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PUBLIC HEARING

Re: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY)
PROPOSED NOMINATION OF YUCCA)
MOUNTAIN AS A POTENTIAL HIGH-)
LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY)
_____)

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

OF

PROCEEDINGS

Taken on Wednesday, March 30, 1983

at nine o'clock a.m.

At University of Nevada Student Union Building

4505 South Maryland Parkway

Las Vegas, Nevada

Reported by: KATHLEEN J. HEARD, C.S.R.

Associated Reporters of Nevada

527 SOUTH FOURTH STREET
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

1 APPEARANCES:

2 Presiding Officer: ROBERT M. NELSON,
3 Department of Energy

4 Panel: JOHN R. McBRIDE, Chairman
5 DR. PETER KRENKEL
6 ROBERT REVERT
7
8

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MR. NELSON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I am an Assistant Manager of the DOE's Nevada Operations Office in Las Vegas. As the Department of Energy's presiding officer for this hearing, I now declare that this public hearing is open. For the record, this hearing is convened on March 30, 1983, at 9:00 a.m. at the UNLV Student Union Building in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Notice of this public hearing was published in the Federal Register on March 7, 1983. This hearing was also advertised through local news media announcements. I will conduct this hearing in accordance with the Federal Register Notice.

The purposes of this hearing are as follows:

1. To solicit comments on the nomination of Yucca Mountain for site characterization as a potential high-level radioactive waste repository. This site is located in Nye County, on and adjacent to the southwest corner of the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site.

2. To solicit issues to be included in an Environmental Assessment supporting the Department's formal nomination of that site.

3. The purpose is to solicit issues to be addressed in the Site Characterization Plan which would subsequently be issued, prior to proceeding with site characterization.

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1 This public hearing will utilize a panel
2 comprised of three persons, including a chairperson, who
3 are not employees of the Department of Energy, and who have
4 not participated directly in the preparation of the proposed
5 nomination of Yucca Mountain.

6 The panel, under the direction of the
7 chairman, will conduct the oral presentations of the public
8 at this hearing, and will be responsible for seeking
9 clarification or expansion of relevant points made during
10 the hearings.

11 The panel will also be responsible for
12 preparing a summary report which presents the panel's
13 consensus view of the significant issues raised by the
14 public participants at the hearings.

15 A court reporter is present to prepare a
16 complete transcript of this hearing. Anyone who wishes
17 to purchase a copy of the transcript may make arrangements
18 with the court reporter at their office. For the hearing
19 held in Las Vegas, you may contact: Associated Reporters
20 of Nevada, 600 South Sixth Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.
21 And their telephone number is 382-8778, and the cost is
22 15 cents per page.

23 For the hearing held in Reno, which is
24 tomorrow, you may contact: Bonanza Reporters, 1111 Forest,
25 Reno, Nevada 89509. Their telephone number is 786-7655,

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1 and the cost is 35 cents per page.

2 Copies of my opening remarks, including
3 those addresses and the ground rules that I'll go through
4 for this hearing are available at the registration desk
5 in case you missed those addresses or phone numbers. The
6 entire record of the hearings, including the transcripts,
7 will be retained by DOE and made available for inspection
8 at the DOE Freedom of Information Office, Nevada Operations
9 Office, 2753 South Highland, Las Vegas, Nevada 89114,
10 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through
11 Friday, except federal holidays.

12 The record of the hearings will also be
13 available for inspection at libraries located in Las Vegas,
14 Reno, Carson City, and Tonopah. The names and address of
15 these libraries can be obtained at the registration desk.

16 The public may submit written comments on
17 the proposed nominations; the issues to be addressed in
18 the Environmental Assessment, and the issues to be addressed
19 by any Site Characterization Plan, if developed.

20 These comments will be added to the hearing
21 transcripts for both locations and become an official
22 Departmental record of the hearings. Written comments
23 should be mailed to reach the following address by April
24 25th, 1983: (And I should note that this is approximately
25 a one-month extension beyond the date originally specified

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1 in the Federal Register Notice). The Federal Register
2 Notice is currently being published to announce this
3 extension. The address is: U. S. Department of Energy,
4 Public Hearings on Nevada Site Characterization, Mail Stop
5 555, P. O. Box 14400, Las Vegas, Nevada 89114.

6 I would now like to establish the ground
7 rules under which this hearing will be conducted. In order
8 to permit a significant number of presentations, a period
9 of ten minutes has been allocated for each speaker who
10 made advance requests to speak.

11 This will not be an "evidentiary" or "judicial"
12 type of hearing. Direct cross-examination of speakers by
13 other speakers or by the audience will not be permitted.
14 Questions may be asked by the members of the panel here
15 conducting the hearing. I may ask clarifying questions.
16 Anyone present who wishes to ask a question at the hearing
17 may submit the question in writing to me through the
18 registration desk. Any question which pertains to the
19 three purposes of this hearing, which I recited before,
20 will be passed on to the chairman to be answered if time is
21 available. If you, as a member of the audience, need
22 assistance in formulating your questions or seek more
23 information, please contact the people at the registration
24 desk.

25 As specified in the Federal Register Notice,

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1 individuals who did not make advance requests to speak may
2 register to speak at the registration desk. An opportunity
3 to speak will be provided if time permits. If there are
4 vacant periods on the schedule, I will request the chairman
5 to fill them with questions which have been submitted, planned
6 speakers who are prepared to speak, or individuals who
7 register to speak at the desk today.

8 Although you may have many concerns about
9 a wide variety of issues and activities of the Department
10 of Energy, please let me explain that the members of this
11 panel only have the responsibility of reflecting public
12 concerns expressed at this hearing which pertain to the
13 proposed nomination of Yucca Mountain for site characteri-
14 zation as a potential high-level radioactive waste
15 repository.

16 In order to make the best use of the time
17 that we have, I would ask your cooperation in focusing this
18 hearing specifically on this proposal. I am prepared to
19 revise the closing time for this hearing to assure full
20 public participation.

21 As I mentioned before, the agenda as well as
22 other pertinent documents for this public hearing is
23 available at the registration desk. I would appreciate it
24 if all attendees sign the log at the registration desk
25 some time during the course of the day.

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1 Are there any questions on the grounds rules for
2 the conduct of the hearing? Okay. Seeing none, let me now
3 introduce the Chairman: John R. (Jack) McBride, who is
4 the Chairman of the University of Nevada Board of Regents,
5 and panel members: Dr. Peter Krenkel, Dean, College of
6 Engineering at the University of Nevada, Reno; and Robert
7 Revert, County Commissioner, Nye County.

8 Representatives of the Department of Energy
9 are also in attendance at this hearing. The panel members
10 will be calling on DOE to provide information about the
11 Nevada Nuclear Waste Storage Investigation Project during
12 the hearings when the panel feels such information would
13 be important to the issues at hand.

14 Okay. With that I'd like to proceed down
15 the agenda for the day and have our first scheduled
16 presentation. I have the honor to introduce the Honorable
17 Richard Bryan, Governor of Nevada, who will be our first
18 speaker.

19 Governor Bryan.

20 GOVERNOR BRYAN: Mr. Chairman and members
21 of the Panel--I'm not sure my comments should be directed
22 to the Chairman and Panel. I apologize to the audience
23 for having my back to you, but I will do the best I can to
24 make the presentation clear and understood.

25 At the outset let me say I appreciate the

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1 opportunity to express my views today on what I regard as a
2 critical issue of high-level nuclear waste disposal.

3 The State of Nevada and my office in parti-
4 cular have enjoyed a good working relationship with the
5 Nevada Operations Office of the United States Department of
6 Energy and I fully expect that that relationship will
7 continue.

8 As most of you are aware, the State of Nevada
9 is no stranger in the nuclear arena. In the interest of
10 national defense and security, Nevada readily accepted the
11 burden of the above ground nuclear weapons testing program
12 during the late 1950s and early 1960s. As a result of the
13 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1962, these tests were moved
14 underground, where they continue to be conducted, with the
15 most recent of which being this past Saturday. As a state
16 we recognize our responsibility in the interest of national
17 defense and security.

18 Nevada has also provided one of the nation's
19 three low-level radioactive dump sites at Beatty, Nevada.
20 We have done this for the past 20 years, not without its
21 various attendant problems and expense to our state.

22 As Governor, I have several concerns about
23 the safety of Nevada citizens in regards to the transport
24 of these hazardous wastes and the State is in fact currently
25 involved in litigation aimed at closing the Beatty dump site.

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1 Yet at the same time Nevada recognizes its
2 obligation to share in this burden of low-level waste
3 storage on a regional basis and to that end we are currently
4 reviewing legislation which would make Nevada part of the
5 Rocky Mountain Compact.

6 For the past three decades, Nevada, more
7 than any state in the country, has shouldered a tremendous
8 national burden in the nuclear field. Nevada has been
9 proud to accept its responsibility and is continuing to
10 fulfill this responsibility. Nevada is one of six states
11 now being considered as the site of the nation's first
12 high-level radioactive waste repository.

13 I have made my position clear on this issue.
14 Nevada has done more than any state in discharging its
15 responsibilities in the nation's nuclear programs. I am
16 unalterably opposed to the placement of a high-level
17 radioactive waste dump, either temporary or permanent,
18 within our state. This position is based upon two circum-
19 stances. The first is this historic nuclear activity of
20 which I have just spoke.

21 The second is that Nevada does not generate
22 any of these waste materials. In fact, the West generates
23 a very small percentage of these waste materials as
24 contrasted to the rest of the country.

25 It is also unfair in my view for the rest of

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1 the nation to ask Nevada--in light of its past and present
2 commitments in the nuclear field--to assume this new burden.

3 If the federal government selects Nevada as
4 the site for the nation's first high-level nuclear waste
5 dump, I will exercise my veto power over that selection.
6 Nevada does not want a high-level radioactive dump site
7 within its borders.

8 Historically, the State of Nevada has analyzed
9 this issue from a policy perspective only, as we have not
10 had the capability to review and interact on the technical
11 issues. We have recently received federal funding to
12 establish this capacity with the Nevada Department of Energy.

13 I believe this technical review--conducted by
14 Nevadans--is critical. As Governor of this State, I have
15 a responsibility to see that the environmental impact of such
16 a proposal is fully studied. We have environmental concerns
17 which must be addressed.

18 What are the potential risks to the air we
19 breathe and the water we drink? How will the transportation
20 for this dangerous cargo be handled? Nevadans are entitled
21 to answers to these and other questions.

22 Key members of the Nevada Legislature and I
23 were formally notified by the Secretary of Energy of the
24 Department of Energy's intent to nominate a site in Nevada
25 earlier this year. I would like to address now issues

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1 associated with the Environmental Assessment and Site
2 Characterization Plan.

3 First, we have requested, and the Department
4 of Energy has agreed, that, in order to provide for
5 additional opportunity for public involvement; a second
6 series of public hearings will be held in Nevada between
7 the issuance of the draft environmental assessment and the
8 final version.

9 Secondly, I urge that the public comment
10 period regarding this draft environmental assessment be
11 open long enough for the State and public to know the
12 comments and recommendations of the Nuclear Regulatory
13 Commission on the proposed siting guidelines as well as
14 their impact on this environmental assessment.

15 Thirdly, I urge that the Department of
16 Energy conduct, within the state, public meetings on an
17 annual basis in order for the public and others to be
18 briefed on the status of the site characterization activities
19 and to ask pertinent questions relating to these activities.
20 The State will be pleased to cooperate with the Department
21 of Energy in the development of these forums.

22 There are several issues that I believe must
23 be addressed in the environmental assessment and/or site
24 characterization plan. Included among these:

25 A. A comparative analysis of the Yucca

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1 Mountain site to the other proposed sites based upon such
2 factors as transportation risks, ground water travel time
3 and flux and seismic activity;

4 B. An analysis of rail versus truck
5 transportation to the site;

6 C. An analysis of water consumption and
7 acquisition related to the exploratory shaft construction;

8 D. An examination of impacts on air quality
9 both at the site and in Clark County and a discussion of
10 environmental mitigation strategies relating to the
11 construction of an exploratory shaft;

12 E. A plan for the disposal of the excavated
13 materials from the exploratory shaft and an analysis of the
14 impacts from chemical leaching; finally

15 F. Plans for mitigation of possible impacts
16 to the archaeological sites that may be present.

17 The more critical geologic and hydrologic
18 issues must be carefully examined by Department of Energy
19 and in turn this examination process should be described
20 fully in these documents.

21 These are some of the more important issues
22 that must be addressed by Department of Energy in the
23 environmental assessment and site characterization plan
24 for Yucca Mountain. The State fully intends to submit
25 detailed written statements within the comment period and

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1 will monitor closely Department of Energy's answers to
2 these questions.

3 Mr. Chairman and members of the Panel, I
4 thank you for your time and consideration. Later in this
5 hearing Bob Loux of the Nevada Department of Energy will
6 present some additional technical testimony.

7 Again, let me express my appreciation to
8 each member of the Panel and to the presiding officer.

9 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

10 MR. NELSON: Thank you very much, Governor
11 Bryan.

12 Our next scheduled presentation is by the
13 Honorable Harry Reid, representative from the Southern
14 District of Nevada. Mr. Reid is not available to be here
15 but Reynaldo Martinez, his administrative assistant, will
16 present his paper. Mr. Martinez?

17 MR. MARTINEZ: Mr. Chairman, distinguished
18 panelists, and participants, my name is Reynaldo Martinez.
19 I am the Nevada administrative assistant for Congressman
20 Harry Reid. The Congressman tried to rearrange his schedule
21 to be present at this hearing, but was unable to do so.
22 However, he asked me to appear in his behalf because of his
23 personal concern about this crucial issue to the State of
24 Nevada.

25 The Congressman has had an opportunity to

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1 review in detail Governor Bryan's remarks and asked me to
2 convey his total support for the Governor's position. The
3 Congressman has vowed that if the Governor finds himself in
4 the position of having to veto the location of a nuclear
5 waste repository in Nevada, he will do all he can to
6 sustain the veto in Washington. However, he points out that
7 this will be extremely difficult because many states selfishly
8 want Nevada to be a dump site so that the sites will not be
9 located within their own boundaries.

10 Additionally, Congressman Reid wanted to convey
11 to this panel that it is critical that the Department of
12 Energy's environmental assessment address the impact that
13 storing high-level nuclear wastes would have on our tourism
14 economy.

15 The Congressman is deeply concerned that our
16 state will suffer greatly from a public perception that
17 Nevada is not a safe place to be. He feels the Las Vegas
18 Strip should not be the Love Canal of the nation. Who
19 would want to take a vacation to Love Canal? We all know
20 that Nevada does not need any more publicity that is
21 detrimental to tourism.

22 Congressman Reid wants the members of this
23 panel to be aware of the impact of a nuclear waste disposal
24 site on every individual in Southern Nevada. The stigma
25 would damage our major industry, tourism, and it would

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1 instill a deep-seated fear about the safety of our family
2 and friends.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. NELSON: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Martinez.

6 Let me make ~~one~~ administrative note that I
7 omitted before. We've been assured by the University that
8 there's adequate free parking and in coming in this morning
9 It was pretty clear that there was; however, if there are
10 any problems in this regard, please bring them to the
11 attention of the registration desk and we'll see if we
12 can fix whatever problem exists.

13 Next is an introduction to the DOE program,
14 the DOE's representative from the Department in Washington.
15 James J. Fiore will now provide information on the Nuclear
16 Waste Policy Act. Mr. Fiore?

17 MR. FIORE: Good morning. My name is James
18 Fiore. I am in charge of the Department of Energy's
19 Nuclear Nevada Repository Project in Washington, D.C.

20 On January 7, 1983 the Nuclear Waste Policy
21 Act was signed into law. This Act establishes a process and
22 a schedule for the development of nuclear waste repositories.
23 This process includes numerous reviews of the Department's
24 plans, data, and documents by the states, general public,
25 Congress, and other federal agencies.

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1 There will be many opportunities for issues
2 and concerns to be raised which the Department must then
3 address and include in the development of these repositories.

4 For the selection of the first repository site, the
5 Department of Energy is required to nominate at least five
6 sites as suitable for site characterization..

7 By no later than January 1st, 1985, the
8 Secretary of Energy is required to recommend three of the
9 nominated sites to the President for more extensive
10 characterization as candidate sites. No later than March
11 31st, 1987, the Secretary is to have recommended one of the
12 sites for the first repository to the President and the
13 President is to have recommended this site to Congress.

14 In order to provide sufficient time prior to
15 the March 1987 date to characterize and evaluate the three
16 sites under consideration for the first repository, DOE
17 expects to have recommended those three sites to the President
18 by the early fall of 1983.

19 Under the provisions of the Nuclear Waste
20 Policy Act, before nominating any site DOE must hold public
21 hearings in the vicinity of such site to inform the
22 residents of the area of the proposed nomination of such
23 site and to receive their comments.

24 At such hearings, DOE must also solicit and
25 receive any recommendations of such residents with respect

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1 to issues that should be addressed in the environmental
2 assessment which must be prepared and will accompany the
3 site nomination, and in the site characterization plan
4 which is to be prepared after approval of the site for
5 characterization.

6 The Nuclear Waste Policy Act also requires
7 the Department of Energy to issue general guidelines for
8 the recommendation of sites for repositories and that these
9 general guidelines be evaluated in the development of the
10 environmental assessment and site characterization plan
11 for candidate sites.

12 Proposed general guidelines for the recommend-
13 ation of sites for nuclear waste repositories were developed
14 by the Department and published in the Federal Register on
15 February 7, 1983, and were made available to the States and
16 the public.

17 Public hearings on the proposed guidelines
18 have been held in Chicago, New Orleans, Washington, D.C.,
19 Salt Lake City, and Seattle. After considering both oral
20 and written comments from the public, consulting with the
21 Council on Environmental Quality, the Administrator of
22 the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the
23 U. S. Geological Survey, and interested Governors, and
24 obtaining Nuclear Regulatory Commission concurrence, the
25 Department of Energy will issue these guidelines in final

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1 form.

2 Under the provisions of the Nuclear Waste
3 Policy Act, DOE must publish the siting guidelines in final
4 form by no later than July 6, 1983. These proposed siting
5 guidelines are not the subject of today's hearing; however,
6 they are available to facilitate public comment on the
7 proposed nomination of the Nevada site.

8 As required by the Act, the Department
9 notified those states which are considered to have
10 potentially acceptable sites. On February 2nd, 1983,
11 Governor Bryan was informed that the Department believes
12 that Nevada contains a potentially acceptable site on and
13 adjacent to the Nevada Test Site in Nye County. Five other
14 states also received similar letters. I would now like
15 to briefly discuss what work went on in the Department
16 prior to the passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

17 In fulfilling its responsibilities, the
18 Department has previously examined a full range of
19 alternatives for commercial nuclear waste disposal which
20 were discussed in a final environmental impact statement
21 published in October 1980.

22 In a decision published in May 1981 the
23 Department concluded that placement in deep mined geologic
24 repositories was the preferred means of disposal of highly
25 radioactive wastes. Congress has confirmed its preference

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1 for geologic disposal by passage of the Nuclear Waste
2 Policy Act.

3 Deep mined geologic repositories will be
4 constructed in carefully selected geologic formations at a
5 depth of up to several thousand feet. The selection of
6 sites for construction of such repositories requires the
7 careful screening of various regions and selective
8 evaluation until specific sites are found which appear
9 to possess suitable natural barriers for isolation of the
10 wastes. Once potentially suitable sites are found,
11 detailed examination will be required, including the
12 excavation of shafts down to the proposed repository depth.

13 The Department has, of course, been conducting
14 investigations of possible sites for repositories for many
15 years. The initial recommendation, to consider deep bedded
16 salt formations for disposal of radioactive wastes, was made
17 by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1957.
18 Experimental work was conducted in bedded salt in Kansas in
19 the mid to late 1960's, and the investigation for potential
20 sites in New Mexico began around 1972 upon the recommend-
21 ation of the United States Geological Survey.

22 After these early studies, it was determined
23 that many types of geologic media throughout the United
24 States should be studied as a systematic, broader based
25 program.

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1 As a result, in 1976 the National Waste
2 Terminal Storage Program was established by the Energy
3 Research and Development Administration, a predecessor
4 agency to the Department of Energy, to provide the research
5 and development needed to support the assessment of
6 suitability of several rock formations, including salt,
7 tuff, granite, and basalt, as a nuclear waste repository.
8 Sites containing these rock types are located throughout
9 the United States.

10 Dr. Vieth will shortly discuss the work
11 to date on the Nevada site and will explain the proposed
12 site characterization activities.

13 I would like to again refer to the Nuclear
14 Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its provision in Section 112
15 that the Department hold hearings in the vicinity of a site
16 to inform the residents of the proposed nomination of such
17 a site for site characterization. This hearing is being
18 held in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

19 The Nevada site is being proposed for
20 nomination today for site characterization. At least three
21 of the five nominated sites will be recommended to the
22 President for detailed characterization. The sites
23 approved by the President for detailed characterization
24 will undergo geologic, hydrologic and geochemical evaluation
25 to determine their long-term performance as a repository.

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1 These evaluations will be conducted to
2 support the recommendation by the Secretary of Energy to
3 the President and the President's recommendation to Congress
4 in 1987 for the first repository site. The President's
5 recommendation will be accompanied by a detailed Environmental
6 Impact Statement.

7 Therefore, the actions associated with the
8 nomination of the Nevada site for characterization, are
9 solely for site evaluation and not the construction of a
10 repository and do not involve the placement of any nuclear
11 waste at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

12 I would like to stress that the Department is
13 required by the Act to work closely with the states in the
14 development and implementation of the repository program.

15 In addition, I personally and the other DOE
16 people involved in the repository program are committed to
17 soliciting and most importantly addressing the concerns of
18 the states and the general public.

19 Regardless of the requirements and schedules
20 in the Act, the program will simply not be able to proceed
21 unless we do listen and respond to these concerns.

22 Thank you.

23 MR. NELSON: Thank you, Mr. Fiore.

24 Next on our agenda is Donald L. Vieth who
25 will present the technical part of the Nevada program.

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1 MR. VIETH: This morning, I want to take
2 some time to use visuals to address three major topics
3 as they relate to nuclear waste repositories. This is an
4 effort to help put in perspective the things that we are
5 proposing to do in Yucca Mountain.

6 As Jim Fiore said, there is no commitment
7 to put a repository at Yucca Mountain at the present time
8 but the purpose here today is to explain various factors
9 of the concern or interest to people. The three things
10 I want to address today is basically the nature of a
11 repository, disposition of radioactive waste material, and
12 I will try to address the issue of transportation.

13 Obviously the things I will say this morning
14 will not be conclusive but I hope they'll give the people
15 a perspective of the care that has been taken in terms of
16 radioactive materials.

17 The third is to describe the activities
18 that we have done in the Nevada Test Site and to try to
19 explain the nature of the site characterization, the
20 activities that we will conduct over the next few years
21 until the time of 1987 when the site of the first
22 repository will be identified.

23 What I have behind me on the slide is the
24 climax facility which is on the northeast side of the
25 Test Site. It is an experimental facility, it is not a

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1 permanent disposal site. We have developed this beginning
2 in 1978 as a demonstration in development to get test
3 information on how materials such as granite, hard brittle
4 rock would react under the thermal load which is associated
5 with radioactive waste. What it is here is a representation
6 of what a repository might look like in its operational
7 phase.

8 One of the words I'd like to address is the
9 word dump. It is a term, a colloquial term, that has come
10 to be used to define what repository might be. The point
11 here is that the word dump connotes a slovenly operated,
12 highly disorganized, potentially vermin infested kind of
13 operation. I think this slide will give you an indication
14 something to the contrary, that the repository will be a
15 highly-organized, well-operated, well-regulated facility
16 that will potentially avoid those kinds of things that are
17 associated with dumps.

18 Moving on to the next issue having to do
19 with transportation. As the Governor pointed out this
20 morning, there is significant concern about transport of
21 materials such as radioactive waste and toxic materials.
22 Let me try to put that in perspective.

23 Over the last two years, 1981 and 1982, the
24 transport of toxic materials across the United States
25 resulted in a number of accidents. Look what happened in

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1 Livingston, Louisiana, in 1982. In September of 1982, 2,000
2 people were evacuated from their homes when tank cars
3 derailed. Now, in 1981 and 1982, there were somewhere in
4 the neighborhood of about 40-some instances like this
5 resulting in approximately ten deaths, over 200 injuries
6 and somewhere in the neighborhood of 24,000 people being
7 evacuated from their homes for periods of one to ten days.

8 By contrast, in the nuclear business over
9 the last ten years, no such type of accidents have occurred.
10 The situation is that no one has been evacuated from their
11 home because of the transport of high-level radioactive
12 materials.

13 Now, on the screen behind me, there is an
14 example of the kind of cask that is used to transport
15 high-level radioactive material. In this particular case,
16 this is a transport truck that is used to deliver one of
17 the 17 fuel elements that is used in the testing at the
18 Nevada Test Site, primarily at climax to deliver that
19 material to the EMET facility.

20 Now, this shows the size of the cask being
21 unloaded from the truck once it's inside of the hot bay,
22 and this shows that it's being prepared by the staff at the
23 EMET facility for unloading; that people can work close to
24 these casks.

25 Here they are in their normal protective

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1 clothing that is required when they work in such a facility,
2 and this shows the spent fuel element being removed from
3 the cask in preparation for encapsulation in the stainless
4 steel sealed canister..

5 Now, at this point what I would like to do
6 is show a film of some of the tests that were run for the
7 Department of Energy by Sandia National Laboratory.

8 As the Governor pointed out, many people
9 have been concerned about whether or not the casks that
10 are used to transport these materials could survive the
11 normal type of highway accidents that are anticipated and
12 so Sandia conducted a series of four tests to look at--or
13 five tests to look at the type of accidents that might
14 occur. And I'd like to show that film for you at the
15 present time.

16 (Thereupon the film entitled "Five Full
17 Scale Cask Tests" was shown.)

18 MR. VIETH: As I said at the outset, that
19 film and those sets of tests were not totally conclusive
20 in terms of proving the absolute safety of transport of
21 high-level radioactive materials, but it does give you I
22 think a very graphic representation of the capability that
23 we have in terms of protecting these materials during
24 shipments.

25 There will be obviously additional requirements

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1 in terms of analysis and proof in terms of protection of
2 safety and the analysis of specific routes and so on
3 to a repository but I think this gives a fairly graphic
4 representation of the capability of the transport mechanisms
5 that we have to protect the health and safety of the
6 population under the most severe kinds of accidents that
7 are known to occur on the highways.

8 Now, let me turn my attention to the site
9 characterization activities that we have been conducting
10 and that we will continue to conduct at the Nevada Test
11 Site to determine whether or not the Yucca Mountain location
12 is an acceptable site for a high-level radioactive waste
13 repository.

14 Well, I've got a few slides left to show
15 what the casks looked like in terms of it being able to
16 maintain its integrity after the impacts of those crashes
17 and that's the nature of the kind of damage that the casks
18 received.

19 Now, let me turn my attention to the site
20 characterization activities. The specific project that is
21 responsible for doing the Nevada nuclear waste storage
22 investigation project is directed by my office. Now, this
23 map is to give you an orientation of where the Nevada Test
24 Site is with regard to Las Vegas and Lathrop Wells, Beatty
25 and Tonopah. It is a site that is located basically on

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1 three sides by the Air Force bombing and gunnery range.
2 Closer, this is a map of the Nevada Test Site, a 1350 square
3 mile area, roughly ten percent larger than the State of
4 Rhode Island and the area we're looking at, the area of
5 interest, Yucca Mountain, is indicated by the orange
6 rectangle on the southwest corner of the Nevada Test Site.

7 It will be an area that straddles the NTS,
8 the Air Force bombing and gunnery range, and BLM land.

9 This is a map that shows the area of interest.
10 The white outline in sort of a teardrop shape is the area
11 that we're looking at, roughly 1200 feet below the surface
12 in which we believe a repository can be located. The blue
13 dots represent the bore holes that have been drilled to
14 date in order to gain the information about what is the
15 nature of the geology and hydrology below the surface of
16 the earth.

17 Now, let me go back and explain a little
18 bit about the history of how we got to the Nevada Test
19 Site. In 1976, as Jim Fiore said, is when the Energy
20 Research and Development Administration launched the NWTs
21 program. Thirty-six governors at that time received letters
22 indicating the interest of the Department in geologic
23 formations on their site. At that time the strategy and
24 the technical basis for the program was to identify the
25 first two repositories, the first two of six in salt and

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1 after that additional repository sites would be located in
2 other geologic media such as granite or tuff or argillite and
3 so on. But at that time the focus was on salt. The major
4 effort of the entire program was to identify those sites
5 in the United State where salt could characterize them.

6 In 1977, we had enough comment that said
7 geologic media as a basis for screening for repository sites
8 was too narrow and that there was strong indication that
9 the Department should expand its capability for a screening
10 for sites to include prior land use. The Nevada Test Site
11 along with the Hanford Reservation were identified as
12 potential sites because of their previous commitment to
13 nuclear activities and potential and actual contamination
14 of those sites with radioactive materials from those
15 activities.

16 The word "reluctant" shows there primarily
17 because at that time our interest was primarily in salt.
18 By August of 1976, we had reached an agreement with the
19 weapons community who had first call on the Nevada Test
20 Site. The first year that we looked at the Site was to
21 determine whether or not we could be compatible or a
22 repository would be compatible with the weapons test
23 program.

24 The outcome of that discussion with the
25 weapons community was to relocate the entire project in

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1 the southwest corner of the Test Site, roughly an area of
2 245 square miles out of the 1350 available. And by April
3 of 1979 we had completed the screening of potential sites
4 on a sort of a technical basis to identify that Yucca
5 Mountain was the site that was really the one that had the
6 best opportunity of housing a repository.

7 But in addition to prior land use, the Nevada
8 Test Site had a number of factors that made it very
9 attractive from the point of view of a repository.

10 The first one was, it was located in a
11 closed geologic or hydrologic basin. Now, what does that
12 mean? It means all the water that falls within that basin
13 basically drains toward the center. The water does not
14 discharge into a major river or other body of water that
15 will move out to the sea, and so all the water that comes
16 into that basin eventually is eliminated by evaporation
17 or transpiration. There were great flow paths between
18 the potential repository site and the discharge point
19 where the water, the ground water might come back to the
20 surface. There was great depth to the water table, roughly
21 2,000 feet--1800 to 2,000 feet were the distances between
22 the surface and the water table that were anticipated at
23 that time.

24 The geologic material, the tuff, is a
25 material that has unusually high absorptive characteristics.

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1 That means they can chemically react with the radionuclides
2 that might get into the ground water, much as an ion exchange
3 column does in your own home to soften water. You put in
4 the sodium and it takes out the calcium. A similar kind of
5 action will take place naturally in this type of geologic
6 material. The land is arid, potentially the most arid land
7 in the entire United States receiving approximately six
8 inches of rainfall a year.

9 There is a multiplicity of these natural
10 barriers between where a repository might be and the
11 discharge points, and on top of that it was already on
12 government-owned land. So these were the factors that led
13 to the Energy Research and Development Administration to
14 consider the Nevada Test Site in addition to the prior
15 land use arguments.

16 Now, this is a view of Yucca Mountain. This
17 is north looking south towards Lathrop Wells. You can see
18 the mountain which is in the background. Yucca Mountain
19 is this structure here in the background so the area we're
20 looking at is roughly about two miles long and roughly one
21 mile wide underneath the mountain there.

22 This is just another shot of the same mountain
23 above Crater Flats looking east towards Jackass Flats.
24 Another shot sort of from the northwest looking southeast
25 across the mountain, so this gives you some idea of the area

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1 that we're looking at as a potential repository site.

2 Now, earlier in this discussion the Governor
3 brought up that one of the things that we're going to have
4 to be concerned about in Nevada is the ground water. One
5 of the factors that makes Yucca Mountain very attractive
6 from a repository viewpoint is that a horizon 1200 feet
7 below the surface of the mountain puts it roughly 600 feet
8 above the ground water table. This means that when a
9 repository is sealed in this kind of material it will not
10 eventually be inundated by water. The waste packages will
11 not be in a standing pool of water. The water flux that
12 is present in the unsaturated zone is very low. It's
13 estimated that somewhere between five and ten percent of
14 the water that flows or lands on the surface as a result of
15 rainfall actually penetrates into the formation and would
16 pass through the repository horizon so this makes it one
17 of the very attractive features from keeping radionuclides
18 out of man's environment. Water is the most credible
19 scenario by which radionuclides would be brought back to
20 man's environment and this shows very positively that the
21 waste will be kept a great distance from the water.

22 The hydrologic studies show that the
23 fluctuations of the water table in the area are roughly
24 plus or minus a hundred feet; so with the 600 feet
25 separation between the water table and the repository, we

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1 believe that there is sufficient reason to believe that
2 it will never be inundated.

3 Again looking at the site, the point that
4 I want to make here is where bore hole G-4 is located on
5 that map is where we will do the next major step in site
6 characterization and that is the construction of the
7 exploratory shaft. That site was selected for a number
8 of reasons.

9 The topography is certainly a very important
10 reason in terms of building surface structures. It's also
11 selected to be a given distance from the boundary so that
12 the site characterization activities can obtain the maximum
13 amount of information.

14 This is the drill rig that was drilling G-4,
15 the exploratory bore hole that was completed I believe in
16 October, November of last year.

17 Now, exactly what is an exploratory shaft?
18 The exploratory shaft is an engineering structure that
19 allowed one to get from the surface to the horizon under-
20 ground that he's interested in. In our particular case,
21 it will be a structure that's mined to about 14 feet in
22 diameter and finished to a size of about 12 foot that will
23 provide skips in the mucking operations and the personnel
24 cages to get people down to the horizon and the material
25 that is being mined back to the surface.

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1 This is a slide that indicates the nature
2 of one of the characterization activities that will take
3 place underground. One of the things that we have to do is
4 determine what the lateral continuity of the rock is as
5 an indication of what potential construction problems we
6 might run into and what are the potential concerns for
7 waste isolation and there will be a number of holes drilled
8 off, roughly 2,000 feet in length from that central shaft
9 in order to get core to evaluate the potential construction
10 problems that we might see.

11 This is a layout. This would be looking down
12 from the surface on the planned view of what the underground
13 workings associated with the exploratory shaft would be and
14 in these various nooks and crannies in that operation, there
15 will be a number of different tests made to evaluate
16 ground water travel time from the surface to the horizon
17 to understand what the flow rate is, what the flux of water
18 is, to get information on the engineering structures, the
19 requirements for the placement holes for waste packages
20 and concerns for retrievability will all be investigated
21 for this exploratory shaft.

22 Now, what are the other technical concerns
23 that we have about the site that still need to be resolved?
24 We've identified a number of them. One of them is volcanism;
25 two, tectonic in-situ stress associated with the geological

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1 formation, concerns over seismicity, the ground's motion
2 that is associated with both natural events and weapons
3 tests. We'll be looking at the ground water flow, both
4 in terms of defining a flow pattern, the time that it takes
5 for the water to get to the accessible environment and
6 we'll be looking at the characterization of the unsaturated
7 zone.

8 Now, if one stands on the crest of Yucca
9 Mountain and looks westward into Jackass Flats, you can
10 see the salt cinder cones.

11 One of the most productive pieces of technical
12 work that we've done so far is to explain why volcanism
13 does not represent a major threat to the site. Other things
14 we'll be looking at have to do with the tectonics and the
15 seismicity.

16 This slide, if you can see the red lines on
17 it, indicates the faults that have been active in quaternary
18 times; that means last million and a half to two million
19 years.

20 We'll be determining what the potential
21 motion is from those sites and what impact they would have
22 on a repository located at Yucca Mountain. The seismic
23 network is in place to measure the movement along these
24 faults, the ground motion in various places to pinpoint
25 the sources of earthquakes and also to provide some

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1 information about the weapons testing.

2 Other things that are looked at are the
3 site characterization activity associated with the faults,
4 is the trench across the faults to obtain samples of material
5 that are in the fault as the basis for age dating to see
6 the last time a fault has moved. So this will be one of
7 the activities that is part of site characterization.

8 A major activity in site characterization
9 is the drilling of holes. Since the earth is opaque, you
10 cannot see down below the surface of it, the way that one
11 gets an impression or an understanding of what is below
12 the surface is to make these drill holes and to retrieve
13 core basically that looks like this. And from this core
14 one can eventually create a picture somewhat like this
15 that explains what are the various geologic formations as
16 a function of the depth and it's a function of spacial
17 distribution across the surface of the earth.

18 In addition, the other thing we will get
19 from the bore holes have to do with the hydrology. The
20 most important thing is to understand the water table
21 because it indicates the direction and velocity of flow.
22 The pink lines on this sketch, which you can see, is a
23 regional map of the hydrologic conditions around the
24 Nevada Test Site.

25 You can see the Nevada Test Site, the outline

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1 of it there on the left-hand part of the screen. Those pink
2 lines represent the levels of water above sea level and the
3 variation of those lines indicate that there is a gradient,
4 that is, there's a difference in the head as a function of
5 space and what we know is that basically water moves
6 perpendicular to those lines and so this will give us by
7 making these measurements and establishing these kinds of
8 maps, we'll be able to determine what the direction of flow
9 is and from measurements of the permeability and the
10 hydrolic conductivity in these bore holes, we'll be able
11 to get a handle on how fast the water is moving.

12 Right now we're focusing on drawing a similar
13 map around Yucca Mountain so we can make a very good estimate
14 of what the ground water flow path is and travel time to
15 the accessible environment and release of radionuclides into
16 the environment is a major criteria by which the Nuclear
17 Regulatory Commission will make a judgment as to the viability
18 of the site.

19 Another thing that we still have to do is
20 understand how the water moves in the unsaturated zone.
21 We believe that the water moves down. We still have to be
22 able to estimate how fast it's moving, what the flux is
23 and what the potential is for moving radionuclides out of
24 the waste package and into the water table.

25 This is a very simple diagram indicating the

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1 potential schedule. The things that we have to do basically
2 in 1983 is to go through and finish the nomination of Yucca
3 Mountain as a site which will require the environmental
4 assessment to be prepared to go along with that nomination
5 and then to potentially recommend the site. The recommend-
6 ation of the site as a candidate site is an absolute
7 prerequisite in order to build the exploratory shaft.

8 In viewing the length of time that is
9 required in order to have the data by the 1986 time frame,
10 that exploratory shaft has to be started reasonably soon
11 since it takes a finite amount of time, maybe a year and
12 a half to build that exploratory shaft and to leave
13 approximately a year to a year and a half of testing time
14 at the bottom of that shaft.

15 So that's the end of my remarks in terms
16 of trying to communicate three major things: One, what a
17 repository will potentially look like; two, some background
18 information for those that are concerned about the trans-
19 portation of high-level radioactive materials to a
20 repository site; and, three, to try to identify what are
21 those things that are associated with site characterization
22 that will take place during the next three to four years.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. NELSON: Okay, thank you, Don.

25 At this point we're going to take a break.

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1 We're a little ahead of schedule and I think then we'll pick
2 up and start with the presentations as they're available,
3 so let's take about a ten- to 15-minute break and at this
4 point then we'll start over.

5 (Thereupon a recess was taken, after
6 which the following proceedings were
7 had:)

8 MR. NELSON: Okay, I'd like to reopen the
9 hearing and proceed with the scheduled presentations and
10 other presentations that have been requested.

11 At this point I would like to introduce Jack
12 McBride, who is panel chairman, who will run the rest of
13 the hearing and introduce the various speakers that will
14 address the panel today.

15 Jack?

16 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

17 I want to reiterate what Bob had said earlier
18 meaning that we are not employees of DOE, we're not
19 associated with DOE. Our role here as public members is
20 to represent you to see that there is a fair open hearing;
21 that you have presented your cases; that we take that and
22 digest that material, prepare a final report to the
23 Commission which represents your views, so I just want
24 to reiterate that point.

25 Since we're ahead of time, I would like to

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1 take the liberty of exercising power of the chair and ask
2 Mr. Hank Greenspun if he'd like to have a few minute at
3 the podium now.

4 Mr. Greenspun?

5 MR. GREENSPUN: Thank you, Chairman McBride.

6 As a preface, it was not my intention to come
7 up here to speak today or give testimony but sitting here
8 and listening, I feel an urge just to express myself because
9 frankly, and I'll be very brief I promise you that, I've
10 been attending meetings of this type practically since
11 before 1950 and before the Test Site was established.

12 In fact, I was probably the first newsman
13 accredited to the Nevada Test Site and I've had the privilege
14 and pleasure of listening to very eminent representatives
15 of the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Agency,
16 practically every department of government. They were very
17 impressive, just like the former witness here was, and I
18 want to compliment you on it.

19 I have listened to this for the last 35
20 years, all the analyses, the glory promises made for the
21 safety of the Nevada residents, how the underground water
22 supplies will not be effected because it takes two years
23 to penetrate 600 feet, but they don't tell you how long it
24 would take for that water to penetrate to the underground
25 apertures if there's an atomic blast or nuclear blast at

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1 the Test Site and new fissures are created in the earth.
2 And if anyone has any question about what these atomic
3 blasts can do, I'll be happy to take you to my apartment
4 on the 28th floor, and any time one of them goes off, the
5 chandeliers are all over the place and the water in the
6 pool goes over the side and inundates the 27th floor.

7 That's over 80 miles away, a hundred miles
8 away, so if you have a repository just a short distance
9 from the Test Site, and I have seen the crashes of the
10 trucks on the roads, and I was impressed beyond measure.
11 Unfortunately, when a chemical truck explodes or is in an
12 accident, we vacate the entire area and you clean it up
13 with dioxin or whatever it may be; only takes you 20 years
14 to accomplish it. But what if there's an accident? Still
15 there are human beings involved in the process of containing
16 all the radioactive material.

17 If just one of them go wrong on a Nevada
18 highway, just one, and it doesn't withstand all that shock
19 or it's in the repository and a blast from the Test Site
20 might go awry--it has done that in the past--who knows
21 what the implications of that would be? No human being
22 on this earth can stand here and say that the ultimate
23 safety standards have been reached where Nevada residents
24 will be protected beyond measure.

25 In talking about the transportation containers,

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1 themselves, may be perfectly safe, but with the proliferation
2 of nuclear waste those commercial wastes and military wastes
3 coming across Nevada highways, that we are the sole
4 repository, those trucks will be coming over here with
5 frequency; that there will be no room for any pleasure cars
6 to be on those roads. Because we did a study years ago and
7 one of the university professors helped us and they showed
8 the frequency of just the low-level waste--and we were the
9 only ones here--that those trucks would be coming over one
10 every ten minutes the way nuclear waste is proliferating
11 in this country. You might dispute that, I don't know, but
12 I just had this professor do this study for us and there
13 was one every ten minutes.

14 Now, can you imagine those big gigantic
15 vehicles coming over our Nevada roads one every ten minutes?
16 I don't know why the Strip isn't up in arms about this.
17 There will be no room for tourists to come in.

18 I heard the Nuclear Regulatory Agency
19 mentioned here. Mr. Chairman, I want to tell you our
20 dealings with the Nuclear Regulatory Agency. My reporter
21 sitting over there, Mary Manning, she can tell you when
22 we called them, what guidelines do they have for the safety
23 of Nevada residents, and they start going through tomes
24 and they can't find any. They're so confused, they are
25 so jumbled and that goes for most of the departments of

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1 government. You can't get a straight answer out of them
2 when you try to get to the facts. What are the facts?
3 You'll never get a straight answer out of them and that's
4 why as impressive as you people sound, I am not impressed
5 because we've been dealing with them for 35 years. And
6 everything they have told us in the past has either been
7 a miscalculation, has been in error, or it's been outrageously
8 false.

9 Mr. Chairman, you are dealing here with the
10 lives of not only the present citizenry of Nevada, our
11 children, our grandchildren, but you are dealing with
12 future generations yet unborn going into thousands of
13 years when you fool with this stuff and you object to it
14 being called a dump. Because it has a wonderful facade, it
15 looks good, it's still a dirty dump! No matter what you
16 call it, it has no constructive value here. It has no
17 benefit that it can do for the citizens of Nevada, it's
18 just a dumping ground. No matter how you clothe it or
19 what canisters you put around it, it's still a dump and
20 we don't want to be the dumping area of the entire nation.

21 The Governor explained to you how we have
22 fulfilled our patriotic mission in the testing program
23 and even though you may be against it philosophically you
24 still have to support it because the future of our nation
25 might be involved. But we don't have to support these

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1 dump sites. We have done our bit as the Governor has told
2 you, so what I want to say, Mr. Chairman, I fully support
3 the Governor's testimony, and as an additional document
4 to my unprepared testimony, I would like to submit the
5 "Where I Stand" column in today's paper and the "Where I
6 Stand" column in yesterday's paper written by my son as
7 part of our testimony here today. And I want to thank you
8 for your indulgence.

9 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mr. Greenspun.
10 If you would give the reporter that copy and we'll get a
11 copy of yesterday's. Thank you, Mr. Greenspun.

12 Mr. Robert Loux, Department of Energy, State
13 of Nevada. Bob?

14 MR. LOUX: Good morning.

15 Mr. Chairman, Members of the Panel, I am
16 Bob Loux with the Nevada Department of Energy representing
17 the State of Nevada at these hearings. As most of you are
18 aware, the Governor presented his views earlier on this
19 most important issue.

20 As the Governor described, the State of
21 Nevada has been involved in this issue of high-level waste
22 disposal primarily from a policy perspective since the
23 inception of the investigations in Nevada. More recently,
24 the State played an important role in shaping the law, the
25 Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, which now guides the

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1 national program to locate and construct the nation's first
2 high-level radioactive waste repository.

3 As Mr. Fiore described, the Act provides
4 for specific interactions between the federal government,
5 the states, and the public.

6 These hearings being conducted today
7 and tomorrow in Reno are examples of this interaction
8 that the Act requires. It is only through these types of
9 forums and interactions that a program of the magnitude
10 and importance of the disposal of high-level radioactive
11 materials can proceed with the public's confidence.

12 We hope that hearings and/or public informational
13 meetings continue on a regular basis to provide for the
14 public's knowledge and understanding of this most critical
15 issue.

16 As was mentioned previously, the State of Nevada
17 has not been overly involved in the technical issues
18 associated with the site characterization activities
19 conducted by U. S. DOE. However, now with the financial
20 assistance of the DOE, the State, within the Nevada
21 Department of Energy, is assembling a technical staff
22 to review, verify and monitor these technical investigations.

23 We believe that it is essential that the State
24 begin to acquire this expertise, as it will primarily be
25 the technical issues, geologic stability, hydrology and

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1 geochemistry among other disciplines, that will ultimately
2 determine the suitability of the Nevada site.

3 I would like now to expand upon several
4 specific issues that were raised by the Governor and that
5 we believe ought to be addressed in detail in the
6 environmental assessment and site characterization plan.

7 First, the Act requires that a reasonable
8 comparative evaluation be conducted, comparing this site
9 in Nevada to the other sites under consideration. While
10 there may be some difficulty in completing this activity
11 as each of the sites proposed are in different geologic
12 media and utilize different data bases, it is critical
13 that the State and the public know the favorable and less
14 favorable characteristics of each site so that some under-
15 standing can be gained regarding the isolation capability
16 of each site and how one site might be preferable to
17 another.

18 It is especially important to focus upon
19 the site's natural geologic and hydrologic features as
20 opposed to human engineering components. These former
21 factors, we believe, have a greater capacity for isolation
22 over time than engineering factors, although the latter
23 clearly can enhance this isolation in the short term.

24 We would hope then that this comparative
25 analysis focusing upon each site's natural characteristics

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1 would include: Site geometry, Geohydrology, Geochemistry,
2 rock characteristics, tectonic environment (both natural
3 and man-induced), human intrusion, surface characteristics,
4 environmental protection and socioeconomic impacts. In
5 this latter area, it would be important to know at the
6 earliest possible date firm numbers on employment impacts
7 and the increased demands on community services.

8 The area of transportation of these highly
9 radioactive materials is of vital concern to the State of
10 Nevada. In 1974, Governor O'Callaghan's Task Force on
11 Radioactive Materials expressed concern on this matter,
12 as did the Nevada Legislature in 1975.

13 This body is again, during this current
14 legislative session, is expressing concern over the issue
15 of transportation of these materials. AJR 15 of the 1975
16 Legislature and the current AJR 11 of this session require
17 that should Nevada be selected to host this type of
18 facility, that the waste materials enter the State by
19 rail only. The State of Nevada is again expressing this
20 concern today, and hopes that DOE will provide for a detailed
21 analysis of the costs and risks associated with this method
22 of transport.

23 In this context we urge DOE to look at
24 the construction of a rail spur that will route directly
25 to the Nevada Test Site, avoiding any and all metropolitan

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1 areas.

2 Next, the State has concerns regarding
3 potential environmental impacts from the excavation of the
4 exploratory shaft. We hope that the impacts on air quality
5 and water quality are examined in great detail with
6 particular emphasis upon mitigating strategies.

7 We are curious to know the plans for the
8 disposal of the large amounts of materials that will be
9 excavated from this shaft; how DOE will minimize the amount
10 of air-borne particulates, especially zeolites; and what
11 effect the disposal of these materials will have upon water
12 quality.

13 We need to know the amounts of water that
14 will be required during shaft construction and how will it
15 be acquired and released after use. The answers to these
16 questions will have a great impact on the quality of life
17 in Southern Nevada at a time when the protection of our
18 economic lifeblood, tourism, is most critical.

19 We urge that the public comment period on the
20 draft environmental assessment be open long enough so that
21 the State and the public can know the remarks and concerns
22 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the recommendation
23 of sites for repositories. These draft guidelines must be
24 published in final form before the comment period can be
25 closed on the draft environmental assessment, which is

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1 closely tied to these guidelines.

2 Finally, we also hope that the Site
3 Characterization Plan contains a clear understanding of
4 the conclusions that DOE has already reached regarding the
5 site suitability and a candid description of the issues
6 or technical questions that need resolution during detailed
7 site characterization.

8 My office fully intends to submit more
9 detailed written comments to DOE on issues that should
10 be addressed in this environmental assessment and site
11 characterization plan by the April 25th deadline. And
12 we will play an active role in commenting upon the draft
13 environmental assessment when it is issued.

14 As the Governor has indicated, the State of
15 Nevada and the Nevada Operations Office of the DOE have had
16 a good working relationship over the past several years,
17 and we hope as the State begins to focus upon and takes a
18 good hard look at the adequacy of the technical program,
19 that this relationship will continue.

20 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

21 MR. McBRIDE: I hope since we're running
22 earlier that people on the program we scheduled later are
23 here. I want to ask if Frank Caine is present to come
24 forward.

25 Frank?

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1 MR. CAINE: Mr. Chairman, my name is Frank
2 Caine and I'm the president of the Southern Nevada Building
3 Trades Council and business agent for Ironworkers Local 416.

4 My purpose in appearing today is to comment
5 on the proposed nuclear waste storage at the Nevada Test
6 Site and Mercury. We in organized labor have a deep interest
7 in all Test Site activities and are very proud of our
8 contributions to the many programs conducted there over
9 the years.

10 We are now deeply concerned over the
11 establishment of a nuclear dump site at the Site. We
12 don't believe all the conflicting hysterical comments we
13 read about every day yet are not totally reassured that this
14 activity is foolproof and a hundred percent safe recognizing
15 that there is risk in anything that you do.

16 Progress can come to a screeching halt
17 without some risk. We now ask that people lower their
18 voices and give this program the benefit of calm study
19 and professional evaluation. We will not blindly endorse
20 moving ahead but we will insist that calm judgment be
21 based on fact.

22 I personally don't get turned on by loud
23 and unknowledgeable voices just being against anything
24 nuclear. We recognize the necessity for improving our
25 country's energy supply and the very specific need to

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1 reduce our dependence on outside supply. We recognize and
2 are extremely proud of our contributions to the outstanding
3 safety record compiled at the Nevada Test Site. We
4 recognize the tremendous economic impacts and the great
5 number of potential jobs that will develop. We therefore
6 will insist that the program receive a fair and unemotional
7 evaluation; that safety values for both personnel and
8 property be properly defined; that proper safeguards be
9 thoroughly aired; that decisions based on calm reason
10 prevail.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

13 Ann Zorn?

14 MS. ZORN: Mr. Chairman, my name is Ann
15 Zorn, and I am speaking for the League of Women Voters of
16 Nevada and the League of Women Voters of the Las Vegas
17 Valley today.

18 The League recognizes that whatever the
19 future course of the nuclear industry in the United States,
20 this country now has the unwelcome task, but absolutely
21 essential task, of disposing permanently of the accumulated
22 wastes from 40 years of commercial and defense nuclear
23 activities.

24 The decisions on particular sites and disposal
25 systems must be made with full and effective public

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1 participation and we welcome this opportunity to take part.
2 We trust that a complete and open exchange will be pursued
3 by all involved in this critical effort, both those
4 responsible for developing and carrying out the project and
5 those of us who are vitally concerned because of the
6 immediate impacts upon our area.

7 The proposal to nominate the Yucca Mountain
8 site did not come as a surprise considering the geological
9 and hydrological nature of the area and the history of the
10 Department of Energy's Waste Management activities at the
11 Nevada Test Site. However, we do find it inconsistent to
12 rely on the Prior Land Use approach for justification when
13 the section of Offsite Hazards in the Guidelines indicates
14 that potentially adverse conditions would be created by
15 siting the repository "close enough to an atomic energy
16 facility to compromise or interfere with the use of that
17 facility for defense purposes."

18 Yucca Mountain straddles two federal defense
19 installations, the Test Site on one side and the Air Force
20 range on the other. How will the repository site affect
21 the operations on these facilities?

22 Although the choice of a site already under
23 federal control and one which is also already contaminated
24 by radioactivity has political and administrative advantages,
25 such a choice could prove to be incompatible with the basic

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1 missions of the Test Site and its Nellis neighbors.

2 Furthermore, the prime criteria in site selection
3 should be the scientific and technical ones which are related
4 to the requirements for safe long term disposal. Prior land
5 use is a political factor which should be considered among
6 the "favorable" or "adverse" conditions affecting the
7 choice of a particular site which is judged suitable to
8 contain the wastes on the basis of its geological, hydro-
9 logical and other characteristics.

10 Considering the long time periods involved,
11 we cannot rely on institutional controls or engineered
12 barriers to maintain the integrity of a repository once it
13 has been closed. It is most important that the site itself
14 serve as the principal barrier to the release of radio-
15 activity to the environment over thousands of years.

16 Redundant engineered barriers will be
17 necessary to provide a "defense in depth", but sites which
18 do not qualify on the basis of their inherent scientific
19 and technical capabilities to safely hold the wastes
20 should be ruled out of consideration. Man-made barriers
21 should not be allowed to compensate for poor geology or
22 other characteristics.

23 When the Environmental Assessment and the
24 Site Characterization Reports are prepared, we wish to
25 stress consideration of the following:

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1 An emphasis on the examination and thorough
2 evaluation of the potential seismic and volcanic activity
3 in the area.

4 A thorough documentation of the hydrology
5 of the area particularly as it might impact the Amargosa
6 Valley.

7 A full scale evaluation of the transportation
8 impacts and possible mitigation measures. If Yucca Mountain
9 were to be selected as a repository site, there would be
10 serious and significant impacts upon the population and
11 economy of Southern Nevada from the large number of waste
12 shipments which would converge on a relatively small but
13 well-populated area over a limited number of safe routes.

14 We must be concerned about getting the wastes
15 safely across the Colorado River when the only access is
16 the highway across the Hoover Dam. We must be concerned
17 about taking wastes by either truck or rail over the rugged
18 terrain along the Colorado and then safely past Boulder City
19 and the Las Vegas Valley communities.

20 We must be concerned about the fact that the
21 route to the Test Site and Yucca Mountain is the major
22 north/south highway in the eastern part of the state. And we
23 must be concerned about the impacts of such travel upon the
24 roads themselves.

25 We've been asked also to evaluate the state

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1 and local emergency response capabilities necessary to cope
2 with any radioactive waste related accidents and what
3 measures could be taken to mitigate the costs to the state
4 and local governments.

5 Socioeconomic impacts should address not
6 only local labor markets and growth problems but also how
7 the tourist industry would be affected by comings and
8 goings of waste shipments to a nearby high-level waste
9 repository.

10 We hope that you will look at an operations
11 design which would minimize the amounts of handling or
12 temporary storage of the waste containers at the site
13 before final emplacement.

14 And we would like a delineation and explan-
15 ation of any responsibilities this state or its local
16 governments would be expected to assume. Any costs involved
17 should be shouldered by the federal government as a matter
18 of equity since Nevada neither produces nor benefits from
19 the commercial nuclear operations.

20 Finally, a little nit-picking on the vagueness
21 in the guidelines in certain sections. It is difficult to
22 believe there are no adverse conditions related to the
23 hydrology of potential sites. If nothing else, the negative
24 side of the favorable conditions should be considered.

25 The use of some qualifying adjectives in some

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1 sections leaves the reader with questions in mind. For
2 example, in the section regarding the host rock's thickness
3 and lateral extent, an adverse condition is restriction of
4 the lateral extent of the rock to "a small portion of the
5 site". How small is "small"?

6 Do you think it's bigger than a bread box
7 situation? You need a little bit better characterization.

8 The prime concern of the League however is
9 that the repository site--wherever it is located--is the
10 safest and most secure facility that can be found using
11 the most exacting scientific and technical criteria; and
12 that the public and the state and local governments have
13 full opportunity to participate in and affect those final
14 decisions.

15 Thank you, sir.

16 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Ms. Zorn.

17 Mr. Stephen Rohl? Did I pronounce it right,
18 Stephen Rohl? I assume he's not here. Let's skip on to
19 Judy Treichel. Pardon me if I pronounce it wrong, Treichel.

20 All right. We'll call on Bill Vincent. I
21 thought I saw you back there, Bill.

22 MR. VINCENT: My name is Bill Vincent and
23 I am the southern coordinator for Citizen Alert.

24 To paraphrase the French Statesman Clemenceau,
25 who said war is too important to leave to the generals,

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1 nuclear waste is much too important to leave to the
2 Department of Energy.

3 The selection of Yucca Mountain on the Nevada
4 Test Site for a high-level nuclear waste repository raises
5 serious questions for state and local governments and
6 residents. These questions concern the health, safety and
7 well-being of this and future generations; social, economic
8 and emotional impacts that require careful study and the
9 financial means to deal with them. These groups must be a
10 part of the decision-making process.

11 If Yucca is found suitable by DOE standards,
12 then presumably it would become a permanent repository,
13 perhaps a constantly expanding one, and perhaps eventually
14 a storage for transuranic waste--plutonium--the most highly
15 radioactive offal of all. So the bases for decisions now
16 being made must be carefully examined and questioned because
17 the decisions relate to effects which last thousands of
18 years, in a sense forever.

19 Let me say for the record, Citizen Alert is
20 opposed to building a home in the West for the unwanted
21 dregs of nuclear power plants from which we get not a watt.

22 The State has contributed more than its
23 share in accommodating nuclear experiments and toxic dumps.
24 This new proposal presents a double-barreled danger, one
25 from the site and the other from transporting the waste

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1 through the state, through our cities.

2 In the Rationale for the Technical Guideline,
3 page 5675, is the statement: "The possible advantages
4 of reducing waste transportation must be weighed against
5 the safety margins provided by the environment and geologic
6 conditions of considered sites."

7 If any effort has been made to identify
8 acceptable sites near waste producers we are not aware of
9 it.

10 There are now stored in bathtub coolers at
11 nuclear plants more than 10,000 metric tons of spent fuel
12 rods. By the time those plants, if not more are built, are
13 retired, they will have created some 48,000 additional metric
14 tons.

15 Marvin Resnikoff, a physicist and project
16 director at the Council on Economic Priorities, estimates
17 there will be "up to 120 trucks on the road every day by
18 the year 2,000."

19 How many of these will be wheeling through
20 Boulder City, Henderson and Las Vegas, or Caliente and
21 Tonopah? And they may well be carrying containers of
22 questionable integrity.

23 Container design and testing took place
24 20 years ago. Standards for heat and impact resistance
25 have been challenged from many quarters, the latest in a

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1 two-year study by the Council on Economic Priorities. It
2 found that spent fuel shipping casks are not designed to
3 withstand high-speed collisions and cannot retain their
4 integrity under intense heat from fires which might follow
5 such accidents.

6 Resnikoff, who authored the study, said in a
7 collision and fire the heat could overpressure the container.
8 "Just like a pressure cooker, steam would escape through
9 the valve, and radioactive particles would be carried off
10 in the escaping steam."

11 This leads us to the question of who picks
12 up the responsibility and the tab for manning the clean-up
13 crews' training, the needed equipment and the expense of
14 dealing with an accident? Is this another burden Nevada
15 will be asked to share?

16 Of course, there will be no other jobs related
17 to a repository--and I might add that no one is more in favor
18 of jobs than we are--but what price may we pay if we accept
19 the facility, or it is forced down our throats.

20 Just one accident, even a small one, would
21 attract nationwide media attention. Tourists might become
22 hesitant to spend their vacations here, or even weekends.
23 The image of Nevada might change from that of Fun City to
24 Atom Alley. We would have lost our main industry for a
25 burial ground employing an insignificant number of people.

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1 There has been a lot of unseemly haste in the
2 selection of Nevada Test Site and Hanford, Washington, as
3 locations for the first repositories. The Nuclear Waste
4 Act set a deadline of January 1, 1985 to study characteri-
5 zation of potential sites and narrowing the field to three.
6 But the DOE has truncated this important period to eight
7 months, making a rational screening process impossible.
8 And instead of preparing environmental assessment of the
9 five nominated sites after promulgation of guidelines,
10 DOE has already drafted assessments prior to public comment
11 on the proposed guidelines.

12 DOE admits in the guideline preamble that
13 it "may not be possible in preparing the environment
14 assessment to provide complete evaluation of the site
15 against all siting guidelines."

16 The Union of Concerned Scientists pointed
17 out that "to a considerable extent, this 'impossibility' is
18 due to DOE's deliberate attempt to subvert the rational
19 decision-making process established by Congress by rushing
20 headlong to nominate sites prior to thorough review under
21 final guidelines, DOE has already announced it proposes
22 to nominate the Hanford Site in Washington and the Nevada
23 Test Site. DOE's schedule makes a mockery of these guide-
24 lines, and only confirms the belief that DOE has no
25 intention of utilizing them in choosing sites, but rather

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1 plans to give pro forma approval to those sites it has
2 already selected."

3 The NTS and Hanford head the list because
4 of a third screening procedure DOE has gratuitously added
5 to the legal requirements to consider specific geologic
6 media and to focus on particular hydrogeologic settings.
7 The DOE's addition identifies federal lands already
8 dedicated to nuclear activities.

9 The Union of Concerned Scientists and this
10 third factor "is completely at odds with the statutory
11 directive that the guidelines 'shall specify detailed
12 geologic considerations that shall be primary criteria for
13 the selection of sites in various geologic media.' Nowhere
14 in the NWPA is there any hint that existing federal nuclear
15 reservations should be primary criteria for site selection
16 or considered 'favorable conditions' in screening sites."

17 Thank you.

18 MR. McBRIDE: Bill, I just have one point of
19 clarification. Was that a quote from the Concerned
20 Scientists that you were referring to that the decision
21 has already been made on Hanford and NTS? Is that a quote
22 from that document?

23 MR. VINCENT: I don't have it appended here.
24 It's from the bulletin issued by the Union of Concerned
25 Scientists.

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1 MR. McBRIDE: But that's where it came from.
2 What's what I wanted to find out.

3 MR. VINCENT: Yes, mm-hmm.

4 MR. McBRIDE: Since we're ahead of time, I
5 can understand why some of these people perhaps aren't here
6 yet. Let's get on with it and ask if Stephen Rohl is here.
7 Judy Treichel? How about James Owen? We're a little early.

8 MR. OWEN: I'm James Owen and I'm an alfalfa
9 farmer so I'm more or less representing agriculture, and the
10 farmers in our area asked a number of different questions.

11 One of them was, are the nuclear fuels of
12 high value as resources? Are they strategic material that
13 should be considered in emergency preparedness planning?
14 Are they cost effective fuels for nuclear fusion power
15 plants? Are there significant advantages to locating
16 a nuclear power plant close to a nuclear waste repository?
17 Are there significant advantages to locating a nuclear
18 decontamination facility close to a nuclear waste repository?

19 Could nuclear waste canisters and contents
20 be indistinguishable from MX missile canisters and contents?
21 Will the answers to questions one through six lead to the
22 conclusion that the Yucca Mountain repository would be
23 vital to the well-being of the United States?

24 Would a proposed railroad be available to
25 Nevada commercial users? Is there any site in the 48

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1 contiguous states that is as remote? Could more than one
2 repository be located on or adjacent to the Test Site?
3 What repository needs can be supplied from the immediate
4 area and the immediate region and in what time frame?
5 What capabilities at the repository could benefit the
6 immediate area, weather station information, seismic
7 information, hydrogeological information, geochemical
8 information and ground water information?

9 We suffer from a dearth of this. In most
10 agricultural areas there's very detailed information. The
11 Amargosa Valley has practically none. Could utilization
12 of the Delphi techniques solicit and receive more usable
13 input from the public, local and state officials? Would
14 a Delphi panel of respected representatives representing
15 irrigation, domestic livestock and the energy industry
16 local and state officials with some nuclear training
17 provide more effective public input?

18 A more informed panel. Should such a Delphi
19 panel have security clearance for maximum effectivity?

20 I'd like to note that there are local men
21 who are in these various disciplines and at one time have
22 held various levels of security clearances.

23 That's the extent of my comment. Thank you.

24 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you. Any questions?

25 Thomas Trotter? Is Mr. Trotter present?

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1 Gregory Millspaugh?

2 MR. MILLSPAUGH: I'm Gregory Millspaugh.

3 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

4 For the record, my name is Gregory Millspaugh
5 and I'm here to represent and to present the petition passed
6 by the Republican party of Clark County. I would like to
7 read that resolution into the record if I may.

8 Whereas, Public Law 96-386 was passed by the
9 United States Congress on October 7, 1980 to mandate the
10 creation of a National Magnetic Fusion Engineering Center
11 for the development of Fusion technology; and

12 Whereas, the advent of Fusion technology
13 would provide America with an unlimited source of energy
14 that would eliminate the creation of radioactive fission
15 waste products from fission reactors and would eliminate
16 the creation of acid rain and particulate air pollution
17 from combustion fueled power plants; and

18 Whereas, it has become obvious that the
19 Department of Energy intends to establish Nevada as the
20 dumping ground for the nation's high-level fission reactor
21 radioactive waste; and

22 Whereas, the Department of Energy has failed
23 for over two and a half years to comply with the specific
24 intent and language of public law, and has suppressed the
25 development of the most feasible alternative to waste

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1 producing fission reactors; now, therefore,

2 Be it resolved, that the Clark County
3 Republican Central Committee go on record that:

4 We urge the United States Department of Energy
5 to designate, establish and develop an operational National
6 Magnetic Fusion Engineering Center at or near the Nevada
7 Test Site--NRDS; and

8 Be it further resolved, that we urge the
9 Governor and Legislature of Nevada to oppose and to veto
10 the designation of Nevada as a site for a permanent high-
11 level nuclear waste burial facility unless and until a
12 National Magnetic Fusion Engineering Center is fully
13 operational, with any nuclear waste facility operated as
14 a retrievable storage site under the administration of the
15 Fusion Engineering Center; and

16 Be it further resolved, that this resolution
17 be forwarded to Secretary of Energy Hodel, the Nevada
18 Congressional delegation, and the Governor and Legislature
19 of Nevada; and

20 Be it further resolved, that this resolution
21 be submitted to the record of the Department of Energy's
22 public hearings on high-level waste storage in Nevada.

23 In support of this resolution, Mr. Chairman,
24 several comments. Public Law 96-386 passed in 1980. We're
25 now looking at two and a half years later because the

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1 Congress even at that earlier date recognized the Department
2 of Energy was dragging its feet in the development of the
3 most suitable technology for a long-term energy production,
4 a technology that is absolutely essential for the long-term
5 economic and strategic defense capabilities of the United
6 States.

7 With the recent comments by President Reagan
8 that he foresees the need of advanced weapons technology
9 for defensive systems as opposed to offensive nuclear
10 missiles, where he sees the need to change this nation's
11 strategic doctrine from reliance upon mutual assured
12 destruction with the use of offensive weapons and instead
13 to rely upon the capacity of the United States to defend
14 itself against any imposed threat from abroad, and where
15 he has stated that these technologies would involve such
16 things as laser technology and high energy beam weapons;
17 where these technologies will take vast amounts of energy
18 and where it would be impossible for existing means of
19 energy production to provide raw power necessary to operate
20 such defensive systems, the creation of nuclear fusion,
21 the controlled power of the sun is a vital aspect of the
22 very capacity of this nation to defend itself.

23 Further, the existence of fusion technology
24 would offer this nation and the world a future in which
25 nuclear waste products, fission, would no longer be created

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1 in the first place, it would not be a matter we would have
2 to dispose of the products, we wouldn't have them being
3 created. This technology has made rapid scientific
4 advances at such places as Princeton University within
5 the last six months, yet the time frame for the actual
6 development of the Department of Energy's own plans and
7 programs for fulfillment of public law that has been on the
8 books for two and a half years is being slowed down, not
9 sped up.

10 The time frames for the production of reports
11 that were mandated by public law to be made by January 1
12 of 1981 have not yet been made. Requirements for public
13 reports to be done by July 1 of 1981 might be available by
14 summer of this year at the earliest.

15 The technology that was proposed for
16 engineering prototypes of fusion reactors that would have
17 been mandated to be in operation by 1986 will not even be
18 introduced and started for construction phase by that
19 time. It is clear that fusion technology is being
20 deliberately suppressed. It is clear that that suppression
21 is being done in order to excuse the expedition of the
22 nuclear waste disposal facilities for the fusion industry.

23 It is clear that once a nuclear fission waste
24 dump has been established, then and only then will the
25 Department of Energy proceed with the development of nuclear

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1 fusion. Ah, gee, shucks, we're sorry about this, we've
2 already got the facility, we've already got the dump, now
3 here's the technology, we don't really need the dump after
4 all, so sorry.

5 That has been the pattern of history and
6 the conduct of operations in the State of Nevada far too
7 long. That is not to be taken as a condemnation of the
8 operations of personnel within this state, it is rather an
9 indication of a policy at the national level. Nevada
10 happens to have only two congressmen. Historically we've
11 only had one up to this point. For that reason we have a
12 very small voice. It's always easier to put things where
13 there isn't going to be too much flack or there isn't going
14 to be too much public discussion.

15 For that reason it's always been easier to
16 put things here in Nevada.

17 We should like to go on record and make it
18 very clear that a policy where Nevadans take things in
19 silence has come to an end.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you. Since we have time
22 in the program, I have a written submission I'd like to read
23 into the record submitted by Patricia A. Keenan for herself,
24 address being 4767 East Welter, Las Vegas.

25 "If you really wanted to hear what people

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1 have to say on this subject in a public hearing, why did you
2 schedule this meeting at nine a.m. on a Wednesday when so
3 few people are free to attend?

4 "It is my carefully considered opinion that
5 Nevada should not be a site for high-level or any other
6 level of nuclear waste dumping. If we refuse to participate
7 in making a home for these toxic and dangerous materials,
8 eventually the makers of nuclear waste will be forced to
9 rethink their priorities and either make less or find ways
10 to convert the material to harmless energy forms. I feel
11 strongly that the current nuclear waste accumulations can
12 stay exactly where they have been produced, as apparently
13 the people there didn't mind having the stuff under their
14 noses. If, when Nevada refuses to accept the nuclear
15 garbage, other people elsewhere get upset, perhaps the
16 administrators responsible will be forced to, as stated
17 above, rethink and find more positive solutions to the
18 nuclear waste problem.

19 "If the government overrides the will of the
20 people on this dump site, it will be yet another horror
21 story in the annals of Nevada's experience with toxic wastes,
22 and another black mark against the U.S. and Nevada governments
23 in the book of concern with the safety and well-being of
24 citizens."

25

Signed Patricia A. Keenan.

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1 I'll again ask if either Stephen Rohl or
2 Judy Treichel have appeared. Judy? Sorry, we called you
3 earlier. We're running ahead of time so you are on the
4 program.

5 MRS. TREICHEL: I can't speak to this subject
6 as a scientist or an engineer. I am a member of the Clark
7 County community and I can speak as a wife, mother and a
8 citizen who has tried to do her homework.

9 Our home is in the northwest area of Las
10 Vegas with the back of our property bounding on the
11 Rainbow Expressway which is Highway 95 near where it meets
12 Tonopah Highway. A quick look at the map tells us all that
13 Highway 95 has to be the routes to Yucca Mountain; the route
14 to transport the most deadly substances that science has
15 been able to produce.

16 We know how terrible these high-level
17 radioactive wastes are when they are just sitting still.
18 Putting them in motion multiplies a lot of danger factors
19 and the further the material travels, the more increased
20 the risks. It is my feeling that the transportation
21 problem is the most difficult issue in this matter. It
22 is also the issue we know the most about; certainly
23 accurately enough to know that there are accidents.

24 The National Safety Council can tell us how
25 many highway mishaps occur during each average hour, and

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1 as I say, we know a lot about transportation issue.

2 We have lots of data concerning transportation
3 in general, safety on the highways, accident rates, weather
4 factors, et cetera. Our present level of knowledge can deal
5 relatively accurately with these things; whereas, we have
6 absolutely no experience or track record in radioactive
7 waste permanent storage burial.

8 Our experience with toxic chemical waste is
9 horrifying. The point is, we are dealing with the matter
10 of the disposal of materials that must be handled in a
11 manner that is fail-safe for hundreds of thousands of years.
12 We know that during just one generation's lifetime we've
13 created a host of monsters in our disposal of other deadly,
14 but much less dangerous substances.

15 As we watch the daily developments in the
16 E.P.A. drama we are to suppose that nuclear waste disposal
17 would be a perfectly safe operation in which we can rest
18 assured that because DOE and EPA say that it will work,
19 that it actually will work.

20 When you question uncertainties and you want
21 to weigh the risks in a matter like this where national
22 security creeps in and also the promise of some jobs, you're
23 called a radical idealist. In Times Beach and Love Canal
24 don't you suppose that lots of folks wish that someone had
25 said, "Wait a minute."

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1 So, we have a situation we know very little
2 about, where we gain our knowledge after the fact and also
3 the transportation issue where our data is so tested that
4 we can be told with surprising accuracy how many will die
5 during how many accidents on any given week. And if the
6 National Safety Council were here today they could guarantee
7 one fact unconditionally--there are accidents. As a matter
8 of fact, it would seem wise to include the National Safety
9 Council in meetings like this.

10 For these reasons I believe that on-site
11 storage is the only sensible solution to radioactive waste
12 disposal and storage. I read recently that an official of
13 the NRC supported technology to expand on-site storage
14 research. In accordance with Sections 112 and 114 of the
15 Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, the Secretary and the
16 President are required to consider the need for regional
17 depositories.

18 Public Law 97-425 indicates this as well.
19 On-site storage would make those determining the advisability
20 of locating a nuclear reactor in a particular area also
21 address the question of its byproducts. The costs and
22 dangers, all of the dangers, are aspects of that facility.

23 It has to be the responsibility of the using
24 area whether the plant is commercial or military. On-site
25 storage reduces the number of workers handling this terribly

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1 dangerous fuel and waste and puts the responsibility where
2 it belongs. When a new nuclear facility is planned and
3 feasibility studies done, the waste issue should be one of
4 the most if not the most important consideration. The
5 life expectancy of the plant is about 40 years. The half
6 life of the waste is over 100,000 years.

7 I recently read a lot of the available
8 material on the Clinch River breeder reactor being considered
9 for construction in Tennessee. There was absolutely no
10 mention made of plans for waste disposal. That plant will
11 create tremendous amounts of plutonium as well as other
12 waste and the waste disposal isn't even considered publicly.

13 So what happens eight billion dollars down the
14 road when everyone involved is in trouble financially as is
15 the case with a lot of nuclear installations? Where does
16 the money come from for the fail-safe waste disposal? How
17 concerned will Tennessee industrialists with money problems
18 be about the health and safety of all the people between
19 Tennessee and Nevada?

20 The record shows that rather than accept
21 the responsibility and cost for the highest and best safety
22 standards these folks would see Nevada as a far away spot
23 with not enough people to worry about. It's not like we
24 haven't seen a "what the hell" attitude from these same
25 industries in other waste disposal situations and the

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1 Environmental Protection Agency is seemingly unable to
2 do very much about that. It's easy to imagine that Nevada
3 is the best answer for waste just simply because it's far
4 away.

5 As a member of this community I am glad that
6 we don't have any nuclear power facilities. If one were
7 proposed my first concern would be the waste. The waste
8 issue alone would make me opposed to the plant.

9 As a Nevadan, I oppose this disposal site
10 because I don't feel that we should be responsible for the
11 awful results of military adventure and the nation's nuclear
12 power industry. Nevada, Utah, and all areas downwind have
13 paid a tremendously high price in terms of suffering and
14 death since the dawn of the nuclear age thirty-some years
15 ago and with each new state of the nuclear adventure came
16 assurances to all of us, there is no danger--we repeat,
17 there is no danger.

18 As a member of a chapter of Clergy and Laity
19 Concerned, I object because I feel that throughout our
20 nuclear history unacceptable dangers have been frivolously
21 termed acceptable. As a mother who lives and is raising a
22 family less than a child's stone's throw from Highway 95,
23 I object to being a resident of a potential peace time
24 ground zero.

25 Thank you.

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1 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

2 Stephen Rohl? Is Barbara Trees present?
3 Evelyn Kimberly?

4 MISS KIMBERLY: I hope I can be heard, I
5 haven't been hearing very well myself.

6 MR. McBRIDE: Could you introduce yourself,
7 please?

8 MISS KIMBERLY: I have been interested in
9 the discussion of safety of transportation or lack of
10 safety of transportation--

11 MR. McBRIDE: Excuse me, ma'am--

12 MISS KIMBERLY: --and the same for the
13 deposit of high-level--

14 MR. McBRIDE: Could you introduce yourself
15 first, please?

16 MISS KIMBERLY: Oh, I am speaking only for
17 myself. I am Evelyn Kimberly and I do live at Overton and
18 puts me a little closer even than some other people as
19 far as that goes, and as I say, I'm interested in this
20 discussion but I can't bring myself to study about it and
21 to deal with it and to speak of it now at least.

22 I would have been interested in it before
23 the first nuclear power plant opened. I would be interested
24 in it if nuclear power plants were phasing out and were
25 ceasing to make the waste and we wanted to clean up what

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1 already exists in the country. But now my only answer to
2 the idea of depositing high-level nuclear waste from power
3 plants at Yucca Mountain is, don't make the high-level waste
4 from nuclear plants to have to be deposited.

5 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you. Is Richard Wyman
6 here?

7 MR. WYMAN: I'm Richard Wyman, Professor of
8 Engineering at UNLV.

9 I am presenting this testimony today in
10 favor of locating a terminal waste storage facility at the
11 Nevada Test Site, specifically at Yucca Mountain.

12 For the past five years I have been on Peer
13 Review committees reviewing geologic and engineering data,
14 exploration results, physical tests and other site selection
15 criteria.

16 The Yucca Mountain site should be selected
17 because it meets all of the several basic criteria for long
18 term geologic storage of high-level waste. The site is
19 remote from population centers, yet has a supply of
20 sophisticated technicians and labor available from the
21 Nevada Test Site.

22 It is in a stable geologic setting which will
23 provide safe underground storage in the special canisters
24 for thousands of years as their heat and radioactivity
25 dissipate.

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1 It is necessary to provide a facility of
2 this type to prevent the radioactive material from harmful
3 contact with biological species. A permanent site must
4 be selected soon as the material from nuclear reactors
5 continues to accumulate in temporary storage.

6 The technical aspects have been thoroughly
7 reviewed by independent experts in the various scientific
8 fields. The studies have shown that there is no further
9 need for concern as to the long-term safety of the site.

10 This facility will provide long-term economic
11 benefits to Southern Nevada through employment, transport-
12 ation and construction. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas
13 Department of Engineering stands ready to assist in various
14 technical aspects, and to provide continuing education in
15 support of this.

16 In particular, I would mention a few things
17 regarding Yucca Mountain. It's advantageous to Nevada and
18 the nation. It is not a dump, it is to be a retrievable
19 storage facility. It will provide safe geologic storage for
20 an indefinite future away from the "biosphere".

21 Many of the worst case possibilities have
22 been studied, perhaps all of them have been studied, at
23 least all of them have been addressed. First off, it is
24 in a dry environment, noncorrosive, water will not enter
25 the special canister. If it did, however, there are natural

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1 barriers for radionuclide transportation. The rocks
2 contain zeolites which perform an ion exchange operation.
3 If the material ever moves, it will not move far as most
4 of it is insoluble. If it ever did get to the water table,
5 being in this dry environment and so on, it would take
6 tens of thousands of years for it to surface and radio-
7 activity would have been reduced to nothing in that time.

8 When the water does surface, it is not in
9 a populated area, it is in the Death Valley and Ash Meadows
10 area.

11 The mountain is structurally stable, there
12 are no recent or active faults. For surface construction,
13 earthquakes can be handled by design, also subsurface.
14 Worst case earthquakes can be handled by engineering
15 design during the retrievable period.

16 No explosive volcanic activity has taken
17 place there for periods in excess of many millions of
18 years. Worst case would not hurt the repository if a
19 quiet intrusion did occur. There are no other demands
20 on the land, no mineral deposits, no oil, no forests, no
21 farms, no unique scenic value, little value for grazing or
22 other uses. It is already in a withdrawn area.

23 Fifth, the Nevada Test Site's infrastructure
24 is available, skilled professionals readily available for
25 handling this type of material. It would be of economic

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1 value in the long run to Southern Nevada, a steady high
2 tech employer for many decades. Thank you.

3 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Dr. Wyman.

4 Stanley Stringham?

5 MR. STRINGHAM: Mr. Chairman, ladies and
6 gentlemen, I appreciate this opportunity to express myself
7 as a private citizen.

8 So far all that has been said is that mostly
9 it sums down to that we don't want it here and this goes
10 true of almost every state that is under consideration, as
11 I understand it.

12 I want to make a simple suggestion that I
13 think is practical. Why couldn't we go into the Aleutian
14 Islands and deposit all of this up there in huge block
15 buildings properly canistered to hold it for years to come
16 and in the meantime set up a special action committee, the
17 same as they did to go to the moon, the same as they did to
18 split the atom in the first place, and have them go into
19 reworking the plutonium and the other dangerous products
20 so that they can be reused in their energy.

21 I don't think there's very many people that
22 realize, really realize, the energy there is in uranium.
23 One block of uranium like the tip of your finger, the size
24 of a cube of sugar, has 81 million horsepower. One simple
25 little cube of sugar. The Nautilus went 365,000 miles around

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1 the world, many of them under the ice caps, and the size of
2 the Nautilus driving it through the waves, and you know what
3 it takes to drive your car to Salt Lake and back which is--
4 or Los Angeles and back for just gasoline. What do you
5 think the energy was that the Nautilus used for the 365,000
6 miles? Exactly the same amount of uranium as one gallon
7 of water weighs, eight and a half pounds of uranium.

8 This is the kind of energy that we're talking
9 about and it's far too valuable for the future of the world
10 and mankind where half the world goes to bed every night
11 hungry, at least that's what I'm told. I've been more
12 fortunate up to now. But let me say this, the future of
13 the world has got to have the energy to produce food and
14 they have got to organize to save our topsoil and build
15 more dams and do other things necessary to set up huge
16 food products for the future. And they're going to have
17 this energy to do it and it's the only energy that is big
18 enough, great enough and clean enough although they say it's
19 terribly bad as to what it is. And I think if anybody
20 understands it, Mr. Greenspun has given us a good example
21 of what it is. If it's just hidden out here at various
22 places around the country to leak down into the water supplies
23 and do otherwise because it takes hundreds of thousands of
24 years for it to dissipate that energy and its lethal doses
25 that it can give mankind.

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1 Now, I wish to ask that the committee really
2 give this a thorough consideration. Over there in Alaska
3 they already have camps, military camps with airplanes to
4 supervise the area so they would know it's under careful
5 protection and they could build these things on some of
6 those islands that are used for nothing else at all and
7 they're away from all of the possibility of contamination,

8 So thank you very much.

9 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

10 MR. NELSON: Jack, could I make an announce-
11 ment? There's an emergency message for Tom "Morrow", who
12 is representing the City of Las Vegas, and will you please
13 go to the desk if you are here?

14 MR. McBRIDE: I'll go back again. Is
15 Stephen Rohl in the audience? How about Barbara Trees?
16 Since we have no other--

17 MR. NELSON: I have one other thing.

18 MR. McBRIDE: Alice White?

19 Excuse me, are you Stephen Rohl?

20 MR. ROHL: Yes.

21 MR. McBRIDE: Could you wait until Mr. Rohl
22 gives his presentation?

23 MR. ROHL: Thank you. My name is Stephen
24 Rohl, Stephen C. Rohl. I'm representing myself today.
25 I've worked for an international environmental organization

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1 that is studying this subject and has no national policy
2 at this time. So please accept my remarks, gentlemen.
3 They're made respectfully as a private citizen concerned
4 about his state and the welfare of his climate.

5 I must wonder about city and county and
6 state officials who I suspect may have not had ample time
7 to respond to this hearing. The notice was made not quite
8 too long ago. I don't know exactly how many days but I
9 know even just my personal self, my busy schedule did not
10 allow me to peruse the informational documents and I can
11 only imagine the city, county and state tribunal officials
12 had great difficulty in allotting time on such short notice.

13 And I must wonder also, my concept of freedom
14 of speech does not include a time limit which this hearing
15 obviously does.

16 I would like to enter into the record a
17 quotation by Dr. Helen Caldicott, M.D.

18 "There is no safe amount of radioactive
19 material or dose of radiation. Why? Because by
20 virtue of the nature of biological damage done by
21 radiation, it takes only one radioactive atom, one
22 cell and one gene to initiate the cancer mutation
23 cycle."

24 This plan must be halted for three distinct
25 reasons if this process is to have validity. Quoting now

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1 from the Information Document for the nomination of Yucca
2 Mountain as a potential high-level waste repository, under
3 PL 97-425, 1983, page five.

4 "The Nevada Test Site was selected for
5 study in 1977 primarily because of its prior usage,
6 prior usage in nuclear weapons testing."

7 This is not the case. Nuclear weapons
8 testing continues at an accelerated rate at this site and
9 is most likely given the larger budgets in this area to
10 continue at a much increased rate. The idea or the concept
11 that testing went on as a prior usage should be deleted
12 from the document, this hearing and this concept of a high-
13 level nuclear waste repository. It is boldly irresponsible
14 to assume the two testing should coexist and provide--and
15 I'm quoting from the document again--

16 "A site that will provide protection for
17 the health and safety of the public and the environ-
18 ment."

19 This would be laughable if it were not
20 actually being proposed at this hearing. Tectonic, seismic,
21 geologic and hydrologic problems are not something I'm
22 necessarily qualified to speak about, but I am qualified
23 in my own studies to speak about the civilian and military
24 separation of the use of nuclear power and waste as being
25 abrogated in a very fundamental fashion.

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1 Nuclear testing is definitely of a military
2 nature. The idea of a peaceful atom is a conflict in terms--
3 contradiction in terms. It is public knowledge also that
4 plans for a breeder reactor to produce weapons grade
5 plutonium is being considered at the same site. Such plans
6 must be factored into any assessment.

7 This issue of the separation of the civilian
8 and military uses of nuclear waste leads us directly to the
9 second reason why this plan must be halted; suitability of
10 the Department of Energy to conduct this assessment and
11 accept responsibility for the protection of the public
12 health and safety. The idea that the Department of Energy
13 is conducting operations for the civilian good is fallacious
14 and entirely without merit. Fully 57 percent of its budget
15 is dedicated to weapons research. It is staffed by a
16 plethora of bureaucrats retired from the military here in
17 Nevada. Its primary and only goals are military related.

18 The Department of Energy continues to
19 refuse to accept responsibility for the deaths of thousands
20 and the genetic mutations of millions currently living and
21 yet to be born from years of above-ground testing and
22 venting during its early incarnation as the Atomic Energy
23 Commission and its current status as the Department of
24 Energy. The names have been changed and not necessarily
25 to protect the innocent. Who are these victims? They are

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1 infants, they are embryos, they are the elderly and they are
2 all of us, every person in this room, every person in this
3 city and every person on this planet.

4 A most recent example of the DOE's concern
5 for the public welfare would be David Miller's reply to an
6 inquiry from Citizen Call confirming the venting of
7 Baneberry September 26, 1980. Many, many hours after it
8 actually vented, "I don't know why you people are so
9 concerned over safety. You all have chlorine in your back
10 yards and gasoline in your garages," end quote, as if to
11 equate these practices with the dangers of radiation to
12 us all.

13 Rather than a servant of the people, the
14 Department of Energy is quite obviously the servant of
15 corporate utility and defense for the sake of continued
16 profit at the expense of American lives and the human
17 gene pool on this planet.

18 Quoting now from the book, "Killing Our Own"
19 by Norman Soloman and Harvey Wasserman:

20 "Dosimetry badges are built around a
21 special film designed to record gamma radiation,
22 but other lethal forms of radiation escape the
23 badges. A 1980 study by the Nuclear Regulatory
24 Commission found that 80 percent of all radiation
25 monitoring devices tested failed to come within

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1 50 percent accuracy. The study involved a sample
2 of 90 percent of the radiation dosimetry industry.
3 When test badges were exposed to levels of radiation
4 corresponding to a major nuclear accident, the
5 extreme doses went undetected. The response by the
6 Health Physics Society, which sets monitoring
7 standards however was not to improve the technology
8 but rather to relax the dosimetry standards making
9 it easier for the industry to pass more tests. This
10 information was gleaned from Performance Testing of
11 Personnel Dosimetry Services, Report Of A Two-Year
12 Pilot Study, October 1977, December 1979, NUREG/CR
13 1304."

14 The fact is that the history of the Department
15 of Energy's mandate to protect the health and safety of the
16 American public is a sad one of obfuscation and classifi-
17 cation of pertinent data and technical information, coverup,
18 misinformation, character assassination, stonewalling and
19 lies.

20 Since the days of above-ground nuclear
21 testing to Three Mile Island, this agency has served none
22 other than itself. It has maintained a standard of
23 irresponsibility unmatched by few in its relations with
24 the public and press, state and local governments and
25 tribal councils. It is imperative that our state,

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1 city and county governments form councils and committees
2 to oversee this entire process from beginning to end. It
3 will be expensive and time-consuming and entirely necessary.
4 Just as with the proposed siting of the MX missile system
5 several years ago, it was the city, county and state that
6 provided the most unbiased and realistic data as the Air
7 Force attempted to wash its hands of charges manipulating
8 the data.

9 In New Mexico where a similar project is
10 underway, the relationship between the Department of Energy
11 and the State has disintegrated to a flurry of Freedom of
12 Information Act requests and we are likely to expect the
13 same.

14 In fact, the siting of the entire operation
15 was rotated from north to south after months of the State's
16 insistence that hydrological data be obtained from an area
17 where it was mysteriously absent. Such is a single case
18 among many of local government's relations with the Depart-
19 ment of Energy.

20 Regretably it is inevitable that this issue
21 in this region is likely to be the same.

22 The siting of a high-level radioactive waste
23 repository at Yucca Mountain deserves no further consider-
24 ation unless, one, the Department of Energy is relieved
25 of its responsibility or lack thereof in this manner and

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1 be replaced by a civilian authority; two, the immediate
2 halt of a military-related research at the site, in
3 particular, nuclear weapons testing, planning for the
4 future siting of a breeder reactor, especially in that it
5 will be producing weapons grade plutonium.

6 Three, it is imperative that city, county,
7 state and tribal governments be intimately involved in this
8 process and that they be reimbursed for their expenses and
9 time at the expense of the federal government which has
10 foisted this project and responsibility for it upon them.

11 A fitting conclusion, the words of a great
12 leader and humanitarian just a few months before his tragic
13 death. Quoting now:

14 "The number of children and grandchildren
15 with cancer in their bones, with leukemia in their
16 blood or with poison in their lungs might seem
17 statistically small to some, in comparison with
18 natural hazards, but this is not a natural health
19 hazard and it is not a statistical issue. The loss
20 of even one human life or malformation of one baby,
21 who may be born long after we are gone, should be of
22 concern to us all. Our children and grandchildren
23 are not merely statistics to which we can be
24 indifferent."

25 President John F. Kennedy, July 1963.

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. McBRIDE: For the record, do you want to
3 make a comment on this? We have one more speaker. Do you
4 want to make a comment later?

5 MR. VIETH: Yes.

6 MR. McBRIDE: Okay. Alice White.

7 MRS. WHITE: My name is Alice White, I'm
8 speaking for myself. I'm employed by Martin "Fine" as a
9 governess.

10 I'm here to protest this nuclear dump site
11 for several reasons. First, it will be hauled over our
12 highways and each and every one of us is in danger. Also
13 we are dependent on tourists in this state. If we don't
14 have tourism here, we're not going to have anything.

15 New Jersey is already giving us a good run
16 for our money and by putting the nuclear dump site in here,
17 we're finally signing our death warrants in this respect.

18 Also, I agree with Governor Bryan and Mr.
19 Greenspun, our children's futures are in this. How many
20 of you have gone to the schools, talked to the children,
21 seen how they fear they are not going to grow up, that
22 they're going to die of cancer, leukemia and every other
23 horrible thing? Did you ever listen to them wake up at
24 night screaming because they think they're going to die
25 before they reach 21?

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1 Gentlemen, talk to the children, listen to
2 what the children are saying, then decide if you want to
3 put this dump site in here.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. McBRIDE: Is Barbara Trees present?
6 We're a little ahead of time but since we don't have any
7 speaker scheduled at this time, I'm going to recess the
8 meeting at this point until two o'clock. We will stand
9 in recess until some additional speakers have filed their
10 intentions to speak or the last remaining speaker appears.
11 So we will reconvene at two o'clock.

12 (Thereupon a lunch recess was taken,
13 after which the following proceed-
14 ings were had:)

15 MR. McBRIDE: I'd like to call this after-
16 noon's session to order.

17 I do have two people left over from this
18 morning assuming they are here. I understand there are
19 some other individuals but hopefully at the end of this
20 presentation we'll have time. Is Thomas Trotter here?
21 He's the director of planning for Nye County. He's not
22 here.

23 How about Barbara Trees? I believe I have
24 a request.

25 MR. NELSON: I think there are some others

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1 typed up or whatever.

2 MRS. JENKINS: There are three more that
3 just came in.

4 MR. McBRIDE: I regret we're so far ahead
5 of schedule because it does throw things out of order and
6 people are not here. I mean, I'm appreciative of the
7 fact that some presentations have been concise and it
8 will certainly help us in preparing our report.

9 I also would like to announce that if any
10 other members that are here that have spoken this morning
11 feel that they did not have adequate time to address the
12 subject, in view of the fact that we do have time in our
13 schedule today, that if they will indicate at the desk
14 they wish another ten minutes we'll entertain that request.
15 I do ask that that comment please be germane to the issues
16 that we have and that is pertaining to the site itself,
17 pertaining to the environmental statement or pertaining
18 to the site characterization plan.

19 So if there's anyone that feels they didn't
20 have adequate time, would they please notify the desk and
21 we'd be happy to schedule them.

22 How about Morris Greenburg, is he present?

23 MR. GREENBURG: Yes, I am.

24 MR. McBRIDE: Would you come forward, please,
25 and introduce yourself and who you represent?

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1 MR. GREENBURG: My name is Morris Greenburg
2 and I'm a local resident here. When you just made--I
3 wasn't here at this morning's session. When you made a
4 statement pertaining to the site itself, do you mean as to
5 the location in this area?

6 MR. McBRIDE: Yes, this particular site,
7 not talking about other sites but this particular site.

8 MR. GREENBURG: Whether or not we want it
9 in this area?

10 MR. McBRIDE: Yes, anything you want to say.

11 MR. GREENBURG: In noting the protests of
12 the outcome of the missile burial sites in the past 15
13 years and the results thereof to certain areas in this
14 country, it seems that the people responsible for choosing
15 those sites are long gone and can no longer be held
16 personally responsible in making it a strictly government
17 issue which is long gone.

18 The only thing we have left are communities
19 of people who have been crippled, who have been diseased
20 and who have been killed all for the sake of this so-called
21 progress, as you call it. The same thing pertains now to
22 this particular area.

23 When the results of making this a burial
24 site begin to show five, ten, 15 years hence, all of the
25 governmental people who stand to profit from this particular

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1 job done will be long gone to their just rewards be it a
2 villa in the Mediterranean or a ranch in Santa Barbara
3 alongside Ronnie. One never knows, but the people who
4 live here and suffer because of this will once again have
5 to turn to a blank area looking for judgment for the
6 injuries that are done to them and it's my personal
7 opinion that these sites do not belong in Nevada so close
8 to Las Vegas, so close to Reno, so close to any area
9 populated here.

10 We've had enough of it here in the past
11 25 years and it's high time it was put out to where the
12 people who are advocating this sort of thing have it in
13 their neighborhoods instead of in Nevada.

14 That's all.

15 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you. I should say for
16 anybody who has come in late who were not here this morning,
17 this panel is not employees of the Department of Energy,
18 we are a public panel. We are an objective panel. Our
19 sole responsibility is to hear your side of the story,
20 take those comments that you make and present them to the
21 best of our ability in a report to the Department for their
22 consideration of things that must be considered as
23 representative of you as the citizens of the area. So we
24 are not advocating. We're not employees of the Department,
25 we're public citizens like you are. We're here to interpret

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1 what you are saying and put it in a concise manner both of
2 what is said today and tomorrow in Reno.

3 MR. GREENBURG: May I add something? I
4 understood from the article in the newspaper that mentioned
5 two names, Mr. Miller and a Mr. Vieth, would be here, in
6 the Review-Journal telling about this program. It was there
7 three days ago.

8 MR. NELSON: I believe that would be Mr. Vieth.
9 Mr. Vieth is in the front row in the red tie. Mr. Miller is
10 the Director of Public Affairs for DOE's Las Vegas Office
11 and Mr. Chris West is here representing.

12 MR. GREENBURG: Mr. McBride, those are the
13 people I'm addressing my remarks to, not to the local
14 citizens.

15 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

16 We have a Robin Jenkins that wishes to speak.
17 Is Robin present?

18 MRS. JENKINS: Can you hear me?

19 MR. McBRIDE: You are going to have to pick
20 that mike up.

21 MRS. JENKINS: Like that?

22 MR. McBRIDE: Yes, that's fine.

23 MRS. JENKINS: Yes, my name is Robin Jenkins,
24 and I also will be making a few comments directed towards
25 the DOE. I'm a free-lance journalist representing myself.

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1 I also belong to several environmental groups.

2 I would like to say that the health danger
3 that the American people face today because of the military
4 nuclear lobby is so staggering that most Americans have
5 chosen apathy and fear, but now they're waking up, they
6 must wake up, because they are on the brink of death.

7 The Department of Energy must not make the
8 mistake of thinking that Nevadans neither appreciate their
9 land nor recognize the threat of nuclear poisoning to our
10 life.

11 A grass roots movement is now underway among
12 the people. It is making them aware of their responsibility
13 to future generations. It will be impossible to turn Nevada
14 into a nuclear dump because the people here know that the
15 military/industrial complex is lying when it says that
16 nuclear waste and nuclear bombs are harmless and necessary.

17 As an expectant mother, I speak for unborn
18 generations. Take your weapons, take your nuclear wastes
19 away! The forces of destruction and sheer madness of the
20 military cannot overcome the great creative energy that
21 will soon make itself heard in the voice of the people.
22 Again, I repeat, no nuclear dump site anywhere in Nevada;
23 go away!

24 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mrs. Jenkins.

25 Winona McDonald?

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1 MRS. McDONALD: My name is Winona McDonald
2 and I'm representing myself and I ask that there not be a
3 nuclear waste repository here in Nevada. I think that the
4 people of Nevada have suffered enough.

5 I've lived here since 1953 and at that time
6 my husband, my son and my daughter and I used to watch the
7 blasts go off and we used to drive up the road towards
8 Tonopah and watch them from a hill up there.

9 Since then my husband is dying of lung cancer.
10 I have had surgery for cancer; I am now being treated for
11 bladder problems. My daughter has not been able to conceive
12 and my son has fought Wagoner's granule anatosis for four
13 years. They think they have a cure now, the doctors in
14 the University Hospital in Tucson, but if so, he'll be the
15 second person in the world that's ever been cured of this
16 disease and they treat it with chemotherapy. It's a blood
17 disease very similar to leukemia.

18 I think that my family has suffered enough
19 and I'm sure that what's happened to us is caused from the
20 bombs that used to go off and I don't want to see any
21 grandchildren, because I do have an adopted grandson, and
22 I don't want to see him go through what his mother, uncle
23 and his grandparents have. And I hope that they can find
24 some other way to dispose of this rather than putting it in
25 Nevada.

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mrs. McDonald.

3 Mr. Thomas Trotter? Barbara Trees?

4 MRS. TREES: My name is Barbara Trees and
5 I'm here representing myself.

6 MR. McBRIDE: Could you pull that top micro-
7 phone down like that? Thank you.

8 MRS. TREES: My name is Barbara Trees and
9 I'm here representing myself. I feel that I should mention
10 it's a shame that this meeting was called as a public
11 hearing at a time when most people are not available to
12 come to a public hearing; I think that's a real problem.
13 I think there are a lot of people who have a lot to say
14 about this issue.

15 After assurances that above-ground testing
16 posed no threat to health and safety, government credibility
17 is extremely low in Nevada. The safety records for toxic
18 dumps elicits images of a Frankenstein monster which cannot
19 be controlled by its creators.

20 The Nevada experience of toxic wastes as
21 government priorities on nuclear matter is dismal and the
22 fact that the government will override the will of the
23 people on this dump site no matter what they say, does
24 not indicate the policy of a democracy. I believe that
25 the people of Nevada don't want this dump site here and we

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1 feel--I feel very strongly that if we allow it, it will
2 assist the government in perpetuating this toxic waste
3 problem and if we do not accept the dump site, maybe it
4 will make people rethink their priorities and we shouldn't
5 have the dump site here.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mrs. Trees.

8 I would like to comment though in relation
9 to your earlier statement. It is unfortunate it's hard to
10 pick a time to suit everybody, particularly in a 24-hour
11 town. But I want to make sure that you all understand
12 that the document will be held open for any written comments
13 until April 25th. So anyone that you know that wishes to
14 make a statement, please submit it in writing and it will
15 be part of this document.

16 MRS. TREES: Thank you, Mr. McBride.

17 MR. McBRIDE: Still waiting for Thomas
18 Trotter. Are there any other pending requests at the
19 desk, do you know, Mr. Nelson? Is Mr. Ted Wilson present
20 to speak?

21 Yes, go ahead.

22 MR. WILSON: My name is Ted Wilson and I'm
23 representing myself.

24 This here atomic waste can be sealed off and
25 I can seal it off. The only reason I came by here today, I

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1 thought it was going to be college students here and I can
2 tell them something to help them in their future generations.
3 I could have sealed it off a long time ago but I learned one
4 thing, they're not after sealing it off, it's a political
5 issue. It can be moved here in the State of Nevada. It's
6 just as safe as the lightbulbs up here. It doesn't make any
7 difference and it has more rights to be in Nevada than any
8 other states in this country because it is less populated
9 and less agricultural.

10 The President has a right to put it in the
11 State of Nevada and there's only one thing that can stop you
12 from doing that is that waste itself. The waste must
13 dictate itself whether it can be moved or whether it cannot
14 be moved and waste must dictate itself whether it is safe
15 or whether it is not safe to man, vegetation or life.

16 The answer is because the atomic energy does
17 not give off waste and it's not harmful if it's handled
18 right and it can be handled right.

19 I thought there was going to be some of the
20 college students in here and I would tell them, but it's a
21 political issue. It's still like it is.

22 Thank you very much.

23 MR. McBRIDE: I think one of the reasons the
24 college students aren't here is because of the Easter break
25 and they are all probably out on other activities.

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1 MR. WILSON: Thank you very much.

2 MR. McBRIDE: Since I don't have any further
3 requests, I'm going to declare a recess until I receive
4 such a request. We'll be here. We'll stay here until such
5 time as it's evident that no other presentations are going
6 to be made. So we'll stand in recess until someone files
7 a request at the desk.

8 (Thereupon a recess was taken, after which
9 the following proceedings were had:)

10 MR. McBRIDE: We're ready to go back in
11 session. I understand that the long lost Mr. Trotter has
12 been found and apparently he had car trouble so he just
13 arrived, and I would like to ask him if he would make his
14 presentation.

15 Mr. Trotter?

16 MR. TROTTER: Thank you.

17 Mr. Chairman and Panel, my name is Thomas
18 Trotter, I am the Director of Planning for Nye County,
19 Nevada. Our offices are located at the County seat,
20 Tonopah, Nevada. The Nevada Test Site, the proposed Yucca
21 Mountain repository site, and the surrounding land areas
22 are under the Nye County Board of Commissioners and this
23 department's jurisdiction.

24 The issue of the "proposed nomination as a
25 repository" was discussed in an open public meeting with

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1 the Board of Commissioners and it is their belief that
2 insufficient information about the project has been generated
3 to date to allow for a formal response. However, it is my
4 task to suggest areas of study to be evaluated in the
5 environmental assessment and site characterization process.

6 Nye County, Nevada, over an extended period
7 of years, has enjoyed a cooperative, positive, businesslike
8 relationship with the U. S. Department of Energy, Nevada
9 Operations Office and its Nevada Test Site.

10 The Board of Commissioners and their admini-
11 strative departments are optimistic that throughout the
12 site selection and environmental assessment process, open
13 dialogue and a mutual resolve to work cooperatively will
14 exist. The inclusion of an elected County official on
15 the hearing team is an ambitious step in the public review
16 process. We commend this approach!

17 It should be noted, however, that some 93
18 percent of Nye County is under federal government control.
19 Of that percentage, some 20 percent comprises the Nevada
20 Test Site, the bombing and gunnery range.

21 Due to the Yucca Mountain site being wholly
22 within D.O.E. controlled property, full public environmental
23 scrutiny will in all probability not be possible.

24 Statements are made in the information
25 document that the proposed action is not a major federal

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1 action and does not require an environmental impact state-
2 ment, however, an assessment is called for by the Nuclear
3 Waste Policy Act of 1982. The new law requires a procedure
4 for site selection that by design involves public hearings,
5 numerous review stages, environmental assessments, and
6 consultations with local and state officials.

7 In what stretch of the imagination does the
8 creation of a permanent repository for in excess of 8,000
9 tons of high-level radioactive waste not become classed as
10 a major federal action? Irrespective of that "quirk of law",
11 major impacts upon this county and within the area will
12 occur.

13 A construction work force for this project,
14 estimating 3,000 to 5,000 temporary workers, with a permanent
15 work force between 800-1,200 is likely to substantially
16 impact the county. As you are well aware, northern Nye
17 County has recently been seriously impacted by Anaconda's
18 Nevada-Moly Project, with a construction force of 750
19 temporary workers, and 350 permanent work force.

20 Your project, some three times the size of
21 the Moly Project, would more than strain county services.

22 Substantial costs will be incurred through
23 the county's participation. Adequate and reasonable costs
24 should be paid to the State and County for the purposes
25 of planning for, and the mitigation of adverse social,

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1 economic and environmental effects of the proposed actions
2 upon the County and its residents.

3 The town of Beatty, and the settlements in
4 Amargosa Valley are targeted as major growth centers in Nye
5 County. Hydrologic aquifer resources will be the major
6 source of domestic and agricultural water for these
7 communities.

8 Potential radioactive contaminants suspended
9 in the hydrologic underflow originating from Yucca Mountain,
10 could jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of those
11 residents living in these communities.

12 Additionally, a large master-planned community
13 is proposed within the hydrologic basin supporting a
14 projected 30 to 40 thousand population. Endangered species
15 are located in the hydrological basin, totally dependent
16 on the existence and maintenance of that aquifer. The
17 relationship of aquifer dynamics and movement of radioactive
18 particulates must clearly be resolved.

19 The Yucca Mountain and its surrounding area
20 is highly mineralized. Active human intrusion is likely
21 in the near future. Mining activities could displace
22 aquifer and suspended radioactive materials.

23 The transportation of high-level nuclear
24 wastes, either on-site or inter-site(s) is not addressed.

25 The contents of the information document

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1 references situs performance requirements of the site
2 characterization process. Several of these topics will
3 be of particular importance to Nye County, and they are:

4 (a) Impacts of decision process with
5 respect to state and local laws;

6 (b) The hydrology, especially surface-water/
7 ground-water disposition and chemical, biological and
8 ecological composition of adjacent water courses, as well
9 as flood protection measures;

10 (c) Ground-water uses, specially regional
11 ground-water aquifers used for human activities;

12 (d) Locations and distances to points of
13 surface-water use, all;

14 (e) The value of the impact of the proposed
15 action.

16 Your own "information document for the
17 proposed nomination of Yucca Mountain"...states that the
18 site characterization process and the report is, and I quote,
19 "an entirely new document", and with reference to geologic
20 disposal "there is no body of experience upon which to
21 draw requirements for a regulation".

22 It is our professional opinion that the
23 environmental impact assessment process, as described, is
24 incomplete and does not address topics which we now
25 respectfully request the D.O.E. to incorporate into the

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1 assessment work program, and with my submission I have a
2 two-page attachment.

3 Several of these I will verbalize on the
4 record and the rest I'll submit in writing. Issues such
5 as impacts upon work force, again, water supply, examine
6 the effects of the proposed action upon the local labor
7 force, the delivery of public services, public safety
8 services, public protection needs such as police, fire,
9 et cetera; public health needs, hospital, ambulance; public
10 facilities, waste and refuse and so forth. It's our opinion
11 that anything that has to do with the work force, related
12 impacts have not been spoken to.

13 Setting aside all the technocratic language
14 and expert testimony, the ultimate test will bear upon the
15 findings that "there is reasonable assurance that there
16 is no unreasonable risk to public health, safety and
17 welfare."

18 With that I submit it. Thank you.

19 MR. McBRIDE: I have a question. I wonder
20 if the County has-- You talked about socioeconomic impact.
21 What would your position be in terms of say that you needed
22 additional schools? Would you take the position that the
23 government should provide for the operation or--

24 MR. TROTTER: We have not suggested that.
25 All I'm saying is that there are issues within the assessment

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1 process that in our opinion have not been identified and
2 impacts will occur and we feel particularly strong that
3 the communities of Pahrump, Amargosa and Beatty would be
4 impacted by workers both on a temporary and a long-term
5 basis and these issues ought to be addressed. We've not
6 drawn any conclusions with respect to that.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. McBRIDE: Any questions?

9 MR. TROTTER: Thank you.

10 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mr. Trotter.

11 Next we have a request from a Mr. Brooks
12 that wanted to speak.

13 MR. BROOKS: I'm not a public speaker and
14 I'm a little nervous here. First of all, I'd like to thank
15 you all for giving me the opportunity to speak here. If
16 this were El Salvador, I don't think the citizens would be
17 able to speak out like this.

18 First of all, I understand that the nuclear
19 waste that would be going to the dump site or repository at
20 the Test Site is going to be coming from existing power
21 plant waste. As a possibility, might it be nuclear weapons
22 waste?

23 MR. McBRIDE: That report has not been
24 reconciled yet.

25 MR. BROOKS: Possibly in the future it could

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1 open up to nuclear-related weapons waste?

2 MR. VIETH: The Nuclear Waste Policy Act
3 gives the military the option to make a decision whether
4 or not they will build their own repository or send their
5 waste for repository and I think they have two years to
6 make that decision.

7 MR. BROOKS: Okay. I wondered. I won't
8 talk about it now since first of all I don't think the
9 Department of Energy should be dealing in any manner with
10 nuclear weapons related waste at the disposal site. I
11 think that should be a separate matter and addressed at
12 a public meeting on weapons related waste so that the
13 Department of Energy can address what kind of policies
14 there should be in relation to that.

15 For the record, I'd like to say that as a
16 citizen I don't want the dump in Nevada. That's not to say
17 I want any of my neighbors to have it either. I understand
18 it's up in the Appalatian Mountains and Kansas. I'm not
19 sure I want any other countries to have it. I wouldn't
20 want it sent to El Salvador, I wouldn't want it sent to
21 Great Britain and basically I don't want it anywhere,
22 past, present or future.

23 Of course, as far as the past and the present
24 goes, it's pretty unrealistic, it exists. Something must
25 be done for I think the future. My point is well-taken that

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1 I don't want it and I think a lot of people around the
2 world and Americans feel it's not wanted and why are we
3 producing it?

4 In relation to nuclear power production,
5 of course within the realm of production there are inherent
6 wastes that come about and they need to be disposed of.
7 Over the last number of years-- You probably know the
8 figures better than I do. For that reason I'm pretty
9 critical of nuclear power industry in general and the
10 government's pushed it through the Department of Energy
11 and before that the Department of Energy Nuclear Regulatory
12 Commission pushed the power onto the people of the United
13 States without letting the people know that there now, it's
14 finally coming to the surface and what do we do about it.

15 It's too late to say I don't want it, because
16 it's here. There's some things that maybe a lot of people
17 don't know about when it comes to making nuclear power.
18 A lot of us are finding out there are ways to-- There's
19 a lot of--I don't have facts or figures but I have read
20 that there are quite a few Navajo Indians who have died
21 mining uranium to make into the stuff that makes nuclear
22 power plants go. And a lot of other people have died from
23 cancerous disease, and in processing plants around the
24 country that make the stuff from the raw uranium to go into
25 the nuclear power plants, people are dying of cancerous

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1 diseases. The industry is not fail-safe. There are
2 dangers, there is a public threat to safety and health as
3 we saw from Three Mile Island.

4 If Three Mile Island would have went off as
5 it came close to doing, that area would be uninhabitable
6 right now. That's a pretty heavy thought.

7 One fact that a lot of people don't consider
8 is the commission cost to do every power plant. For the
9 sake of example, say a nuclear power plant costs \$4 billion
10 to build. That's a cost that's going to come to the people
11 who pay and the power costs goes up as the power plant
12 costs a lot of money to make.

13 In 20 or 30 years down the line when the
14 nuclear power plant is not able to function any longer,
15 what happens? We decommission the plant, another roughly
16 \$4 billion usually. I think the cost judgment now is that it's
17 about a hundred percent so it's the same cost on decommission
18 as it is to build the plants, and then we have all the waste
19 and that's the reason I'm here today, is we have the waste.
20 What do we do with it?

21 For those reasons I think that nuclear power
22 is not needed and in fact it's environmentally, economically
23 and in terms of health a burden to society as a whole.

24 Any further production is unnecessary and
25 in disregard to the well-being in this country and in the

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1 world and the Department of Energy, I'm a little dismayed
2 and frustrated. I know you all are working under the
3 dictates of Ronald Reagan and his administration but it
4 seems alternatives in energy aren't being talked about
5 very much. There's a lot of funding cut in those areas.

6 Conservation which is optimal is overlooked.
7 They're all environmentally safe and they create more jobs
8 per the private dollar than does nuclear power or coal or
9 oil generated power supplies. Why aren't we using them?
10 There's no waste involved, there's no problems, better jobs,
11 more economy.

12 Okay, my next thing I was going to address
13 was the Department of Energy dealing with weapons. I've
14 already talked about weapons waste. I think it should be
15 a separate issue and of course it might need to be said that
16 we have enough bombs already. I think it's been stated
17 that we have enough bombs to kill the world over more than
18 once. I don't know how many times I've heard the reports
19 so we don't need more bombs.

20 I don't know if the Department of Energy
21 is involved in bomb making or not. I don't know if waste
22 from nuclear power plants-- Maybe you can answer this.
23 Is there potential waste from nuclear power plants to be
24 used in bomb making?

25 MR. McBRIDE: No.

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1 MR. BROOKS: There's no potential?

2 MR. McBRIDE: At the present time that would
3 take a reprocessing process which has not been approved as
4 a method.

5 MR. BROOKS: So it's politically impossible?

6 MR. McBRIDE: No. There was at one time
7 in South Carolina a plant that was built to reprocess fuel
8 but that was going to be reused and that has since been
9 put on hold for the last--correct me if I'm wrong--several
10 years.

11 MR. VIETH: Since 1977.

12 MR. BROOKS: Okay, thank you.

13 Anyway, we're continuing the production of
14 nuclear warheads at a number of three per day. It seems
15 like a lot of bombs to be making these days, and a lot of
16 tax dollars going to it and a lot of waste we'll have to
17 deal with down the line later. And I guess I'm coming
18 here today just to say that for the future it should stop.
19 It's got to stop and as members of the Department of Energy,
20 you have some say in the future of nuclear power and I just
21 wanted you all to know as a citizen I feel that nuclear
22 power is heading us in dangerous directions and there's
23 not going to be a turnaround.

24 As we can see, there is no turnaround to deal
25 with the waste.

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1 Finally for the record, I'd just like to
2 say no to the nuclear waste plant repository here in Nevada
3 and I say no to nuclear power also because it creates the
4 waste and creates the problems and it's going to create a
5 lot more problems down the line. And also nuclear.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mr. Brooks. I would
8 like to repeat since some of you are coming and going so
9 bear with me who have been here all day that the panel
10 sitting here are not members of D.O.E., we are public
11 members that were asked to hold this to be sure that it
12 was an open public hearing and to be sure to record all of
13 your remarks in an objective manner and to prepare a report
14 which will be submitted to the D.O.E., so I just wanted to
15 preface my remarks with that.

16 MR. BROOKS: Thank you, sir.

17 MR. McBRIDE: Diane Farkas?

18 MRS. FARKAS: Good afternoon. My name is
19 Diane Farkas and I am representing myself and my family.
20 I've been a resident of Las Vegas for 17 years and I just
21 have a couple of quick comments.

22 And one is that it's been my feeling over
23 the years that whenever our government agencies go about
24 allocating funds for improvement of our country, that they've
25 always tried to be equitable and to disburse funds in an

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1 equitable fashion throughout the country. Now, it seems
2 to me that this same equality should be placed when it
3 comes to distributing hazards, and last weekend on a local
4 news program they made a statement that Nevada has ten
5 times the incidents of cancer as the national average.

6 Now, that comes to mean that we have already
7 had our share. It may be some other situations should be
8 warned for this kind of a potential health hazard. And
9 along with that I would also hope that Las Vegas in
10 particular is not looked at as some kind of a second-class
11 city because of the poor image that we have in the media.

12 We are not passing through, we're not on our
13 way to California to find a job, we're here because we want
14 to live here, because we raise our children here and because
15 this is our first choice and hope that it does not become
16 a necessity to look to a second choice in order to preserve
17 our health.

18 Thank you.

19 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Mrs. Farkas.

20 I would like to say for the record one more
21 time that the job of this panel is to assemble all of your
22 remarks both as given orally today here and in Reno and
23 written comments, and the record will be open until the
24 25th of April for you to submit any further material you
25 wish in writing to D.O.E. I believe you can get the address

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1 at the desk if you don't have it. Our task is to address
2 the issues you raised here particularly as they relate to
3 the site itself. Your comments are very frankly given.

4 Secondly, in the development of the environ-
5 mental assessment document, which is the next step down the
6 road, is to be sure that we have your comments on things
7 that may or may not have been indicated in the material
8 you have. You have things that concern you that should
9 be addressed in that document as well as the site character-
10 ization plan which essentially is the plan in the development
11 of the site in terms of exploratory and background information
12 regarding the features that are proved acceptable or
13 unacceptable. Those are the key issues that I wanted to
14 remind you. If you don't give those orally, we encourage
15 you to give them in writing so we have something substantial
16 to work with.

17 Is there anyone else that we don't have a
18 card or a request from that would like to speak at this
19 time? Yes? Come on up and give your name and who you
20 represent.

21 MS. NOUNNA: My name is Susanne Nounna
22 and I'm the president of the Alpha Kappa Psi.

23 MR. McBRIDE: What was your last name?

24 MS. NOUNNA: Nounna, N-o-u-n-n-a. I'm the
25 president of the Alpha Kappa Psi. It's a coed business

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1 group and I'm the president of the alumni chapter. We have
2 about 220 members. We work closely with the college chapter
3 here on campus. I've been hearing things all morning and
4 the one thing I would like to say, there have been a lot of
5 facts represented here today that seem to contradict each
6 other.

7 Speaking for myself and all the members, I
8 hope that before anybody makes a final recommendation, that
9 they are satisfied with the contradictory facts, to not
10 only their satisfaction but the satisfaction of the people
11 that have raised them today.

12 DR. KRENKEL: Could you give us an example
13 of something?

14 MS. NOUNNA: Yes. The gentleman from the
15 D.O.E. said there was no minerals in the area of the
16 mountain that anybody would want and somebody this afternoon,
17 the gentleman from Nye County, said there was. I have about
18 four in my notes, and I think that's significant.

19 If somebody in 25 years wanted to go up and
20 find something, I think that could make a very substantial
21 difference or say 150 years and there's a mineral they
22 forgot, that could make a major difference.

23 MR. McBRIDE: Barbara Greenspun?

24 MRS. GREENSPUN: Good afternoon. I would
25 just like to reiterate the words my husband spoke this

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1 morning and to submit to you the articles in the newspaper
2 of yesterday's Las Vegas Sun and this morning's Las Vegas
3 Sun and I would like to just hold my comments to what is
4 contained in these articles.

5 Thank you.

6 Can I leave them with you?

7 MR. McBRIDE: You can just give them to the
8 court reporter.

9 Is there anyone else in the room that would
10 like to address the issue in question?

11 Give your name again.

12 MR. WILSON: Again, my name is Ted Wilson.
13 I have nothing against politicians, I work with lots of
14 them from Roosevelt down to now. But this atomic energy
15 thing, the B-1, I designed that aircraft and that's why it's
16 on the ground today. I told John F. Kennedy, you cannot
17 fly a plane across the street, you couldn't put a safety
18 device on it. That's why it's on the ground today because
19 of me. I designed the B-1, F-1 and the B-4 and I designed
20 the aircraft for this government, but it was not designed
21 for military purposes, it was designed for space purposes.
22 I know this stuff and the energy crisis also, but I just
23 wanted to say that I have nothing against politicians.
24 But President Kennedy, what come out of his mouth, come out
25 of my head. What come out of Bobby Kennedy's mouth, come

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1 out of my head.

2 Seventy-five percent that come out of Nixon's
3 mouth, came out of my head. I slipped out of the country
4 and he called me eight months later to come back to this
5 country. So when I said that, I don't mean I have anything
6 against them.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. McBRIDE: Any other comments? Yes, ma'am,
9 do you wish to come up and speak? One thing I would like to
10 point out, I just want to indicate that since this has been
11 posted that we will be available here 'til six o'clock since
12 many people in this town work different hours, 24-hour town,
13 we'll be here 'til six o'clock. So if anyone comes in, we'll
14 hear them, and when we run out of speakers from time to
15 time we will recess for a short period of time until someone
16 indicates they want to speak. But we will be here 'til
17 six o'clock, so if your friends come in at 4:30 or 5:00,
18 we're going to be here.

19 Go ahead and indicate your name and who you
20 represent.

21 GURU NAM KAUR KHALSA: Guru Nam Kaur Khalsa.

22 MR. McBRIDE: Could you repeat that?

23 GURU NAM KAUR KHALSA: I'll spell it.

24 G-u-r-u N-a-m K-a-u-r, last name is K-h-a-l-s-a, and I'm
25 just not representing any organization at this time but

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1 simply as a citizen of Nevada. I was refraining from
2 speaking for fear I might get too emotional about the
3 subject. It's something that concerns me deeply as a
4 citizen, as a future mother and homemaker in this town.

5 It's something that worries me greatly
6 because I know there have been many sacrifices made in
7 the sense of people who have been exposed to radiation,
8 exposed to the dangerous particles of radiation, whatever;
9 in experimental situations or in situations where they say
10 it's safe, then later found that it wasn't found to be
11 safe. And also I hear that so many of us people ended up
12 not getting compensated after it was found that they were
13 exposed, and I feel like there's a lack of responsibility
14 of those involved in the whole nuclear process, the whole
15 thing that goes on, and as far as the radioactive waste
16 dump, it's just another one of those things I'm really
17 worried about.

18 It's a very dangerous substance as we all
19 know and, you know, I don't know that I could ever be
20 guaranteed by anyone that it could be contained properly
21 and that it would not get into the environment in some
22 way, and I'm just very concerned about that and I hope
23 there's going to be a lot of very good information given
24 out and even still I'm going to be very apprehensive.

25 I hope one day that we can look to another

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1 form of energy and I believe there are other forms of energy.
2 I think this is an energy that is something that should
3 have never been discovered in the first place. It's
4 frightening beyond my comprehension and I think that anybody
5 that has any consciousness feels that it is. And I hope
6 one day that we can come to our senses and recognize that
7 and really take steps to find another form of energy.

8 Meanwhile, I really don't want to see it
9 dumped here. I don't know, like the gentleman said, I
10 don't really want to see it dumped anywhere. I really
11 don't know what to do as far as what to do with this and
12 I just--I'm just saying that because I feel that way about
13 it.

14 Now, I feel like we shouldn't even continue
15 going on processing it until we really have found a way of
16 either containing it or using it in some other way. It
17 just seems irresponsible.

18 Thank you very much for hearing me.

19 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

20 We'll be in recess until 4:00 o'clock unless
21 someone wishes to speak before that time.

22 (Thereupon a recess was taken, after
23 which the following proceedings were
24 had:)

25 MR. WILSON: There has been some interest in

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1 seeing the film and the slides that we showed this morning
2 for some people who weren't here this morning, so during
3 the break now, Don Vieth is going to go through the slides
4 again and we're going to show the film so that people who
5 weren't here can see it.

6 (Thereupon the aforementioned film and
7 slides were again shown.)

8 MR. McBRIDE: I have a statement that I would
9 like to read into the record that was submitted to me. The
10 individual indicated that they did not want to speak but
11 they'd like to have this entered.

12 "I would like to make the comment that I
13 agree with Governor Bryan and Hank Greenspun, Las Vegas
14 Sun's editorial."

15 Signed Sandra Tiberti.

16 We have a request from Dr. Thorne Butler
17 to speak.

18 DR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19 My name is Thorne Butler and I live at 301 Park Way,
20 Las Vegas, Nevada.

21 I do have a written statement that is being
22 typed out. I'll submit that to you in the mail and I will
23 try to express my thoughts extemporaneously and informally
24 at this time.

25 The reason I decided to speak is for two

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1 reasons. One is a 14-year experience as a member of the
2 State Board of Health and Environmental Commission and
3 dealing extensively with the problems in this state.

4 The second reason being is that I believe
5 that the ability to generate electric power is probably
6 based upon two fuel sources; one, nuclear, the other coal.
7 Both have problems, no doubt about that, and that both have
8 been environmental impacts that are serious consequences
9 if not properly controlled.

10 Additionally, if you look at the character-
11 istics of the storage of nuclear waste materials either
12 from industrial sources or power generation from scientific
13 studies other than what are classified as low-level versus
14 high-level, and my criteria for that is low-level can be
15 handled while high-level do require protection while we
16 do generate heat.

17 During the process of my being a member
18 of the State Board of Health and Environmental Commission,
19 we were involved in the extensive discussion of the low-
20 level Beatty site. I believe there were a period of two
21 or three years I developed a minor expertise in low-level
22 expertise and I have some understanding of high-level.

23 There are some characteristics of the NTS
24 areas around it that would suggest and obviously have
25 been considered by others that would be a reasonable source

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1 for storage of nuclear waste materials. I have visited
2 other areas like Hanford and Barnwell in particular and know
3 about the history of Sheffield, Illinois, which had serious
4 environmental problems, the questioning of storing nuclear
5 waste materials.

6 If you look at the information that's been
7 accumulated on the geology and hydrology of the area of
8 the NTS is that certainly there are many circumstances that
9 make it an ideal site for long-term storage of waste
10 materials. If you wish, there is an excellent article in
11 the April issue of Science in 1980 which discussed the
12 Sudan crater and its availability as a possible storage
13 facility, but that article is an extensive review of that
14 area.

15 Other studies have been conducted by a
16 variety of people both private and public, predominantly
17 public; U. S. Geological Surveys and others with similar
18 background, and it would again suggest that it is a very
19 stable area free of much hydrological contamination.
20 The site is highly isolated in the sense that it's far
21 away from and has its own built-in security system which
22 probably could be made in a variety of different forms
23 to assure that long-term protection for human intrusion
24 could be assured.

25 The available labor we happen to have locally

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1 in this community understand the way of handling and
2 controlling nuclear waste materials, so in some ways
3 looking at it from that point of view, I feel strongly
4 that probably the Nevada Test Site or its environs will
5 be selected as one of the areas for storage of nuclear
6 waste materials in a long period of time, particularly
7 those from high-level materials from reactors using nuclear
8 power generation. I don't think it's going to go away
9 because there are many problems with coal burning and
10 trying to set standards for various coal-burning plants
11 in Nevada.

12 It's a difficult problem to scrub, and if
13 you believe the problems of acid rain are really true,
14 then why increase burning of coal no matter how hard you
15 can scrub, and that's a very difficult problem. In the
16 long run they'll prove possibly that costs come within
17 the same range or we'll see an increase in the amount of
18 nuclear power generation over the period of several decades.

19 I realize that there are two schools of
20 thought in this area; those people who say all nuclear
21 things are bad. Where on the other hand people who say
22 nuclear materials and its uses are equivalent to motherhood
23 and the Fourth of July, I believe it's somewhere in between.
24 This is kind of a modified approach to handling these kind
25 of materials, but obviously if we're going to have nuclear

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1 materials, any kind, whether it is for scientific or
2 industrial uses in which there are literally thousands
3 of uses for these various materials, is we're going to
4 have to have somewhere to dispose of them. We can't
5 hide our head in the sand and say we can't do it. We're
6 going to have to do it somewhere, so the real question
7 comes down, can you do it in a way that will assure a
8 proper protection of public health and individuals who
9 are involved in the proper handling, storage and disposal
10 of these materials.

11 I would hope that if Nevada is selected
12 that somehow the NRC or others who are responsible will
13 see to it that the State will take a more cooperative
14 position and be involved in the decision-making processes
15 of establishing the regulations that will control the
16 handling of these materials from the generation to site
17 to the transportation for ultimate disposal.

18 I think to hide away from that is an
19 inappropriate action and I'm hoping that if the decision
20 is made through whomever for whatever site, wherever they
21 are, that they will somehow be able to assure and encourage
22 local participation in the decision-making process to
23 establish the regulations that will be utilized to control
24 the proper disposal of these materials; otherwise, you end
25 up with I think a dichotomy where you have one group doing

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1 it over here from the government, the local community saying
2 this is all bad and there are all kinds of problems. It
3 becomes even a more difficult problem to handle. I think
4 what we need is a more realistic approach so we'll understand
5 what the real issues and problems are. I think as you look
6 at the current times, the Beatty experience which I was
7 involved with, I think what you see is a lot of rhetoric
8 which is emotional which is not understanding, unwilling
9 to listen and unwilling to be involved in the process.

10 I must admit that when the State of Nevada
11 decided to become involved in nuclear waste disposal over
12 20 years ago, very few people had any idea of the various
13 technical administrative and political problems that would
14 exist in the future. But I think that experience has
15 developed a lot of in-house expertise at all kinds of
16 levels to understand how to do that, to assure that they
17 are properly disposed of and so they can be protected away
18 from human intrusion over a long period of time and the
19 only way I think that will be accomplished is with parti-
20 cipation of local and in our case the state community to
21 see that that's going to happen. And the reason I feel that
22 way about it in general is that because the site of the
23 NTS seems to have all the criteria for an ideal site.

24 As I stated before, one, it's hydrologically
25 and geologically stable and we have the ability in the labor

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1 pool who knows how to handle the work of these kind of
2 materials.

3 I know there's also a tendency to confuse
4 the storage of material from weapon testing and really
5 they are two different subjects. I think everyone has a
6 concern about nuclear weapons and their increased prolifer-
7 ation. But I think on the other side of the coin we have
8 to have uses that are practical for nuclear materials and
9 I think it is the problems of nuclear versus coal fuels
10 where we become more intense as times go on. And certainly
11 parts of our country will become more intense and the
12 problems of trying to appropriately scrub our coal burning,
13 it's so difficult, and also so expensive that the costs
14 between development of coal burners versus nuclear fuel
15 supply, nuclear power plants to each point where the
16 decision will be basically environmental which is the
17 more appropriate because of the economic costs in that.

18 In essence I would like to encourage that
19 when the selection is made, I reemphasize what I said
20 before, is that an attempt to get participation from state
21 and local officials and community is necessary because I
22 think only in that way will everyone understand what's
23 being done and how the system will work.

24 Thank you very much.

25 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Dr. Butler.

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1 Did we gain any other individuals since I
2 left the room that wish to speak? We still have about
3 another hour and eight minutes left. Yes?

4 MS. HUTH: Is this open for questions?

5 MR. McBRIDE: Would you come up, please?
6 Would you state your name and who you represent?

7 MS. HUTH: My name is Cynthia Huth and I
8 want to ask if it's open for questions.

9 MR. McBRIDE: Yes. Do you have a question?

10 MS. HUTH: Yes, I do since I missed the whole
11 day. I don't know what's going on since I was at work but
12 I did have a few questions that I would like to ask. One
13 is if we have a high-level nuclear waste dump here in Nevada,
14 would we be reimbursed in any way because of it?

15 MR. McBRIDE: Well, that's a question that
16 has to be considered I think in terms of socioeconomic impact
17 which is one of the criteria that is going to be addressed.

18 MS. HUTH: Also, it was my understanding
19 from what I heard around town that they were going to put
20 it up on the Atomic Commission's land; is that correct?

21 MR. McBRIDE: Don, would you like to address
22 that?

23 MR. VIETH: This decision about the repository
24 location has not been made until 1987. The site we're
25 investigating here in Nevada is on the boundary between the

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1 Nevada Test Site and the Nellis bombing and gunnery range,
2 a section of land still maintained by the Bureau of Land
3 Management, so it's in the southwest corner of the Nevada
4 Test Site.

5 MS. HUTH: Also, I'd like to know, if that
6 area is being considered, is there some type of--I'm sure
7 there is safety factors involved since they also have
8 bombs that they put out up there and I'd like to know what
9 type of safety factors that are involved so that when they
10 do testing of atomic bombs it doesn't open up nuclear
11 waste.

12 MR. McBRIDE: Well, I assume you've got a
13 copy of this document.

14 MS. HUTH: No, I don't.

15 MR. McBRIDE: What you need to do is stop
16 out there at the desk and collect some of these materials
17 because I think a lot of that is answered in there.

18 A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: They're gone.

19 MR. McBRIDE: If you will leave your name
20 and address, we'll get you one.

21 MR. VIETH: If you leave your name and
22 address, we'll make sure you get one.

23 MR. McBRIDE: The document describes the
24 location of the site, the purpose of the hearing here that
25 we're involved in, and we are public members, we're not

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1 members of the D.O.E. Our purpose is to get from the public
2 their comments regarding, one, the site itself; secondly,
3 information in terms of the environmental assessments that
4 will have to be done related to that particular site; and,
5 thirdly, what they call a site characterization plan which
6 essentially involves the investigations that are going to
7 take place to explore the geological and hydrological
8 character of this particular area.

9 So what we're here for today is to get input
10 from the public indicating what they feel should be
11 considered in this process. There will be further
12 hearings either--I guess it's before or after the
13 environmental assessment plans develop.

14 Jim?

15 MR. FIORE: I think there are plans and
16 discussions right now to have a hearing on a draft
17 environmental assessment prior to the final one being
18 made public.

19 MR. McBRIDE: So the process is a long way
20 down the road. What we're trying to get now is initial
21 input into these three areas, so I think you really need
22 to get this document and go over it and I want to indicate
23 we'll get that to you as soon as we can. You have until
24 April 25th. It will tell you where to address your remarks
25 to file a written statement so you are not cut out of the

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1 process. Okay?

2 MS. HUTH: Okay. Thank you very much.

3 MR. McBRIDE: Thank you.

4 MS. KEESE: Reimbursed for what?

5 MR. McBRIDE: It's not a question of
6 reimbursing, the question is if there is an impact in
7 terms of roads, rail lines, schools, sewers, what's the
8 responsibility between the federal government and its
9 impact like it does around military installations.
10 I don't know how it will be worked out but those will
11 be considered in the process if the site is selected.

12 I'm sure they'll be--

13 MS. KEESE: I don't understand that at all.
14 Could you clarify that a little bit? You spoke of reimburse-
15 ment. If you want to build a school, you pay somebody to
16 build a school?

17 MR. McBRIDE: No.

18 MS. KEESE: What are you speaking about when
19 you say reimbursement? You asked what would be reimbursed.
20 Reimbursed for what?

21 MS. HUTH: Would you like me to answer that?

22 MR. McBRIDE: I don't want to get into
23 dialogue between you two. We're here to try to keep a
24 straight record.

25 MS. KEESE: I'd like to know what she was

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1 speaking about.

2 MR. McBRIDE: We'll let a representative
3 from the D.O.E. address that.

4 MR. VIETH: The term reimbursement is maybe
5 not a correct term. The federal government has a term that's
6 used in terms of payment in lieu of taxes. State people
7 can raise questions as to whether or not they would be
8 appropriately compensated by the federal government for
9 having a federal facility in a given area that requires
10 support from the local communities in terms of the education
11 for the people working there and so on. Servicing or working
12 in a facility that pays no taxes, federal facilities do not
13 generally pay taxes within the local community like if a
14 facility was run by Westinghouse, Westinghouse can be taxed
15 on the products they produce and so on to provide a
16 financial basis for the community.

17 People have raised questions about the
18 federal government operating facilities because as a govern-
19 ment they cannot be taxed by local, state or communities
20 for the product or the service that they place, yet the
21 county or the state is still responsible for providing
22 services to the people that work at the facilities. Now,
23 the federal government and the Congress of the United
24 States has recognized that that's a problem and they've
25 tried to establish a process of reimbursement to the local

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1 community called payments in lieu of taxes that tried to
2 reconcile some of these factors that they know have to be
3 taken care of.

4 I think if I might take the liberty of
5 interpreting is what she meant but I think that's the
6 thing that she was getting at. The question has been
7 raised numerous times in the same kind of language and
8 that's what people wanted to get out of the federal
9 government, help out the local communities in the areas
10 of the facilities they operate. And so that is something
11 that is determined by the policy of the Executive Branch
12 by the position of the Legislature, that is, the Congress
13 of the United States.

14 I think the Congress and the Nuclear Waste
15 Policy Act recognizes this and has made sure that in the
16 process of consultation to state that those are viable
17 questions that need to be addressed and some compensation
18 worked out between the state and the federal government
19 so it's an active thing that we're concerned about and
20 that will be dealt with.

21 MS. KEESE: Is this standard operating
22 procedure for most government projects?

23 MR. VIETH: That is standard operating
24 procedures and in some cases the jobs are associated with
25 the federal facilities, therefore, the demand they make is

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1 fairly low. In other cases they take a fairly aggressive
2 stand. So it's something we'll have to find out how the
3 State of Nevada, Nye County, will address those kinds of
4 things they would want assistance from the federal
5 government on.

6 MS. KEESE: Thank you.

7 MR. McBRIDE: Any other comments? We'll
8 be around 'til six o'clock.

9 Thank you.

10 (Thereupon a recess was taken, after
11 which the following proceedings were
12 had:)

13 MR. McBRIDE: Are there any additional
14 individuals that wish to speak? If not, I will declare
15 our part finished and turn the proceedings back over to
16 Mr. Nelson.

17 MR. NELSON: I'd like to thank everybody
18 that's helped or participated or made comments, those that
19 are still here. And since it's six o'clock, we will
20 declare the meeting closed.

21 (Thereupon at six o'clock p.m. the
22 hearing was concluded.)
23
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25

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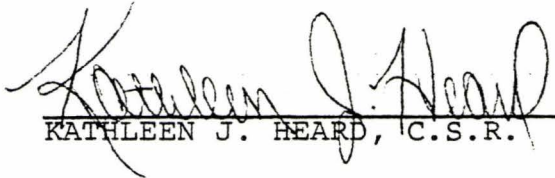
STATE OF NEVADA)

ss:

COUNTY OF CLARK)

I, Kathleen J. Heard, certified shorthand reporter, do hereby certify that I took down in shorthand (Stenotype) all of the proceedings had in the before-entitled matter at the time and place indicated and that thereafter said shorthand notes were transcribed into typewriting at and under my direction and supervision and the foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true and accurate record of the proceedings had.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand this 2nd day of April, 1983.


KATHLEEN J. HEARD, C.S.R.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR NEVADA SITE CHARACTERIZATION

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 30, 1983

REGISTRATION

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NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	SPEAKER		SUBMITTING WRITTEN TEXT		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Gary J. Marmer	Argonne National Lab.	9700 S. CASS AVE. ARGONNE, IL 60435					
Jay L. Smith	Edison Electric Institute	4201 Long Beach Blvd, Long Beach 90807		✓		✓	
R.L. POWELL	REYNOLDS ELECT	5366 STAMPA LV NV		✓			
G.K. McNeill	REECO	6905-B Round Tree		✓			
Tom DoHauer	Nev Dept of Human Resources	Carson City		✓			
mary manning	L.V. Sun newspaper	Las Vegas					
STEVEN L. HERMAN	KNVV RADIO NEWS	2001 E. Flamingo LV, NV		✓			
David Davis	KLAS-TV	3227 Channel P Dr.		✓			
Bryant Blackburn	KLAS-TV	" " "		✓			
Kathleen J. Heard	Assoc. Reporters of Nev.	600 South Sixth St., L.V., Nev.		✓			

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Las Vegas, Nevada

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Jim Barnes	MDep't of Energy	Cason City, NV		X		X	
Bob Loux	Nev. Dept of Energy	Cason - City NV	X		X		Paul Gard
Mitchell P. Kunich	U.S. D.O.E. / NV	LV NAV.		X		X	
Wendy Arelais	U.S. DOE / N.	LV NEV		X			
Bob Perera	NVE COUNTY	BEATTY NEV		X			
Shark Betham	Sanlita National Labs	Albuquerque, NV		X			
Ky Wilson	—	LV NV					
R Monte	GS DOE / NV	LV / NV		X			
Lee Olson	US DOE	Richland		X			
Jim Fiore	US DOE / HQ	WASH DC	X				

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR NEVADA SITE CHARACTERIZATION

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March 30, 1983

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W.W. Dudley	U.S. Geological Survey	Denver, Colo.		X		X	
Donald T. Oakley	Los Alamos Nat Lab	Los Alamos NM		X		X	
A. L. Melancon	DOE/NV.			X		X	
Richard Lynch	Sandia National Labs	Albuquerque NM	*	X	*	Y	
REYNALDO MARTINEZ	CONGRESSMAN REID'S STAFF	FED BUILDING LOS UNIDOS	✓		✓		p
Lee A. Wastell	Congressman Reid Staff	300 LV Blvd S. 89111		✓		✓	
DEAN KUNIHITO	USNRC	WALNUT CREEK, CA		✓		✓	
GARY THOMPSON	R.J	LAS VEGAS					
Ralph Richards	DOE/NV	LV		✓		✓	
JOSEPH N. FIORE	DOE/NV	LV		✓		✓	

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR NEVADA SITE CHARACTERIZATION

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 30, 1983

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
J. H. LaRue	Rockwell	Hanford		X		X	
Cheryl Cox	SELF	3314 THOMAS AVE N. LAS VEGAS NEV. 89030		X		X	
Ed Vogel	REVIEW - JOURNAL	1111 W. PONJANZA Road LAS VEGAS, NV 89101		X		X	
A. K. Frazier	Reginald E. Frazier	601 Brook, Las Vegas 89107		✓		✓	
A. R. HAKL	WESTINGHOUSE	PO Box 708, Mercury Nev 89023		✓		✓	
J. REED	DOE	Las Vegas		✓		✓	
Robert M. Gaskin	RDM Assoc.	89047 Box 1107 Tonopah NV		✓			
Norm Clow	KDWR NEWS	L.V.					
Johnnie Vieth		6555 W. Edna Las Vegas		X		X	
Mr & Mrs Edw. L. Vieth		33 E. 26th St Covington Kentucky 41014		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Jerry ^{Mary} Lorenz	Sandia Labs	1405 E. Vegas Valley #224					
Howard Pratt	Sci Science Applications	2769 2200 Highland Ave					
Michael Foley	Science Applications Inc	1300 Prospect St La Jolla CA		X		X	
Barbara Woodard	Dept of Energy	P.O. Box 14100		X		X	
Bonnie Caluska	" " "	" "		X		X	
Harold Cunningham	REECO	P.O. Box 14400		X		X	
Frank Lavin	IRONWORKERS	31 Shady Lane	X				
Bill Vincent	Citizen Alert	PO Box 1681 Las Vegas 89101	X		X		
Shirley S. Gage	NIN	815 Gage DOE		X		X	
Wayne Bliss	EPA	PO Box 18416 LAS Vegas, NV 89114		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
<i>[Signature]</i>	State of Nevada		✓		✓		
DENNIS BECHTEL	CLARK COUNTY						
<i>[Signature]</i>	DOE-NV						
DAVE KELLER	UPI						
JACK THOMPSON	OFF/EC DEV CITY OF LAS VEGAS			✓		✓	
DENNIS KIST	Citizen						
Atef Elzeftawy	/						
Chris L. West	U.S. DOE			✓		✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	RANCHO AMANGOSA	Rt 15 Box 518 AMANGOSA VALLEY NV 89020	✓		✓		
Dale L. Fraser	REECO	P.O. Box 14400		✓		✓	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Bruce W. Church	US Dept of Energy	P.O. Box 14100, LV		✓		✓	
Stanley D. Wolf	U.S. Bureau of Land Management	P.O. BOX 5400 LV		✓		✓	
Liz Wilson Luis Perez	Ch 3			✓		✓	
Jim McInerney	US Air Force Nellis AFB, NV	554 CESS/DESEP Nellis AFB, NV 89191		✓		✓	
Stuart Hunt		4252 Valer		✓		✓	
Araceli Aldama	self	P.O. Box 70253 89170		✓		✓	
Joy Adler	self	3921 KAMDEN WAY 89109		✓		✓	
Ray Thomas	"	2154 Ellis 89120		✓		✓	
John Totano	Self	2586 Van Patten #17 LV 89109		✓		✓	
Juan Ford	Fran Ford Co.	3511 Pueblo Way LV 89109		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Vince Triggs	SNAAH	3333 W. WASHINGTON 89107		X		X	
<i>Alf Lewis</i>		3111 BEL AIR CIR 89109		X		X	
<i>Jerry Johnson</i>	LOUE LOCAL #12	7017 Pleasant View L.V.		X		X	
Mildred Gomez	self			X		X	
Quent Dan Darned	Asiomatics International Greater L.V.	754 Dege Valley Dr., L.V. 89109		X		X	
Paul & Evelyn Kimberly		P.O. Box 428 Overton ⁸⁹⁰⁴⁰ Nev		X	X	X	DM
Suzanne Nauwa	self	PO Box 15448 SUNV 89114		X		X	
FRAN POLK	AAUW	925 SIERRA VISTA #306 89109					
THOMAS ORAM + CHILDREN	CITY OF LAS VEGAS	400 E STEWART LV 89101		X		X	
Robin Miles	SELF	3925 E. CHARLOTTE AVE. 89121		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Stephen Roth	Private	2840 Constance L. Vega	✓				✓
BART ROMYH	PRIVATE	2007 R Street Washington DC		+			+
DAVID W. JOHNSON	REPRESENTING CONGRESSMAN HARRY REID	5430 REITER AVE LV. Nev		X			
Virgil & Bessie Babbs	ourselves	7559 Amigo		X			
MORRIS GREENBERG Morie Greenberg	CITIZEN	1917 OTTAWA DRIVE		X	X		
Dianne Jackson		1315 Deenerville	✓				✓
Keith Sargent	citizen	2212 Isabelle Ave		✓			✓
Mary E. Goldberg	citizen	3151 Sundown Ctise		✓			✓
Stephen V. McBrien	Private	1820 Dolley Madison Blvd McLean VA		X			X
Chris McCauley	—	P.O. Box 1051 Potomac MD 89024		X			X

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Lisa Landenburger	myself	Boulder City, Nev		✓		-	
James Schmitt	UNLV	1316 B Georgia Boulder City, NV		✓		✓	
Geneva Douglas	EPA	Las Vegas		✓		✓	
Richard W. Wynn	UNLV	Las Vegas	✓		✓		Du
Jamie B. Coughlin	self	2165 E Rockelle Las Vegas NV		✓			
JOE BEHAR	CDW	3940 Algonquin Dr., #186 L.V. NV. 89109		✓	✓		
Geo. Hawes Jr.	None.	1600 N. Sierra Reno-		✓		-	-
Judy Reichel	self	4491 Balsam J.V.	✓		✓		Du
John Yoder	self	6233 W. WASHINGTON J.V.		-		✓	
Robin Jenkins	Aquarian Earth Network self	4494 El Cebra J.V.	✓		✓		

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
<i>Suzanne McLaughlin</i>	<i>Republican Party</i>	<i>3720 Industrial Road. LV, NV</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>JM</i>
<i>J.W. White</i>	<i>DEPT. ENERGY</i>	<i>400 W. KING (CNSV.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mary Brewer</i>		<i>4662 E Lake Mead Blvd LV</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Walter Lombardo</i>		<i>4728 Elm Ave Las Vegas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Serald E. Stark</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>IRA H. LINDSEY</i>	<i>NEVADA POWER CO.</i>	<i>W. SAHARA, LAS VEGAS, NV</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myma Williams</i>	<i>Private Citizen</i>	<i>3441 Sioux Way LV 89107</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cheryl Dye</i>	<i>Clark County</i>	<i>225 Budget Ave 89101</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Brenda Blair</i>	<i>Tonopah Times</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rich Evans</i>	<i>Own Self</i>	<i>#235 1555 E Rockella</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rosanne Hunt</i>	<i>11</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Thomas P. O'Connell	EG&G/Santa Barbara Ops.	611 AVE. H BOULDER CITY, NV 89005		X		X	
WARREN R. REHFELDT	U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMM	WASHINGTON, D.C.		X		X	
DON CARRELL	ROCKWELL HANFORD OPERATIONS	P.O. BOX 800 RICHLAND, WA		X		X	
Michael Daly	City of Las Vegas	400 E STEWART ^{LV, NV} 89101		X		X	
Mary Gehras	DOE - NNWS I			X		X	
ANN A. ZORN	LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOICERS	1541 GABRIEL DR LV 89109	X				
R. W. Taft	USDOE	Nev. Opns Ofc		X		X	
Kenneth R Ryckman	Clark County NV	6665 W Gary Ave LV 89118		X		X	
Glenn W. Antum	Private citizen	2971 LAS CASITAS WAY LAS VEGAS, NEV 89121		X		X	
Michael E Speath	Science Application, Inc.	27.69 So. Highland Las Vegas, Nev. 89122		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Daniel J. Bogden	USAF	2800 S. Eastern #109 Las Vegas, NV		X		X	
L. Skousen	EdL	1617 Bluestone Dr.		X		X	
K. Coffey	Governor's Office	Casas City		X		X	
P. Keenan		4767 E. Weller LV			X		Du
Barbara Trees	concerned citizen	3062 Palmdale St. LV 89121	X		X		Du
Martin Moffitt	DPI	51500 Tropicana LV		X		X	
Atot Elzot Hamy	UPS	820 Rancho Las Vegas LV		X		X	
Tim Dahlberg	ADP	1111 W Bonanza		X			
✓ BENAY STOUT office	U.S. Sen. Chie Hecht	300 LV Blvd. So. # 426 LV		X		X	
W. W. Thompson		1937 Caballero LV 89109		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Rick Soron		6208 Dayton Ave		X			
IAN THOMPSON	SELF	P.O. Box 70883, LAS VEGAS 89170					
BHAGWAN SINGH	UNLV	2085 PALORA AVE, LV 89107		X			
STEVE SHORE	CHANNEL 8			X		X	
S. Steinbaum	Ruth Davis	LV 89129	X	X	X		Du
H. Thompson	Las Vegas Sun	121 S Highland		X		X	
Joe Mc Carden	KMJD	3510 W. HACIENDA		X		X	
J. V. Adair	Revere	P.O. Box 14400		X		X	
Robert H. Balkin	ARCO	DENVER, COLORADO		X		X	
Charles R. Evans	PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOC.	LAS VEGAS NV		X		X	

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M. Rosoff	citizen	4613 L. V Bl So. LV 89119		X		X	
W. G. Hurley	self			X		X	
Alida Nelson	Nat'l Conference of Christians + Jews	4220 S. Maryland Parkway #210 89109		X		X	
Evelyn Ellwanger	self	1575 E Reno Blvd LV 89119		X		X	
Joanmie Rowe	Self	1733 Bonita 89104		X		X	
Michael Schumacher	Amnesty International	4438 Newsom Cir. 89109		X		X	
ete Christianzen	self	4320 Wavecrest 89108		X		X	
Phil Stout	Sen. Health Office	601 Barron Ct Hen 89015		X		X	
D. Mice Schwart		525 E St Louis 89104		X		X	
Paul L. Amodt	Los Alamos Natl Lab	Los Alamos NM		X		X	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Dr + Mrs E. M. Southell	—	3165 S. Batavia, L.V. 89102		✓		✓	
Jan Waters	self	2898 Pacific Ave 89121		✓		✓	
Pat VanBellen	self	2953 Parucha 89121		✓		✓	
Carol Sevens	self	1367 Paine Dr. 89109		✓		✓	
R. B. LAND	REFCO	P.O. Box 14400 89114		✓		✓	
Alicia M. White	self	3481 Jewel Court ^{over} 89122	✓				
Nate Cooper	Desert Research Institute	601 Overland Drive, Henderson NV 89015		✓		✓	
Murdoch Truck	self	1865 S. Royford Dr LV NV 89109		✓		✓	
Therona McDonald		4518 Dover Pl. LV 89107		✓	✓		
Truman E Reed	self	829 Franklin Ave LV 89104		✓		✓	

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			Yes	No	Yes	No	Received by
Clara K. Cowan	self	1808 Birch Pl 89102		✓		✓	
Lisa K. McCann	self	P.O. Box 14224 89114	✓	✓		✓	
Ted Wilson	self	400. BRUSH 8927		✓		✓	
Richard Byers	CCSD	2832 E. Flamingo Rd. LV.		✓		✓	
Susan Fine	self	18 Quail Hollow, Henderson				✓	
Dennis Brooks	self	4000 Vegas Dr LV NV	✓				
Ram Nam Kaur Khalsa	ETHO foundation	1001 Greenway Ln. LV, NV ^{pph}		✓		✓	
Christine Bagley	self	7201 John Glenn Ct LV, NV		✓		✓	
THOMAS TROTTER	NYE COUNTY	P.O. BOX 688 TONOPAH	✓			✓	
LICE GOLDBERG	HADASSAH, PRESIDENT	3151 SUNDOWN DR. 89109	✓	✓		✓	

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Bealora Greenup	Self.	3111 Bel Air Drive	✓				
Herb Kilby	Self.	2009 Las Flores Las Vegas NV		✓		✓	
Harold Smith	SELF.	6308 DAYTON AVE, L.V. NV 89107	✓	✓	✓		per
Sandra Lee Roberts	Self.	4588 Coachman Cir L.V.		✓	✓		
Joan Louise Seegal	Legis Properties	PO Box 14614 LV NV 89114		✓		✓	
Cathy Cox	self	4383 Garland Court L.V. 89121					
Muriel Stevens	self	11040 Ranch Estates		✓		✓	
Evelyn Goot	self	3111 Bel-Air Dr.		✓		✓	
Norma Schulman	self	3111 Bel Air Dr.		✓		✓	
Rita Bliss	self	324 Parkway West L.V.		✓		✓	

