 20 another one, if it's safer in the next location and 21 not just sending one problem from one place to another 22 23 location. 24 Again, I'm Ray Lutz with Citizens

Oversight, and on our website, you can find more

1 information about HELMS as well as make a comment in the NRC docket, which is open right now until about 2 3 June 6th. So I'll be submitting that in writing. 4 Thanks a lot for letting me comment. 5 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you for that information on the petition for rulemaking. And we're 6 7 going to go to Dan Hancock. Can you press *1 and join 8 us. 9 Don, your line is open. OPERATOR: 10 MR. HANCOCK: Okay, thank you. On this theme of the reliability of the Holtec application 11 that I ask about, an answer to an earlier question, I 12 believe it was John that said that private fuel 13 14 storage was licensed in 2006. 15 However, the Holtec application states, the PFS facility was never licensed or constructed. 16 So I'm concerned about a series of statements in the 17 Holtec environmental report that are inaccurate, and 18 19 it creates a difficult situation for the public to 20 comment. We can spend a lot of time commenting 21 about the inaccuracies of the Holtec document, but 22 fundamentally it under minds, in my mind and I think 23 24 other people in the public's mind, the reliability of

25

the document.

1 So, NRC is going to have an awful lot of 2 to do in terms of not relying on 3 environmental report that's been submitted, but rather 4 having to do a further analysis. 5 Among the things that need to be analyzed states there are only two 6 is, Holtec ER also 7 reasonable alternatives, doing what they say or doing nothing. That's obviously absurd since as has already 8 9 been suggested, there is already another licensed consolidated storage site that clearly has to be a 10 reasonable alternative, it's been licensed. 11 I also want to know, and believe that NRC 12 needs to analyze, why any or all of the 70 commercial 13 14 nuclear power sites that already have ISFSI licenses, are not alternatives for consolidated storage. 15 16 These go to the alternatives discussion. 17 I think in the public's mind, and in my mind, I think they also go to this safety question that we need. 18 19 Another important piece very information that I have not been able to find in 20 either the environmental or the safety analysis report 21 are, what are the maximum and medium amounts of 22 radioactivity in each canister? 23 24 don't understand why that is not included in the Holtec documents. 25 That's a key fact

to understand what environmental impacts might be and what risks and what impacts would come from these canisters, either in transportation or storage. So that's a fundamentally important key thing that needs to be known.

The Holtec environmental report also states, the road and railroad spur would necessarily

The Holtec environmental report also states, the road and railroad spur would necessarily cross BLM land, Bureau of Land Management land, and would require BLM to issue rights-of-way authorization to construct and operate the road and railroad spur.

So my question, and I believe one of the things that needs to be analyzed is, does such a right-of-way authorization have to be given before a license is issued or does NRC not care about that issue?

The Holtec environmental report also states, "There are no chemical plants in the area that would spew aggressive species into the environment, as a result, the ambient air is not aggressive and a long service life of the storage stainless steel canister can be predicted with confidence."

How can Holtec assure that there will be no chemical plants in the area for 120 years, which is the time frame they say that they expect to operate, who would be responsible for preventing a chemical

1 plant, what's the number of jobs and economic impact that chemical plant would provide that would be 2 3 foregone? So, while Holtec wants to say the impacts 4 5 of chemical plants are not part of the environmental review, I believe it does have to be part of the 6 7 environmental review. 8 Holtec environmental report 9 "There is no Air Force Base or a major 10 civilian airport in the vicinity of the site and the area is offensively not used for any aerial training 11 exercise by the U.S. Military." 12 MR. CAMERON: And, Don, I'm just going to 13 14 ask you to sum now too. 15 MR. HANCOCK: Okay. So the question is, how can Holtec assure that, and NRC, despite what 16 17 Holtec is trying to say in the environmental report, NRC must consider the impacts of Military flights and 18 19 airplane crashes for the next 120 years. MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you very much. 20 Thank you, Don. 21 And we have a few others that we're going 22 to try to get to before we go to freeform, and one 23 24 we've heard from before in the question period. Karen

Hadden, can you hit *1 and join us? Karen, are you

1	still on with us?
2	OPERATOR: My apologies, Karen's line is
3	now open.
4	MR. CAMERON: Okay, Smitty? Tom Smith.
5	MS. HADDEN: No, I'm here. I'm here.
6	This is Karen.
7	MR. CAMERON: Oh, Karen's here. Okay, go
8	ahead, Karen.
9	MS. HADDEN: Hi, this is Karen Hadden. I
10	have a number of concerns about this project and
11	they're very wide ranging.
12	I share the concerns that have been raised
13	by Don Hancock. I think that the environmental report
14	leaves a lot to be desired. It does not have a lot of
15	the information that it needs to have. And I'm sure
16	that there's going to be a lot of fine tooth combing
17	over it to look at the incredible details.
18	I am concerned about whether there has
19	been adequate analysis of the thin steel canisters,
20	about metal fatigue, stress cracks, the possibilities
21	of accidents and terrorism.
22	When I read the environmental report, I
23	keep reading statements that say, oh, there's nothing
24	that can go wrong. That just does not seem very
25	possible.

think that there's not 1 And Ι 2 information provided to the public about what testing 3 has been done. What I have seen, when I've looked at 4 that, is that a lot of the testing has been done by 5 computer analysis. Very, very little full-scale testing and 6 7 some scale model testing. That does not necessarily 8 model what can happen in the real world. 9 We've already seen train accidents in West Texas that were 65 mile-per-hour head on trains, which 10 is more than any testing or analysis that's been done 11 for a train accident with this waste. 12 I'm concerned that there are existing 13 14 businesses in the area. There are dairies, oil and 15 gas facilities, pecan farms and there's tourism in 16 this state. And what will happen if the entire nations 17 radioactive waste or waste from around the whole 18 19 country, goes to this one area in New Mexico? could have huge damage. 20 Both in terms of contamination 21 and economic problems with remediation, but also hurt and 22 damage existing industries, either directly or through 23 24 reputation. Because who's going to want milk coming from an area that has potential contamination. 25

1 Mike often carries contamination when 2 there's radiation releases, so this is a huge risk to 3 the whole region and to the whole state. 4 For those of us in Texas, we're concerned 5 because there would be huge amounts of shipments coming through Texas. Through Dallas-Fort Worth, 6 7 through Houston, through San Antonio, 8 Midland. So, we have a lot of concerns about what 9 this means in terms of an incredible number of 10 transport, shipments. And the fact that there's 11 routine radiation releases with those railcars. 12 And the NRC acknowledges that. That is of 13 great concern. And while we are told, oh, this is 14 small. 15 What about the times when someone's stuck 16 And this is not radiation impacts 17 next to a train. that people have asked for, this is not an x-ray that 18 19 somebody ordered, this is involuntary exposure. And I'm very concerned about a pregnant 20 woman that's next to a train. What happens, what are 21 the impacts to a developing child? 22 Lastly, I would like to say that there's 23 24 a huge concern here with why New Mexico, and Texas, why this border region is being targeted by the whole 25

1	nation.
2	I don't think that most people on the east
3	coast or west coast want this waste in their backyard,
4	and I don't blame them, but why has this region been
5	targeted?
6	And it's a region that has a high
7	population of people of color. It's not an extremely
8	wealthy region, but there is so many reasons why it is
9	not a good site for radioactive waste, but this simply
LO	cannot be justified.
L1	And the lives in one part of the country
L2	should not be valued less than the lives on the east
13	coast or the west coast or in wealthy communities.
L4	So, those are a few of the comments I have
L5	for tonight, thank you.
L6	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you
L7	very much, Karen. Smitty, can we get you on *1? And
L8	Matthew, the court reporter, this is Tom Smith that
L9	will be coming up.
20	OPERATOR: One moment please while we
21	wait. Open your line, please press * then 1. Un-mute
22	your phone and record your name. One moment please.
23	Tom, your line is open now.
24	MR. T. SMITH: Great, thank you very much.

Again, for the record my name is Tom Smith , I am

better known as Smitty, and I am with Public Citizen.

Let me make a number of comments fairly quickly.

Again, I think we believe that this site is, processing the application for this site is illegal since there is no final repository.

And part of the concern that Congress had at the time that they did the Radioactive Waste Policy Act was that if there was no final repository and interim storage sites were to be created they would be by de facto become the final repository for this waste and facilities that were never designed to handle this waste for a million years or more, and, frankly, the federal government and Congress has a long history of broken promises when it comes to radioactive waste.

We still don't have a repository some 35 years after the promise was made that we would find one, and that the federal government has failed to appropriate, or Congress, enough money to adequately clean up the messes they have made around the country with the low level radioactive waste and the military waste that has been left behind in our headlong desire to be able to promote radioactive materials.

And so it is our belief that the wrong standard is being used and if this is to be an interim storage site we really ought to be looking at it more

as the likely site for perpetual storage and the casks and the strategies being used are the wrong standards in that case.

Now to make this point even clearer over the time limit of 40 years or 120 years, which is being proposed here, it's likely that there will be some cracks or some leakage or that there will be damage in transport, yet there are no provisions for a hot cell or a fuel pool to repackage this and absent that kind of provision in the license it's impossible to evaluate whether or not reasonably foreseeable circumstances like a leaking or a broken cask can be handled onsite, and with that it doesn't make any sense.

Now even before these leaks, San Onofre we're discovering that the shims which are designed to handle, to provide enough space to allow the cooling system, which is an integral part of the radiation safety program that is being designed here to keep this waste cool, are falling out of place.

And Holtec's analysis is, oh, don't worry, we'll use the old casks, but do you trust that? And before we have a plan to put this waste underground we ought to have a plan to make sure we know that the shims are in place.

To go to the transportation issue for a moment here, we have yet to designate the transportation route so you can only look at the rail maps that are around there and begin to analyze the safety of that transportation.

There have been seven accidents in the last three years in New Mexico. There has been a derailment just outside of Roswell, there has been a truck and train crash in Carlsbad.

The weight of these casks are somewhere between 180-something tons and 212 tons but the rails themselves are only designed to handle 143 tons according to the railway union workers who work on these every day and almost every bridge they cross in New Mexico is going to have to be rebuilt and yet there is no plan.

Now to make this worse, Carlsbad has a sinkhole right adjacent to the rail tracks that is twice the size of the state capitol and they don't know if it has quit growing yet.

And yet there is no mention in the environmental plan, and we would certainly hope that the NRC has in their plans to do an analysis of how fast this sinkhole is going to grow and what to do if it continues to grow.

1 Do you fill it with sand and hope that works and it doesn't continue to grow? We really need 2 3 to have a plan and think this through before we permit 4 a site that is going to be adjacent to a sinkhole. 5 Radioactive waste over a sinkhole just doesn't make 6 sense. 7 MR. CAMERON: And, Smitty, could you --8 Could you sum up for us, too, Smitty? 9 MR. T. SMITH: I can. Then there are 10 legislative questions. The Chairman of the New Mexico interim committee on such things, radioactive waste 11 and toxic materials, and other legislators 12 written you and said please delay this process until 13 14 such time as we have some interim studies and can 15 actually analyze some of the questions that have been 16 raised. 17 And your response to them was, well, don't worry, we'll look at that later. But the process that 18 19 we all know well is that very few changes are ever made from the time the draft permit is written and the 20 final permit because the legal standards are high to 21 make those changes. 22 And so we are asking you, both on behalf 23 24 of Texans and the people we are working with in New

Mexico, is to push the pause button on this permit

until such time as critical questions about routing,
forever storage, the sinkhole, and the answers are
given to the legislature from their various state
agencies that will ultimately be responsible for
cleaning up the mess that is left behind and to
somehow protect the New Mexicans should this waste
never be moved to a final repository and the federal
government failed its promises to clean up the messes
they make. Thank you all very much for listening.
MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,
Smitty. We are going to go to two more specific
people on the phone and then we're going to come back
in the room and then we are going to go to the phone
again.
Maureen Headington? Maureen, are you on
the line and can you hit Star 1 and unmute your phone?
OPERATOR: Star then 1. I believe she is
getting in line, just one moment. Ms. Headington,
your line is open.
MS. HEADINGTON: Okay. I live in Illinois
but I am as concerned about this as if I had lived in
New Mexico. It is not about my backyard or your
backyard.
I know that the transport routes will
bring much, if not most of that, through our state.

We happen to be an agricultural state so certainly any accidents that occur in transport could decimate a state that is already struggling financially in terms of tainted product.

And the inability to truly remediate land I think, you know, listening to all of these excellent comments I guess a part of me feels that someone is looking at a crystal ball here and in effect there is no crystal ball.

The NRC doesn't have all the answers. I doubt that you would claim that you do, nor does DOE, nor do we who are environmentalists or people who just happen to live along the route or care about this issue, which everyone should care about, but you can't, there is no certainty in any of this and that's the really difficult part of it.

And I feel that as long as there is no certainty you have to pay greater attention to the potential risks. I can't imagine transporting low level waste, high level waste, any waste, given the terrible, terrible state of our infrastructure.

It seems like although that was supposed to be something attended to it will take years to attend to the state of our highways, bridges, railways.

Many of the accidents that occur are because of poor infrastructure. So the mere act of transporting these very, very heavy casks sets you up for problems and sets you up for accidents.

So I just feel that looking at the safety end of this the infrastructure concern is a huge one and to me it's a no-brainer and nothing should happen until we have the kind of infrastructure that would safely allow transport, if there is such a thing as safe, but in the age of terrorism, I, again, the crystal ball, I can't tell you.

I think, you know, bottom line when things go wrong to say you're sorry isn't enough and I just wish that there was some way for those in government making these decisions with our tax dollars could somehow take off their blinders and maybe put on thinking man's glasses or whatever it takes to consider yourself at the top of a Wall Street firm making a decision about Wall Street money and your investors' money, because Wall Street wants no part of this. That should tell you something.

I do also find that there is a lot of discrepancy. This 5-mile radius that I have heard about in terms of what an actual sacrifice zone is and what becomes of a sacrifice zone, I think five miles

is laughable.

The concept of sacrifice zone, this was first discussed during the Cold War, of the likely result of nuclear fallout and the fact is that radiation travels great distances. To say five miles is absurd.

I have seen on some of the NRC websites they use ten miles as a determinant in terms of discussing whether to dispense potassium iodide, but I also found on another site quoting NRC at 20 miles.

So I am wondering what actually if there is a standard, I don't think that there truly is anything safe about being even 100 miles away because when Fukushima happened they picked up radiation 150 miles away in Tokyo.

But is the government planning on for that aspect consideration of potassium iodide in emergency planning and to what extent are they willing to go? I know that Walgreens has some little deal where if you show them if you live within, I think it's maybe ten miles of a reactor that they will give you a couple of potassium iodide pills, which wouldn't be enough.

What measures has the government taken?

I can't imagine you going forward with a project like

1	this and not having something in place that the public
2	can rely on. And, again, I would like you take off
3	your government hats for this because the government
4	has made too many mistakes.
5	We still have so many sites that were
6	supposed to be remediated
7	MR. CAMERON: And, Karen, could you please
8	sum up for us?
9	MS. HEADINGTON: Yes, this is Moe. And I
10	would like some answers in terms of the emergency
11	planning and also what consideration is being given to
12	the transport given the unsafe situations we find
13	ourselves in with infrastructure. Thank you.
14	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you
15	very much. That was Maureen, Maureen Headington.
16	Next we are going to go to Karen Howard-Winters.
17	Karen, if you are on the line can you hit Star 1 and
18	unmute your phone and I think Fran will help you?
19	OPERATOR: I think she is on the way, one
20	moment. Karen Howard-Winters, your line is open.
21	MS. HOWARD-WINTERS: Thank you so much for
22	the opportunity to speak to you all this evening. I
23	live 50 miles from Andrews and the site of Waste
24	Control Specialists, or Urenco as it is now, and have
25	been closely watching this issue turn into something

that is my worst nightmare.

I cannot even fathom what this plan is to move this high level radioactive waste from all over the country to my backyard. How they plan to do this by railcar, what is going to be in the railcar?

I t doesn't seem as though that this is thought out at all for the gravity of the stakes that are involved considering that we are going to be moving this deadly material past schools, homes, military bases, water that people get their fish out of, water for their homes, what we bathe in, what we drink, the possibility of contamination, radioactive contaminating the earth that we grow our food, unnecessarily we don't know the strengths of the rails.

I mean we are talking about the -- When I am taking a look at the map that we're going to move this material, this highly radioactive waste material, along these, going through all these states past all of these people's homes and businesses it just boggles the mind.

How could anybody possibly think of doing this? This is just a nightmare waiting to happen. I mean and then you've got the site itself, well we are talking about a temporary repository, not even a

permanent repository, that's sat on a slab with cement casks that are now, that I have read a couple of articles, leaking, that some of the, that there are some shims or something that are, you know, that are leaking.

I mean, you know, this is not planned out well at all. And then drones, you know, you can run a drone over the top of it, it can be seen on GPS, I am thinking terrorist attacks, I mean there's not a lot of people maybe that live in this area, but there are people that live in this area of the country and I am one of them.

And, you know, I just don't -- We count, too. There are lives of people that are out here, too and livestock, and a lifestyle that, you know, I don't believe that we count any less than any one of any of the people in this country and this is just a really, a really bad not thought through move at all.

And I was listening to Mr. Smitty talk about these sinkholes and, as a matter of fact, there was a lady, Ms. Kelsey Bradshaw, on March 22nd that published an article in mySA online that did an article about another sinkhole.

So we are talking about a karst topography where this whole area is a karst topography and you

1 are talking about putting this highly radioactive material from all over the country in one area where 2 3 we've got karst topography for sure in this area where 4 the Ogallala Aquifer is, regardless of whether or not 5 it sits directly on top of the WCS, or Urenco site --6 (Simultaneous speaking.) 7 MR. CAMERON: And, Karen, could you sum up 8 for us, please? 9 MS. HOWARD-WINTERS: Yes, I will wrap up, 10 and thank you so much. It is close enough to it that this just really is just not a good site for this to 11 happen. 12 And, again, I thank you so very much for 13 14 the opportunity to address the Nuclear Regulatory 15 Commission and I really do hope that you are going to 16 comments into your thoughts consideration. 17 Thank you again. MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Karen. And 18 19 we are going to go to one more person on the phone and then we are going to come back in the room and I'm 20 going to see if Diane D'Arrigo wants to talk to us. 21 The one final person on the phone right 22 now, but we'll be back to you on the phones, is Ace 23 24 Hoffman. Ace, if you are on the line can you press Star 1 and unmute your phone? 25

1 OPERATOR: One moment, please. Ace Hoffman, your line is open. 2 MR. HOFFMAN: Okay, thank you. Hi, thanks 3 for the opportunity to speak. I will try to keep it 4 5 to five minutes. The idea that the NRC is assuming that the 6 7 nuclear high level waste will remain in New Mexico for 8 only 120 years, that's the number that I heard, is 9 absurd because there is no place to put it. And why is the application for only 40 10 years and why is the application for only 500 of the 11 10,000 canisters that are expected to be stored in 12 Carlsbad, New Mexico? 13 14 Is the chance of a transport accident too high if you have to do it 20 times more often? Is it 15 mathematically too high? Is the chance of terrorism 16 17 or an airplane strike too great if the area of the impact zone is 20 times greater and the perimeter 18 19 significantly larger, the time period greatly extended? 20 And why only 10,000 canisters since at the 21 rate we are using nuclear reactors that will barely 22 suffice for what already exists and will be woefully 23 inadequate for the waste produced over the next 40 24

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years let alone 120 years.

But even after 40 years the thin wall of the canisters, the maximum wall thickness is about 5/8 of an inch, will be so weakened from the extremely high levels of radiation and from normal corrosion effects regardless of whether there is a chemical plant nearby or not.

But by moving them it will be an extreme additional risk because you will be moving them twice. Moving them at all is very, very risky, and there still will undoubtedly be no permanent repository.

Yucca Mountain was a last resort but had numerous unsolvable technical problems, such as being in a volcanic area and water flow into California, where I live.

The canisters are only guaranteed by the manufacturer to last for 20 years and many of them are already approaching that age. If they are so safe why aren't they guaranteed for longer and does anyone expect them to be safely moved a second time in 40 or 140 years, that's the 20 plus the 120?

Furthermore, opening this repository is legally impossible under current federal regulations and the most significant changes from the point of view of the utilities that produce the waste is they want to be released from all liability for the waste

the instant it leaves their property.

So transportation accidents would be paid for by the victims as will any accidents at the interim storage site. The private corporation, Holtec, that plans to manage the facility won't take on any of the liability, as if they could afford to pay for an accident anyway.

But worst of all is that if this site opens reactors all over the country will be getting a green light, an unearned, an inappropriate green light to continue making more nuclear waste even when there is not real solution to the waste problem at all, just a stalling measure.

Spent nuclear fuel is about 10 million times more toxic than unused so-called fresh nuclear fuel, even the enriched kind. And, in fact, and that's what most reactors are using now, enriched fuel, and the enriched fuel is, in fact, far more toxic because there is so much more radioactivity in it when it has been used.

And fuel is surely the most dangerous substance humans have ever created. Most of New Mexico would have to be abandoned, El Paso, if there were a spent fuel fire, a terrorist attack, or an airplane strike on this huge facility, intentional or

1 accidental, or if any of a thousand other "beyond 2 design basis accidents," that's the NRC's technical 3 term for stuff they can't or won't protect against. I am almost done here. In rocketry, there 4 5 is a phrase that says when you launch a rocket "a thousand different things can happen and only one of 6 7 them is good." Well, storing nuclear waste has the same 8 problem but instead of losing seven brave astronauts 9 hundreds of thousands of people could be affected, or 10 even a million, for hundreds of thousands of years. 11 The only safe solution is to stop making 12 more nuclear waste and I utterly oppose this project. 13 14 Thank you very much and it's good to talk to you, 15 Chip. Okay, thanks, Ace. 16 MR. CAMERON: 17 are going to go to the room now and Ms. Diane D'Arrigo is our next speaker. Diane? 18 19 MS. D'ARRIGO: Hi. I am Diane D'Arrigo with Nuclear Information and Resource Service. 20 organization has been on record opposing this so-21 called interim storage for decades. 22 Over the decades there have been various 23 24 versions of this same idea of supposedly interim consolidating or centralizing the materials. 25 Back when I was first starting to pay attention to nuclear issues my community in Western New York, West Valley, was one of three that were targeted for AFR, away from reactor storage.

It was clear and open then that the idea was to bring it there and to reprocess it. The site in New Mexico was originally considered, under the GNET plan it was intended for reprocessing.

The application here doesn't mention reprocessing that I have seen, but it has been, it is a first step towards reprocessing. The thing that is of most concern, one of the major concerns with having a private industry come in with this very long-lasting waste is that eventually the company will leave.

They cannot possibly make enough profit to stay there as long as the waste remains hazardous. So they are a vehicle to get this stuff moving away from the country and very potentially into a reprocessing center.

The public then bears the liability, bears the burden, of the federal taxpayers. Our community in Western New York every year has to go to the Department of Energy and grovel for money to try to keep the site from becoming worse, from leaking more than it is already leaking.

And so a caution that I put forth, a concern with this whole application process is the shortsighted and the narrow-sightedness of giving an application for 40 years for allowing canisters with 20 to 50 year certifications to be approved without any long term plan for what's going to happen.

For this site there should be, if this really is intended to be a supposedly interim site then the plan should be to transport the material there and to transport it away.

You don't know where it's going to get transported to but it should be an integral part of the plan to consider the safety and the environmental implications of transport not only to this site but away from this site.

And I didn't see that in the reviews I have done so far of the environmental reports and the safety reports, that is just completely not addressed to the best of my review.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has historically been very good at segmenting, and not just the NRC, but the Atomic Energy Commission before you, and the nuclear weapons and power industries are very good at segmenting pieces of the problem to pretend that each little piece of it is okay and not

looking at the larger picture.

I ask you to please look at the whole picture of what this is and what real solution, this is the illusion or delusion of a solution to nuclear waste.

It's another way to buy the impression that something is being done, telling reactor communities, okay, you don't have to worry, we're going to get it out of here. It's true, it's not safe at those reactor sites, it's not safe anywhere.

This material should not be created. But to add a new sacrifice area, a new site, and put the entire country at risk along the way, the reviews that you are doing need to look at this larger picture, need to evaluate and to honestly look at what these risks are.

I know that you have got numbers on how much the dose could maximum be and that's an acceptable amount, but it's not. I mean the amount of radioactivity that is going to now routinely be moving back and forth across the country, other commenters have mentioned on the dangers of transport, on the dangers of the bad infrastructure.

You will be hearing more if you haven't already on the inadequacy of the casks. You've got

separate segmented processes whereby the Holtec containers are being certified and that's not a major part of the overall review.

So I am saying we need to have a more comprehensive review, and that's your responsibility as human beings allowing this really big mistake to be made. You are facilitating a major mistake for this country and for humanity and it's a really important thing.

Put your brilliance and your energy into really helping to solve this, and by pretending that you are solving it by shipping it back and forth is not doing it.

So I'll just point out that the history of this is that in the '70s and '80s it was called away from reactor storage, that was stopped. In the 1987 Nuclear Waste Policy Amendment Act the monitored retrievable storage was what was to be considered for three years targeting Native American Indian tribes and others that would volunteer, that did not work, and now we are at this same thing again under the new acronym of CIS, or centralized interim storage.

All of these are iffies, they are not ISFSIs, they are iffies. It is very iffy what's going to happen with the material.

1 MR. CAMERON: And could you sum up for us, 2 Diane? Okay. 3 MS. D'ARRIGO: I support the 4 request that there be a 60 to 90-day extension on this 5 comment period. I support the concern. I oppose the copyright on those pages. 6 7 When you are reading this is it is intimidating. The redactions are very distracting and 8 preventing the public from really having the full 9 10 story. The document, the EIS that 11 you are needs to consider the full danger 12 preparing, longevity of the waste, the fact that you are not 13 14 fully evaluating what's going to happen with it. You can't pretend in your decommissioning 15 or your closure plan that it is going to be okay. 16 It's assuming and relying that the federal taxpayers 17 are going to be responsible for it while private 18 19 companies make some amount of profit in the middle. 20 So transport dangers both to and from, the consideration of the casks, I know that the NRC is 21 licensing or certifying the casks, but consider the 22 potential dangers of the casks, and the long term 23 24 on the community and impacts

industries and from other industries, oil and gas

1	fracking, that would impact and also be impacted by
2	the project.
3	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,
4	Diane.
5	MS. D'ARRIGO: You're welcome.
6	MR. CAMERON: Is there anybody else here
7	in the room who wants to comment?
8	(No audible response.)
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay. Fran, we're going to
10	go back to the phones, and I'm just going to let you
11	do your thing and, you know, whomever you put forward
12	we're going to listen to their comments, so I'm
13	turning it back to you.
14	OPERATOR: Thank you very much. Our first
15	open line is with Leona Morgan. Ma'am, your line is
16	open.
17	MS. MORGAN: Hi. Can you hear me?
18	MR. CAMERON: Yes.
19	MS. MORGAN: Thank you. I am an
20	indigenous person from the Northwest side of New
21	Mexico, and there is a couple of issues I wanted to
22	point out.
23	The letter to the tribe I think is, I
24	don't know if this is the only communication that you
25	have had with the tribes, I would like to ask a

question if you could respond later if anyone has actually reached out to each of these indigenous nations that you sent this letter to.

And in this letter it's a little bit unclear as well, in the first paragraph it says that there is a request that NRC has taken a license application to store up to 500 canisters or up to 8,680 metric tons, and then it says and eventually store up to 10,000 canisters, and this is the first time I have seen this number which amounts to 173,600 metric tons.

So those are a couple of questions if you could clarify if there has been other outreach to the tribe and why this huge number wasn't spelled out in this first paragraph.

Also, my tribe, the Navajo Nation, I know the President is not the best to respond to these, I you need send it to the Historical to Preservation Office and probably cc it to the Navajo EPA and the Navajo DOJ because we have a law against the of radioactive materials Ι transport and understand the tribe has already informed me that we don't have jurisdiction over the railroads, however, if there is any impact to the area that the railroads go through there will be significant cultural impacts

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along the rail lines.

But this is difficult to understand and it would be imperative for the NRC to look into and study, specifically for my nation, the Navajo Nation, it runs, the rail line runs across a wide expanse of our nation and if there was any spill or accidents that would have a lot of impacts not just to the environment and the cultural resources but then the people and how we use the land and eventually the groundwater.

And so there is several issues in not knowing what the transport routes will be, and so it's incredibly difficult to comment on some of these issues of transport when the routes have not been identified.

So for my tribe we do have a law outlawing the transport of radioactive materials and regardless that this a railroad issue and the federal government may supersede our sovereignty, however, the reason we have this law is because we have already had many impacts from radioactive contamination from uranium mining.

And so this would also pass by the Mount Taylor Traditional Cultural Property and it would be good I think if that was also something considered

here.

It's probably not within the boundaries but there are several sacred sites that probably do not have traditional cultural property status across the country, and so I don't understand how you all can send a letter to the tribe requesting them to talk to you when there has already been several formal announcements and designations of traditional cultural properties and sites of significant cultural importance.

So this is something I think that needs to be considered in the transportation, the route, that you all need to consider all of the sacred sites of all of the indigenous nations where this waste could possibly go through.

Because we don't know the routes then it is necessary for NRC to look at all of the routes and all of the impacts to every cultural site that has been publically identified by any indigenous nation.

And just to reiterate a little bit what was said before by Smitty about the rail lines, the other issue just in response to public safety, the same thing needs to occur, is that NRC needs to study and see what the impacts would be for the weight of this waste coming through all of the possible rail

lines because we know that they are not fit to carry
this type of load and the weight alone is an issue and
some of these rail lines are going through small
communities, some of them run right along schools,
some of them are close to surface water and could be
impacting the groundwater, and so this needs to be
considered in the EIS to see what the impacts are from
all the rail transport across the nation to other
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MR. CAMERON: And, Fiona, could you sum up
for us?
MS. MORGAN: Yes, the basically what I
am saying is that in the EIS there needs to be very
extensive research on all of the impacts from the
transportation to cultural sites to and then, also,
how would this impact the different indigenous nations
that have identified sacred places? And also cultural
resources, such as plants and animals? And then also,
a study on all of the routes and how this is going to
impact well, first of all, the quality of all of
the routes of the rail lines and then the possible
impact to water sources. So, thank you.
MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Leona. We
are ready, Fran, for the next commenter.
OPERATOR: Gail Seidel, your line is open

now.

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MS. SEIDEL: Hello, can you hear me?

MR. CAMERON: Yes.

MS. SEIDEL: Great, thank you so much for this opportunity. I am here in Albuquerque, Mexico -- south of Albuquerque, about a mile and a quarter from the rail lines. And I -- there's been a lot of discussions of transportation issues. agree with Leona, the previous speaker, that we must identify those transportation routes. And then, I would like to just speak briefly to the NRC process. And that is, I know that our two senators have requested more hearings because all of us transportation routes throughout the nation will be impacted should an accident occur. And I know, Holtec saying -- and the NRC often says that perfectly safe, you can trust us, there's not going to be any problems -- no accidents, no leaks. said that same thing about the WIPP site and promised us it would be safe for 10,000 years and we've already had a release of radiation -- radioactive materials. So I would say in your process, you must have hearings all along the transportation routes. They must be identified with primary routes, secondary alternative routes, and your hearings before you grant

any licenses must take into consideration the consent of the communities along the railroad lines. If this is truly to be a consent process, you must take the consent and you must inform people and allow them to speak to the issues.

I would also like to say that, as a person who ran a small agricultural business and also worked at a local natural foods and agricultural products company, you are put the risks -- at risks on major industry in New Mexico. Our dairy, our pecan in that region, but also our chili and all of the food products that are produced here. Many, many hundreds' of millions of dollars' worth of products here in New Mexico. And Holtec promises 135 jobs -- ongoing jobs after construction at their site. Our little food coop, right -- it's a small little food coop -already provides 300 jobs in the retail sector and works with another 300 farmers state-wide and into southern Colorado to provide income and economic development in a broader way than this 135 jobs that we're promised. And I think the ROI, the return on investment, in granting this license application needs to be addressed because it's putting so much at risk for really so little return in our community here in New Mexico. And, I want to say very clearly, I do not

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1	give my consent on any level to this project. It is
2	seems not well thought out, as many have said
3	before me. I am not as versed in the technical
4	aspects of this project as others who have spoken, but
5	just from the little I know, it is not well thought
6	out. It is not safe on any level. And New Mexico
7	does not want to become the de facto permanent
8	repository for the nation's hi-level spent fuel rods.
9	Thank you for the opportunity.
10	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you
11	very much, Gail. And we're ready for the next
12	commenter, Fran.
13	OPERATOR: Thank you. Then George Taylor,
14	your line is open.
15	MR. TAYLOR: Can you hear me? Hello?
16	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we can. We can hear
17	you.
18	MR. TAYLOR: Okay. I have been kind of
19	interested in what I am hearing. There were been
20	a very good geological studies done prior to the
21	licensing of WIPP. And they concluded that there
22	would be leaks and, you know, but now they know that
23	there is based on, you know, what we know about
24	geology in New Mexico. And so now we would just be
25	we would end up having, I don't know if you call that

WIPP-squared, or WIPP-quadrupled, or whatever, with all that high-level waste -- and the fact that the geology hasn't changed, unless Holtec is telling us that Sir Isaac Newton got all the laws of physics And -- and so, you know, is there going to be Of course there is. And they're in the same leaks? general area because we've already done the studies once. So it sounds like Holtec is saying, oh, no, no. And that's like asking Enron if they could ever have an oil leak from one of their tankers. You know, of course they're not going to tell you that. So, you know, this whole things seems just ludicrous to me -that anybody would even consider it. Sure, Holtec is out to make lots of money. Good for them. But, you know, to pollute, you know, New Mexico to the extent that it -- turning into downwinders much of the population of New Mexico -- or worse.

I mean, one of the problems with Yucca Mountain was that radiation that had gone in the upper atmosphere from the tests in Bikini Atoll back in the '50s is still raining down and has filtered all the way down through the desert floor, and down into that compartment -- or whatever it is properly called. And would that be happening here? Sure, of course, it's happening now. And, you know, so that I -- I would

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say, as a suggestion, to tell Holtec that they should first cure the cancers in the people, you know, that are the down-winders before they should ask for a license to create more of them. Thank you for your attention.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you, George. And we're ready for someone else, Fran.

OPERATOR: Our next comment from Michelle Lee. Your line is open.

MS. LEE: Hello? Can you hear me?

MR. CAMERON: Yes.

MS. LEE: Okay, thank you. I will try to I know the hour is late. perplexed, given the fact that this was supposedly a environmental analysis, why crucial environmental issues were completely ignored. And let's just talk about a few. One is the current understanding of climate change and the effects -- which is, I -- of course, in some dispute in our government, but is basically recognized by consensus of international scientists, including U.S. scientists. Two, a fact which is not disputed by any governmental body and is in fact well substantiated, is the greater increase of size and extreme nature of wildfires, megafires, and this is anticipated to be particularly hard hit in

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areas where they are looking at these interim storage sites. Three, the -- frankly, the effects of other extreme conditions, such as flooding and drought and the -- things such as mudslides and so forth along transportation routes. I won't belabor the points made by others on infrastructure that would need to be relied on for the entire transportation system, but I would identify a few things that nobody else has mentioned.

One is cyber risk, which is -- from what I can tell, is not being analyzed. Or, if it is, it is not being forthright in its discussions in the public. And two, is the risk of -- you know, frankly, lack of money in government. We -- as -- you know, we've had several government shutdowns. There's no quarantee that funding will be available to -- to maintaining infrastructure, which is already outdated and under-resourced. And my final point is that any valid analysis by its -- by the -- by its very nature identify uncertainties and try to quantify uncertainties. That has not been done and the -- I would urge the NRC in any analysis to be very honest and identify for the public what the uncertainties are, including what the risks are, including what the potential public health hazards are. Thank you.

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1 MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Michelle. And 2 Fran, we are ready. 3 OPERATOR: Brendan Shaughnessy, your line 4 is open now. 5 MR. SHAUGHNESSY: Thank you. I would like to request that we add public hearings here in 6 7 Albuquerque. Thank you very much. 8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you for that 9 suggestion, Brendan. And we will go to the next 10 person, Fran. OPERATOR: Thank you, Eileen Shaughnessy, 11 12 your line is open now. MS. SHAUGHNESSY: Hello there, thank you. 13 My name is Eileen Shaughnessy. I live here in 14 15 Albuquerque, New Mexico and I am under the age of 35. 16 I am also a member of a group of 17 generational people who are really concerned about nuclear issues, including a lot of young people. And 18 19 I just want to point out that I have not heard a lot of young voices on this phone call. And yet, the 20 people who are going to be most impacted, arguably, by 21 this waste in the future are the ones who are young 22 So -- I -- this is the first time that I have 23 24 been a part of the -- an NRC process like this, and I

can't help but notice how extremely inaccessible and

convoluted it is. And Ι am really, really disappointed in the NRC and in Holtec in the way that you are going about not sharing this information in a transparent way. For example, this phone call -- I am really concerned about how many people are not going to get to comment. I would like to know how many people are on this phone call and who are in the room in Maryland because I didn't have a sense of that. And I -- I want to be sure that everyone who wants to comment can comment. And I am concerned that this is the only hearing that is including people outside of It's important and good that you have New Mexico. three meetings in New Mexico. But, as has been said multiple times, the transport routes impact almost everyone in the country. So really, you should be having hearings, scoping meetings, in every state. And I echo what was just said about having a meeting in Albuquerque.

I just want to say, for context for both the NRC and Holtec, that New Mexico has been dumped on far too much already. We have been marked the sacrifice zone by the nuclear weapons industry and the nuclear energy industry already. And we have the only deep geologic repository for weapons waste already. And so, citing a spot a little over 12 miles north of

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the WIPP site for high-level nuclear waste is absolutely an environmental injustice. And so I just want to make a few quick points. I know there have been many great points that have been brought up already.

But this Mescalero Apache land and I would ask the NRC and Holtec to reach out to the Mescalero Apache people for permission to even begin this conversation because, as I just said, this is an absolute environmental justice issue. I would also make a point that today -- today, April 25th, 2018 -- there was an extreme fire danger alert in Carlsbad and including the area -- the site where this spot is supposed to be. So, Holtec and NRC, how will you assure us, the public, that you can handle a wildfire that is out of control when you have 100,000 metric tons of nuclear fuel -- spent nuclear fuel? And for 100 years in the era of climate change?

I also just want to bring up the point about the real need to study the full impact to wildlife in this area, specifically mule deer, cougar, spotted skunk, black bear -- and also the flora and fauna. I want to see detailed reports as to how each one of those living, sentient beings is impacted by high-level spent nuclear fuel. I also have a question

as to the 20,000 metric tons extra that you have allotted to hold in this -- in this state. Will you be accepting international waste? Is this -- is this just going to be U.S.-produced waste? I want to know about that.

And then, lastly, I know it's been stated that this site would not be open to reprocessing, but I am not convinced that that's not the larger plan here. And if it is, I want you to be transparent — unlike your redacted documents. I want you to tell us — I want you to promise us that you will not make New Mexico into a one-stop bomb shop by starting the extremely dirty, dangerous and toxic process of reprocessing. And I look forward to seeing you all in the meetings in Carlsbad. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you Eileen. And we're going to try to get to everyone who wants to comment on the phone tonight. But there is another many opportunities for people who won't be able to make it to the southeastern New Mexico meetings -- the three of them -- to comment in writing or by email. And that slide is up now. But thank you very much for your -- your comments. And Fran, I want to see if we can get Donna Gilmore on the phone now. I think she did sign up in advance. And if we could get Donna

1 Gilmore to -- to press star 1 and unmute her line and get her here in the room. 2 I do have her line. 3 OPERATOR: Donna, 4 your line is open. 5 MS. GILMORE: Okay, thank you. Can you hear me? 6 7 MR. CAMERON: Yes. 8 MS. GILMORE: Yes, okay. Thank you for 9 doing that. I want to mention that the Nuclear Waste 10 Technical Review Board completed a report in December 2017 regarding a management of spent nuclear fuel --11 a report to Congress. And they said that the fuel and 12 its containment needs to be monitored in order to 13 14 prevent hydrogen gas explosions. Now these current containers that -- Holtec containers and the other 15 thin-wall containers are not designed for that. 16 the Nuclear Waste Policy Act also requires that. 17 I think this is an urgent issue that needs to be 18 19 addressed. And I know the NRC staff is faced with, you know, staff reductions. And really the priority 20 should be on making sure all the existing sites are 21 safe and not just creating another one -- deal with 22 these urgent problems first. 23 24

And also they -- the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board recently had a meeting on

permanently geological repositories. And the
conclusion there was that they don't even have the
technology needed to do a a permanent repository in
the short term. So I urge people to look at those
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board reports, watch
the webinar on the geological and seriously consider
reassessing NRC priorities and tell me who I need to
talk to to help make that happen. I appreciate the
work that the NRC technical staff does. And I know a
lot of challenges you face. But now is not the time.
We are running out of time. We have canisters. We
don't know their cracking because you have no way to
find cracks. You have no way to measure crack depth.
And we're all sitting here vulnerable. And I urge you
to re-analyze your priorities. Thank you.
MR. CAMERON: Thanks a lot, Donna. And
Fran, let's go back to to the rest of the people
who might want to comment tonight.
OPERATOR: Again, if you have a comment,
please press star then 1 and unmute your phone. We
have a few in line now. Our first opening line goes
to Don Safer. Sir, your line is open.
MR. SAFER: Okay. Can you hear me?
MR. CAMERON: Yes.
MR. SAFER: Thank you. Thank you for this

opportunity to speak. And I will echo the comments
about transparency and and one of the issues that's
come up in this and I have tried to get in the
queue or, I did get in the queue but I was too late
to address this during the previous question period.
But I find it interesting, and you can can't
correct me now because I guess you won't answer my
questions any more that there are no public
hearings for the safety review aspect. I certainly
didn't see that on slide 9 or slide 10. And the fact
that the only I assume the only reason that you
have these meetings is because of the NEPA rules. And
I appreciate that, but it it's incumbent upon the
NRC to create confidence in the systems
particularly this system of dealing with this
extremely dangerous and long-lasting waste. And so
you you can do something that's not required by
federal law to make this system work better for
citizens who are wanting to engage and make sure that
we can head off a potential disaster, such as the
people in Japan are dealing with about Fukushima and
the people in the Ukraine and Belarus are still
dealing with about Chernobyl, because an accident with
this material is going to be decades if not centuries
of dealing with it. And we are just trying to to

head -- head these possibilities off.

In terms of the Environmental Impact
Statement, I think it's significant that we don't
really know enough to start addressing these issues
about high-burnup fuel and the way it's going to
behave inside the canisters over time. And even over
decades, not just centuries and eons. And the studies
that have been done to date are computer studies.
There is one study going on now in Oak Ridge, and I am
in Nashville, Tennessee, and in Oak Ridge they are
doing a study on on high-burnup fuel rods and how
the cladding is going to hold together and the
stresses that the cladding goes under. But that study
just started last year. And it's easily 10 years
before they're going to have any information. And
that will only be good for 10 years of analysis on how
these materials hold up over time. So it it's kind
of the cart is way before the horse here in terms
of going to this sort of a solution before we even
know what these materials are going to do. So the
somewhere in some of your studies, the actual physical
changes of high-burnup fuel in its cladding and its
internal components and the actual uranium dioxide
ceramic pellets how that's going to behave over
time physically is germane is central to how safe

this material is going to be to be stored. And the -the kind of heat that we're looking at is an issue
that was mentioned by an earlier caller. And I think
that's important.

And other environmental impact studies I've read from the NRC have always basically gotten around the -- the realities of the worst-case scenario accidents by saying the chances of that are so slight that we don't have to even consider it. And I believe that's a copout of the highest level and that this environmental impact statement should include detailed analysis of what will happen should any one of these canisters develop a leak, explode and -- and its contents be released to the atmosphere and to the And that analysis should include aquifer. possible weather events that can cause the material to be spread further and wider. And we -- we really need to have that kind of information in the environmental impact statement.

MR. CAMERON: And Don, can I get you to sum up for us, please?

MR. SAFER: I thought I got five minutes?

MR. CAMERON: Yes, well I have you on at five minutes already. So I am giving you a six-minute sum-up.

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Time flies when

you're having fun, huh Chip? 2 3 MR. CAMERON: Yes, I know. So the -- I guess the -- the MR. SAFER: 4 5 last thing I will say is the Environmental Impact 6 Statement should show how the damaged fuel 7 canisters will be handled. We know now that the damaged fuel, once it's dried, cannot be put back into 8 9 a fuel pool -- even if there were a fuel pool there, It puts the fuel under too much 10 it can't be done. stress. There is not a hot cell, I don't believe, in 11 the United States that is capable of handling this 12 fuel to change it. There's been talk about one in 13 14 Idaho, but at -- at San Onofre proceedings, but that 15 thing was torn down years ago. So this material -- we don't even have good ways of dealing with possible, 16 probable on -- you know, beginning accidents and leaks 17 that can really end up threatening a whole region. 18 19 And once again, I thank you for the opportunity. MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you, 20 And Fran, do we have someone else? 21 Yes, we do have a few still. 22 OPERATOR: Sarah Fields, your line is open. 23 24 MS. FIELDS: Hello, thank you for the opportunity to comment. I notice -- I had a question. 25

MR. SAFER: Well, okay.

1	I noticed in our March 28th the NRC issued the
2	first request for additional information to Holtec.
3	And I wonder what NRC's estimate is of the number of
4	RAIs that they anticipate to issue.
5	MR. CAMERON: And Sarah, we're the NRC
6	staff is not responding to any comments.
7	MS. FIELDS: To any questions? Okay.
8	MR. CAMERON: Or questions, but but -
9	MS. FIELDS: Well that question is is
10	out there.
11	MR. CAMERON: Yes, yes. And they have -
12	MS. FIELDS: Okay.
13	MR. CAMERON: They are listening to that.
14	And so the message has gotten through about the
15	question on RAIs. Do you have anything else that you
16	want to bring up?
17	MS. FIELDS: Yes, I do. You can't divorce
18	the storage the waste at the proposed Holtec facility
19	from the original site where they the waste will
20	come from, and the transportation routes. And there's
21	been a lot of excellent comments on the need to
22	identify those transportation routes and to look at
23	all the possibly impacts along those routes. One
24	concern I have is about financial responsibility. Who
25	will be legally and financially responsible for the

fuel once it leaves the reactor sites and when the fuel is at the Holtec site? And think this is one of the major unanswered questions. Another question is, who is going to pay for emergency planning on the transportation routes and in the vicinity of the proposed site?

I was involved in a proposed nuclear reactor situation in Utah and the company said, oh, they would way for all this emergency planning. But there was no mechanism for them to actually pay for that. And so, any involvement in the local and state governments and entities, that came from the taxpayer payments, not from the individual entity that was proposing the reactor. So that's a big issue. Emergency planning and who is going to pay for it.

During a recent NRC meeting, the NRC said that the damaged fuel that was not acceptable for receipt and storage at the Holtec site would be sent back to origin. And Mr. Safer brought up this question because there are issues about not only the safety of transporting this fuel back to its point of origin, but what is going to happen to the fuel once it gets back there? And of course, there's the question of how exactly is Holtec going to inspect the fuel for damage? I mean, what will be the acceptance

criteria? Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Sarah. And
Fran, we're ready.

OPERATOR: Margin Lewis, your line is open.

MR. LEWIS: Thank you, can you hear me?

MR. CAMERON: Yes.

MR. LEWIS: All right. I appreciate all this. appreciate having an open meeting. appreciate a public meeting. I appreciate a chance to talk. My problem is this, there are so, so many I agree with many, many of the technical problems. issues brought up tonight. The other ones probably, I'm ignorant of. But there is one that really, really bothers me. And it's not what you would say -- the hardware issue. Namely, it's a financial issue. Recently President Trump signed a tax act. That tax act meant that everybody, including a newborn, is carrying a loan of \$170,000. In other words, you're looking at an eight-pound baby, and there's a -- a loan issue in its diaper of \$170,000. We're up against it. We're facing another 2008 crash -- or maybe it's a 1929 crash. I wasn't around in 1929.

And anyway, the point is that no matter

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how you slice, the promises anywhere in this issue,
anywhere in Holtec, anywhere in U.S. government, we
may not have enough money even with the presses
running night and day to meet our obligations on
anything. Well, that doesn't worry about me about
anything. What worries me is about the trains running
on and and traffic on I-95 with the trains right
beside it carrying 100 tank cars of Bakken crude and
radioactive waste on I-95 from I hate to say how many
nuclear power plants around here. And where are we
going to go with that? I don't know. I will tell you
right now, yes, the city of Philadelphia does its own
emergency planning. The last time I went into the
Emergency Planning Office and said how in the world
are we going to move one-million-plus people out of
Philadelphia if we get a problem with radioactivity
around here? And I was laughed at. I just wanted you
to know how we handle emergency planning in
Philadelphia. I think that's enough. I appreciate
all of this. I appreciate so many people getting on
and trying to explain technical issues that are so
difficult to reach. Thank you, bye.

MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you -- thank you, Marvin, for joining us tonight. And Fran, we're ready for the next commenter.

OPERATOR: And that would be from Kevin Kamps. Your line is open.

MR. KAMPS: Hello, thank you. This is Kevin Kamps with Beyond Nuclear. So regarding NRC's evaluation of environmental impacts of building and consolidated interim storage operating a CISF, facility, in New Mexico, may I point out that very high-risk shipping of the irradiated nuclear fuel out to there in the first place is an unavoidable aspect and impact that should be part and parcel of this whole scheme in the application documents. The routes and modes and shipment numbers should be clearly mapped, spelled out and provided as shown and done in DOE's final EIS for the Yucca Mountain Repository, published in February 2002. And its supplement says in 2008.

Of course, if the CISF is in truth but to be interim or temporary, then the transport risks will be doubled at the very least as the irradiated nuclear fuel is shipped a second time from New Mexico to the final geologic repository, yet to be named or located. And Yucca, of course, is not suitable for that.

In fact, the wastes could be shipped right back in the same direction from which they came in the first place, doubling those transportation risks for

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the very same communities through which they passed time, putting countless millions first Americans at risk. The risks include large-scale radioactivity releases as due to severe transport accidents or intentional attacks. Such transport risks are the reason why critics have long referred to these shipments as potential mobile Chernobyls. please note that tomorrow, April 26th, is the 32nd anniversary of the beginning of that still-ongoing Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe which is epicentered in Ukraine, on the border with Belarus.

But these risks also include mobile x-ray machines that can't be turned off impacts on human health, from gamma and neutron emissions, even during incident-free routine shipments. Such risks will be greatly exacerbated by externally-contaminated casks. Scores of such incidents have already occurred in the United States and many hundreds of such contaminated shipments have occurred in France.

As a resident of Mount Rainier, Maryland, with an office in Takoma Park, Maryland, I myself and my neighbors face these risks. The CSX railway that passes through these towns -- including directly through the Takoma Metro Station on the CSX tracks immediately adjacent to the station platform on the

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Red Line, would carry irradiated nuclear fuel bound for this proposed site in New Mexico. During its draft environmental impact statement, public comment proceeding on the Yucca Mountain, Nevada proposal back in the year 2000 era, the U.S. Department of Energy originally scheduled a dozen public comment across the country -- not just in Washington D.C. and Nevada, but in ten additional states that would be impacted by very large numbers of mobile Chernobyls bound for Yucca. But environmental groups in many additional states, such as Illinois, for example, demanded their own public comment meetings.

Under such intense public pressure, as by the environmental watchdog group, Nuclear Energy Information Service, DOE scheduled another dozen meetings -- including in Chicago -- thus doubling the original count. NRC even held a nuclear waste con game public comment meeting in Chicago in 2013. So why not a Holtec, a Lea one at this time? The Department of Energy even held a consent base siting public comment meeting in Chicago in 2016. So why not one now? Why is it that NRC has scheduled only four meetings when DOE scheduled six times as many during the Yucca proceeding? Why has NRC scheduled meetings in only two states when DOE scheduled meetings in

nearly two dozen states?

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Even DOE's meetings were not adequate. After all, Yucca-bound shipments of highly radioactive waste are projected to travel through 44 states plus Few states in the lower 48 would be spared the very high risks of these shipments. But the Holtec proposal is significantly larger than even the Yucca Yucca was limited to 63,000 metric tons of scheme. commercial irradiated nuclear fuel. But Holtec has proposed 100,000-plus metric tons. They used to use the figure 120,000 as Leona Morgan said earlier, if you do the math from the NRC Federal Register Notice on March 30th, it's actually 173,000 metric tons.

So clearly, Holtec's plans are much bigger than even the amount of waste targeted at Nevada. Thus, the shipping impacts would also be much larger. Instead of 12,000-some trucks and trains bound for Nevada through 44 states and D.C., a significantly greater number bound for New Mexico can be expected if Holtec gets its way. For this reason, NRC must hold public comment meetings in at least as many places as DOE did back in the year 2000 era. Major cities that can expect New Mexico-bound shipments would include such places as Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City,

1	L.A., Miami, the Twin Cities, Nashville, New York and
2	Newark, Omaha, Philly, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and
3	Tampa.
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	MR. CAMERON: And Kevin, could I could
6	I get you to sum up for us, please?
7	MR. KAMPS: Sure. Additionally, as large
8	shipments are conducted on the first leg of these
9	transports, then the cities of Baltimore; Norfolk;
LO	Wilmington; New Haven; Jersey City; Milwaukee;
l1	Muskegon, Michigan; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Florence,
L2	Alabama; Oxnard, California; and Ft. Lauderdale,
L3	Florida could also be impacted. So those are a list
L4	of cities that deserve to have environmental scoping
L5	comment meetings just like the one being held tonight.
L6	Thank you.
L7	MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Kevin. Fran,
L8	could we have our next commenter, please?
L9	OPERATOR: Yes. Cody Slama, your line is
20	open.
21	MR. SLAMA: Hello, my name is Cody Slama.
22	I am in Albuquerque, New Mexico. I am a student and
23	I study mostly sustainability. And what I have
24	learned in sustainability is that environmental
25	justice is a really big issue in America, particularly

in 1987 the United Church of Christ came out with a report -- Waste and Toxic Waste in the U.S. which found that many communities -- mostly communities of color -- are being targeted to be the home of the toxic waste in the U.S. And this is being repeated in this exact issue. New Mexico is being targeted. there is no doubt that New Mexico has a much larger Hispanic population than the rest of the country. Right now, in the U.S., 17 percent of the population is Hispanic -- particularly in Carlsbad, 40 percent of the population is Hispanic. And this is also true for Hobbs and Eddy and Lea County. They have significantly higher Hispanic population than the rest of the U.S.

So, in this environmental impact statement, it needs to include section environmental justice. And what that means is needs to include how people of color are the decision makers in this, as well as how people are going to be compensated if an accident does occur. Because from my understanding, as well as many other people's understanding -- such as Donna Gilmore's -- is that these casks aren't safe to be transported. They're not safe to be stored and they're very dangerous. cask ever did explode, it would greatly impact New

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And it needs to -- we need to know exactly how many people are going to be impacted. Particularly here in Albuquerque, I want to know if a cask ever did explode -- if the fallout could come all the way here. From my understanding is that if a cask did explode or something, that it could be similar to that of Chernobyl. So what does that mean? That Carlsbad, Hobbs will have to be evacuated? Artesia, Eunice, New Mexico? Which -- which towns are going to be most at risk and -- this is a national issue. So, really, cities all over the country are going to be So, this environmental impact statement needs to look at each -- each city and how they could be impacted and the people. And exactly how the issue could be fixed if this ever did happen.

Another request is that we have a meeting here in Albuquerque because it's not always that easy to travel. And many people here in Albuquerque are very concerned. Actually, not -- not just many, but hundreds to thousands of people are very concerned. And I know that because I have been at a lot of public meetings lately -- a lot of public meetings and events. And I have been asking people whether they consent and what they think about this issue. And a

1 lot of the people here in Albuquerque do not consent And they do not want this waste coming to 2 3 our home. 4 And how -- how will the NRC know this --5 what the people of Albuquerque are thinking of it if 6 you aren't here? So, you need to come to Albuquerque. 7 You need to go to other cities throughout the nation 8 and hear what people are thinking, because this is a 9 two-hour call. It's gone over. And clearly it should 10 go over because a lot of people have comments, right? So you need to go around the -- the nation and give 11 more of these meetings to allow more public input. 12 13 (Simultaneous speaking.) 14 MR. CAMERON: Okay. Can I ask you to sum 15 up? MR. SLAMA: Transportation because this --16 17 the waste isn't ready to be transported. It -- it needs to be transported. We can't even hold the waste 18 19 on our rail lines here because it's so heavy. And the sharing of information is another really important 20 thing I needed to be considered in this environmental 21 impact statement. How is the NRC going to share with 22 the public the environmental dangers? Because clearly 23 24 it is not being done now. MR. CAMERON: Okay, I am going to -- I am 25

1	going	to	have	to	ask	you	to	sum	up.
2			ME	₹.	SLAMA	A:	Okay	7, I	COI

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uld sum up. So it isn't being done now. The information isn't being shared -- or, I talk to people all the time here in Albuquerque who have no idea what's going on. it's the same in Carlsbad and Hobbs. So clearly information isn't being shared now. And so it needs to in the future. And in conclusion I would just like to say that we need to protect our air, water and land and people here in New Mexico because we've already gone through so much through the nuclear age. And we already have sites throughout the state that are contaminated. And I know personally that I have been greatly impacted by nuclear weapons and nuclear waste. And to bring more here would be a huge environmental injustice.

MR. CAMERON: Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you.

OPERATOR: Thank you very much. Our next from Phillip Valdez. And your line is now open.

(No audible response.)

OPERATOR: Please check your mute button.

Phillip Valdez. Now I have to remove that line. If

you have a question, press start 1 and unmute your

phone. Our next from David Kraft, your line is open.

1 MR. KRAFT: Thank you. Hello, Chip. MR. CAMERON: Hello, Phillip. 2 MR. KRAFT: My name is Dave Kraft and I am 3 4 director --5 MR. CAMERON: Oh, I have Dave. 6 MR. KRAFT: Nuclear Energy Information 7 Service in Chicago. 8 MR. CAMERON: Okay, Dave -- Dave it just 9 suddenly -- make sure that everybody knows. Wе 10 thought we were -- or, I thought we were getting someone named Phillip. But we have David Kraft with 11 Sorry to interrupt, David. 12 Go ahead. us. Nuclear 13 MR. KRAFT: Okay. Energy 14 Information Service is a 37-year-old safe energy 15 nuclear watchdog organization based in Chicago. Ι The first is a quick on. 16 have two comments. 17 wanted to emphasize again the comments that were made by Maureen Headington of Illinois, Eileen Shaughnessy 18 19 of New Mexico and others -- that transportation must be examined thoroughly as part of this environmental 20 impact. We don't have the Starship Enterprise. 21 don't have the ability to instantly transport this 22 waste from one place to another. 23 There will be 24 hundreds of communities affected by the decision made on this CIS. And they need to have a voice and a part 25

in this proceeding.

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Not only that, but the environment doesn't give two craps about anybody's borders or lines of demarcation or property lines. The air and the water goes everywhere on its own accord. Now, my second comment, I want to address the issue of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's definition of a nuclear safety culture. I was at a proceeding at the Palisades Reactor on September 12th, 2012 where the NRC was dressing down the Entergy Corporation for its lack of a nuclear safety culture. And the NRC put up a view graph with this quote on it -- that a nuclear safety culture are the core values and behaviors resulting commitment from collective by leaders and individuals to emphasize safety over competing goals to ensure protection of people and the environment, Then NRC Region director III, Chuck Casto, unquote. embellished that remark by saying that a nuclear safety culture means going beyond what's required.

Now, I bring this up because there was a question exchanged at the beginning of this session tonight between Don Hancock and one of the NRC staff which dealt with a clarification on whether this process would include site safety or other alternatives that might be safer. And I really came

away with the feeling that the response -- starting to indicate that we're already going down the slippery slope of this being just a perfunctory check box exercise where NRC does that and nothing more. If that's the case, then we have to point out that the NRC does not have a nuclear safety culture that it's operating from.

We are going to be participating in this And we will certainly be looking at whether the boxes are checked properly by the NRC staff. over the next two years, we also expect and will be looking for the NRC to go beyond what is required, according to former Region III Director Casto. And we are going to be looking to see whether the results, and I quote, emphasize the safety of the people of New Mexico, West Texas and the hundreds of communities on the shipping route -- or with the competing financial goals of Holtec's and WCS's and other vested interests that are in this to make money. If we don't see that that's a result, and that the NRC doesn't operate from a nuclear safety culture perspective by its own definition in this process, then perhaps we will take -- have to take that to another process, like the NRC budget allocation before Congress. I just want to conclude by paraphrasing Winston Churchill, to let the

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1 NRC know that you are now entering a period of Thank you. 2 consequences. MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you David. Nice 3 4 to hear from you. And we are -- as one of our 5 speakers pointed out, we are over the time that we originally scheduled. 6 And we were hoping to go to 7 10:00. The security people here at NRC -- the 8 building -- want us to be out of here by 10:00 and we 9 need time for the court reporter and others to gather 10 So I am just saying that was are going to have to quickly go through the remaining commenters that we 11 can get to because we're probably going to have to 12 close up at ten-minutes-to-ten at the latest. So with 13 14 that, Fran, who do we have next? And did we -- did we somehow miss Phillip Valdez? Or did I just make that 15 16 up? OPERATOR: You did not miss him. He -- he 17 didn't have a line -- he was muted on his end. 18 19 while I asked him to unmute it, that simply didn't 20 happen. MR. CAMERON: Okay, well -21 OPERATOR: And we have two more comments in 22 queue presently. 23 24 MR. CAMERON: Oh, good. I mean, not good, but I think that we'll hear from everybody tonight. 25

Then that's good.

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OPERATOR: Excellent. So our next from Patricia Borschman. Ma'am, your line is open.

MS. BORSCHMAN: Hello, thank you for opportunity to comment. I am a resident in Southern California in San Diego County. So I echo a lot of the concerns that have been shared by stakeholders in reactor communities near San Onofre. At San Onofre, stakeholders have been extra concerned because of the expensive amount of high-burnup fuels that is stored and is going to be transferred from spent fuel pools to these Holtec casks. We're concerned because a lot of the premises that are the basis of assumptions used in the NRC's safety analyses are based on theoretical models -- computer modeling instead of testing.

And I think it's -- that concern is exceedingly important because, say for instance, the steam generators at San Onofre, they were originally expected to last, you know, a minimum of, you know, another 40 years. And one generator blew up in 11 months after the steam generators were replaced -- at great public expense. And then the second one was malfunctioned and a radiation leak occurred after only 18 months. So even though, you know, the best -- you know, you're NRC's best experts and all the outside

industry's best experts, you know, they projected, you know, some feasibility studies and some forecasting models that were, you know, technical and, you know, the best available modeling, you know, that was possible. You know, they forecast a lifetime services life of those steam generators at 40 years. And they -- they shut down. They now function -- they burned out. They were overused. The plant was red-lined and operated at higher, you know -- it -- you know, there was just a lot of technical problems due to design defects by Southern California Edison Engineers.

So there's a lot of skepticism for very good reason here in Southern California about the unreliability about these -- technical forecasts that are prepared by nuclear experts. The Holtec casks, you know, have a -- I think a manufacturer's warranty of maybe 20 years. And I think it's very unlikely, based on, you know, performance and service life that we're finding evidence of it -- say, Diablo Canyon and some of the existing reactors where corrosion, stress cracking, is occurring. And that's another comment is in the original safety analyses that NRC prepared regarding high burnup fuel, at the time those studies were done, there was never even an awareness of the existence of this phenomenon of stress corrosion

1	cracking in core hydrides. So the the premise
2	isn't you know, uses the use of and the
3	supposed certainty that these safety analyses that NRC
4	is relying on is questionable at best. So and
5	we're also very concerned about high-burnup fuel. And
6	there is no operating experience to be the basis to
7	provide a basis based on real life, real time
8	operating experience that these are going to be
9	safe. Thank you.
10	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you,
11	Patricia. And
12	OPERATOR: Denise Brown do you have
13	time for another?
13	Cline for another.
14	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do.
14	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do.
14 15	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown,
14 15 16	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open.
14 15 16 17	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is
14 15 16 17	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is Denise Brown. I am from originally from Gallup,
14 15 16 17 18	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is Denise Brown. I am from originally from Gallup, New Mexico and currently living in Albuquerque, New
14 15 16 17 18 19	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is Denise Brown. I am from originally from Gallup, New Mexico and currently living in Albuquerque, New Mexico. And I am a student here. And I am highly
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is Denise Brown. I am from originally from Gallup, New Mexico and currently living in Albuquerque, New Mexico. And I am a student here. And I am highly concerned with the issues that many of my colleagues
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. CAMERON: Yes, we do. OPERATOR: Thank you, sir. Denise Brown, your line is open. MS. BROWN: Hello, thank you. My name is Denise Brown. I am from originally from Gallup, New Mexico and currently living in Albuquerque, New Mexico. And I am a student here. And I am highly concerned with the issues that many of my colleagues have brought up. Due to time, I just want to point

concern is with the transportation routes and how they
are unknown and how this is highly problematic. The
safety precautions and the plans that you guys will
I am hoping will be implementing, I just want to
emphasize that that is a major concern and should be
prioritized due to the fact that most of the waste
will be transported by rail. A lot of the communities
in New Mexico have rail transportation routes through
their communities. My particularly my communities
that I just mentioned Gallup and Albuquerque. And
so with that I am very concerned with the criteria for
evaluating environmental issues and environmental
justice. I would have you know that a large
percentage of New Mexico State is of minority seeing
that they Hispanic and Native American. And I would
have you know that the sites where CIS is supposed to
be proposed in Hobbs and Carlsbad, both are roughly
50-percent Hispanic. So this raises questions about
environmental injustice. Within those counties of Lea
County and Eddy County, the popular impacts that this
waste will have to the groundwater and surface water
is highly concerning. As you know, Lea County gets
its water mostly from precipitation. And if that
waste was to leak or an accident set in contact
with the water, Lea County and Eddy County will be

arrected. And will you address water issues in that
part of the region? I will have you know that the
groundwater that New Mexico primarily gets its supply
from is from the Ogallala aquifer, and those that
is also bodies of water that Lea County also gets
their water supply from. I would also like to point
out that the specific body of water that will be
nearest to this site is the Laguna Plata, and I would
want to know how the effects will happen in terms of
the ecology and geology especially impacting the
biodiversity within that space. And so I just want to
state that due to all these issues I do not want this
waste here, and I hope you take these into
consideration. Thank you very much.
MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you
very much. And Fran, is that our last commenter?
OPERATOR: Actually, no. Two more did get
in queue.
MR. CAMERON: Okay, we are going to have
to go through them quickly. But let's go.
OPERATOR: Michael Keegan, your line is
open.
MR. KEEGAN: Thank you. Hello, Mr.
Cameron. I would like to point out that what's being
contemplated here amounts to crimes against humanity

and that the Nuremberg principles absolutely apply here. As you know, I've reviewed documents for decades. When I go to the dockets for the HI-STORM UMAX, the first docket posted is one -- and now saying that there's a closed meeting between NRC and Holtec. The lack of transparency continues throughout. The documents are heavily redacted. Twenty-five percent of the ER is redacted. It's an incomplete docket.

There are documents that I am finding that should be in the docket which are not. Yesterday there was a closed meeting on Amendment No. 3 pertaining to the thermal load between a system of 17 versus a system of 24 -- closed to the public. There was earlier discussion about well, should we -- should we invite the public? No, we shouldn't invite the public at this time. There is no transparency.

I come from a community -- I am with Don't Waste Michigan, and I am co-chair of a coalition that's state-wide. I am particularly concerned about the transfer and transport portion of this project-proposed project. I do not consent to the transport and transfer of waste out of Michigan concerning the systems that are in place. There is a call in the 2002 DOE document, and I believe in 2008 again, of 453 barge shipments on the Great Lakes of high-level

nuclear waste. There are damaged casks at Palisades.

There are damaged casks at Davis-Besse. There are 80,

90 corridors at one very near to my home.

Dr. Frank von Hippel and Dr. Ed Lyman did a study of what would be the consequences of a spent fuel pool fire. They found that it would be \$2 trillion damage at Peach Bottom. Now, a cask on fire runs a near corollary to what has been described as a spent-fuel-pool fire. I see numbers of 173 megatons -- no, I am sorry, metric tons of waste that are earmarked for it. I see references to minimum of 300 years that this thing should be -- that the CIS should be able to hold up. What I see is layer upon layer at Holtec. The transfer casks -- the transportation casks are all pending approval.

The certificate compliance is not a done There are unresolved -- there are requests for deal. information still pending, additional amendments There's never been destructive testing of pending. It's all computer modeling. So what you this cask. have is a company, Holtec, with layer upon layer of pieces that nothing is approved, yet we are to think -- we are at the end of the project and we need to proceed. I do not consent to this. I have concerns about Amendment 3 on the Docket 1040 and I intend to

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1	challenge these amendments. So this is not a done
2	deal. And again, I remind the NRC that what is being
3	contemplated here amounts to crimes against humanity.
4	And the Nuremberg principles certainly do apply to all
5	the staffers up and down, particularly with the lack
6	of transparency, the lack of democratic process, and
7	the redacted documents. So those are my comments. I
8	do not consent. Do not do it. This is a bad idea.
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you, Michael.
10	And Fran, our last comment?
11	OPERATOR: The last from Susan Schuurman.
12	Ma'am, your line is open.
13	MS. SCHUURMAN: Thank you so much. Part
14	of the NRC's mandate, if I may remind commissioners,
15	is to quote, address concerns raised by parties. I
16	would argue that there is no way that commissioners
17	can in good conscience approve Holtec International's
18	application because it will be impossible for the NRC
19	to fully and adequately address the literally dozens
20	of concerns that have been raised in just this call
21	alone.
22	If commissioners don't address each and
23	every concern, they will be violating their own
24	mandate, which would be a serious breach of the reason
25	the NRC was created in the first place. I am here

1	with the NISG, the Nuclear Issues Study Group, we
2	don't want this deadly waste. It should stay in its
3	place.
4	PARTICIPANTS: We don't want this deadly
5	waste, it should stay in its place.
6	MR. CAMERON: Susan, are you still with
7	us?
8	MS. SCHUURMAN: Thank you so much.
9	MR. CAMERON: Okay, thank you. Thank you
10	very much. And Fran, thank you for your your
11	assistance tonight. It was very, very helpful.
12	Indispensable.
13	OPERATOR: You're welcome. And thank you
14	very much.
15	MR. CAMERON: And thank all the
16	commenters. Thank you for sharing all that
17	information. We are going to go to the senior NRC
18	official here tonight, Brian Smith, to close out the
19	meeting for us. Brian?
20	MR. B. SMITH: All right, thank you, Chip.
21	Like Chip said, I'd like to thank everyone for
22	attending the meeting tonight. We value all your
23	comments and will consider them as we prepare our
24	draft DIS. Once the draft DIS has been published, I
25	would encourage you all to review the documents and

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1	provide us any comments you may have. Thank you
2	again, and have a good evening.
3	MR. CAMERON: Okay, we are adjourned. And
4	thank you everybody in the room also for being here
5	and commenting.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went
7	off the record at 9:49 p.m.)
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