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**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

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Public Meeting

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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PUBLIC MEETING

SEQUOYAH FUELS CORPORATION DRAFT  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

+ + + + +

Tuesday, October 16, 2007

7:00 p.m.

Gore High School Auditorium

1200 North Highway 10

Gore, Oklahoma 74435

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APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

GREGORY F. SUBER, Branch Chief

Environmental Review Branch

ALLEN FETTER, Project Manager

Environmental Review Branch

MYRON FLIEGEL, Senior Project Manager

Safety Review Branch

ANDREA JONES

Legal Counsel

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On behalf of the Licensee:

SEQUOYAH FUELS CORPORATION

CRAIG HARLIN

JOHN ELLIS, President

Sequoyah Fuels Corporation

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(7:00 p.m.)

1  
2  
3 MR. RAKOVAN: I'd like to welcome  
4 everyone. You're probably wondering why I'm speaking  
5 into a microphone since this is such a small room.  
6 But the reason that I'm doing that is that we have  
7 someone who is transcribing tonight's meeting. And  
8 I'll go through a little bit of ground rules and I'll  
9 have the ground rules in terms of making comments and  
10 such as part of that.

11 But first I want to welcome you to  
12 tonight's meeting. My name is Lance Rakovan. I am a  
13 Communications Assistant at the Nuclear Regulatory  
14 Commission, or NRC. And it's my pleasure to  
15 facilitate tonight's meeting. I'd like to thank  
16 everyone for coming tonight, and I'd like to thank  
17 those of you who let us use this facility to have our  
18 meeting here tonight.

19 The purpose of tonight's meeting is to  
20 present preliminary conclusions from the Draft  
21 Environmental Impact Statement, or DEIS, Sequoyah  
22 Fuels Corporation and to receive your comments.

23 Just to give you an idea of what to expect  
24 tonight, there were some agendas out on the table out  
25 there, but we're going to have a few presentations,

1 specifically about the roles and responsibilities of  
2 the NRC, the environmental review process, and the  
3 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Sequoyah.

4 And then at that point we'd like to hear  
5 from you. There were some yellow cards out on the  
6 table. So if you thought in advance that you wanted  
7 to speak, hopefully you filled one of those out and I  
8 have those. I'm going to go one by one and invite  
9 people to come up, take the podium, and make their  
10 comments. If you didn't fill out a card, that's okay.  
11 You can change your mind, make a comment, ask a  
12 question. Either way that's fine.

13 Like I said, we are using a transcriber.  
14 If you are going to make a comment or ask a question,  
15 we ask that you use one of the microphones. That way  
16 we can make sure that we have a full, clean  
17 transcription of the meeting. Also a few things that  
18 will help us get a clean transcription is that if only  
19 one person can talk at a time. If we can make sure  
20 that we keep side conversations to a minimum.

21 And in order that we know who is speaking  
22 at all times, the first time that you ask a question  
23 or make a comment, if you could identify yourself and  
24 give us any group that you're with as well. That way  
25 we'll know on the transcript who is making the

1 comments.

2 I'd like to introduce very quickly the  
3 gentlemen that we have sitting at the table tonight.  
4 First we have Greg Suber, who is Branch Chief for the  
5 Environmental Review Branch. Allen Fetter, who is the  
6 Project Manager for the Sequoyah Environmental Review.  
7 Myron Fliegel, who is the Senior Project Manager for  
8 the Safety Review. And also Andrea Jones, who is our  
9 attorney who's sitting midway back there. Thanks,  
10 Andrea.

11 If you could, if you have any cell phones  
12 or other electronic devices with you if you could  
13 silence them at this time. That'll help make sure  
14 that the meeting isn't disrupted.

15 Also some of the tables -- one of the  
16 tables out there along with the additional  
17 information, there were some public meeting feedback  
18 forms. If you want to grab one of those and fill it  
19 out for us, it really helps the NRC kind of get a feel  
20 as to how well or not so well we're doing these  
21 meetings and how we can improve on them. So you can  
22 either hand those to any of the NRC people here or you  
23 can drop them in the mail. They're free. They don't  
24 cost any postage. And it's just a way that you can  
25 give us your opinion, and we appreciate that.

1 Well, having said that, we're looking  
2 forward to a productive meeting. And I will turn  
3 things over to Greg.

4 MR. SUBER: Thank you, Lance for that  
5 introduction. Good evening, everyone.

6 First of all, I'd like to thank you all  
7 for coming out. We know that you guys are busy. You  
8 have busy schedules, busy lives. And we appreciate  
9 the fact that you're coming out to participate in our  
10 meeting with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
11 for Sequoyah Fuels.

12 My name is Gregory Suber. And I am the  
13 Branch Chief for the Environmental Review Section in  
14 the Division of Waste Management and Environmental  
15 Protection.

16 Before I get started, I'd like to make a  
17 couple of clarifying points. We have two goals for  
18 the meeting today. The first goal is to discuss  
19 preliminary conclusions in our Draft Environmental  
20 Impact Statement. Our second goal is to listen to the  
21 comments that you have on that Draft Environmental  
22 Impact Statement. You don't have to be shy. And if  
23 you have strong convictions one way or the other, we  
24 are very interested in hearing those.

25 What your comments do is they inform our

1 review. Your comments improve our review and improve  
2 the quality of the document that we put out. So we  
3 welcome your comments. So please don't shy away from  
4 making whatever comments you feel are appropriate.

5 As I said, there are two main points that  
6 we want to hit today. We want to discuss the  
7 preliminary findings in the draft EIS and to receive  
8 your comment. And Dr. Allen Fetter is going to do  
9 that presentation. But before he does that, I'm going  
10 to give you a quick overview of the NRC, basically who  
11 we are and what we do.

12 The NRC is an independent federal  
13 regulatory agency. And that's saying a lot --  
14 independent federal regulatory agency. But what that  
15 really means is that we as an agency report directly  
16 to the Congress of the United States. We don't report  
17 to any other agency.

18 We have a Board of Commissioners  
19 consisting of five Commissioners, one being the  
20 Chairman of the Commission. And the staff works for  
21 the Commission, and the Commission reports to the  
22 Congress.

23 What that means for you is that our  
24 mission as an agency is clear. Our mission is the  
25 protection of human health and protection of the

1 environment. And the people who oversee us are the  
2 people who you elect who you send to Congress. It's  
3 not our job to promote the industry. It's not our job  
4 to penalize the industry unless they are not  
5 conforming to the rules that the NRC has set for  
6 safety and for protection of the environment.

7 So what is NRC's role in this meeting  
8 tonight and in this decommissioning activity or  
9 reclamation activity for Sequoyah Fuels? NRC's role  
10 is clear. Our main goal is to make sure that Sequoyah  
11 Fuels and anyone else who we regulate, any other  
12 commercial or civilian entity that we regulate, make  
13 sure that they carry out their activities in  
14 conformance with NRC regulations.

15 And NRC regulations are developed to make  
16 sure that when companies participate in these  
17 activities that they do it in a manner that's safe.  
18 They do it in a manner that's protective of human  
19 health and the human environment.

20 And in this decommissioning activity or  
21 this reclamation activity that's exactly what we've  
22 done. Sequoyah Fuels has submitted their plan to the  
23 NRC. And within their plan, there is a proposed  
24 alternative. And we are evaluating that proposed --  
25 excuse me, a proposed action. We've evaluating that

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1 proposed action.

2 But in the Environmental Review, the other  
3 thing that we're doing is we're also looking at other  
4 reasonable alternatives to that action. And Dr.  
5 Fetter is going to talk a little bit more about that  
6 Environmental Review so that you can understand what  
7 our role is in this process and understand also more  
8 importantly how you can participate in that process.

9 Now I'll turn it over to Dr. Fetter.

10 DR. FETTER: Thank you, Gregory. I'm not  
11 going to hold the microphone. I'm not as adept as  
12 Gregory.

13 My name is Allen Fetter. I'm the U.S. NRC  
14 Project Manager for the Environmental Impact Statement  
15 for the Sequoyah Fuels Project.

16 What I'd like to do is -- well, first of  
17 all, welcome and thank you for coming this evening.  
18 I want to spend the next few minutes talking about how  
19 we at NRC conduct an environmental review to develop  
20 an Environmental Impact Statement for this project.

21 The next few minutes after I talk about  
22 the environmental review process, I'm going to talk  
23 about the preliminary conclusions of our review. And  
24 I'll give you an overview of our ongoing review  
25 schedule and finally show you how to submit comments

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1 during this open comment period which goes until  
2 November 5th -- or scheduled to go to November 5th.

3 The National Environmental Policy Act,  
4 which is also known as NEPA, was enacted by Congress  
5 in 1969. It requires a detailed statement for all  
6 major federal actions significantly affecting the  
7 human environment. And this project that we're  
8 looking at the reclamation plan for Sequoyah Fuels is  
9 considered one of those major federal actions.

10 In carrying out the National Environmental  
11 Policy Act, federal agencies use a systematic approach  
12 to consider environmental impacts of such actions  
13 including, as Gregory mentioned, alternatives to the  
14 proposed action. And another NEPA requirement is a  
15 no-action alternative. That would be if there was  
16 nothing done to the site or everything would remain as  
17 it is right now, the current state.

18 Although NRC is the lead -- NRC is the  
19 lead federal agency for this Environmental Impact  
20 Statement. That being said, the NEPA process allows  
21 for participation by other federal, state, and tribal  
22 agencies. In this case, NRC has received assistance  
23 and input from the U.S. Environmental Protection  
24 Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, from the Cherokee  
25 Nation, and from the Oklahoma Department of

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1 Environmental Quality.

2 In the development of the Environmental  
3 Impact Statement for the Sequoyah Fuels Corporation  
4 site, our environmental review has involved looking at  
5 two distinct proposed actions that were submitted by  
6 Sequoyah Fuels Corporation.

7 The first of those is the Reclamation  
8 Plan. That's the proposal for remediation of site  
9 surface facilities and contaminated soils. In a  
10 nutshell, that would involve taking down buildings and  
11 other structures, excavating contaminated soils, and  
12 building a disposal cell to encapsulate and isolate  
13 contaminated materials.

14 The other proposed action is the  
15 Groundwater Corrective Action Plan. And that's a  
16 proposal to clean up and restoration of groundwater.  
17 That would involve installation of trenches to  
18 intercept groundwater contaminants, pumping and  
19 treating of contaminated groundwater, and pumping and  
20 treating of placement wells in critical areas where  
21 there is contamination, and engaging in pumping and  
22 treating of that.

23 This is a graphical representation showing  
24 the agency decision process. We have the agency --  
25 the two separate decisions on the Reclamation Plan and

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1 the Ground Water Corrective Action Plan. The Safety  
2 Evaluation Report is a proposal that looks at the  
3 regulations focused on safety.

4 And the Environmental Impact Statement  
5 looks at the environmental impacts. And those are  
6 both considered. And the Environmental Impact  
7 Statement looks at both the ground water and the  
8 safety side.

9 This shows a bit more of the environmental  
10 review process in detail. The environmental review  
11 process effectively begins with the Notice of Intent.  
12 And that is where NRC issues what is called a Notice  
13 of Intent to develop an Environmental Impact  
14 Statement.

15 Followed by that is a Scoping process.  
16 Scoping is a process whereby NRC defines the proposed  
17 actions and identifies environmental issues to be  
18 analyzed. This isn't done alone. If you notice in  
19 these particular symbols, it connotes public  
20 involvement. Public and other stake holders are  
21 invited to identify environmental resource areas they  
22 think may be important for NRC to consider.

23 In this case, the Scoping process, we  
24 received input by the public and identified resources  
25 thought to be impacted most by the proposed action:

1 being land use, water resources -- groundwater and  
2 surface water -- as well as public and occupational  
3 health impacts, and transportation.

4           Following the Scoping process, NRC  
5 continues its independent environmental review and  
6 evaluation. This includes a request -- following the  
7 flow chart along, that includes request for additional  
8 information that the NRC asks of the licensee to get  
9 clarification on different issues so that we can do  
10 our evaluation. And this is used in developing our  
11 Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And this was  
12 issued in September of this year.

13           Now although we call it a draft, it's  
14 mostly complete. But what this is is part of the  
15 process where it is now available for public comments  
16 so that we can continue to refine the Environmental  
17 Impact Statement.

18           The comments that will be obtained during  
19 this meeting and through the end of the comment period  
20 which is November 5th -- these comments will be  
21 evaluated and may change portions of the Environmental  
22 Impact Statement based on these comments.

23           Now these are the Environmental Impact  
24 Resource Areas. Now why are we showing you this  
25 slide? We want to show you that the list of

1 Environmental Resource Areas we look at is  
2 comprehensive. I'm not going to read all of these.  
3 I just want you to take a moment to look through it  
4 and see what's involved.

5 This is a graphical representation of  
6 information gathering during an Environmental Impact  
7 Statement development. First we start with site  
8 specific information provided by the licensee, the  
9 Reclamation Plan itself, Ground Water Corrective  
10 Action Plan, and the Environmental Report.

11 We don't stop there. We get the public  
12 comments during Scoping and the Draft Environmental  
13 Impact Statement, which is currently open. From  
14 federal agencies such as EPA and Army Corps of  
15 Engineers, in this case the Cherokee Nation and  
16 Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. And NRC  
17 also continues to gather information during its  
18 independent review.

19 What I want you to take away from this  
20 slide is that information gathering is comprehensive  
21 and exhaustive and occurs throughout the Environmental  
22 Impact Statement development process.

23 These are the participants in the NRC  
24 Review process. We have cooperating agencies, stake  
25 holders in the licensee. I'm not going to read all of

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1 these as well. I don't want to go through that. But  
2 I'll give you a chance just to look over them.

3 Now you may wonder what we mean by  
4 cooperating agency. A cooperating agency is other  
5 governmental agencies that assist the lead agency,  
6 NRC, in developing the Environmental Impact Statement.

7 Now how are impacts assessed under NEPA?  
8 And the answer is small, moderate, and large. We look  
9 -- these classification scheme -- we look at each  
10 resource area by resource area and alternative by  
11 alternative. This original language is somewhat  
12 legalistic, but it's a process to help us determine  
13 the impact on people and resources. And it's a  
14 classification scheme that provides a basis for  
15 looking at and comparing the alternatives.

16 Now let's take a look at the alternatives  
17 that NRC evaluated. The first, Alternative One, is  
18 the licensee's proposed action, being Sequoyah Fuels  
19 Corporation. It involves the onsite disposal of  
20 contaminated materials. The basic framework is taking  
21 down buildings and structures, excavating contaminated  
22 soils, building an engineered disposal cell, and  
23 encapsulating and isolating contaminated materials.  
24 And it also involved implementation of the Ground  
25 Water Corrective Plan.

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1 Alternative Two is the offsite disposal of  
2 all contaminated materials which would be the  
3 demolition and compaction of structures and equipment  
4 and excavation of contaminated soils. But instead of  
5 placing them in an engineered disposal cell, that  
6 would involve construction of a railroad spur and a  
7 transfer station to take approximately 300,000 cubic  
8 yards of material offsite. That would also involve  
9 the Ground Water Corrective Action Plan.

10 Now Alternative Three is a slight  
11 variation on Alternative One. It's a partial offsite  
12 disposal of contaminated materials. Well, what do we  
13 mean by partial offsite disposal? What that means is  
14 taking the material that at the site would be the --  
15 is the most contaminated, about three percent by  
16 volume, or 15,000 tons, and shipping that to an  
17 offsite disposal area. And that would include about  
18 30 percent of the radioactive content that's at the  
19 site.

20 Also required by the National  
21 Environmental Policy Act was a look at the no-action  
22 alternative. That would be if NRC were to deny the  
23 license amendment and continue with the current level  
24 of clean up and monitoring. Right now the licensee,  
25 Sequoyah Fuels, is currently doing some ground water

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1 clean up and monitoring. And everything would  
2 continue in its current status quo whether or not to  
3 be any action.

4 As I mentioned before, in the NEPA process  
5 we evaluate the proposed action and compare it to a  
6 number of reasonable alternatives. And what I'm going  
7 to do -- and compare the proposed action with those  
8 alternatives. What we're going to do is look at the  
9 different impacts and how NRC evaluated them.

10 First is land use. In the Alternative One  
11 of the proposed action and partial offsite disposal,  
12 both of the impacts are considered moderate. Why is  
13 that? Because both include future restricted use of  
14 approximately 324 acres of the 600 acre site.

15 Alternative Two is a moderate impact but  
16 beneficial. And the reason that is classified as  
17 moderate beneficial is that the entire site would be  
18 available for unrestricted use.

19 And the no-action alternative would be  
20 large because future use of the site would be  
21 restricted. Much of the site would be restricted.

22 Now ground water and surface water  
23 impacts. What I want you to notice about this is  
24 Alternatives One through Three all the impacts are  
25 small. Why is that? That's because the contaminate

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1 sources are removed -- either excavated and placed in  
2 a disposal cell or taken offsite completely or  
3 partially.

4 Under the no-action alternative, the  
5 impact would be moderate because contaminant sources  
6 would be left in their current state onsite and would  
7 continue to pollute water resources.

8 The public and -- now keep in mind that  
9 the land use, ground water, these are the ones --  
10 these are the resource areas that were brought out in  
11 this Scoping Meeting as being considered to be  
12 important to be considered. And this is the  
13 evaluation of those.

14 Public and Occupational Health Impacts,  
15 the proposed action -- all of the alternatives, all of  
16 the impacts are small for Alternatives One through  
17 Three. The reason being is that you have remediation  
18 and mitigation would reduce the chemical and  
19 radiological exposures to workers in the public.

20 Under the no-action alternative, however,  
21 the impact would be large. Why is that? Contaminants  
22 not cleaned up or isolated. And there's the potential  
23 for future chemical and radiation exposures above  
24 regulatory limits.

25 Transportation impacts, the offsite and

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1 partial offsite, Alternatives Two and Three  
2 respectively, would be moderate. Both of those  
3 options involved offsite transport of contaminated  
4 materials associated with increased truck traffic or  
5 also development of a rail spur. And the proposed  
6 action the impact would be small. There would be a  
7 slight increased volume in construction working crew  
8 for construction to the site. And the no-action  
9 alternative you would see little or no change in the  
10 current traffic patterns. So it is small as well.

11 And here are the other impacts. What I'd  
12 like to point out here is all other impacts are small  
13 for Alternatives One through Three. For the no-action  
14 alternative, however, visual and scenic resources are  
15 moderate and geology and soils are moderate to large.  
16 The site would remain as is and structures would  
17 remain, would not be maintained and they would be  
18 pretty much an eyesore. And the contamination of the  
19 strata and the soils would also be impacted for not  
20 pursuing any action.

21 Now the cost, we have the estimated cost  
22 for all the different alternatives. If you notice  
23 Alternatives Two and Three, they have variable -- they  
24 have a range. Why is that? That's because we looked  
25 at several different disposal facilities which have

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1 variable disposal costs. And there are also different  
2 distances from the site which involves different  
3 transport costs as well.

4 And finally here is a summary table again  
5 of all the alternatives, looking at the impacts and  
6 proposed actions. Small impacts with the exception of  
7 land use which would be moderate. And again about 324  
8 acres would be not available, be for restricted use.

9 Offsite, small impacts with the exception  
10 of land use which would be moderate. Be beneficial as  
11 the entire site could be released for future use.

12 Partial offsite, small impacts with the  
13 exception of land use. Again 324 acres would be  
14 restricted. And moderate transportation impacts,  
15 owing to increased truck traffic offsite and on the  
16 interstates.

17 And the no-action alternative, large  
18 impacts on land use, moderate to large impacts on  
19 surface and ground water resources, public and  
20 occupational health, geology and soils, and visual  
21 quality of the site.

22 Now this is just an overview of the  
23 Environmental Impact Statement Schedule. Right now  
24 we're at the public comment period for the Draft  
25 Environmental Impact Statement which is scheduled to

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1 end November 5th. And we expect to issue the final  
2 Environmental Impact Statement in April of 2008.

3 Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact  
4 Statement -- if you send your comments by regular  
5 mail, we want to have those postmarked by November 5th  
6 and send them to the following address. And by email,  
7 we'd like to have them received by November 5th. And  
8 make sure to put "Sequoyah Fuels DEIS" in the subject  
9 line.

10 And I can go back to the slide if anyone  
11 needs to write anything down, and we have this  
12 information available. And here is contact  
13 information for National Environmental Policy Act  
14 questions and Environmental Impact Statement  
15 questions. You can contact me, Allen Fetter, at the  
16 following contact. Here's the contact information.  
17 And for safety questions contact Myron Fliegel at the  
18 phone number and email listed as well.

19 MR. CALLISON: Can you comment on the  
20 cost?

21 DR. FETTER: Sure.

22 MR. CALLISON: Why is the no-action  
23 alternative --

24 MR. RAKOVAN: We're going to have to get  
25 you on the transcript. If you could identify

1 yourself, please?

2 MR. CALLISON: Ryan Callison, Cherokee  
3 Nation. Why is the no-action alternative close to  
4 half the price less than the Proposal No. 1? What I'm  
5 saying is what are you guys doing for 19.3 million  
6 dollars that the no-action alternative would have been  
7 --

8 DR. FETTER: Well, even if the proposed  
9 action is not taken, there's still existing ground  
10 water clean-up activities that the -- it's still a  
11 licensee of the NRC. We have certain regulations. We  
12 have regulatory license fees that need to be paid to  
13 NRC. There are pump and treat costs, sampling costs,  
14 ground water monitoring costs.

15 MR. CALLISON: One more question.. So this  
16 will come out of -- these will be NRC dollars, public  
17 dollars, citizen dollars of the United States? Or  
18 will this be out of the trust for Sequoyah Fuels? How  
19 much money was left there? Is there still a 9,300  
20 million dollar trust that -- maybe John can answer  
21 that?

22 MR. RAKOVAN: Does anyone want to address  
23 the issue of trust?

24 MR. FLIEGEL: This is Myron Fliegel. The  
25 costs are borne by the licensee. These are not public

1 costs. And of course, benefit analysis the cost to  
2 the nation in the sense that somebody is using those  
3 resources.

4 DR. FETTER: I just want to remind  
5 everyone that we're almost done. I'll open up for  
6 public comments.

7 MR. RAKOVAN: That was it? You just  
8 wanted to put up the slide that said Comment Period?

9 Do you want to back it up then and leave  
10 it on either the contact information or how people can  
11 get comments in?

12 DR. FETTER: Leave it on the contact  
13 information. People can take their time to write this  
14 information down. But I'd like to open it for  
15 comments.

16 MR. RAKOVAN: I've got a specific number  
17 of cards that people have specifically signed up to  
18 comment, but if anybody had any additional like  
19 clarifying questions, like this gentleman here, if you  
20 want to do that now, I can bring the microphone to you  
21 and you can ask your question or you can come up.

22 Okay, it doesn't look like that's the  
23 case. So I'll go ahead and I'll start going through  
24 the yellow cards that I have. Again if you decide  
25 that you want to speak even if you didn't sign up for

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1 one of these yellow cards, that's fine. I'll go  
2 through the ones that we have and then we'll open up  
3 the floor again just in case somebody who didn't sign  
4 up to speak would like to.

5 When I go to your name, if you could just  
6 kind of come up to the podium. We've got only about  
7 seven speakers signed up to speak right now. So the  
8 floor will be yours if you want to speak for a few  
9 minutes. If you want to go on for longer than a few  
10 minutes, that should be fine because again we only  
11 have a few people signed up to speak. But that  
12 doesn't mean we want to keep everybody here all night.  
13 So I ask that you use your time wisely.

14 The first person that I have is Mr. Horace  
15 Lindley.

16 MR. LINDLEY: Thank you. I have a  
17 statement that I want to read and then I'll submit it  
18 for the record, please.

19 My name is Horace Lindley, Administrator  
20 for the Town of Gore. I would like to thank the NRC  
21 staff and Gore School personnel for providing us with  
22 an opportunity tonight to review and comment on the  
23 DEIS, that's the Draft Environmental Impact Statement,  
24 for the reclamation of Sequoyah Fuels Corporation.

25 Speaking on behalf of the Board of

1 Trustees for the Town of Gore, we would like to  
2 express that our immediate concern about the  
3 environmental impact of any reclamation or corrective  
4 activities is primarily focused on our citizens'  
5 health and welfare. We also must take into  
6 consideration how property values have been or will be  
7 affected by these activities. And what affect might  
8 proposed actions have on our tourism? Caution must be  
9 used to protect our rivers, lakes,  
10 fishing/boating/camping activities and our area's  
11 ecology.

12 The town also has a concern about the  
13 long-term economic impact the reclamation or  
14 corrective activities might have. We must take into  
15 account the effect on our generation of revenue. Our  
16 local educational needs must be taken into  
17 consideration. Our town's infrastructure must not  
18 suffer from actions necessary to continue the clean up  
19 at the site in question. We feel there is a direct  
20 correlation between the environmental and economic  
21 issues.

22 The town must partner with the NRC to  
23 formulate a solution to address the local impact  
24 concerns and to provide remedies where the situation  
25 may warrant. We seek the support and assistance of

1 state and federal programs to mediate environmental  
2 and economic impact.

3 By everyone working together toward common  
4 goals, the Town of Gore will continue to grow and  
5 flourish in the decades to come.

6 And that's my statement. Any questions?

7 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you.

8 MR. LINDLEY: Thank you very much.

9 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. Next I'm  
10 going to go to Mr. Ryan Callison and then to Mr. Ed  
11 Henshaw.

12 MR. CALLISON: Thank you. I'm Ryan  
13 Callison. I kind of serve a tri-fold or quadruple-  
14 fold purpose here. I'm here representing for  
15 Principal Chief Chad Smith and Ms. Jeannine Hale, the  
16 Cherokee Nation. I'm one of the Environmental  
17 Specialist Managers for Cherokee Nation's  
18 Environmental Group. I'm the Air Quality Manager for  
19 our group. And a local resident of Gore and the Mayor  
20 of Gore. So like I said, I represent kind of tri-fold  
21 purpose here. I've been actively working with things  
22 with this site for several years now; 10 or 11 years  
23 I've been involved in Environmental Management.

24 Really from the tribal side I just wanted  
25 to mention that comments from the Cherokee Nation will

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1 be forthcoming from our leadership there. I just want  
2 to kind of thank NRC and DOE for working with the  
3 tribes, keeping the tribes involved through the  
4 process. I think it's very important that the unique  
5 tribal relationships are recognized there with the  
6 Cherokee Nation in the Arkansas River Bed and what  
7 that means economically to the Cherokee Nation.

8           The tribes themselves have shown a lot of  
9 success in environmental capacity the last few years.  
10 We're doing a lot of functions through our Superfund  
11 Group. We've shown a lot of success through our  
12 management assistance of sites like Tulsa Fuels  
13 Manufacturing or Oklahoma Refinery.

14           So I would just stress that you keep in  
15 mind the working relationship with the tribe. The  
16 tribe has a lot of infrastructure and over 50  
17 Environmental Specialists that can provide support to  
18 the NRC and DOE past -- after one of these actions is  
19 taken. I think there's a lot of work that we could do  
20 there in a partnership, maybe some type of granting  
21 relationship for sampling analysis and research. So  
22 I just ask that you keep that in mind. And I'm sure  
23 that will be our comments that will be forthcoming.

24           And I just want to echo Horace's  
25 statements, put on my City of Gore cap there for a

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1 minute. And those are real important to the city to  
2 see that the economic and educational benefit to our  
3 town and it means a lot. And I want to thank  
4 everybody from the town that is out here tonight to  
5 hear what's going on and be a part of what's happening  
6 in your community.

7 I think there's a lot -- from a personal  
8 level being on the Rural Fire District No. 1, as my  
9 fourth hat, here right outside of town. It's  
10 important we keep in mind what these actions, the  
11 safety concerns there, what's all involved.

12 As we've seen in the past things do  
13 happen. Things come up we can't plan for everything.  
14 So we know accidents and things of that nature do  
15 happen. We would have never thought January 6th, '86  
16 that we would have had an accident or we'd never have  
17 thought a bridge would collapse and certain types of  
18 things around our small community. So we just need to  
19 plan for that.

20 I appreciate you guys working with the  
21 local agencies. Keep them in mind. We're a small  
22 group and we can do a little with a lot of planning  
23 and a lot of money. And so that little planning and  
24 a little money goes a long ways, I should say. But  
25 it's really important.

1                   And from that standpoint I remember being  
2                   in a training class in Seattle, Washington about eight  
3                   years ago. And it was kind of a hazardous waste  
4                   training class. And I was in a room full of about 100  
5                   people and they wanted to show a video of an example  
6                   of local emergency planning gone bad. And when they  
7                   popped in the video there was a video tape of Gore,  
8                   Oklahoma and some of the response that happened and  
9                   some of the activities that didn't happen between  
10                  Sequoyah Fuels and the City of Gore. So we can do  
11                  better.

12                  I realize that we're not looking at  
13                  immediately dangerous to life and health situations.  
14                  But I just want to stress we can do better working our  
15                  partnerships with our states, locals, and tribes.

16                  Thank you.

17                  MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. And as he  
18                  did, you can always refer back to another speaker if  
19                  you agree with something that they said. And also as  
20                  we've already done, if you have a letter or some  
21                  information that you want put directly into the  
22                  transcript, you can do that. You can just hand that  
23                  to me and that will go into the transcript for  
24                  tonight's meeting as well.

25                  Ed Henshaw, please.

1 MR. HENSHAW: Thank you. I want to start  
2 off with this map.

3 MR. RAKOVAN: Got you covered.

4 MR. HENSHAW: This is the proposed  
5 disposal site. This is the Illinois River. This is  
6 the Arkansas River. Through here is the alluvium of  
7 the Arkansas River, the largest fresh water aquifer in  
8 the state of Oklahoma.

9 The draft of NUREG-1888 is fraught with  
10 inconsistency and omissions. It is obviously written  
11 to protect the monetary interests of Sequoyah Fuels  
12 and not the intended purpose of an Environmental  
13 Impact Statement, which is to protect the environment  
14 and public health. This document allows burial of  
15 radionuclides, toxic waste, carcinogens, and imported  
16 waste on the banks of the Arkansas and Illinois Rivers  
17 and adjacent to the largest freshwater aquifer in the  
18 state of Oklahoma. It also ignores the fact that  
19 wastes from this site have already migrated into those  
20 waters.

21 It states and I quote, "The sandstone  
22 units while fractured are highly cemented and thus do  
23 not freely conduct water."

24 Conversely the illegal use of the deep  
25 injection well proved that the different geological

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1 units are interconnected and provide a conduit for  
2 mixing of ground waters from different geological  
3 strata. That is exactly why the Atomic Energy  
4 Commission denied its use, and yet the consequences of  
5 that operation were ignored in this study and in the  
6 site characterization. The property has fault lines  
7 traversing it with intendant risks.

8 Another obvious omission is failure to  
9 address the artesian water sources that originate in  
10 lower geological formations and surface onsite.

11 This Environmental Impact Statement is not  
12 based on good science, but instead political chicanery  
13 intended to foist on the taxpayer the burden of clean  
14 up of this site at some future date. The wastes at  
15 this site were intentionally misclassified and should  
16 never be placed in a region where there is the  
17 remotest possibility of contaminating potential  
18 drinking water sources. The wastes here are not mill  
19 tailings, but instead refined and concentrated amounts  
20 of radionuclides and numerous heavy metals.

21 The authors of this document suggest that  
22 the ground water near this site will never be used  
23 because of the close proximity to the river. An  
24 assumption such as that is reckless and irresponsible.  
25 The authors also anticipate transfer ownership of this

1 low level radioactive waste dump to the State of  
2 Oklahoma or the United States government.

3 I posit this question to these guardians  
4 of the public health. Why are Sequoyah Fuels, General  
5 Atomics, and Kerr McGee Corporation not paying to  
6 properly dispose of this material?

7 It should be placed in a dry climate  
8 segregated from any potential drinking water sources.  
9 Neil and Linda Blue should turn loose of some of the  
10 profits that were made here to properly dispose of  
11 these wastes. The taxpayer should not have to  
12 relinquish hard earned money to support the lifestyle  
13 of the rich and the famous.

14 At present not one of the Environmental  
15 Impact Statements produced by the AEC or the NRC that  
16 relates to the license of this facility is worth the  
17 paper it is written on. Not one of them has been  
18 substantiated in practice nor has one proven to be  
19 valid. Extreme environmental contamination has  
20 resulted after each and every assurance that no  
21 adverse environmental impacts are anticipated due to  
22 the respective license amendment.

23 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has no  
24 credibility left here. In the approximately 25 year  
25 operational life span of this facility, every waste

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1 impoundment that I know of at this site and  
2 approved by the NRC has failed and spewed toxic  
3 and radioactive wastes into the ground water  
4 and surface waters adjacent to this facility.  
5 Some went unaddressed for more than a decade  
6 while the NRC and other regulatory agencies sat  
7 idly by.

8 Please tell me once again how you intend  
9 to isolate these hazardous wastes from the ground and  
10 surface waters for the billions of years of their half  
11 life.

12 The NRC has become no more than a lap dog  
13 for the nuclear industry they were chartered to  
14 regulate. The thing I find most infuriating about  
15 this bad joke you call an Environmental Impact  
16 Statement is your approval to bury 198.6 curies of  
17 radionuclides that are packaged and ready for shipment  
18 to a proper disposal site in spite of an agreement  
19 with the State of Oklahoma to ship them there.

20 Those packaged wastes represent 34 percent  
21 of uranium, 76 percent of the thorium 230, and 38  
22 percent of the radium 226 in the wastes here. But  
23 since it would cost the company three or four million  
24 dollars to dispose of them properly, the NRC said it  
25 would be appropriate to bury them here. That is a

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1 significant amount of the radionuclides onsite and  
2 would reduce the risk of further contamination of the  
3 ground water.

4 Total reclamation is already impossible  
5 due to the gross negligence of the companies that  
6 operated it and the regulatory agencies that were  
7 charged with responsibility to prevent the widespread  
8 contamination that occurred here. Please don't  
9 compound your failures by allowing the burial of  
10 future contamination. Now is the time to stop this  
11 madness.

12 It should not go unnoticed that this  
13 wanton disregard of public health is once again  
14 transpiring in a low income community with a high  
15 minority population.

16 Fresh water in the near future may very  
17 well be one of our most valued and scarce natural  
18 resources. To again take a cavalier approach to the  
19 burial of radioactive and hazardous wastes in an area  
20 abundant with such a precious resource should be  
21 considered criminal. And bureaucrats that advocate it  
22 should be criminally prosecuted. At sites such as  
23 this a bronze plaque should be erected and the names  
24 of the culprits responsible inscribed permanently for  
25 future generations to know who perpetrated such a

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1 ruse.

2 One other and my last and final point is  
3 Oklahoma is a signatory member of Central States Low  
4 Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission. When the  
5 NRC set that up, low level waste dumps were only  
6 supposed to be placed in the state where the low level  
7 -- the regional low level wastes dump was located.

8 And what you're proposing here is setting  
9 up a low level radioactive waste dump and I'll echo  
10 what the two gentlemen from the City of Gore said,  
11 that will have an impact economically on this area.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you very much for your  
14 comments, sir. Next I have O. L. Hefton.

15 Sir, would you like me to bring the  
16 microphone to you? Thankfully it's wireless. So that  
17 shouldn't be a problem.

18 MR. HEFTON: Now if you can't hear me,  
19 I'll just throw this thing away. But I live down  
20 close to Sequoyah Fuel. And I don't have a great lot  
21 of comments. I've been down there a long time. And  
22 they have come into this area and the stockholders of  
23 this corporation has made millions of dollars. And  
24 that corporation, those stockholders of that  
25 corporation that made the money, should dispose of

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1 this waste material.

2 And I think it's going to be a sore spot  
3 from now on unless somebody gets started. And that  
4 somebody is not me. Number one, I'm not a speaker.  
5 Lord, raise your right hand, don't tell this. I'm 95  
6 years old. And I've lived in the area that's planned  
7 90 years. And there's a lot of things happened that  
8 I'm not happy about but not a thing I can do about it.  
9 So I don't have a great lot to say.

10 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. Next we'll  
11 go to Mr. John Ellis and then Nadine Barton.

12 John Ellis?

13 MR. ELLIS: I think I'm not going to  
14 comment at this point.

15 MR. RAKOVAN: Okay, you're not going to  
16 comment at this point?

17 Ms. Barton?

18 MS. BARTON: Good evening. My name is  
19 Nadine Barton. And I represent CASE, Citizens Action  
20 for a Safe Environment.

21 I look out and each meeting that we have  
22 of this seems to get smaller and smaller. Besides Ed,  
23 Mr. Ellis, and the gentleman that just spoke, if I'm  
24 wrong correct me, I think we're the only ones left  
25 that have seen this extravaganza from the beginning.

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1 And now we're coming down to the end. And after what?  
2 Twenty five years, thirty almost. Twenty five years  
3 right in there.

4 You know I'm looking out here at these  
5 young people. This is their inheritance, gentlemen.

6 I would also like to say that I'm on the  
7 INCOG Air Quality Committee. And I've taught school  
8 for 17 years in Tulsa. And I'm also on the Department  
9 of Environmental Quality's Radiation Management  
10 Council as an appointment, a Senate appointment.

11 How many of you of the public have read  
12 this EIS statement? Just raise your hands.

13 Well, I'll tell you. It's out there and  
14 you better read it. You have until November the 5th  
15 to make a comment by email. It's very important that  
16 you speak up because otherwise what's contained in  
17 that 190 pages is going to be your inheritance.

18 And at the very beginning in the executive  
19 summary, it states that we're talking about between  
20 200 and 1,000 years. Two hundred and 1,000 years.  
21 Now maybe the government has some new technology that  
22 enables them to predict the future a thousand years  
23 from now and has the technology that they're going to  
24 be using to establish this cell in place to protect  
25 the future generations for a thousand years.

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1           If I'm wrong, then we've got a problem.  
2           If we think that within 200 to 1000 years that the two  
3           rivers, the Arkansas and the Illinois, are not going  
4           to change their course, that isn't even addressed.

5           In this EIS statement, there was never any  
6           kind of assessment for any type of catastrophic event.  
7           Two hundred to a thousand years out how do we know  
8           what kind of catastrophic event there was.

9           I have to concur with everything that Mr.  
10          Henshaw said because he's right. It all boils down to  
11          money. It always will. And you know this lovely area  
12          is being sold down the stream.

13          What I love is in the back with cost  
14          benefit analysis. This is the cheapest way for  
15          Sequoyah Fuels to get out of financial responsibility.  
16          In other words, they got the profit. The public gets  
17          the pollution. I think that -- if I'm mistaken, I'm  
18          sure that one of the gentlemen here that knows the  
19          cost benefit -- is that for a long-term maintenance of  
20          the cell in the restricted area that Sequoyah puts up  
21          approximately \$250,000 in money that is calculated  
22          worth its value at 2007. And that goes for 1,000  
23          years. I don't know about you, but I don't have much  
24          faith in that.

25          So how is that going to be maintained for

1 all of that time? Do we think that within 200 to a  
2 thousand years that the leachate from that hole that's  
3 lined with clay is not going to be penetrated by  
4 ground water and surface water over that time and  
5 finally, as Ed said, go into the Arkansas and the  
6 Illinois River. You're darn right, it's going to.

7 And once it gets there, you know, who is  
8 going to clean that up? Who's going to say, who's  
9 going to be left to even know what we're talking about  
10 today?

11 What I love is that -- and I have fought  
12 for this from the very beginning -- is that Sequoyah  
13 Fuels maintains approximately 276 acres for  
14 unrestricted use. That means that 75 years from now  
15 housing developments can be built there. Schools can  
16 be built there. Hospitals can be built there. Day  
17 care centers can be built there. That's what  
18 unrestricted use means.

19 Now how far do you think that is from the  
20 cell itself? Not very far.

21 They talk about radon emissions. Just  
22 radon we're talking about now which comes from the  
23 decay, natural occurring decay, of certain geological  
24 strata. And they say that it's okay to have 20  
25 picocuries of radon there. Okay, I teach this. I've

1 taught this for 17 years. The action level for EPA  
2 for to correct any radon emissions in the home is four  
3 picocuries. So you think that in the future through  
4 unrestricted use houses go up, that they just going to  
5 have four picocuries or below? I don't think so. We  
6 already know that there's 20 picocuries that is all  
7 right for this area.

8 I find fault in allowing Sequoyah Fuels to  
9 release this. You know they're going to wait a while.  
10 All of the boys are going to wait until you're all  
11 gone to sell that property off. So the profits from  
12 that go back to the corporation. They should go back,  
13 whatever money there is, to the maintenance cost of  
14 this mess.

15 I was disappointed to hear that we're not  
16 going to haul off the hot stuff. You know this stuff  
17 is emitting as we're speaking. There is a cause of  
18 concern for the citizens that live in the immediate  
19 area. And I know that dust control of spraying water  
20 when they dig all this soil up and all that will be  
21 taken care of.

22 And I think that they talk about the  
23 impact as being small and possibly moderate during  
24 that time when the cell is built, the buildings are  
25 destroyed, and so forth. But it's going to be in the

1 air. Those fine particulate matters are going to be  
2 in the air. And you know how Oklahoma is. If the  
3 wind blows, the dust -- yeah, they'll be out there  
4 spraying it with water. But kids that are playing  
5 out, I wouldn't want my child out there playing.  
6 There should be some kind of notification to the  
7 public that when they're going to be disturbing the  
8 soils.

9 Because they're going to go through with  
10 this. I can tell you that right now because their  
11 deals have already been made.

12 And I concur with Mr. Henshaw this is not  
13 mill tailings. This is hot stuff that was used to  
14 make the fuel for nuclear reactors. It's not mill  
15 tailings. This is refined.

16 Then that brings up another situation.  
17 Are we going to have security around the area? You  
18 know this is on the website. And I hate to bring that  
19 up, but we live in a time that God would never have  
20 foreseen for this country that we have to guard places  
21 where they have low level radioactive waste from  
22 terrorists coming in.

23 So the people that work on that,  
24 gentlemen, are they going to be screened and  
25 background checks to make sure that they have no

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1 affiliations that some of this material could possibly  
2 escape into the wrong hands here in Oklahoma? We know  
3 about that.

4 These areas have not been addressed in  
5 this Environmental Impact Statement and need to be  
6 addressed by this government. I think we have to look  
7 at the fact that we think that 200 to a thousand years  
8 that that hole in the ground that's lined with clay is  
9 going to maintain its structure, viability for all of  
10 that time. This is not right.

11 But you know what? It's too late.  
12 Because they have come this far and they're going to  
13 go the rest of the way.

14 I implore you to read through this  
15 Environmental Impact Statement and familiarize  
16 yourself with it. This gentleman who is 95. Are you  
17 95, sir? Yeah. He's seen it in his lifetime. And  
18 these children and their children and their children's  
19 children if they don't leave the area are going to be  
20 living with this, all of you.

21 And you talk about economic development.  
22 You know it takes water to attract economic  
23 development. And if you contaminate this water, who  
24 in their right mind would want to come here and locate  
25 an industry knowing that this extravaganza is going

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1 on? We have hard enough time attracting industry  
2 here. And water is the key issue.

3 There are people going all over the United  
4 States and the world that are called water brokers  
5 that are buying up good water because that's going to  
6 be more important than any oil.

7 I just pray that somehow somewhere that  
8 there are people that have a conscience that are  
9 responsible for the selection of the alternatives and  
10 the responsibilities for this EIS statement to do the  
11 right thing.

12 Now it's my understanding that there's a  
13 place in Wyoming that's similar here that they've been  
14 recategorized to mill tailings their little  
15 extravaganza. What goes on here is going to affect  
16 everybody that has a similar circumstance. How can  
17 those people trust the NRC and the DOE to take care of  
18 them properly when we have what we have today here?

19 Please, as a member of the public, read  
20 that Environmental Impact Statement. If there's any  
21 teachers here, take something that is in there,  
22 environmental impact, and go through it with your  
23 students. The high school students will be able to  
24 understand this. Anyone that has an interest, don't  
25 let the immensity of this overwhelm you to where you

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1 give up. Just go through the table of contents. Look  
2 at what means the most to you. It has their website  
3 information. Make a comment before November the 5th.

4 That's all I have to say. God bless all  
5 of you and good luck.

6 MR. RAKOVAN: And if you didn't pick on up  
7 on the way up, there are copies of the Draft  
8 Environmental Impact Statement on the tables outside.  
9 So if for some reason there might not be enough, we've  
10 got boxes of them. So just ask, because we do have  
11 more than what we have out there at this time.

12 Next we'll go to S.W. Armstrong?

13 MR. ARMSTRONG: No comment.

14 MR. RAKOVAN: No comment?

15 Dana Tracy?

16 MR. TRACY: I'll just stand here.

17 MR. RAKOVAN: We need you to speak into  
18 the mike so that we can get the transcript. So you  
19 want to -- thanks.

20 MR. TRACY: I'm the Fire Chief of Rural  
21 Fire Protection, District One, which you're in my  
22 area. And what I want to know are just safety  
23 concerns.

24 MR. RAKOVAN: The transcriber can't hear  
25 you.

1 MR. TRACY: I'm the Chief of Rural Fire  
2 Protection, District One. You're in my district. I  
3 cover 55 square miles in this area. I have good  
4 resources at my disposal. I have an Emergency  
5 Management, County Commissioners. I can call 12 other  
6 departments.

7 You got a train that runs right on you.  
8 And I've seen two derailments in my time here, one  
9 recently and one in Gore a long time ago.

10 But what I want to know what are the risks  
11 to my people? We do grass fires in here all the time.  
12 What is the risk to my people and any other department  
13 or agency that I'd call should a plane go down? Could  
14 be a small plane most likely. I doubt a jet liner  
15 would go in this area. It's possible. It's a  
16 possibility the bridge would never fall, but it fell.  
17 But hunters get lost. You're not beyond having a fire  
18 out there at your place. You know there's always some  
19 kind of that can happen.

20 All I want to know is like the railroad.  
21 We just had a clash with the railroad. They send  
22 people like now. Heavy hitters that know what's on  
23 that train what's it going to do, what's it going to  
24 peril.

25 What can I do? Who will send to me? Who

1 will help me deal with the situation? I want to know  
2 what you'll do with me. What can you do? Who will  
3 show up to help me if there is a big emergency?

4 I'm not talking about a little grass fire  
5 or a lost hunter. That's an emergency, yes. But I'm  
6 talking about, if we get something major out there, I  
7 want to know what you will do to aid me in my job as  
8 the Fire Chief. And I don't take it very lightly  
9 because I've got about 35 men out there plus other  
10 departments, law enforcement. What would you do for  
11 me right then and there should there be something  
12 happen?

13 Now if we're out there traipsing around  
14 and you have a little map where we shouldn't step or  
15 where we shouldn't be, but if there's a life in  
16 danger, we have to go upon your property. No if's,  
17 and's, or but's about it. But what I want to know is,  
18 what can you do for me? How can you help my  
19 department?

20 Because we may have to set up an incident  
21 and command right there depending on what the  
22 emergency is. So that's going to entail bringing  
23 people in, setting stuff up to deal with whatever  
24 emergency may happen on your property. And I have to  
25 deal with that. It's my ballpark.

1                   But what I want to know is what can you do  
2                   for me? Can you tell me tonight? Or is there  
3                   somebody that you will send to my department to be  
4                   with me?

5                   MR. RAKOVAN: We have Bill Kennedy here at  
6                   the back who might be able to address the general  
7                   question you have.

8                   Do you want to come up here to answer it?  
9                   You want me to bring the mike to you or are you  
10                  prepared to answer the question?

11                  Let me bring the mike to you because we  
12                  can get this on a transcript.

13                  MR. KENNEDY: That's an excellent  
14                  question. This is Bill Kennedy. And I can understand  
15                  your concern.

16                  In the EIS we did consider some off-normal  
17                  events. But I think this would be a question that  
18                  would spur additional thought in this area. So, I  
19                  think this is a very good comment. We need to take it  
20                  seriously and think about the exact question you asked  
21                  about what resources and who would be responding  
22                  during an institutional control period.

23                  MR. RAKOVAN: Bill, can you tell people  
24                  who you are?

25                  MR. KENNEDY: I'm Bill Kennedy. I'm the

1 author of the Human Health section of the Draft  
2 Environmental Impact Statement. I work for Dade  
3 Moeller and Associates and we're subcontractor to the  
4 people that prepared this study. And I'm a member of  
5 the National Council of Radiation Protection and  
6 Measurements, which is a formal group that helps  
7 advise federal agencies on radiation protection  
8 matters.

9 The question you raise, I think, goes  
10 across the board, not just about the radioactive  
11 materials but anything that would be left at the site.  
12 And that's a very much more complicated question that  
13 we have to seriously consider.

14 MR. TRACY: Do you have people that come  
15 teach? I mean the railroad sent representatives to us  
16 and it was a very good thing. Will you make a date  
17 with my department? And I'll put my whole department  
18 and I'll bring 12 other departments of this area to  
19 listen to what you have to say so we can deal with  
20 that. Will you do that?

21 MR. ELLIS: I need to answer that  
22 question.

23 MR. RAKOVAN: Okay. Sir, if you could  
24 introduce yourself and let us know who you're with,  
25 please?

1 MR. ELLIS: My name is John Ellis. I'm  
2 the President of Sequoyah Fuels.

3 And, Dana, the problem is not the NRC's;  
4 it's ours. We know it's there. We have all kinds of  
5 safety procedures. And I can promise you one thing,  
6 the date we shut down in 1993, we started moving out  
7 radioactive and hazardous materials to get that site  
8 to as safe a condition as we could, as quick as we  
9 could. And what we have there now are some empty  
10 buildings with very limited combustible materials,  
11 some electrical systems, the office building which if  
12 it burns to the ground we're out a million dollars or  
13 so, but that's it. And some limited areas of surface  
14 contamination.

15 And you know at least one or two of the  
16 people that work out there. And if we ever had an  
17 incident, I'd be there; Ken Simmeroff would be there;  
18 Charlie Mooneyham would be there. And we'd guide you  
19 through every step that you had to go to take care of  
20 the problem. And believe me if we had one that we  
21 couldn't handle, we'd be calling you right off the  
22 bat.

23 MR. RAKOVAN: Sorry for the clunkiness in  
24 using the one wireless mike.

25 MR. TRACY: I've done business with John

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1 before and Simmeroff, he used to be the Assistant  
2 Chief of Gore Fire Department. And I just didn't know  
3 if there was any kind of update in things that you all  
4 -- like the railroad, it was pretty sophisticated  
5 situation. And I'm sure you guys have some. But  
6 you're real good; every year I get a little statement  
7 from you about what you're holding, so you know.

8 But the thing is we just want to -- if we  
9 have to get a plane down or somebody lost or -- we  
10 just want to get in, get out, be out of your way and  
11 do what we need to do and save any life that we might  
12 have to save.

13 MR. ELLIS: We have people on site during  
14 the day, five days a week, and I have a security guard  
15 on site all night, every day during the weekends and  
16 every holiday equipped with a cell phone with the  
17 number plugged in to the Gore Police Department. We  
18 have a service agreement with the Gore Police  
19 Department to initiate the response. And you know  
20 that I live about 20 minutes away. Ken lives five  
21 minutes away. And if there's any kind of problem,  
22 we're going to be there. And we know what, you know,  
23 the kind of information you need.

24 If you want a training program for the  
25 Fire Departments, you get with me and we'll set it up.

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1 MR. TRACY: You got it.

2 MR. ELLIS: Okay, thanks.

3 MR. TRACY: Thank you for your time.

4 MR. RAKOVAN: Does anyone else who hasn't  
5 had a chance to speak or ask a question yet have a  
6 statement they'd -- sir, would you want to come up to  
7 the podium or -- if you could go ahead and identify  
8 yourself so we would have it on the transcript?

9 MR. FIELDS: My name is Dennis Fields.  
10 I'm the Volunteer Police Officer for the City of Gore  
11 and I'm also the President of the Gore School Board.

12 When Sequoyah Fuels shut down, we suffered  
13 a serious impact on our ad valorem taxes from the loss  
14 of Sequoyah Fuels. If it's not cleaned up correctly,  
15 we're not -- right now our tax -- we lose 25 percent  
16 of our ad valorem taxes because of the shutdown.  
17 We're losing money for the kids, for the schools.

18 And if it's not cleaned up correctly, if  
19 it's not cleaned up well and where the community can  
20 say, "Yeah, move down here. Gore's a good place to  
21 move." If it's not done well, the school is going to  
22 pay for it because we're not going to have the tax  
23 base. We don't have the tax base now. We're losing  
24 money; the school is literally hemorrhaging money.

25 Tax, Sequoyah Fuels is in a tax protest

1 with Gore Schools over the taxes. That's in  
2 litigation.

3 But looking at long term when the  
4 litigation is over, if this place is not cleaned up,  
5 it's going to be a big old sore and nobody's going to  
6 want to move around here. And our tax base is going  
7 to go down, down, down and that impacts our schools.  
8 So if little Johnny needs a book, we need to buy it.  
9 And what you're doing now is going to have an impact  
10 on whether little Johnny can buy that book or not.

11 So I don't know if this is already a done  
12 deal or not. If it's not, do it right. If you're  
13 going to do it, do it right. Don't do it cheap. Do  
14 it right so this entire area doesn't bleed because of  
15 it.

16 I don't have anything else to say. Thank  
17 you.

18 MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir.

19 Anyone else?

20 Greg, did you want to say a few words to  
21 close out the meeting?

22 MR. SUBER: I'd like to thank everybody  
23 who came out to the meeting tonight and particularly  
24 I'd like to thank you for your comments.

25 The last statement that was made is is

1 this a done deal. And I think when we opened up we  
2 said that we have -- this is preliminary conclusions  
3 to our Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And  
4 we're going to take the comments that you gave us  
5 tonight and we're going to give them a hard look.

6 You've challenged us to do some things.  
7 And our promise to you is that we're going to go back  
8 and we're going to look at your comments. We have  
9 them on a transcript. Some of them you gave to us in  
10 writing. We appreciate them.

11 And I'm trying to assure you that we are  
12 sincere when we say that we're going to take your  
13 comments and we're going to look at them and we're  
14 going to incorporate them as required or as  
15 appropriate into our review.

16 What you see in that document are  
17 preliminary conclusions. And what we had tonight was  
18 that we need to look at some things a little bit  
19 harder. And we appreciate your coming out and we  
20 appreciate your comments.

21 And if that's it, then thank you.

22 Yes, ma'am.

23 MS. BARTON: How long before the NRC  
24 before the April 2008 has some type of EIS that is  
25 going to incorporate the questions and concerns that

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1 were aired tonight? How long will that process take  
2 before the final draft? And would there be another  
3 meeting prior to the final draft to discuss what was  
4 suggested if there's a change?

5 MR. SUBER: I believe Dr. Fetter went over  
6 the review schedule and I'll give this to him and he  
7 can address those questions.

8 DR. FETTER: After the draft public  
9 comment period ends, what we do is we look at all the  
10 comments and evaluate them and look and see how they  
11 can be incorporated and may change the Final  
12 Environmental Impact Statement.

13 MS. BARTON: So we're looking at April  
14 before anybody here that has a viable interest --

15 MR. RAKOVAN: If you want to get that on  
16 the transcript we have to have you speak into the  
17 mike. I'm sorry.

18 MS. BARTON: So everybody in this room has  
19 to wait for the Final EIS Statement to be issued --  
20 that means final; that means the one you're going to  
21 use, April 2008 -- to see if the questions and  
22 concerns that were addressed this evening are even  
23 studied and some type of recommendation made?

24 DR. FETTER: Yes, that is correct.

25 MR. RAKOVAN: Sir, if you could introduce

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1 yourself, please?

2 MR. BURROUGHS: My name is Jim Burroughs  
3 with the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife. Just one  
4 quick question. The comments made tonight are they  
5 going to be posted like on online or anywhere  
6 available for anyone else to view that wasn't here at  
7 this meeting tonight, I guess, prior to November 5th?

8 MR. RAKOVAN: Allen, do you want to go  
9 over that?

10 DR. FETTER: Yes, we'll have a transcript  
11 of the Scoping Summary Report or the Draft  
12 Environmental Impact Statement Report that will be  
13 available.

14 MR. SUBER: We haven't yet, but we're in  
15 the process of developing a website. And on that  
16 website there are going to be two things relevant to  
17 our presentation tonight. There is going to be --  
18 actually three things. There will be the slides that  
19 we presented to you tonight. There's going to be a  
20 transcript of this meeting, the very transcript that  
21 the gentleman is taking down tonight. That's going to  
22 be available to you. In addition, we have a Scoping  
23 Summary Report, where we take the comments and we  
24 group them and we address them. And that is also  
25 going to be provided for you on the website.

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1 MR. RAKOVAN: Can we share that with the  
2 people who were tonight? Send that information  
3 directly to them? Is that possible?

4 MR. SUBER: Yes, if you signed in, we  
5 asked you if you could please leave us with some  
6 contact information, either your email address or a  
7 regular mail address. Then we can notify when those  
8 reports come out. In fact, we can put you on a  
9 distribution list if you're interested where you will  
10 receive correspondence from all the proceedings, not  
11 just things relevant to this meeting tonight.

12 Yes, sir.

13 MR. RAKOVAN: Hold on a second, sir,  
14 sorry.

15 MR. HENSHAW: Ed Henshaw. Do you have  
16 that web address for us, or the proposed web address  
17 yet?

18 MR. RAKOVAN: I'm assuming it will show  
19 up somewhere on nrc.gov.

20 MR. SUBER: Yes, we don't have the web  
21 address yet. We're still in the process of developing  
22 the website address. But if you send us your  
23 information, then we commit tonight to sending you out  
24 that information when the website is available and  
25 when it's live.

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1 Anything else?

2 MR. RAKOVAN: She's asking how long --  
3 here I'll ask for her.

4 MR. SUBER: I imagine it would be in the  
5 next two weeks, in one to two weeks. It's not going  
6 to be -- that's a realistic and achievable time  
7 frame.

8 MR. RAKOVAN: Follow-up question?

9 No, that's okay. I'll do it. It's all  
10 part of the fun of facilitating, get your exercise.

11 MR. BURROUGHS: Jim with the Wildlife  
12 Department again, Jim Burroughs. Getting that up and  
13 available to some of our folks in the Wildlife  
14 Department that weren't available to be here tonight  
15 is going to be important. And we're pushing that time  
16 line of November 5th and getting more comments back  
17 in. And I think some of our people will be really  
18 interested in seeing the comments as well as your  
19 slides that you have here.

20 I don't know if you have any way to speed  
21 that process up or can push back that date any at all  
22 or not. But I think our folks would like to see that  
23 before we try to get any official comments in.

24 MR. SUBER: We can take that as a comment  
25 and we can explore several options. We can explore

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1 either expediting the release of the transcript and we  
2 can explore pushing the comment period back. We can't  
3 commit to either of those, but we can definitely  
4 explore that.

5 Well, if that is it, again thank you very  
6 much for coming out and we appreciate the exchange.  
7 Have a good evening.

8 (Whereupon, this meeting was concluded at  
9 8:28 p.m.)

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