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# Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title:

Cogema Mining, Inc.

Irigaray and Christensen Ranch Facilities

Docket Number:

40-08502-MLR

DOCKETED USNRC

ASLBP Number:

09-887-01-MLR-BD01

June 16, 2009 11:00am

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Location:

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Date:

Tuesday, June 9, 2009

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL
ORAL ARGUMENTS
IN THE MATTER OF Docket No.
COGEMA MINING, INC. 40-08502-MLR
IRIGARAY AND CHRISTENSEN ASLBP No.
RANCH FACILITIES, 09-887-01-MLR-BD01
LICENSE NO SUA-8502
Tuesday, June 9, 2009
Presentation Hall, Room 136
Whitney Building
3059 Coffeen Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming
The above-entitled matter came on for oral
argument at 9:00 a.m.
BEFORE:
HON. ALEX S. KARLIN
HON. PAUL B. ABRAMSON
HON. WILLIAM M. MURPHY

1	APPEARANCES:
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### <u>PROCEEDINGS</u>

JUDGE KARLIN: Good morning. Please be seated.

Good morning. My name is Alex Karlin, and I'd like to call this meeting of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to order. I want to have -- are the microphones on?

First, Ms. Reporter, I'd like to go on the record, and welcome everyone here, the representatives of parties, and the public, and if any media are present, you're welcome as well.

We're here to conduct an oral argument in the matter of Cogema Mining, Inc. This is a challenge that has been filed to its application for a 10-year renewal for its license to conduct in situ leach mining operations for uranium at two of its facilities --and I'm not sure I'll get the pronunciation right -- the Irigaray Ranch facility, which I believe to be in Campbell County, Wyoming, and the Christensen Ranch facility in Johnson County, Wyoming.

For the record, the Docket Number is 040-08-502. The License Number is SUA-1341. This oral argument is being conducted pursuant to an order that we issued on May 21 -- that this

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Board issued on May 21. Today's date is June 9, 2009, and the location of this oral argument is the Whitney Building on the campus of Sheridan College in Sheridan, Wyoming.

First, I'd like to introduce the members of this Board, this Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. To my left is Dr. Paul Abramson. He has a Ph.D. in physics and a juris doctor in law. He served as the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board panel's special associate chief judge, legal and technical, from 2005 to 2009. That was a five-year stint.

Dr. Abramson's experience includes being the head of LWR Safety Systems Analysis at Argonne National Laboratory, and later as a partner in several major law firms including Winston and Strong, specializing in power project development, construction and finance.

To my right is Dr. William Murphy. He has a Ph.D. in geology. He's a professor of geological and environmental sciences at California State, Chico. He is a member of the United States Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

I am -- my name is Alex Karlin. I'm

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a lawyer. My training, I spent 30 years doing primarily environmental law, and I've been a judge since 2004, and I will serve as the Chair of this Board, this three-judge Board.

I'd like to introduce the other members of our staff today. Ms. Meghan Wright, over here to my right, is a lawyer and she is the law clerk who is assisting this Board on legal research and other matters.

And Ms. Ashley Prange is, I guess, outside, perhaps in the hall helping to let people know what room to come in to. She is the administrative assistant to this Board, and very helpful.

We have a public affairs officer, who is not here, but is available by phone. If any media need to contact him, you can get the information from Ms. Prange or Ms. Wright.

The second item of business, I'd like to thank Sheridan College for allowing us to use their beautiful facilities. Very nice, and I think the acoustics are good. Randy Hyde is the multimedia specialist who has helped set this up, and Starr Zavel is the administrative assistant, and we are very appreciative to be able to be a

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1 guest in their facility today. We welcome the 2 public, and we're glad to see a number of people 3 here. Now I'd like the parties to introduce 4 5 themselves, if you would. Counsel to the 6 parties, identify yourselves, and perhaps we 7 could start with the Petitioner, the Oglala 8 Delegation of the Great Sioux Nation Treaty 9 Council. 10 Mr. Frankel? 11 MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Judge. Μy name is David Frankel; I am legal counsel, co-12 counsel, for the Oglala Delegation. 13 14 JUDGE KARLIN: Welcome. 15 MR. FRANKEL: Thank you. 16 MR. BALLANCO: Good morning, Your 17 My name is Tom Ballanco. I'm also 18 counsel for the Oglala Delegation. 19 Good morning. I'm MS. ANDERSON: 20 Shannon Anderson with Powder River Basin Resource 21 Council. JUDGE KARLIN: Welcome, Ms. Anderson. 22 2.3 MS. ANDERSON: Thank you. 24 JUDGE KARLIN: For Cogema, Morgan 25 Lewis. Mr. Glasgow?

1	MR. GLASGOW: Good morning, Your
2	Honor. I'm James Glasgow; I'm a partner at the
3	Morgan Lewis law firm in Washington, D.C., and
4	I'm here today as counsel for Cogema Mining.
5	MR. BURDICK: Good morning, Your
6	Honor. I'm Stephen Burdick, also with Morgan
. 7	Lewis.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Welcome.
9	MR. KUYLER: Good morning, Your Honor.
10	Ray Kuyler, also with Morgan Lewis.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Welcome. Welcome.
12	And for the NRC staff introductions?
13	MR. KLUKAN: Your Honor, Brett Klukan
14	for the NRC staff.
15	MS. BOOTE: And Christine Jochim
16	Boote, NRC staff.
17	MS. MARCO: And Cathy Marco, NRC
18	staff.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Great. Thanks
20	for the introductions.
21	Some words about housekeeping.
22	Everyone's got if anyone has a cell phone,
23	please put it on mute or turn it off entirely
24	let me make sure I've done that. If you have any
25	cell phone conversations, please take them
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outside.

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If there are any media present, the Board welcomes the media and appreciates your coverage because it's a way of getting word out to the public. If there are any photography, it should only be done with the ambient lighting, and please be in a stationary position, no moving around the room. This is to assure that cameras and the media don't interfere with our proceeding.

A transcript of this proceeding will be available on the NRC webpage in about two weeks, so for anyone who's not here, or who would like to consult the transcript, you can do that. I think it is through the Agency Document Management System, we sometimes refer to as the acronym ADMS, the ADMS system.

For the benefit of the public, I think it is important for me to kind of make three introductory points: the role of this Board, who is this Board, what do we do; the history of this application as far as we know it; and the purpose of today's proceeding. I'd like to hit both — all three of those.

The nature and the role of this Board.

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There is several handouts that Ms. Prange has on a desk, I think, outside that explain a little bit of what the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is, and what we three judges do. But as an overview, federal law creates Nuclear Regulatory all nuclear Commission. and it regulates radioactive facilities in this country. now it's got four Commissioners who head the NRC. They are appointed by the President and confirmed Senate. They are essentially the by the executive branch of the NRC.

They have a large regulatory staff working for them, several thousand people who work on applications and other important matters, and they are what I will refer to, and we will refer to, as the NRC staff. The NRC staff is represented by counsel here today. They are the people who are processing the application; they are separate from us.

This Board is a different entity. We are kind of the judicial branch of the NRC. We are independent entirely of the staff and of the Commissioners. We have no allegiance to them. In fact, it is prohibited by law for us to have any conversations with the staff about any

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matters associated with this license.

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The same really holds true with regard to the Applicant and the Petitioners as well. We're prohibited from talking with them; that's what's known as ex parte communications. But the question often arises with regard to the staff because they are in the same building as us. And the NRC is comprised of both of us, but they are a separate entity.

Our independence is assured by a number of items. One is we don't have -- no one ever does any performance reviews of us. We are appointed, we do our job, we call them the way we see them, and at the end of the year, or the end of the day, no one can give us a bonus, or take money away from us, or dock our pay if we don't rule the way somebody likes.

You can appeal our decision, you can take it up to the higher levels, and certainly people do that all the time, but you can't, you know -- but we're going to call them the way we see them, as best we see them.

JUDGE ABRAMSON: And every now and then we get reversed.

JUDGE KARLIN: And every now and then

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 we get reversed. But every now and then we get affirmed. And so, yes, we're here -- and likewise we don't talk with the staff, we can't talk with the Commissioners. They can't call us up on the phone and say, Hey, you know, how's that case coming, or how are you going to rule. They are totally separate from us, and they honor that.

So when we talk about the NRC, there's the Commissioners, who are the executive; the staff, who are kind of doing a lot of the work; and then there are the Board that does the judicial branch of the NRC.

As to the history of this proceeding, some of you, and certainly the parties, may know the history of this better than we do, because all we know is what's been put into these pleadings here that these parties have all filed with us. We have not studied or mastered the history of this facility, nor is that our job to do. Our job is to rule on what's put before us by the litigants, by the parties.

But as far as we can tell, or I can tell, from looking at that, the original license of this facility was issued in 1978. The

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ownership of it seems to have passed through a number of companies. In 2001 the license status apparently changed from in situ leach mining operation to a decommissioning and restoration mode in 2001. In 2007, apparently Cogema asked that it be -- requested it be amended so that they go back to an operational mode, and apparently in September of 2008, the NRC staff approved that change.

That change was not challenged as far as I know. It's certainly not the issue in this case, because this case involves the renewal of the license, not the change from the decommissioning status to the operational status.

This proceeding has a little shorter life. On May 30, as I understand it, 2008, Cogema applied for a license renewal. The license was set to expire, if I have this right, on June 30, 2008. At that time it was a decommissioning and restoration license. At that time. But, you know, under the provisions of law, it's been continued.

On February 9, 2009, the Commission issued a notice in the *Federal Register* saying that they'd received an application for the

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renewal of this license, and if anyone has any 1 2 objection to the renewal of this license, they 3 have 60 days to file petitions challenging the 4 renewal, or forever hold your peace. 5 On April 10, 2008, two challenges, 6 petitions, filed; were one bУ the Oglala 7 Delegation for the Great Sioux Nation Treaty 8 Council --9-And is it okay if I refer to it as 10 Oglala Delegation? 11 MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor. 12 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And the other is 13 the Powder River Basin Resource Council. 14 also filed a challenge. And the Oglala 15 Delegation had 19 contentions, depending on how 16 you count them; and the Powder River Basin 17 Resource Council had 23 contentions, again, 18 depending on how you count them. 19 Cogema and the staff filed answers to 20 the petitions that were presented, and they have 21 alleged that neither of the parties have what's 22 known as standing to file these -- or haven't 23 shown that they have standing to file these 24 challenges, and they also allege and contend that

the contentions are not admissible under the

criteria that is set out in the law. Oglala Delegation filed a reply; Powder River did not as far as I can tell.

So after reading all the pleadings, this Board kind of looked at it and said, We have some questions about what was filed, what was written here, and so we thought we would have this oral argument to ask some of these questions and get clarification.

One thing that's important to cover at this point is that this is not the time -- this is not a trial, this is not a time when witnesses come forward, or experts come forward, and sit on the witness stand and swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. This is not an evidentiary proceeding. All the information that is going to be considered by this Board has been filed.

All we're going to seek today is clarification of those filings. And we may ask some factual type of questions, but really they're an attempt to clarify and understand what has been filed and whether it's adequate under the legal criteria that apply.

Also, in the meantime, on May 18, the

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Commission, the NRC Commission, the four Commissioners, issued a ruling in another case, a somewhat similar case, it was an in situ leach mining case in Crow Butte, one of the Crow Butte boards, and they issued this ruling. And it deals with a number of the contentions and issues that are also in this case.

So we hurriedly read that decision.

I think it's relevant. We asked the parties to brief the relevance of that decision to help us understand, you know, because it may -- it does, I think, affect some of our rulings here.

Okay. So what's the purpose of today's proceeding? It's not a trial, it's not an evidentiary hearing, it's -- the purpose for us to decide whether the request for the hearing meet two basic legal requirements. One is standing, have the Petitioner shown that they have standing, that they have some injury that may affect them, that warrants --entitles them to bring this case.

And second, have they showed contention admissibility, have they raised issues which are within the scope of what we can consider under the law, have they met the

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2 10 CFR 2.309(f)(1) 1 through 6. And these are 3 very strict criteria that we have to follow. If we find that the parties have 4 admissible 5 have raised standing, and contentions, then we will grant their request 6 7 that a hearing be conducted. The hearing will 8 then be conducted later. And if we deny that 9 there -- if we find that they don't 10 standing, or that even if they have standing they 11 haven't filed an admissible contention, then 12 their request for a hearing is denied, and that would be the end of this proceeding, the end of 13 this adjudicatory proceeding, except if they 14 15 choose to appeal it to the Commission, which they 16 would be entitled to do. So this is not the hearing, this is 17 not the trial, but it is a prerequisite that is 18 19 necessary before they could be entitled to it. Do I have any additions? May I ask my 20 colleagues if there is anything they'd like to 21 22 add or say? 23 JUDGE MURPHY: No. 24 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Carry on. 25 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Format, before **NEAL R. GROSS** 

criteria that are laid out in the relevant reg,

The proceeding breaks down into four -- several basic parts. First we're going to have opening statements. Each party is entitled to a 10-minute opening statement, and Ms. Wright is going to keep -- be the time keeper, 10 minutes, you get a two-minute warning, and then, you know, pretty much that'll be it. Try to keep it to 10 minutes.

The sequence will be we'll start with the Oglala Delegation, Powder River Resource Council, Cogema, and then the NRC staff, opening statements. Next I think we're going to ask some questions that are sort of orientation question, both into time and geography. We have -- we're a little unclear about some of the orientation, and we're going to ask some questions.

We will allow the parties to -usually we have a podium and they'll come up and
each lawyer will talk and then they'll sit down,
and the next lawyer -- this one we'll just -everyone stay seated, we don't have enough space,
and we will ask questions of you on orientation.

Next we're going to get into standing.

Do the parties -- have the Petitioners shown in

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their pleadings that they have standing. And so we'll start with the Oglala Delegation standing, and probe and ask some questions about that of Oglala, and the other two, the Cogema and the staff, and then we'll go to the Powder River and do the same thing, standing.

After standing we're going to get to contention admissibility. We will start contention admissibility with some generic crosscutting questions that we have. A number -- each of the parties have given us some general overview as to the criteria for contention admissibility, and some of those are crosscutting and apply to а whole bunch contentions, so rather than dealing with them contention by contention by contention, figured we might hit several issues on a generic basis.

Then we're going to go to specific contentions and ask questions about specific contentions. And right now -- and this is a list, please, parties, make a note of it, of the ones where we think we have some questions. We may add to this, we may delete some of this, but right now these are the ones.

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And what I'm going to do is go through the Oglala Delegation contentions, and I believe the Powder River has a similar contention in each case, and so we'll cover both of them together essentially: Oglala Delegation Contention 4B, and that is Powder River 2; Oglala 8A, and this is Powder River 1A and 1E; Oglala 8B, 8C, 8D, and then it jumps to F, and then it's G and then I and K.

And I'm not going to go through the Powder River equivalents, but I have them written down here, and when we get to it, I will try to mention the Powder River equivalent, and what we'll do is ask questions about those contentions. And pretty much those are the only contentions we're going to ask question about.

And then we're going to have closing arguments by the parties, five minutes apiece.

And the questions are really to focus on -- we're not here today to evaluate whether or not the allegation is true, or even that they would win or lose on the end if we had a trial on it.

We're here to try to figure out whether the contentions are articulated in a way that meets the criteria that they have to meet

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under the reg: did they give us a specific statement, did they provide alleged facts or expert opinion to support it, did they show that there's a genuine dispute. These are preliminary criteria. It's not the merits of whether they're right or wrong, it's just whether they've got enough laid out in the papers to get in the door.

I think we're going Let's see here. to be able to finish today. We've thought about our questions and actually this is one of those cases where the more we read and the more we think about it, some of the times our questions appear to be answered. So we've had fewer questions, particularly since the Commission issued its decision in Crow Butte. So I think we're going to be able to get done today, and we're going to give it a try. So hopefully the parties will be relatively succinct in their answers.

At this point I'd like to proceed with oral argument, or opening statement, but I'd like to ask each of the parties do they have any -- do you have any questions -- let me start with Oglala -- or additional things you think need to be raised at this point?

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1 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, since -- in 2 your May 21 order, you said that you would give 3 the questions ahead of time, or 4 commencement of the hearing --5 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. 6 MR. FRANKEL: -- and I recognize that 7 you've just read this list. If we might have 8 just three or five minutes to look at those so I - 9 could organize my presentation, or even two minutes, that would be very helpful. 10 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, what we're going 11 to do is take a break. 12 13 MR. FRANKEL: Oh, okay. 14 JUDGE KARLIN: So, I mean we're not 15 going to go straight through. Probably before --16 I'm quite sure, you know, in about an hour and a 17 half or something we'll take a break. 18 don't know how far we'll have gotten on that, so 19 I don't know whether we'll have gotten to many of 20 But the first one is, you know, as I say, 2.1 Oglala 4B and Oglala 8A. So you might want to 2.2 think about those --23 MR. FRANKEL: Oh, yes, Your Honor, 2.4 I'll be prepared for those. But thank you for

the clarification. I've had the experience in

1 the past where the questions start flying at --2 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. 3 MR. FRANKEL: -- 9:01, and 4 appreciate that. 5 JUDGE KARLIN: Fair enough. 6 enough. Well, we'll be a little while before 7 that. 8 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, let me just make 9 sure that everybody understands this situation 10 here. First of all, as Judge Karlin said, this 11 is not an evidentiary hearing, nor is it an 12 opportunity for you to get on your soap box, any 13 It's an opportunity for us to ask 14 questions to clarify what's in the written 15 record. 16 We're asking questions only 17 attorneys and we're only interested in the legal 18 opinions of the attorneys about what's actually written in the pleadings. We're not going to 19 20 take new factual evidence. 21 The second thing I'd like to do is to 22 plead with all of you to please keep it brief. 23 Remember, we're asking the questions, we're not 24 interested in you repeating or regurgitating 25 what's in the pleadings. Just answer the

1 -	question, and please answer it succinctly. And
2	so even if we've allocated you 20 minutes, if you
3	can say it in two, say it in two, please.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: All right. Good.
5	Questions from Powder River, any
6	procedural issues or things we've missed?
7	MS. ANDERSON: No, Your Honor.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Thanks.
9	Mr. Glasgow?
10	MR. GLASGOW: Nothing for us, Your
11	Honor.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And staff?
13	MR. KLUKAN: Nothing from the staff,
14	Your Honor.
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Okay. Well,
16	then let's start with oral argument. This is
17	where you get 10 minutes to say hopefully
18	something relevant and succinct, but it's your
19	time, and we're going to try not to interrupt it.
20	So who's going to do the oral argument
21	for the Oglala?
22	MR. BALLANCO: Good morning, Your
23	Honor. Tom Ballanco. If the Board permits, Mr.
24	Frankel and I would like to split the 10 minutes
25	between ourselves.

1	JUDGE KARLIN: That's fine.
2	MR. BALLANCO: I'll go ahead and go
3	first. Thank you, Your Honor.
4	MR. BALLANCO: Good morning, members -
5	
6	JUDGE KARLIN: We'll give you a one-
7	minute warning at the five for the five.
8	MR. BALLANCO: Thank you.
9	OPENING STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
10	MR. BALLANCO: Good morning, members
11	of the Board, Council, staff, and members of the
12	general public. My honor to be here representing
13	the Oglala Delegation of the Great Sioux Nation
14	Treaty Council, on whose behalf I welcome you all
15	to this Treaty territory.
16	This is a contentious definition of
17	land here, and perhaps no one is more aware of
18	those contentions than the Oglala Delegation of
19	the Treaty Council. As I was driving up here
20	from Denver, I was reminded of the history of
21	this land around here, the Powder River country.
22	These are places I remember studying when I was
23	learning to be a cavalry officer at West Point.
24	And for many of us, even 120 years
25	later, we have this, I won't call it post-
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traumatic stress because -- I don't know what it is, but it's an inherent fear of these Great Plains. And most of the people that we're afraid of are Oglala Sioux.

And, you know, we like to think that the United States has been victorious in all its military engagements since the beginning of our history. And, matter of fact, that's not the case, particularly when one thinks about what was known as the Powder River War, also known as Red Cloud's War, that took place here on this very land.

And that is where the United States in the aftermath of the Civil War was handily defeated by the combined Lakota and Northern Cheyenne forces. And such that they had to sue for peace and remove roads and forts in this part of the country.

And what we're talking about -- and, you know, when I look back at that, it seems like, oh, this is just a quaint part of American history, but what that really was was intense combat that took place here. And we're not talking about, you know, something that was a side thought. These were -- the U.S. cavalry

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that fought here were Civil War veterans. These are the cavalry the defeated-Jeb Stuart. I mean this is as good as American cavalry got.

And essentially what happened here is every time they left the post they were wiped out to the man. Custer's the most famous, Fetterman's another. But that happened here. And the people who fought so bitterly for this land were the Lakota, and they have lived in this land for thousands of years.

An analysis of Lakota language reflects in the language certain understandings of star positions that they've mapped that were present thousands of years ago, at least 3,000 years ago, certain terms reflect places where stars were 3,000 years ago.

So anthropologists have used that to conclude that, A) this linguistic system is at least 3,000 years old, and B) they're talking about geography 3,000 years ago. So these bands have been in this area since before the Greeks were fighting the Persians. And that, just to put us in a slight historical perspective, shows what the attachment is to this land.

MR. WRIGHT: One minute.

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MR. BALLANCO: Thank you.

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I guess for the last 120 some odd years this land has, in the definition of the United States, belonged to the United States. But it is a cultural and historical property of the Lakota Nation, the Oglala Lakota. They're uniquely qualified to know the cultural and historical impact of artifacts here, and have a deep desire to be involved in the process where one evaluates the resources on land that they have such a deep connection with, and have fought so fiercely for.

And we hope that that is taken into consideration, and placed in its appropriate context. Thank you.

JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Ballanco.

MR. FRANKEL: Thank you. So I'll talk a little faster.

Okay. So the United States enters into this treaty because it's costing so dearly in blood and money. And the Treaty of 1868 has never been fully abrogated; it still exists. A federal court just ruled on that, it's in our pleadings, 141 years after it was entered into.

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The Oglala people are still here. They've been here this whole time, they're still here, they're going to be here. This -- I mean if they were going to get wiped out, it would have happened already.

And so these canons of construction that come out of the trust responsibility are important because ultimately, as lawyers, we have to explain it to the people. As the government, you have to at least explain it to their lawyers. And then when it gets explained in Lakota, to Chief Red Cloud, or to every single member who is interested, if you -- this is not an evidentiary hearing, but if I were to pick my brother over here who he knows the history just as well as any historian, it's an oral history, it's a living history, it was his great grandparents and grandparents that fought over this land, and in the same way their -- if there's bones, there's blood on the ground, that's our people's bones and blood.

These 68 cultural resources that are in this 288 square meters, our people want to know about that. What do you mean buried cultural materials? As Mr. Ballanco said, We're

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the only ones who can tell you how significant those are.

And we have questions. Article 1 of the Treaty says if there's a bad man among the right, I know that's racist whites, а connotation, we have to remember where we're at, in that time period, but at that time period the concern was how will you from Washington restrains bad men among the whites from causing injury to our people?

And just now \$600,000 was awarded because a bad man among the whites did a sexual harassment onto an Indian girl, and she sued and she won that \$600,000 under Article 1 of the 1868 Treaty. That just happened this year. So you can't just say it doesn't exist.

And, in fact, how, if there's any person in the world who has the standing and the right to stand up and ask, Hey, America, how do you know these are not bad men among the whites, how do you know you won't have to take them into custody and pay damages to us under the Article 1 of the 1868 Treaty if you don't let us in to ask these questions, because no one else can even think of these questions. They don't know enough

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about the history to even ask about it.

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So one of these questions I would ask on behalf of my people, What happened to these 274 55-gallon drums of yellowcake uranium that was part of this 2005 drying program that was a cited violation that led to all these changes in the application? This is not the first Commission to come to Indian country and explain a bunch of federal laws and get the Indians to try to understand it and go along.

You have to understand, you should be welcoming us to this process, you should be inviting us. These lawyers from Washington, they should be thanking us for being here because our presence provides whatever scintilla of integrity there is from the perspective of the Lakota.

And under the canons of construction, under the trust responsibilities decided by the Supreme Court, you must consider how the Indians understood it at the time, and you must interpret any ambiguities in favor of the Indians because treaties are contracts and that's how treaty contracts are interpreted under Indian law.

And you say, Well, this -- none of this is in the federal regulations. We're going

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33 to hear about that, but yet your judged by a standard -though even vou don't performance reviews, you're iudaed standard of the Administrative Procedure Act. MR. WRIGHT: One minute. And so we know that MR. FRANKEL: you're mindful of this, that you're very mindful of your responsibilities, you're reading all the pleadings, you've invited us to a hearing, we

10 really appreciate that. We really appreciate an

opportunity to state our position, and to do it

12 | in a civil way.

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And -- but we have to tell you that this issue comes not without emotion for our people. And, you know, there's a lot of roots that go long time for the stewardship of the land, the wildlife, the eagles. And the Oglala Lakota have never handed around titles and deeds for property, but they have always stewarded all of their relations.

And I'm going to close my part of it with that. I appreciate the opportunity. I will answer any and all questions to the best of my ability, as always, and, you know, we'll take it from there. Thank you.

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1 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Frankel. 2 Ms. Anderson? 3 MS. ANDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. And welcome to Sheridan, my beautiful community 4 5 that I have the pleasure of living in, and I'm 6 glad that you're able to make it here for this 7 important proceeding on this important facility in the Powder River Basin. 8 9 Our organization has a long history of 10 working in the Powder River Basin. formed in 1973 to address the impacts of large 11 12 surface coal mines coming in to our community and 13 what impact that would have on rural landowners, 14 particularly family farmers and ranchers who 15 homesteaded here many generations ago. 16 Since that time we've been active in 17 the Powder River Basin area, and have held 18 companies to а standard of responsible 19 development in our communities, development that 20 does not contaminate water resources, development that 21 does not hinder land resources, 22 development that is responsive to community and 23 is done in a way that treats the people here that

have been here for multiple generations with

respect and dignity.

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We have brought this petition before you as a way to participate in the process and ensure that the public's interests are being protected. We have reviewed the public information on this facility, including a long record of spills, leaks, underground excursions, evaporation pond leaks, and the failure to restore ground water to pre-mining conditions, and we see no indication why those problems will not continue if this license is renewed.

So we have that history and that background in mind when we come before you today. And we believe this history calls for stricter oversight and stronger license conditions. We also believe it calls for a hard look at the overall regulatory program, and how it applies to this license.

For instance, it is still somewhat unclear what restoration standards you can apply to ISL facilities. The NRC just clarified in April 2009 30 years after this facility started operation, that new reg 1569 is no longer applicable, and the regulatory criteria used to establish alternative concentration limits applies to ISL facilities as opposed to state

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1 standards of restoring the class of use. 2 However, in the past, NRC has provided 3 "enforcement discretion", which allowed companies 4 such as Cogema, to meet state standards in lieu 5 of alternative concentration limits established 6 in the ISL licenses. 7 The ground water restoration rule 8 making is still ongoing and has not come to 9 fruition. While you may question the relevance 10 of all this regulatory background, we feel it 11 demonstrates that there is a large degree of 12 flexibility when it comes to around water 13 restoration, both from the companies and from the 14 regulators. And this can have negative impacts 15 on public health and the environment. 16 We are participating to ensure that 17 the NRC is enforcing its regulatory --18 regulations to the extent it can, and that 19 companies are not unduly taking advantage fo the 20 flexibility that those regulations provide. 21 Thank you. We appreciate your time. 22 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank Ms. you, 23 Anderson. 24 Mr. Glasgow? 25 OPENING STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

MR. GLASGOW: Good morning, Your Honors. I'm Jim Glasgow, and with me, as you know, are Ray Kuyler and Stephen Burdick. And throughout the presentations today, and responses to the Board's questions, we will divide our responses. It is a large mass of material, and each of us has attempted to master parts of it. And so any one person may be the expert on a particular question:

No one can fail to be struck by the sincerity and the emotion that's been shown today by the Oglala Delegation's counsel. And we, too, on behalf of Cogema Mining, have read in our own way, and studied that history as presented particularly in the Supreme Court's decision in the Sioux Nation case in 1980, authored by Justice Blackman. It is quite a tome, though Justice Renquist has some dissenting points, and from that we have learned of the Trail of Tears, and the history which deserves compassion and respect.

And, indeed, the Oglala Delegation and the Sioux Nation have tried at different times over history to gain redress before the Congress, before the courts, and in other means as well.

And we respect that. Certainly they are entitled to pursue those avenues of redress.

But we are, of course, here before this Board for a different purpose, and that is a narrow purpose. It is the purpose of gaining a 10-year extension with respect to the Irigaray and Christensen Ranch facilities, which, as the Board has already noted, have been in existence for more than three decades, and have been addressed by the NRC on numerous occasions over that time, both through license renewals of the basic 10-year term, and through, as the Board mentioned, a change in status to decommissioning status and then yet again, quite recently, a change in status to restore the right to operate the mine.

And through all of these times the Commission has made the necessary inquiries in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act and the Commission's own rules. So this is the focus that we bring today, and our focus, of course, is that we will look and answer in terms of the NRC's rules, standards for contention admissibility and standing.

And the question at hand, we say, is

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not the ability to address these broad injustices that have been visited upon the Sioux Nation or the Oglala Delegation, but rather to determine whether this proceeding is being conducted, and whether the Applicant has met the basic showings that are required of it under the Atomic Energy Act and the Commission's rules.

And further, since this is a renewal proceeding, the focus is on a delta change. In other words, the extent to which there is a genuine and significant change and impacts between what has been addressed in the past in granting and addressing the status of the application, to this proceeding which involves a renewal for another 10 years.

Now, the Powder River Basin likewise has presented a statement of its reasons for desiring to be involved, but as I listened closed to them, they seem to sound mostly of the desire to have a different legal regime, or an interest in the evolving regulatory process and the like. But we feel that the Council, as with the Delegation, in order to proceed and to gain a hearing, must show instead the compliance with the Commission's standards, which are judicial

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standards for standing and for contention admissibility.

And we feel that neither the Delegation nor the Council have presented the kinds of facts and expert opinion that will back up their contentions and establish their standards in the way that is required by the Commission's rules.

And the burden under the rules is, of course, that of the Petitioners. They must show that their organization, or at least one of their respective members, will be injured. They must show the plausible pathway, they must show the causation, they must show the redressability. Cogema contends that, in fact, these Petitioners have fallen far short of those governing standards.

A genuine dispute is also absent here. That is to say a genuine dispute with matters that are properly subject of the proceeding. There may be a dispute about what else could or should be done to remedy historical wrongs, to craft different standards, but that is not the genuine dispute that the Petitioners must show.

Now, of course, we, in the great mass

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of pleadings, have addressed many and varied points that we think further amplify all of these points. But maybe an overarching consideration deserves emphasis at this point. And it stems from what the Board has already mentioned, it is the Commission's recent decision in the Crow Butte case, Commission licensing issuance 0909.

And we think it is fundamental, as the Board has recognized by asking that this be briefed, because it is, in fact, first of all, a reaffirmation of some οf the fundamental principles that apply. It reaffirms that the Commission hearing process is not a forum for litigating contentions based on conjecture or vague allegations. Moreover, the Commission expressly reiterated its strict requirements for contentions admissibility, which are, as Commission has repeatedly said, strict as of design.

Now we have heard from the Delegation that perhaps the Board should disregard certain portions of that Commission decision, but, in fact, of course, it is binding upon the Board and all boards. And we think it is dispositive of a number of key points here, because many of the

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points are indeed identical to those that were raised in the Crow Butte proceeding.

First and foremost, the Delegation itself was not afforded legal standing in the Crow Butte decision under the Commission's decision. And it is -- I think, that is worthy of key emphasis. And if you will, although it's -- the details will wait -- the Commission said, As the treaty was the only basis on which the Delegation based standing, the Board correctly found that the Delegation does not have standing as a party in this proceeding.

While the Delegation's brief on appeal offers interesting historical insights, it offers no basis by which the Commission could disregard the Supreme Court's holding with respect to Congress's power to break a treaty.

And we feel and will show that, in fact, the Delegation offers nothing else in this proceeding that would establish standing for it. And indeed the key distinction is that it was the Oglala Sioux tribe, the officially recognized tribe under federal law, that was afforded standing in the Crow Butte decision. By marked contrast it is the Delegation that is here before

1 us today, not the tribe, and that's dispositive 2 of this issue in Cogema's view. 3 The matter of the contentions also 4 bears some study by way of comparison to those 5 that were admitted and those that were not in the 6 Commission's -- in the Crow Butte proceeding, and 7 such admission being either withheld or reversed by the Commission. Foreign ownership is chief 8 9 among those, and we will come to that, I realize, -We feel that that is stare decisis on 10 later. 11 this point. We feel that it is dispositive of 12 the inimicality consideration as well. MR. WRIGHT: Two minutes. 13 14 MR. GLASGOW: And I will also say that 15 we believe that, on the basis of the arguments 16 that we will present later today, it will be 17 abundantly clear that these two fundamental 18 considerations are simply not met. Standing is 19 lacking for both Petitioners, no contention has 20 met the requirements of the Commission's rules 21 with respect to admissibility. Thank you. 22 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Glasgow. 23 For the staff? OPENING STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE NRC STAFF 24 25 MR. KLUKAN: Your Honors, again, my

name is Brett Klukan. I will be addressing mostly, in our division of labor, the Delegation's petition. Ms. Jochim Boote will be addressing the Powder River Basin's.

in the interest of Judge Abramson's direction to keep it brief, I will not burden the Board with going over the positions taken in our pleadings. Counsel for the Applicant has already -- or furthermore, counsel for the Applicant has already addressed many of the issues that I was going to talk about in my opening statement, and I feel no need to repeat them.

I will just say that it is the position of staff that neither Petitioner has demonstrated standing, and neither Petitioner has offered an admissible contention. In fact, the Delegation offers up in favor of standing its -- what it offered up as contentions in the Crow Butte renewal proceeding, all of which were rejected by the Board.

What it offers up as contentions are an amalgam of such proffered by it in the Crow Butte renewal proceeding, and contentions proffered somewhat successfully by the Oglala

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Tribe in the same. However, in transcribing those contentions and making them relevant in this context, in this license renewal proceeding, it fails to offer up the same amount of support, whether it be expert support, whether it be factual discussions. It leaves those out of that transcription to make it relevant here.

What we found, or what was present in the Crow Butte renewal proceeding upon which the the Commission relied upon, Board and example, the expert opinion of Dr. LaGarry. is noticeably absent. Not necessarily his, but the equivalent is noticeably absent in their petition before us today.PBR -- or the Powder River Basin's contentions are likewise of a reduction of contentions offered in the Delegation's petition; some seemingly copied straight out of the Delegation's petition into their own. But as PBRC -- or PRBRC, doesn't offer up any more support, doesn't add anything to what the Delegation already states in its petitions, just as the Delegation's petitions fail -- or Delegation's contentions fail under the factor of 10 CFR 2.309(f)(1), so do the Powder River Basin's.

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With regard to some of the things said here so far, the story of the Oglala Sioux tribe and its relationship with the United States is, by no doubt, a story of epic woe. One worthy of Homer and the Greeks in terms of tragedy. A story of cunning brutality and brutal cunning. The staff does not deny that.

The question is what is the purpose of the this proceeding today, and that purpose is to talk about the two petitions with regard to this facility. It is not to address those woes. It's simply not within our authority, Your Honors.

With regard to several of the things said by the Powder River Basin, this is not an opportunity to go over the NRC's regulations, or its regulatory processes. If the Council would like to be a part of that, there are opportunities for them to be involved in the rule making. But this is not the opportunity to do that.

Furthermore, this is about one facility, one license, the Cogema. It is not about all companies, it's not about addressing their broad concerns they have with water pollution in the state of Wyoming. It's simply,

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as counsel for the Applicant has said, whether 1 2 they've met their burden. And with that, Your 3 Honors, thank you. 4 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Klukan? 5 MR. KLUKAN: Klukan. 6 JUDGE KARLIN: Klukan. Thank you. 7 Okay. That's great. That was the 8 opening statements. Thank you. 9 What we -- now I have a few questions 10 that sort of go to orienting me in time and in 11 space to what's going on here. We are -- the 12 first time I've been out here and it's the first 13 time I've heard of these facilities, or this 14 matter at all. I would like to ask, I think, 15 some questions first of the Applicants since they 16 can maybe fill me in a little bit on some history 17 and status, current status. 18 I would like to refer you to page 2 of 19 your brief in response to the Oglala Delegation. 20 I believe a similar discussion is found in your response to the Powder River. 21 22 Let's -- perhaps it would be okay to call the Powder River Resource Basin -- we'll 23 2.4 call you the Council, is that --

MS. ANDERSON: Yes.

1 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. So the 2 Delegation and the Council. I believe the same 3 passage is in the response to -- the answer to the Council. 4 5 But on page 2 in your background, it 6 provokes the question for me, the final sentence 7 in that major paragraph, "Cogema has not yet 8 recommenced production activities." What is the 9 current status of activities at the facility? decommissioning status, 10 it is in 11 operational status, what is this production 12 activity status? What's the current status? 13 And I know there are two -- I guess 14 one of my problems here today will be there are 15 two ranches, two facilities, and I will ask this 16 question and I will be remiss because I need to 17 recognize that status may be different at each 18 facility. But what's the current status? 19 MR. BURDICK: I'll try and answer 20 this, Your Honor, but --21 JUDGE KARLIN: And you're Mr. Burdick? 22 MR. BURDICK: Yes. 23 Okay. Mr. Burdick. JUDGE KARLIN: 24 Thank you. 25 MR. BURDICK: As you mentioned, Your

1 Honor, the license was amended to return to an 2 operational status from a decommissioning status. 3 So right now there is no active ISL mining at the site, but there are preparations to return to 4 5 that operational status. 6 And there are the two facilities, as 7 Your Honor mentioned. There's the Irigaray 8 facility and the Christensen Ranch facility. 9 Currently, the Irigaray facility, there's no 10 mining on that site, and I understand there's no 11 mining planned in the very near future at that 12 site. 13 There is a process facility at the 14 Irigaray site as well, which will be used for all 15 of the mining amongst the two facilities. 16 current operations are resumed, those will occur 17 at the Christensen Ranch facility, as far as the 18 actual mining. But then the process facility 19 will be used at the Irigaray site as well. 20 JUDGE KARLIN: So the facilities --21 there's no operational activities and mining 2.2 going on at either facility? 23 MR. BURDICK: Right now there is not, 24 Your Honor. 25 JUDGE KARLIN: Has there been since

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1	the license change?
2	MR. BURDICK: There has not been since
3	this fall when it was approved to move to an
4	operational status.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: And there's never been
6	any mining at the Irigaray facility at all
7	MR. BURDICK: No
8	JUDGE KARLIN: to date.
9	MR. BURDICK: There has been in the
10	past, but going forward there are no current
11	plans in the near future
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
13	MR. BURDICK: to do mining there.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let me ask this,
15	on page 2 you say, "In March 2001 the license
16	status changed from operating to decommissioning
17	and restoration." And then in April 2007 you
18	requested the decommissioning go to operational.
19	So I take it that for six or seven years it's
20	been in the decommissioning and restoration
21	status?
22	MR. BURDICK: That's correct.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: And how many units have
24	been decommissioned and restored to the primary
25	standard required under Appendix A to Part 40?

1	MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, I don't know
2	off the top of my head, but we do have a
3	representative from the company who would know
4	that
5	JUDGE KARLIN: No
6	MR. BURDICK: information.
7	JUDGE KARLIN: the question was
8	raised by the
9	MR. BURDICK: Yes.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: parties. They said
11	none had ever been achieved.
12	MR. BURDICK: Oh.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: So has any you had
14	six years to restore. In the six years of
15	restoration, was any one achieved at the primary
16	standard of background levels
17	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And if you're going
18	to answer this with factual material, can you
19	please advise us where it is in your pleadings,
20	and if it's not in your pleadings, just tell us
21	it's not in the pleadings. And I would prefer
22	you not add new factual material, just provide
23	the it either is or isn't in the pleadings.
24	MR. BURDICK: The
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me put it this way,

1	is it correct to say that they've never restored
2	to the background primary standard of
3	background levels?
4	MR. BURDICK: I believe it's correct
5	to say that the mines that have been restored had
6	been restored within regulatory compliance.
7	JUDGE KARLIN: That's not what I
8	asked.
9	MR. BURDICK: I do not-know if they've
10	gone specifically to the baseline groundwater
11	levels
12	JUDGE KARLIN: In your pleading
13	MR. BURDICK: prior to mining.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: you say that it's
15	at some page you say that it was achieved near
16	baseline. But baseline has not been achieved?
17	MR. KUYLER: That was not that
18	specific issue was not discussed in detail in our
19	pleadings, Your Honor. On page 1-4 of the
20	application, there is a discussion of the 2006
21	Irigaray well field restoration report that was
22	submitted to the NRC and the Wyoming Department
23	of Environmental Quality.
24	Baseline was not restored with respect
25	to all parameters, but that it was not the
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1	regulatory requirement. It was
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
3	MR. KUYLER: restored with respect
4	to the applicable requirements.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Now when you applied
6	for this license renewal, that was May 30, 2008.
7	As of that date you were still in the
8	decommissioning mode; the approval of moving to
9	operational had not occurred until September of
10	2008. Is that correct?
11	MR. BURDICK: That is correct.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Is_it your
13	interpretation that the license for what you've
14	applied for, the renewal, in a timely way and
15	therefore license is automatically continued
16	under the Administrative Procedure Act 558?
17	MR. BURDICK: That is correct, Your
18	Honor. I believe it's under the timely renewal
19	doctrine.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Even though you were in
21	decommissioning status at the time you applied,
22	not operational?
23	MR. BURDICK: Yes, Your Honor, we
24	believe that because the license had not yet
25	expired, as you noted, until June 2008.

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1	JUDGE KARLIN: So the license expired
2	in June 2008. So now your license has expired,
3	and you're not operating I should say
4	MR. BURDICK: Yes.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: under an expired
6	license. But not because it's expired, but
7	because you just choose not to operate.
8	MR. BURDICK: That's correct.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. How far apart is
10	the Irigaray and Christensen Ranches? I mean are
11	we talking a hundred miles, 10 minutes, are they
12	contiguous? I haven not idea.
13	MR. BURDICK: There is some separation
14	between them. I believe it's a couple of miles
15	between the facilities 12 miles between the
16	facilities
17	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
18	MR. BURDICK: and that
19	information's in the application, there's some
20	miles.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. In your
22	pleadings you indicate, I think, that there's a
23	150 miles between the facilities and the Pine
24	Ridge Reservation?
25	MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your

1	Honor.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: How do is that as
3	the crow flies?
4	MR. BURDICK: That's correct, as the
5	crow flies.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: And is that just an
7	estimate, or what?
8	MR. BURDICK: It's using some large
9	scale USGS maps, we estimated it.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: And is that the closest
11	corner of the Pine Ridge Reservation?
12	MR. BURDICK: That is correct. To
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
14	MR. BURDICK: the very northwest
15	corner of the reservation to the site.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Now I'd like to ask Mr.
17	Frankel, or Mr. Ballanco, it's your choice, on
18	the Pine Ridge Reservation, is that like 90 miles
19	wide? How large is it?
20	MR. BALLANCO: I believe it's 90 miles
21	by about 60 miles, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And where does
23	Chief Oliver Red Cloud live within that 90 mile
24	by 60 mile expanse?
25	MR. BALLANCO: Your Honor, he lives on

1	the western edge of the reservation,
2	approximately eight miles from the western border
3	of the reservation.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Is there what's the
5	closest town on the reservation, if there
6	MR. BALLANCO: He's between the towns
7	of Pine Ridge Village and Slim Buttes.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Do you agree
9	that it's 150 miles minimum, as the crow flies,
10	from the facilities here to the Pine Ridge
11	Reservation?
12	MR. BALLANCO: I do, Your Honor.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: How many miles is it as
14	the fish swims down the Willow River?
15	JUDGE ABRAMSON: You can't swim in it.
16	MR. BALLANCO: That's a good question,
17	Your Honor, and
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Is it it's got to be
19	more than 150 miles. Right?
20	MR. BALLANCO: I would say so.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Now the Powder River
22	goes way north and then it comes way back south.
23	Right?
24	MR. BALLANCO: Yes, Your Honor.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Let's see, I had
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something -- well, we'll get to that in standing 1 I guess. But I just wanted to orient me. Let's 2 3 see --JUDGE MURPHY: The Irigaray site is to 4 the west and the Christensen site is to the east. 5 Is that correct? 6 7 And I've looked at some of the hydrostratigraphy 8 that's described in the report and reiterated in 9 the petitions. Is the general groundwater flow 10 direction from west to east? JUDGE ABRAMSON: And if so, where is 11 the pleadings? 12 it I don't want in new information. Is it in the pleadings, and if so, 13 14 where? 15 JUDGE MURPHY: Or referenced in the 16 pleadings to the application. 17 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes. Yes. 18 MR. GLASGOW: Your Honor, without any 19 new information whatsoever, in the discussion of 20 the standing in our pleadings, in our answer, we do trace what we understand to be the general 21 22 water flow of surface water. And we indicate 23 there that the flow is toward the north or 24 northwest of Willow Creek, and which 25 Commission describes as being ephemeral in its

1	environmental assessment. It flows into the
2	Powder River which flows generally to the
3	northwest, which eventually reaches the
4	Yellowstone River, and the Yellowstone River then
5	flows into the Missouri.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let's got to page
7	15 of your pleadings. I think that's where that
8	discussion occurs, 14 and 15.
9	Is there let me ask the Oglala
10	Delegation, is there anything in your pleadings
11	to indicate to us which direction the groundwater
12.	flows?
13	MR. FRANKEL: We're checking on that
14	now, Your Honor.
15	JUDGE KARLIN: You don't know? Isn't
16	that important?
17	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, we have
18	alleged in our petition that the water flows
19	towards the direction of the reservation.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: All right. I'd like
21	you to find me that citation.
22	MR. FRANKEL: That's what I was doing
23	when you asked, Your Honor.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: All right. With regard
25	to page 15 of Cogema's brief in response to the

1	Delegation, the top of the page, and I'll quote,
2	"In any event, contrary to the Petitioner's claim
3	that the Powder River flows west toward the
4	reservation, the Powder River actually flows
5	north where it connects to the Yellowstone River,
6	and eventually to the Missouri River. The White
7	River, which runs through the reservation, also
8	flows to the Missouri River, but significantly
9	downstream of the Yellowstone River. In other
10	words, there are no connections between water
11	sources at the license site and the reservation."
12	Is that do you dispute that
13	allegation, Mr. Frankel, or Mr. Ballanco? That
14	the rivers that's the way the rivers flow?
15	MR. BALLANCO: We don't dispute that,
16	the flow of the rivers, Your Honor, although as
17	we do mention, a bulk of the drinking water on
18	the reservation comes from the Mni Wiconi Project
19	that draws it from the Missouri River.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: But does it draw it
21	downstream or upstream of where the confluence
22	with the Yellowstone and
23	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Alex, let me redirect
24	that one for a second.
25	Is there anything in your pleadings

-	chac indicates whether it draws upstream or
2	downstream? I understand that you think the
3	pleadings say that you draw from that river.
4	MR. BALLANCO: I don't know if it's in
5	our pleadings. It's, I think, common knowledge
6	that it's drawn in South Dakota, making it
7	downstream of where the Yellowstone enters.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: It isn't common
9	knowledge to us. I mean what-we if you have a
10	citation in your pleadings that says that, we
11	want I'd like if you'd point it out to me. I
12	don't
13	MR. FRANKEL: I'll just interject
14	here. First, page 86 of the Delegation petition,
15	citing application .2.7.2, quoting from the
16	Applicant, "Willow Creek flows northwesterly from
17	the edge of the Irigaray permit area"
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Now I'm on that page,
19	86, there's several paragraphs. Which one is it?
20	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, it's in the
21	paragraph titled 2.7.2 in the
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. The first one?
23	MR. FRANKEL: bold language.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Willow Creek
25	MR. FRANKEL: Six lines down, "Willow

	1
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
3	MR. FRANKEL: "For approximately two
4	miles before it's confluence with the Powder
5	River."
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
7	MR. FRANKEL: That's one.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: But they've said is
9	that the you know, the knee bone's connected
10	to the ankle bone, or the leg bone. Now the
11	Willow Creek goes to the Powder River, the Powder
12	River goes to the Missouri, and they all connect
13	in below the Pine Ridge Reservation. So it
14	doesn't even go through the Pine Ridge
15	Reservation. If I was a fish swimming downstream
16	to the Gulf of Mexico, I wouldn't even go through
17	the Powder River Reservation. If I was a stick
18	floating on the water
19	JUDGE MURPHY: Pine Ridge. Pine
20	Ridge.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: or a piece of
22	pollution
23	JUDGE MURPHY: Pine Ridge.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: I wouldn't even go
25	through

Creek flows northwesterly."

1	MR. BALLANCO: Unless you were sucked
. 2	up through
3	JUDGE KARLIN: Pine Ridge.
4	MR. BALLANCO: the Mni Wiconi inlet
5	pipe, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Sir? I'm sorry.
7	MR. BALLANCO: Unless you were sucked
8	up through the intake pipe for the Mni Wiconi
9	- Project.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: And where is that in
11	your pleadings? That's not common knowledge to
12	me, that there's some intake pipe.
13	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And the other piece
14	was a quote from the application, it wasn't their
15	information. Right?
16	JUDGE KARLIN: So we know that the
17	Willow Creek goes into the Irigaray goes into
18	the Powder River. That's what your you cited
19	a quote from the application to that effect.
20	Okay.
21	JUDGE MURPHY: Well, we'll let you
22	look for that. If you find it in the pleadings,
23	let us know. Let's keep moving along.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes, let's keep moving.
25	I'm not sure whether I have any more general

1 questions. Restoration units, I'd like to ask 2 now there was six, seven years 3 restoration going on. Right. Was that the time 4 frame when you all generated -- your client 5 generated 174,000 pounds of yellowcake 6 restoration? 7 KUYLER: Yes, Your Honor, I 8 believe that's correct. 9 JUDGE KARLIN: That was restoration? 10 MR. KUYLER: As I understand it, and 11 this is not, I think, described in any of the 12 pleadings. In the process of restoring the 13 groundwater, there is a some uranium yellowcake 14 that can be recovered from the groundwater that 15 is in the process of being restored. 16 JUDGE KARLIN: Does the restoration 17 process also involve the injection of chemicals 18 to stabilize, you know, to -- you injected 19 lixiviant to mobilize the uranium, and then in 20 restoration or closure, as I understand it, you 21 inject a chemical to stop the mobilization, stop it from flowing. What is the chemical? 22 2.3 JUDGE Is MURPHY: the process described in --24 JUDGE KARLIN: Have you all done that? 25

1	It is described.
2	MR. KUYLER: It is described in the
3	application, Your Honor.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Did you do that in the
5	restoration and decommissioning over the seven
6	years it was going on?
7	MR. KUYLER: I am not sure what
8	chemicals
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
10	MR. KUYLER: if any, are used in
11	that restoration process, Your Honor.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: So you just kept
13	pumping? How many now within the which is
14	the active one, the Christensen is where the
15	is it one big in-situ leach mine, or are there a
16	bunch of different places where injection and
17	MR. KUYLER: My understanding
18	JUDGE KARLIN: withdrawal is
19	occurring?
20	MR. KUYLER: My understanding, Your
21	Honor, is that there are a number of different
22	well fields.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: And they're called
24	units, they call them
25	MR. KUYLER: Units.

,1	JUDGE KARLIN: units? How many
2	units?
3	MR. KUYLER: I would have to look up
4	that number, or talk with Mr. Harker
5	JUDGE KARLIN: And some of them, as
6	they're played out, they're moved on to another
7	unit. Is that what happens?
8	MR. KUYLER: Yes, Your Honor. And my
9	understanding is that all the well fields at
10	Irigaray as of now have been their use has
11.	been completed.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Now
13	MR. KUYLER: and there's and so
14	the restoration activities involved the
15	previously used well fields at both Irigaray
16	JUDGE KARLIN: At Irigaray.
17	MR. KUYLER: and the Christensen
18	Ranch.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: And so it's more than
20	six years of restoration. Some of them may be in
21	restoration for longer because they've been
22	played out and they're being restored.
23	MR. KUYLER: I believe that's correct.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: And none of them
25	achieved the primary background level of
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1	restoration.
2	MR. KUYLER: I'm not sure about that,
3	Your Honor. I would have to look that up as
4	well.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Mr. Klukan, do you have
6	something here?
7	MR. KLUKAN: Yes, Your Honor. As far
8	as the NRC is aware, none of them achieved the
9	primary. They have achieved the secondary class;
10	that is listed in the license. As far as we
11	know, none have achieved primary, but they have
12	achieved secondary.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: And that's kind of
14	pursuant to criteria in 5(b), 5 in the
15	MR. KLUKAN: Yes.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: appendix to Part 40.
17	Okay.
18	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And does the staff
19	view that there's any that that's somehow
20	violating the regulations, because it hasn't met
21	the primary criteria, or that satisfies the
22	regulations?
23	MR. KLUKAN: One moment, Your Honor.
24	(Pause.)
25	MR. KLUKAN: No, we do not view it as
1	WEAL D. ODGGG

1	a violation. With a clarification, the class of
2	use isn't defined in the regulations, per se,
3	it's defined in the license per state
4	requirements, Your Honor. But, yes, you are
5	correct.
6	JUDGE ABRAMSON: It does comply with
7	the NRC's regulations?
8	MR. KLUKAN: The NRC does not view
9	this as a violation of your license.
10	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Okay.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: One of the contentions,
12	and we'll get to that, is that the primary
13	restoration standard is bogus because no one's
14	the Applicant has never met it. And so why does
15	the NRC keep imposing it if everyone knows it's
16	never going to be met?
17	MR. KLUKAN: I think the Petitioners
18	make the statement that no one has every achieved
19	primary restoration. The NRC staff does not know
20	if that's necessarily true.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I'm not asking no
22	one ever in history, I'm talking these
23	facilities, and the
24	MR. KLUKAN: There's nothing
25	JUDGE KARLIN: answer is no

1	MR. KLUKAN: to suggest even
2	with past compliance, that suggests that they
3	couldn't they haven't done it. There's
4	nothing, as far as the NRC staff is aware, that
5	would suggest that they could not do this in some
6	of their mine fields.
7	JUDGE KARLIN: But they just haven't.
8	MR. KLUKAN: They just haven't.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: And they say, Well, why
10	do you keep imposing it if you let them off the
11	hook every time? Why not just
12	MR. KLUKAN: It's not so much
13	JUDGE KARLIN: dispense with it?
14	MR. KLUKAN: letting them off the
15	hook, Your Honor. I mean there's levels of or
16	classes of use to which they can restore it to.
17	So it's not just necessarily back to baseline,
18	and baseline does not necessarily mean you
19	could do anything with that water, like drink it,
20	so to speak. It's not potable, it's just
21	returning it to where it was before. And so
22	there are defined classes of use to which they
23	JUDGE KARLIN: I understand.
24	MR. KLUKAN: can go back to.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Okay.

1	Orientation in time and in geography, that was
2	helpful to me.
. 3	Anything more on that, or should we
4	turn to standing?
5	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let's move on.
6	JUDGE MURPHY: I have one other
7	question. Is it stated anywhere in the pleadings
8	the depth of the uranium buried in strata?
9	MR. BURDICK: I do not believe that's
10	anywhere in the pleadings. It might be in
. 11	there
12	MS. ANDERSON: Your Honor, but it
13	would be in the application, as far as I'm aware.
14	JUDGE ABRAMSON: But we're only
15	considering the pleadings. So if somebody in the
16	pleadings had referred to it, then it gets
17	incorporated. If it
18	MS. ANDERSON: Okay.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: I believe it is in
20	there's a discussion of the in-situ leach mining
21	activities and the coal bed methane
22	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, there's a
23	summary of the stratigraphy at the K level, and
24	the aquatard in L level and so forth, but I
25	didn't see a scale associated with that
	NEAL D. CDOCC

1	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh.
2	JUDGE ABRAMSON: and I wondered if
3	it might exist.
4	MR. GLASGOW: Your Honor, I do recall
5	that Appendix B to the application, as opposed to
6	the pleading, but the application does discuss in
7	detail where the coal bed, where the coal layer
8	is, and where the uranium layer is in
9	relationship to that. So at least there is some
10	data. With a little more time we can perhaps
11	find it
12	JUDGE MURPHY: It's in the
13	application.
14	MR. GLASGOW: in the application
15	JUDGE MURPHY: Thank you.
16	MR. GLASGOW: certainly in Appendix
17	В.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Any more on
19	orientation?
20	(No response.)
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Hearing none, we'll
22	move to standing, and first we're going to focus
23	on the Oglala Delegation, the Delegation's
24	standing issues. And we focus obviously upon
25	what has been pled, what has been written and
l	

1 submitted to us, and this is not the time to 2 add -- or I don't know if you'd subtract, but add 3 to that. I have a few questions. First, we are 4 5 a creature of the regulations, and I like to try to stay -- use them as my lode star in trying to 6 7 understand how -- what we're required and allowed 8 to do. 9 So I want to ask Mr. Ballanco, or Mr. are you claiming -- let's look 10 11 2.309(d)(2). Do you have that regulation in 12 front of you? 13 MR. FRANKEL: Yes. 14 JUDGE KARLIN: And that talks about a 15 governmental body and affected state local 16 federally recognized Indian tribe that desires to 17 participate. And so obviously we focused on, Do 18 you agree -- acknowledge, that you are not --.19 that the Oglala Delegation is not a federally 20 recognized Indian tribe? 21 Absolutely not, Your MR. FRANKEL: 22 We briefed that issue. 23 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Okay. I know you 2.4 briefed the issue. Now I have this reference 25 from the Federal Register by the Department -- or

Bureau of Indian Affairs, April 4, 2008, it has a 1 2 list of hundreds and hundreds of federally 3 recognized Indian tribes, which is what the 4 statute says it's supposed to do. Is the Oglala 5 Delegation of the Great Sioux Nation on that 6 list? 7 MR. FRANKEL: No, it would not be 8 required to be on that list because it does not 9 receive federal funds. 10 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, the statue 11 defines federally recognized Indian tribe as that 12 which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of Interior, and is the 13 14 list that he or she publishes. 15 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, it says 16 recognized by the Bureau of Interior 17 Secretary of the Interior. I don't believe it 18 says, If you're not on the list, you're not an 19 Indian that's recognized federal bу the 20 government. There's nothing that says that. 21 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, do you claim that 22 you, the Oglala Delegation is an Indian tribe 23 under federal law? 24 MR. BALLANCO: The Oglala Delegation 25 is not a tribe in and of itself, as we briefed,

1 Your Honor. It is the representative body of the 2 Oglala Lakota, which is a tribe. 3 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Is the Oglala Lakota an Indian tribe, the definition of Indian 4 5 tribe in the federal statute, 25 USC Section 479(a)? It says, "The term 'Indian tribe' means 6 7 any Indian or Alaskan native tribe, band, nation, 8 pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary 9 of Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe." And this list is supposed to be the list 10 11 that references that. 12 I ask you again, is the Oglala -- is 13 the Lakota on this list? 14 MR. FRANKEL: But, Your Honor, the statute you just read doesn't refer to any list. 15 16 It just says recognized. Right? 17 JUDGE KARLIN: Right. 18 MR. FRANKEL: Okay. 19 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let me pick this up 20 for a second. Well, let me change 21 JUDGE KARLIN: 22 that, because later the statute says, "The 23 Secretary of the Interior is charged with the 24 responsibility of keeping a list of all federally 25 recognized tribes." And this, they say, is the

1 list that they -- and so in that very 2 statutory provision they say they have to do a 3 This is the list. The -- your client does not seem to be on that list. 4 5 FRANKEL: Well, I think, Your MR. Honor, if you look into the list, there's a whole 6 7 process for getting on the list, it's very 8 controversial, the list was closed for some time, 9 there's nothing that says -and 10 recognized by the Bureau of Interior, and then 11 something else says the Bureau of Interior has to 12 keep a list. There's nothing that says if you're 13 not on the list you're not an Indian tribe. 14 JUDGE KARLIN: It does say it has to 15 keep a list. The statute says --16 MR. FRANKEL: It says he has to keep 17 a list. 18 KARLIN: The JUDGE Secretary of 19 Interior is charged with the responsibility of 20 keeping a list of all federally recognized 21 tribes, and then the Federal Register says, This 22 is our list that we have prepared pursuant to 23 that statutory mandate. 24 MR. FRANKEL: Nothing says that you 25 get your rights to be an Indian from some list.

1	JODGE KARLIN: I III HOU SayING YOU Have
2	a right to be
3	MR. FRANKEL: Okay.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: an Indian, I'm
5	saying you have a federally recognized Indian
6	tribe
7	MR. FRANKEL: I apologize
8	JUDGE KARLIN: under federal
9	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor
10	JUDGE KARLIN: law.
11	MR. FRANKEL: for mis-paraphrasing.
12	I shouldn't have said that. What I meant to say
13	is, you can draw those connections and perhaps
14.	the Department of the Interior, or Bureau of
15	Interior is not doing a good enough job in its
16	responsibility, as is often the case when it
17	comes to Indian affairs, in complying with its
18	responsibility to keep the list.
19	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So let me pick this
20	up for a second, because I think there may be
21	some common ground.
22	The Oglala Lakota view themselves as
23	a legitimate Indian body. Is that correct?
24	MR. BALLANCO: Yes, Your Honor.
25	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And has the Oglala
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JUDGE KARLIN: I'm not saying you have

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	Lakota advised the Department of Interior of
	that, or is there any reason they would not want
	to do that, advise the Department of Interior, We
	are an Indian community, whatever the right
	phrase is. I'm sorry, I don't know your internal
ı	laws, but you view yourselves as a nation or as a
	legitimate Indian community. Is there any reason
	you wouldn't want to advise the Department of
	Interior of that fact? -
	MR. BALLANCO: No, Your Honor, and the
	Department is so advised. And, in fact, the BIA
	chairman that is on the reservation has dialogued
	with the Treaty Council. They have an open
	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Has the BIA is
	there any documentation, anything in writing from
	this BIA rep on site that he views them or

So I'm looking for something that will say, the BIA, at least at the administrative level, is dealing with Oglala Lakota like they are a legitimate Indian organization? You're saying that the guy on site does that. There must be some -- is there any written

anything to indicate that he recognizes them?

MR. BALLANCO: Certainly there's not

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correspondence that would indicate that?

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.11

1 in the pleadings, Your Honor. 2 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes. MR. BALLANCO: -- myself, don't know 3 4 off the top of my head. As I said, I know 5 there's open dialogue, there is papers that go back and forth between the Delegation -- in fact, 6 7 the Oglala Sioux tribe, the federally recognized 8 on the list tribe, defers the Oglala 9 Delegation on matters related to the treaty, and 10 that's --11 JUDGE ABRAMSON: So let me see if I can -- if I've understood something that seems to 12 13 be underlying the pleadings, but not explicit in 14 the pleadings. Oglala Delegation views itself as 15 a legitimate representative of the Oglala Lakota, 16 and the Oglala Lakota somehow have -- what's the 17 right word -- acknowledged that, or created that 18 situation. Is that the way it seems to be to 19 you? 20 Well, what they are, MR. BALLANCO: 21 Your Honor -- and I appreciate the difficulty of 22 this, and this is a problem that has plagued 23 Europeans trying to understand indigenous 24 communities since the beginning -- there is no 25 hierarchy in the Oglala Lakota nation. If people

1	achieve a certain age, they are in position to
2	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So how the Oglala
3	Delegation how is it that the Oglala
4	Delegation is I don't know the right word,
5	empowered under Oglala Lakota internal mechanics
6	to represent Oglala Lakota?
7	MR. BALLANCO: When the time of treaty
8	making came, Your Honor, a council was appointed
9	to confer with, make treaties, and enforce
LO	treaties with the United States. That was the
11	Great Sioux Nation Treaty Council, each of the
12	bands provided their own delegation, the Oglala
L3	Delegation for the Oglala Lakota.
L4	So they were selected in the
L5	traditional manner and that manner has continued
L6	since the treaty making time. So they this
L7	Treaty Council is still
L8	JUDGE KARLIN: How can we know that?
L9	On what is there something in the pleadings
20	JUDGE ABRAMSON: What in the
21	pleadings
22	JUDGE KARLIN: that leads us to
23	that?
24	JUDGE ABRAMSON: or a document, or,
25	you know, that the Oglala the Great Sioux

- 1	1 1
	Nation of the Oglala Council met and decided
	this, or decided that, or elected this person, or
	appointed that person. How do I'm not looking
	for documents. I appreciate the fact that the
	cultural approach is an oral one perhaps and not
	a documentary, but how do we know when an
	individual comes in, or an entity comes in, and
	makes a statement that he or she or it is the
	representative, the true representative, and
	there is an authorized Oglala Sioux tribe of the
	Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota that is a
	federally recognized Indian tribe, how do we know
	that you're saying, Well, that entity is
	beholden to the federal government, we're the
	real representatives of the People. But how do
	we know that? I mean just on the say so?
	MR. BALLANCO: That's the first way,
	Your Honor. And in the affidavits that Chief
	Oliver Red Cloud has filed where he announces
	that he's the chairman of the Oglala Delegation.
	JUDGE ARRAMSON: Ves and I appreciate

JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, and I appreciate that the Chief has affirmed that he's the representative of the Delegation. What I'm missing is the next link. Where -- how do I get to the conclusion that the Delegation is the

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1	proper representative of Ogiala Lakota, and then
2	the next question is, what's the relationship
3	between Oglala Lakota and the Oglala tribe which
4	is the one that BIA lists?
5	MR. BALLANCO: Well, Your Honor, I
6	think you start with the statement that Chief Red
7	Cloud says, I am the chairman, I represent, and
8	if you want to add something against that and
9	say, Well, how do we know, is there an Oglala
10	Lakota who says he's not? Does the OST tribe say
11	no? And, no
12	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, I think
13	MR. FRANKEL: there's nothing
14	you'll find
15	JUDGE ABRAMSON: our requirement
16	is you've reversed the burden in terms of
17	showing standing to say, Well, we assert it, and
18	until unless and until somebody says
19	otherwise, we win. I think there's more to it
20	than that.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: If foreign nations
22	JUDGE ABRAMSON: I think that's the
23	position that the others have said.
24	MR. FRANKEL: If I might add a
25	clarification to Judge Abramson's comment. Mr.

Ballanco mentioned no one has objected. In Indian country, issues having to do with treaty and sovereignty and representation are very sensitive.

This is not something being done in secret, and there would have been -- for example, if I had just said, I represent the Great Sioux Nation Treaty Council, someone like by brother over here would physically restrain me from doing that. And that's how it is in Indian country. If you go and try to stand up for the tribe, the tribal people, the Lakota, and you're not authorized, some -- one or more people show up and make a lot of noise about it. And that's what we're saying.

We served the Oglala Sioux tribe, and made not secret of what's going on. And no one who is Oglala, and there are 60,000 members of the Oglala Sioux tribe, 40,000 fo them live at Pine Ridge -- it's not in the pleadings, but just for context, orientational context if you will -- and not one of them has come forward and said, You guys are not authorized, you're not who you say you are.

So we're not attempting to reverse the

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1	burdens within the federal regulations, we're not
2	attempting an impermissible challenge, anything
3	like that. We're just standing here and
4	answering the questions.
5	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Can you walk me
6	through the Chief's affidavits and show me where,
7	or how, he's saying that he's I understand
8	he's saying he represents the Delegation, but how
9	is he saying that the Delegation, or he's the
10	Delegation is somehow the internally appointed
11	representative of the Oglala Sioux?
12	MR. FRANKEL: Well, I would direct you
13	to page 2 of our petition, the Treaty Council
1.4	being the unbroken traditional entity established
15	by the Oglala Lakota. That tells you it supports
16	Mr. Ballanco's statement of the unbroken
17	continuity, the traditional entity. It's
18	established under traditional ways.
19	We'd be happy to show you
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me ask
21	MR. FRANKEL: what those are, but
22	you just have to
23	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me ask
24	MR. FRANKEL: understand
25	JUDGE KARLIN: the traditional

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1	ways, what are the traditional ways? Does the
2	do the is there a council that meets?
3	MR. FRANKEL: Sure. And I'm happy to
. 4	explain this.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, no, I was only
6	saying, okay, the Council meets and they make a
7	decision, they have a consensus, or they somehow
8	reach a decision? When did that council meet and
9	make this decision?
10	MR. FRANKEL: I'll let Mr. Ballanco
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Is there a date?
12	MR. FRANKEL: answer that because -
13	- -
14	JUDGE KARLIN: Is there a person who
15	was there?
16	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, there was the
17	resolution.
18	MR. BALLANCO: I think there's two
19	questions inherent in yours, Your Honor. The
20	council that meets regarding treaty issues
21	started in 1867, and has met on and off, when
22	conditions permit, since then. They instigated
23	what has become known as the Black Hills Case, an
24	80-year litigation.
25	As regards to uranium mining, there

were specific meetings of this council where Chief Red Cloud was given the consensus power to intervene in these proceedings to safeguard water, cultural resources, and the environment in the treaty territory. So that meeting did take place. In his affidavit that he filed in the Crow Butte case that we've incorporated by reference, came from that meeting. I don't have the exact date. I know that he begins his affidavit by saying, I'm Chief Oliver Red Cloud, Treaty Chief of the Great Sioux Nation. And -
JUDGE KARLIN: Well, in Crow Butte, didn't the Commission say they're establishing a

didn't the Commission say they're establishing a bright red line requirement that affidavits need to be under the title of the proceeding in question? And in our order we issued an order asking for you to submit such an affidavit.

The staff and the Applicant protested against that. They didn't -- they said, We shouldn't give you what you ask for, which was -- you said in your original petition, If you don't agree that we are -- we have established standing, please give us the time and we will submit something later.

Now we, against their position, gave

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1	that opportunity, and you did not resubmit that
2	under this name. In fact, what you submitted
3	and I'm looking at it right now, would you look
4	at what you attached to your answers to the
5	question?
6	MR. FRANKEL: At some point is there
7	an opportunity for me to respond to any of the
8	series
9	- JUDGE KARLIN: Yes, I'm going to ask
10	May 12 May 12, 2009 is the only thing you
11	submitted. "I am Chief Oliver Red Cloud,
12	Chairman of the Black Hills Sioux Nation Treaty
13	Council." That isn't a party in this case. I
14	thought it was the Great Sioux Nation something.
15	It's a different entity?
16	MR. BALLANCO: It's the same entity,
17	Your Honor. And actually
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
19	MR. BALLANCO: Chief Red Cloud
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
21	MR. BALLANCO: is the
22	representative the chairman of both the Oglala
23	Delegation, which is one band, and he's also
24	chairman of the combined treaty delegation.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.

MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, to go back
to an earlier question you had, if we were a
corporation, and the secretary of our corporation
said the Board approved a resolution to do
something, it would be accepted. You wouldn't go
back and look at the corporate law and go back
and see, well, was it a super-majority required,
a majority required.
And in the same way, when the Lakota
act and they come out with an action, it's a very
similar circumstance.
JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I think you're
talking about the business records exception to
the federal rules of evidence, which allow
certain business records to be submitted if the
corporation or the entity of any kind can show
that they regularly keep records in the course of
their business and these records were obtained
from those files, and therefore they have some
validity to them. Do you
MR. FRANKEL: I was not
JUDGE KARLIN: are you saying
that
MR. FRANKEL: No, I was
JUDGE KARLIN: your client

1 regularly keeps records and there's some record 2 you're producing under --3 MR. FRANKEL: I was not --4 JUDGE KARLIN: -- that exception? 5 MR. FRANKEL: I was not referring to 6 that, Your Honor. 7 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. 8 MR. FRANKEL: I was referring to 9 something more like the business judgment rule where a court, in the absence of fraud or some 10 11 misconduct, respects the business judgment of the 12 And similarly this Court must respect board. 13 that the decisions have occurred in a duly 14 authorized way. There's been no allegation by 15 any party to this that the representations fo the 16 Treaty Council are not duly authorized --17 JUDGE ABRAMSON: No, let's --18 MR. FRANKEL: -- that Chief Red Cloud 19 is not duly authorized. 20 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let me see if I can 2.1 pick this up again. To me the proper analogy is 22 not to a corporation, but to us dealing with a 23 foreign nation. And if we were dealing with 24 another nation, somehow that nation would say,

Here's our representative, this is the guy we're

appointing to deal with you, like we send Hillary Clinton off to deal with somebody. Right?

And so what I'm looking for, what I would personally be looking for here is how do I -- how can I get to the conclusion that Chief Red Cloud is the person who was sent out by the Oglala Sioux to deal with us on this? And then we have to deal with the question of what's the relationship with the Oglala tribe, which is a whole other question. But if you can help me get to the first question, that would be useful.

MR. BALLANCO: I think that's an excellent analogy, Your Honor. When Hillary Clinton goes to France, for instance, the don't say, Wait a minute, you say you're the Secretary of State. Do you have a document that says that? No, she's the Secretary of State. That's her title.

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let me ask a question on that. When an ambassador comes to a new capital, do they not -- and they say, I am the representative of the United Kingdom, or of Spain, or of the United States, and I'm here in your capital as the ambassador of that company, they are required to present letters of official

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1	mark showing that they are the ambassador.
2	So, you know, the next time they
3	probably don't have to, but the first time they
4	probably do. So that's what's required for
5	ambassadors. So I think the analogy may be a
6	problem.
7	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, when we sent
8	Ben Franklin to France or to England
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes, they presented
10	letters of mark
11	JUDGE ABRAMSON: did he have a
12	letter
13	JUDGE KARLIN: that say, I am the
14	duly okay.
15	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So anyway that's the
16	first question. And what I so what I'm
17	hearing, I think, is that you think the right
18	information was presented in the Crow Butte case,
19	and that in this case, what we have is an
20	affidavit of the Chief saying, I'm the Chief of
21	this tribe or, I'm sorry, of this
22	organization. I'm sorry, I just don't know
23	what how to address it.
24	MR. FRANKEL: Delegation.
25	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, but he says

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1 more than that --2 MR. FRANKEL: Oh, that's true. 3 -- he says he's JUDGE ABRAMSON: 4 Chief --5 Of the whole Council. MR. FRANKEL: 6 That's true. 7 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes. 8 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I heard some 9 upset about the affidavit. Nothing in -- the 10 problem that the Crow Butte -- that the CLI0909 11 found with the affidavit was having two different 12 cases using the affidavit from one in the other 13 based on some assumption that the affiant's 14 feelings did not change. And there was specific discussion in 15 16 CLI0909 about how, for example, you can't 17 necessarily assume that Dr. Anders in that case 18 was -- would be as upset with the renewal as he 19 was with the expansion. And since there was no 20 prior rule about that, due process required 21 giving us an opportunity in that case to file 2.2 those conforming affidavits. 23 In this case we originally filed the 2.4 affidavit of Chief Red Cloud. We incorporated by

reference the entire document that was filed in

CBI. There was no criticism of the legality of incorporation by reference in CLI0909. So we filed a short affidavit which basically -- my reading of your order was to file one that was in compliance.

And I noted that we didn't have Chief Red Cloud make a specific reference to Cogema in a way that would comply, so we filed that conforming affidavit. Since there was no

criticism in CLI0909 about the incorporation by reference doctrine, we saw no need to repeat at

12 length that language. And when you're dealing

with an 89 year old man who doesn't speak

14 English, you try to keep the paperwork to a

15 | minimum.

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JUDGE ABRAMSON: Might not have that last qualifier on that, no matter whether he speaks English, you still try to keep the paperwork to a minimum.

MR. FRANKEL: Yes, sir.

JUDGE KARLIN: And in the Crow Butte Board, as I understand it, the Oglala Delegation was denied standing, and the Commission affirmed that. And yet the Board granted the Oglala Delegation status as an interested governmental

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Т	enercy, or rocar governmental body, and the
2	Commission did not comment on that.
3	So let's go to that, 2.315(c). You
4	come in and you say, Well, because even if I
5	don't have standing, I want to be an interested -
6	- I am an interested governmental body. And
7	haven't the Applicant and the staff pointed out
8	that in order to be an interested governmental
9	body, you need to establish that the entity has
10	not just advisory, because there's many
11	governmental bodies in the world, but has
12	executive and legislative functions.
13	What do we have in the pleadings that
14	establishes that for the Oglala Delegation to the
15	Great Sioux Nation or the Treaty Council?
16	MR. FRANKEL: And isn't that on page
L7	2 of the petition? They're the ones established
18	to negotiate treaties.
L9	JUDGE KARLIN: On the petition. So
20	the
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: It's on it's his
22	statement. It's his statement.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: Where is it? First
24	page 2 of your petition?
25	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So, counselor, if I
- 1	

Τ	understand
2	JUDGE KARLIN: No, no, no his
3	attached affidavit describes in painful detail
4	what his ancestors, is that what you're referring
5	to?
6	MR. FRANKEL: Well, and that the
7	Treaty Council is the entity established by the
8	Oglala Lakota.
9	- JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. So, again, how
10	do I know that? They just say so and it's ipse
11	dixit? That's it?
12	MR. FRANKEL: Well, Your Honor
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Does it know what
14	affidavits are for?
15	MR. FRANKEL: we're a treaty party,
16	and we're telling you that we're authorized. No
17	one is saying different. So what exactly do you
18	expect?
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, you have a burden
20	to come forward and show us that you have
21	standing. For example, you have to show us
22	there's an injury in fact; you have to show us
23	there's plausible chain of causation here. And
24	you need to show those things. It's not just,
25	Well, nobody says there isn't, so I'm in.

1	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Okay. Well, let's
2	MR. FRANKEL: No, but, you know, we're
3	talking about our recognition by our people for
4	purposes of whether we're either a federally
5	recognized Indian tribe, or a local governmental
6	body. And none of the regulations say that you
7	have to plead that, present that to any degree of
8	probative, you know
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I let me ask -
10	
11	MR. FRANKEL: there are specific
12	regulations, but what you have to show under the
13	other parts of this section, 2.309, and if the
14	NRC wanted to, it could make this part about the
15	government you could write five more pages of
16	regulations of specificity to give guidance to
17	people who are like us. But we did the best we
18	could under the circumstances, and with due
L9	respect you owe a trust responsibility
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, you were
21	MR. FRANKEL: you can't just shirk
22	it.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: denied standing in
24	the other case, you are not inexperienced in this
25	litigation, therefore you just decided that you

1 would just do the same thing here? 2 MR. FRANKEL: Well, denied standing, 3 but recognized as a local governmental body, and 4 for that reason it seemed no need really to 5 believe that we wouldn't be recognized by another 6 Board of the same organization when we were 7 recognized by the first one. And the Delegation 8 did not appeal because we were already part of 9 the case. 10 A11 the -- by being allowed 11 participate and ask questions in that case, 12 especially with the Oglala Sioux tribe being a 13 party and pressing their issue and the private petitioners being parties and pressing those 14 15 issues, the Oglala Delegation was satisfied 16 with --17 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, but we --18 MR. FRANKEL: -- that invitation. 19 JUDGE KARLIN: -- submitted an order 20 and we asked specifically, submit a memorandum 21 that documents, or demonstrates, that the Oglala 22 Delegation is a local governmental body, is a 2.3 federally recognized tribe. Not just asserts it, but documents and demonstrates. We asked that. 24

We gave you a second bite of the apple, which is

quite unusual, I think, in these proceedings. 2 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Particularly for me. JUDGE MURPHY: Particularly. 3 I'd like to ask the 4 JUDGE KARLIN: 5 Applicant here a question. Let's set aside for moment -- well, you've 6 raised 7 difficulties, well, they're not a federally recognized Indian tribe, staff has taken the same 8 9 position, they're not an Indian tribe; both say that. Let's set aside -- let's say they're not a 10 11 federally recognized Indian tribe, they're not an 12 Indian tribe, they're local not even 13 governmental body. Let's just assume all that 14 stuff. 15 What about your typical environmental 16 group that comes in here and says, I'm the Blue 17 Ridge Environmental Defense Fund, or I'm the 18 Northeast Iowa Ladies Club Against Nuclear, or 19 something, and I have people who -- and we're 20 going to be adversely impacted. If we assess 21 them in that way, do they make the grade? 22 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, I think even 23 if you put aside 2.309(d)(2), they still do not 24 satisfy --25 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I'm not asking to

Τ.	put it aside
2	MR. BURDICK: Yes.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: I'm just saying
4	let's say they came and do what we and say,
5	Well, how do we know you're really the president
6	of the Northeast Iowa Ladies Association Against
7	Nuclear? How do we know that? Or who says?
8	MR. BURDICK: Well, if we do not
9	consider them a federally recognized Indian
10	tribe, then they have to show, as any other
11	organization
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
13	MR. BURDICK: standing through
14	either representational standing
15	JUDGE KARLIN: And they could do that.
16	MR. BURDICK: or organizational
17	standing. And that's right, they can do that,
18	and in this proceeding, as we stated, 2.309(d)(2)
19	does not apply. They have to do it and show
20	standing
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
22	MR. BURDICK: in that manner. But
23	we explained in our answer
24	JUDGE KARLIN: So not being a
25	federally recognized Indian tribe, or an Indian

tribe, or any other federal thing, that's not fatal to their standing.

MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your Honor. They do have the opportunity, just as any other organization, to show standing. And we showed in our answer, they have not done that either. To show representational standing, even aside from the procedural issues of providing an affidavit with the name and the address of a member, and to show that that member authorizes the Delegation to represent him or her in this proceeding, you know, it also fails because they're required to show that one of their members is — has standing on his or her own merits in this proceeding.

JUDGE KARLIN: For a representational standing.

MR. BURDICK: That's correct. And we say they have not done that. I think that's apparent from their affidavit, which is very brief, does not explain how Chief Oliver Red Cloud would have standing in this proceeding. They would have to show some sort of harm to Chief Oliver Red Cloud from operations at the proceeding in connection with this license

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1	renewal
-2	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, what
3	MR. BURDICK: proceeding.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: about his other
5	affidavit, the one that's cross-referenced and
6	the longer one that was used in Crow Butte?
7	MR. BURDICK: That proceeding likewise
8	does not demonstrate any harm from this licensing
9	action on him, himself.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: And that was the basis
11	in which standing was denied to them in that
12	proceeding?
13	MR. BURDICK: That is correct, Your
14	Honor.
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Because it's the same
16	affidavit in that from that proceeding.
17	MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your
18	Honor.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Mr. Klukan, did you
20	want to say something, or add something?
21	MR. KLUKAN: No, we agree with the
22	Applicant, Your Honor, that an Indian tribe, or
23	any organization outside of (d)(2) would act as
24	any other organization would, whether it be the
25	Environmental Defense Fund, or whatnot. They act

1 organization, as or are treated 2 organization, and would have to demonstrate 3 standing either organization as an representation as such, as anyone else would. 4 5 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Can I pick this up for a minute? 6 7 JUDGE KARLIN: Go ahead. 8 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes. We're getting 9 bogged down -- or I shouldn't say bogged down -we're leap frogging to the question of standing. 10 11 And to me there's an underlying challenge here 12 that I think that the Delegation's raising, which 13 is we're the proper representative of this Indian 14 group. And we, and correct me if I've got this 15 wrong, but we believe we should be the ones that 16 should be consulted about the artifacts and other 17 things on the site. Is that the principal issue 18 here for the Delegation? 19 MR. BALLANCO: Yes, it is, Your Honor. 20 I appreciate the difficulty we're having 21 here, and I just want to reference -- I know it's 22 in our pleadings, but part of why this decision 23 was easier in Crow Butte is because it took place 24 very near the reservation. So we had

president of the Oglala Sioux tribe present, we

had Oliver Red Cloud present.
And they were able to explain this
somewhat complicated relationship and how these
two voices for the same body in many cases
compliment each other and are not in conflict
with each other.
JUDGE ABRAMSON: So let's pick this
up. What's going on in this particular situation
is that the Applicant and the staff are
consulting with the Oglala tribe and not
consulting with Delegation. Is that correct?
MR. BURDICK: That is correct.
JUDGE ABRAMSON: And is
JUDGE KARLIN: Well, we'll get that
from the staff's
JUDGE ABRAMSON: Staff hasn't started,
I guess, on this piece.
MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we would consult
with the Oglala Sioux tribe, or their tribal
historical preservation officer.
JUDGE ABRAMSON: Okay. Now for
Delegation, you've said that the tribe defers to
Delegation in a lot of matters. Is there any
reason why, in the question of consultation, the
tribe and the Delegation can't work this out so

1 the Delegation has its input into what's going on 2 so that we don't need to get bogged down in who 3 gets consulted, because to me that sounds to me 4 like that's what you're after, and if the tribe 5 defers to Delegation in a lot of matters, why not 6 just get that done internally and get the federal 7 United States Government out of it? 8 MR. FRANKEL: Well, Your Honor, we 9 understand that NRC staff would consult -- would 10 with the THPO. I am not aware of any actual 11 consultation with the THPO that's been responded 12 to by the THPO. The THPO has not been responsive 13 in Crow Butte, or to the Oglala Delegation for 14 reasons unknown after --15 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let me ask --16 MR. FRANKEL: -- several requests. 17 JUDGE KARLIN: -- let me interrupt you 18 The -- I don't believe I heard from the 19 staff or the Applicant that the NRC indeed sent a 20 letter to the Oglala Sioux tribe, maybe to the 21 tribal officer, on February something or other 22 '09 about the opportunity to consult. Do you 23 dispute that? 24 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I said it

was never responded to.

1	JUDGE KARLIN: Never responded. So
2	the ball is in the Oglala Sioux tribe's court?
3	MR. FRANKEL: For all we know, it's
4	sitting in a PO Box and never been opened.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: February? Well, whose
6	fault is that? The NRC
7	MR. FRANKEL: I didn't mail
8	JUDGE KARLIN: is attempting to
9	MR. FRANKEL: or address the
10	letter.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: The NRC says they sent
12	a letter. Do you dispute that?
13	MR. FRANKEL: It's certainly not the
14	Oglala Delegation's fault, Your Honor. And what
15	we're asking for on behalf of the Delegation is
16	participation at the failure of the Oglala Sioux
17	tribe.
18	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Is there
19	MR. FRANKEL: And that's why the
20	Delegation's
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Is there okay.
22	MR. FRANKEL: come forward here.
23	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So there's some
24	schism between the tribe and the Delegation. All
25	right. And what's being held out to I hate to
1	

104 1 put it this way -- what's being held out to the United States Government is that the tribe is the 2 one that should talk, and what you're saying is, 3 Wait a minute, it's the Delegation. We're the 4 proper representative. Is that -- this is not 5 6 something you can resolve internally, you'd like 7 the U.S. Government to step in and say, Wait a 8 minute? 9 MR. BALLANCO: Actually, I'm sure we'd 10 like the U.S. Government to step out. 11 (General laughter.) 12 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, but can't you

accomplish that as an independent nation by saying, We're going to handle this internally. I mean, you know, you're telling me about you won't be allowed to step up and speak. Well, all right, step up and handle it, folks. isn't that the kind of thing you can deal -- that your clients can deal with internally, or can attempt to resolve internally?

Because it sounds to me like -correct me -- let me ask the Applicant instead. Is there any reason you would not consult with Oglala Delegation or Oglala Sioux if these people told you they're the ones they want you to

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1	consult with?
2	MR. KLUKAN: Actually, the regulations
3	make clear that if a tribe does not have a tribal
4	historical preservation officer, we are to
5	consult with whoever the tribe appoints for that
6	purpose.
7	JUDGE KARLIN: And by tribe you mean
8	federally recognized in the
9	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, and then
10	JUDGE KARLIN: tribe, the Indian
11	tribe which is not, according to
12	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Puts you back
13	though yes.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: you, the so
15	MR. KLUKAN: Delegation. No.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: the Delegation.
17	MR. KLUKAN: It is the
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Now the
19	MR. KLUKAN: federally
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Delegation argues,
21	Well and I'm looking at page I don't know,
22	do they have a number on this page page 3 and
23	4 of their answers to our questions. We asked
24	them to document that they're a federally
25	recognized tribe, we asked them to document that

1	they must be consulted under the National
2	Historic Preservation Act. And they kind of
3	seemed to say, Well, if the Oglala Sioux tribe
4	drops the ball, then we should be the alternate.
5	And that's nice, but I don't know where that
6	comes from regulatorily or statutorily.
7	MR. FRANKEL: I have a citation, Your
8	Honor, if it would help.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I'm asking him-at
10	the moment
11	MR. FRANKEL: I'm sorry.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: then I'll get back
13	to you. Yes, that would be helpful.
14	MR. KLUKAN: No, Your Honor, I mean if
15	the tribe chooses not to participate in
16	consultation, whatever its reasons may be, that
17	is the decision of the tribal government.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: And the tribe we're
19	meaning the Oglala Sioux tribe.
20	MR. KLUKAN: Correct, Your Honor.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: So the tribe can either
22	have their historic preservation officer consult,
23	or they can delegate somebody else to consult,
24	but all of this is the Oglala Sioux tribe making
25	those decisions or appointments or whatever.

1	MR. KLUKAN: That is correct, Your
2	Honor.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: Now, Mr. Frankel.
4	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, sir. Your Honor,
5	in the NEPA regs, Section 800.2(c)
6	JUDGE KARLIN: No, those aren't NEPA
7	regs.
8	MR. FRANKEL: Oh, I'm sorry.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: The National Historic
10	Preservation Act regs, 36 CFR 800?
11	MR. FRANKEL: 36 CFR
12	800.2(c)(2)(i)(B)
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Is that what you cite
14	at the page 5, the bottom of page 5
15	MR. FRANKEL: And so
16	JUDGE KARLIN: of your answers.
17	MR. FRANKEL: it says, If the
18	Indian tribe has not assumed the
19	responsibilities, that means they have if they
20	have a functioning
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Yes.
22	MR. FRANKEL: tribal historic
23	preservation officer who's doing the job
24	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
25	MR. FRANKEL: and if they don't,
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1	and which is what we're saying
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
3	MR. FRANKEL: so that is the
4	support for that.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, but let me
6	MR. FRANKEL: And there's Section
7	JÜDGE KARLIN: wait a second, wait
8	a second, let's finish that sentence.
9	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, what's the
10	upshot?
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Where the tribes have
12	not assumed an SHPO, and I'm citing here, "Where
13	the tribes have not assumed an SHPO functions as
14	the OST has not", it's a factual question I'm not
15	sure is true, but let's assume it is, the Agency,
16	"shall consult with a representative designated
. 17	by such Indian tribe," designated by the Oglala
18	Sioux Nation.
19	MR. FRANKEL: It doesn't say
20	designated by the IRA government of the tribe.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Such Indian tribe.
22	MR. FRANKEL: Right, Your Honor. And
23	so let's look at
24	JUDGE KARLIN: And Indian tribe
25	MR. FRANKEL: the definition.
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1	JUDGE KARLIN: Indian tribe is
2	defined as
3	MR. FRANKEL: At 800.16. Right?
4	JUDGE KARLIN: So has that Indian
5	tribe, the federally recognized one, delegated
6	the Oglala Delegation
7	MR. FRANKEL: But, Your Honor
8	JUDGE KARLIN: as its
9	- MR. FRANKEL: it doesn't say that
10	JUDGE KARLIN: representative?
11	MR. FRANKEL: I'm sorry
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. I understand
13	MR. FRANKEL: but due respect
14	JUDGE KARLIN: your position. I
15	understand your position.
16	MR. FRANKEL: Indian tribe, and
17	then it says, "which is recognized as eligible
18	for special programs." Sir, it doesn't refer to
19	any list, so we have a treaty, we're entitled to
20	programs and services that makes us an Indian
21	tribe, and as far as we are concerned, under the
22	canons of construction, we've done our part.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. I understand
24	your position.
25	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

Is there a simple 1 JUDGE ABRAMSON: 2 solution here, folks? Is there any reason why Cogema can't talk to Delegation about -- consult 3 with them about these artifacts, and the staff 4 5 can't consult with them about these artifacts? I 6 mean they are an independent nation, they claim 7 to have tribal --MR. KLUKAN: The problem with that, 8 9 Your Honor, is that's the tribe's right. Who are 10 we to say that they would do it in the way that 11 the tribe wanted without tribal authorization? 12 This right attaches to the tribe, and if the 13 tribe -- I mean if the tribe came in today and 14 said, Yes, do it with them, or, yes, we represent 15 them -- or authorize them to do that, that would 16 be a whole different thing, Your Honor. JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, that's why I 17 18 hoping they could just get that 19 internally.

> MR. KLUKAN: But without that, I don't think we have a right to go around the tribe to talk to people whom the tribe does not authorize to do that. I mean they're free to submit public comments and whatnot, and to submit whatever they'd like to the NRC, and we'll evaluate it,

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but they can't just assume the function without the tribe's authorization.

MR. GLASGOW: And let me respond for the Applicant, if I may, to that question. some instances, it is true that there is informal consultation that occurs by way of a settlement or some accord. But in this instance, I think Cogema has to be concerned that were it to start treating the Delegation as if it were a tribe, that it may actually be inadvertently giving some sort of status to the Delegation that could come back and cause the Delegation later to rely on that consultation as our evidence of doing that.

Further, we're impressed by the very detailed, heavily-nuanced, precise regulations in Part 800. Tribes that have not assume and SHPO function, in that portion of Section 800.2, it really narrowly limits the applicability. Indian tribe the has not assumed an responsibilities of that SHPO for Section 106, on tribal lands, another section, 101(d)(2) of the Act, the representative designated by such Indian tribe, in addition to the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands. So there are the

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two key caveats to even the threshold potential applicability of that section.

There would have to be tribal lands involved, and there would have to be historic properties on its tribal lands. And from the beginning, in its pleadings, Cogema has indicated and reiterated several times that Wyoming is no longer within the tribal territory of the Oglala Sioux. And this was accomplished by virtue of the Treaty of the 1877, affirmed by Congress, and also upheld by the Supreme Court in 1980 in the Sioux Tribe v United States case, which case, by the way, refers to the Oglala Sioux tribe, not to the Delegation.

So we would say, quite strongly, that we, as the Applicant, are guided, indeed are required to abide by this federal structure. We seek to do so precisely and not to improvise additional mechanisms.

JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. It's about 10 -five of 11:00. I would suggest we -- I think we
can deal -- I'd like to try and deal with the
Powder River Council's standing now for about 10
minutes. We're very -- I don't have very many
questions, and then we'll take a break.

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1	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Works for me.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Is that all right?
3	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Works for me.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
5	JUDGE ABRAMSON: But let me just
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Unless you
7	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Can I I don't have
8	another question, but I just want to make sure
9	that the Delegation understands what's going on
10	in my mind at least. To get standing, first of
11	all you have to show me that you're the right
12	party, and then you have to assert the other
13	elements of standing under federal law. And I'm
14	focused only on the first element, are you, in
15	fact, the right is the Delegation, in fact,
16	the right representative of this organization.
17	Had you properly demonstrated that, or
18	indicated that to my satisfaction, you still have
19	to satisfy the other elements of standing.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Powder River
21	Council, standing. And I refer to page 2 of 11
22	of your petition. Now you filed no reply.
23	Right?
24	MS. ANDERSON: That is correct. And
25	partly because I mean this I'll be honest,
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1 this is the first time I've ever done one of 2 these, and I was told by opposing counsel in a 3 footnote that I couldn't submit new information 4 in a reply, or present -- you know, even amend my 5 pleading. So I didn't see a need to do that. 6 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, one of the things 7 you probably need to do is don't automatically 8 accept even the honorable advice of opposing 9 counsel, and you ought to --10 (General laughter.) 11 JUDGE KARLIN: -- look at the regs 12 yourself, and read it for yourself and decide 13 what you --14 MS. ANDERSON: Sorry. 15 JUDGE KARLIN: -- want to do. 16 MS. ANDERSON: I just -- you know, I 17 don't have the history in these proceedings that 18 opposing counsel does, so. 19 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, but let's look. 20 You should be familiar with standing. MS. ANDERSON: Sure. 21 Sure. 2.2 JUDGE KARLIN: You've got to show an 23 injury in fact, and it can't be hypothetical or 24 speculative. You have to show a plausible chain of causation, you have to show redressability. 25

1	Your allegation of standing, page 2, you've got a
2	thousand members, it was formed in '73, ranchers
3	and concerned citizens concerned with impacts,
4	this petition is brought on behalf of our
5	members who live and work near I don't know
6	what that means, that's very important, but you
7	didn't tell us the facilities, and they will be
8	impacted interests that will be adversely
9	affected concern, one, breathing clean air,
10	drinking clean water, and protecting natural
11	ecology.
12	Are you saying that that's a concrete
13	and particularized injury in fact to your
14	organization? Or is that more a generalized
15	interest in clean air and clean water?
16	MS. ANDERSON: Your Honor, I think it
17	is a genuine and concrete interest. Our members
18	in Johnson anc Campbell Counties near the
19	facility, they drink water from the Wasatch
20	formation which
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, of course you
22	didn't allege any of that.
23	MS. ANDERSON: No.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: You didn't tell us that
25	they drink water from I don't even know the

1	Wasatch formation, you didn't tell us how far
2	they live, or which direction the wind blows, one
3	mile, 50 miles, 150 miles?
4	MS. ANDERSON: Sure. And, Your
5	Honor
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Now there's
7	MS. ANDERSON: again, it's
8	JUDGE KARLIN: the NRC has two
9	types of standing
10	MS. ANDERSON: Okay.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: representational
12	MS. ANDERSON: Sure.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: standing and
14	organizational standing.
15	MS. ANDERSON: Sure.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Representational
17	standing you have to give us the name of an
18	individual who says, who's a member of our
19	organization who says, I and normally what it
20	is I, Joe Blow, live within one mile down
21	grade of the facility and I'm going to be
22	impacted, and I and then the organization
23	says, Well, we represent Joe Blow and he's
24	authorized us to represent him.
25	Now you agree you haven't done

1	anything to establish that?
2	MS. ANDERSON: No, I haven't, Your
3	Honor.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: So you're trying to
5	assert organizational standing? But the
6	organization is going to be have a concrete
7	and particularized injury?
8	MS. ANDERSON: Yes, Your Honor, we
9	believe we meet both organizational standing and
10	representational standing to the extent that
11	JUDGE KARLIN: No, no, you just said -
12	_
13	MS. ANDERSON: this is not
14	JUDGE KARLIN: you don't have
15	representational because you have no one you're
16	representing.
17	JUDGE ABRAMSON: She did not, she said
18	she didn't assert it.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, okay.
20	MS. ANDERSON: I didn't assert it.
21	It's not
22	JUDGE KARLIN: All right.
23	MS. ANDERSON: Thank you.
24	JUDGE ABRAMSON: She may we may
25	conclude she doesn't have it
1	I control of the cont

1	MS. ANDERSON: Sure.
2	JUDGE ABRAMSON: because she didn't
3	assert it.
4	MS. ANDERSON: Sure. Sure.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, that kind of goes
6	together.
7	MS. ANDERSON: Thank you.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
9	JUDGE ABRAMSON: There you go again.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Any questions
11	JUDGE ABRAMSON: No, sir.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: from my colleagues?
13	MS. ANDERSON: Your Honor, would you
14	like me to clarify the organizational standing,
15	or
16	JUDGE ABRAMSON: If he has a question,
17	he'll ask it.
18	MS. ANDERSON: Okay.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I just asked you
20	to clarify it and you just gave me breathing
21	clean air, drinking clean water, protecting
22	natural now, if I say I live in Potomac,
23	Maryland, and I believe in breathing clean air
24	and drinking clean water and
25	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And we doubt you.
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1	JUDGE KARLIN: Do I have standing in
2	this things in Wyoming?
3	MS. ANDERSON: No.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Why not? I've got
5	I'm interested in that everywhere.
6	MS. ANDERSON: The air probably
7-	doesn't reach Potomac, Maryland, the water
8	probably doesn't reach Potomac, Maryland.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Does the air probably
10	reach your people?
11	MS. ANDERSON: Yes.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: How do we know that?
13	MS. ANDERSON: Right. I mean we
14	didn't put that in the pleadings, but we can
15	submit additional
16	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Next time
17	MS. ANDERSON: information
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Next time.
19	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Next time.
20	MS. ANDERSON: next time. Sure.
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Next time. We're a
22	very different organization from a typical
23	Article 3 court. We have very strict criteria
24	that you've got to get to get in, and it's done
25	in the interest of making sure that the staff,

1	who does an enormous job of reviewing the
2	application, iterating with the Applicant, making
3	sure they comply with all the regulations. It
4	doesn't get diverted to deal with things that
5	aren't particularized. And so that's the
6	Commission's directives to us, and we
7	MS. ANDERSON: Okay.
8	JUDGE ABRAMSON: deal with them
9	that way. So next time
10	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
11	JUDGE ABRAMSON: be more thorough.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Anything else at this
13	moment?
14	(No response.)
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. It is now, by
16	that clock, five after six after. We will
17	reconvene at 15 after; that is to say 10 minutes
18	from now, and take a short break.
19	All right. We stand adjourned.
20	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Please be seated.
22	We'll call to order. We're back on
23	the record, and for the record I would reflect
24	that Judge Abramson is temporarily detained. He
25	will be joining us momentarily. But we try to

keep it crisp. I see we've missed the deadline by a couple of minutes. I'm sorry, my watch was different from that, and it was a short break, and I know we're all moving along.

Our contemplation is we're going to keep going maybe till one o'clock, maybe to two o'clock. We might skip lunch, or we might go out for -- get a quick lunch, but we may be able to finish this by 3:00 or something like that. This is the hope anyway. And it's really dependent on us, because we're the ones who are asking the questions, it's not your fault that -- if we have questions. We need them answered, and that's what we'll do.

So now we are proceeding with the Cogema mining application for renewal. And what we want to do now is turn to contention admissibility. And first we will talk about contention admissibility as a general matter, or actually we'll ask some questions about contention admissibility as a general matter and try to elicit clarification in general, because there are some cross-cutting issues.

And we're not going to go through all the cross-cutting issues, because we don't have

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1 questions on all the cross-cutting issues. 2 example, 10 CFR 40.9 has been a cross-cutting 3 issue that has been raised, and I don't know that 4 we have that many questions about that. 5 But let me get my notes together. 6 questions start with the Applicant, Mr. 7 Glasgow, or, you know, whoever you delegate. 8 Let's see, page 22 of your brief. You have a 9 theme that is of concern, 21, 22 and 23. You are 10 going through -- the contentions must be within 11 the scope of the proceeding. That is one of the 12 required elements certainly. 13 And you make note, at the bottom of 14 page 21, that the proposal is to continue uranium 15 mining operations. And you assert a position 16 that you asserted, I think, in your opening 17 statement, that the scope of this proceeding is 18 very narrow, or is narrow. 19 I'm not sure I -- I'm just not sure 20 whether -- I think I need some clarification on 21 that. 22 MR. GLASGOW: Okay. Your Honor, 23 that's correct. We stated --24 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I'll ask the 25 question.

1	MR. GLASGOW: Okay.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: But you're going to
3	speak to this
4	MR. GLASGOW: Yes, Your Honor.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: or Mr. Burdick?
6	MR. GLASGOW: Mr. Burdick will
7	JUDGE KARLIN: Mr. Burdick.
8	MR. GLASGOW: address this.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Thank you. Thank
10	you.
. 11	Let's go to 10 CFR 51.60. You cite
12	that many times in your theme of narrowness of
13	the proceeding. And that says, The Applicant's
14	environmental report shall contain the
15	information specified in 51.45, and then as you
16	quoted, it says, "If the application for an
17	amendment or a renewal, the supplement to the
18	environmental report may be limited to
19	incorporating by reference, updating, or
20	supplementing the information previously
21	submitted to reflect any significant
22	environmental change."
23	All right. Now I interpret that as an
24	instruction that the environmental report
25	doesn't is sort of an informational

1 requirement. What does the environmental report 2 need to contain? It -- well, if it's a renewal, you don't need to reiterate all the stuff that's 3 already on the record; you just put in the 4 5 changes. Do you agree with that? MR. BURDICK: I do agree with that. 6 7 JUDGE KARLIN: But I don't interpret 8 that necessarily as saying that means the scope 9 of the proceeding is necessarily limited only to 10 the changes. And you seem to assert that it 11 It doesn't specify the scope of the does. 12 proceeding, it just says, well, for convenience 13 you don't need to reiterate all the stuff that's already in the record, you just need to put the 14 15 changes in. How in the world is that a limitation 16 17 on the scope of our -- of this proceeding? I think, Your Honor, 18 MR. BURDICK: 19 the -- so the scope is defined by the hearing 20 notice, and that scope does discuss that it's just the continuance of operations here. 21 2.2 that continuing operation is requested through 23 application. And SO Ι think the 2.4 application is narrowed in its scope, then so is

this proceeding.

1	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, if you have
2	your it's a continued operation, we all pause
3	at that. You know, if the operation, let's say,
4	is, as the Petitioners allege, is polluting the
5	environment, are you saying that so long the
6	renewal, which allows them to continue to pollute
7	the environment for another 10 years is
8	irrelevant, the only thing that is relevant is if
9	it changes the way its polluting the environment,
10	or the amount that it's polluting the
11	environment.
12	MR. BURDICK: I would say if its
13	polluting in violation of NRC regulations.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: No, no, I
15	MR. BURDICK: Okay. Or if it's
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Where is the violation?
17	NEPA doesn't worry about violation.
18	MR. BURDICK: If it's polluting
19	separate from what was already approved in a
20	prior NRC licensing proceeding.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: It's continuing to
22	pollute for another 10 years let's pause it
23	and that's irrelevant? Because it's a mere
24	continuation?
25	MR. BURDICK: If it's already been

1	approved by the NRC
2	JUDGE KARLIN: But it hasn't.
3	MR. BURDICK: in granting a
4	license.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: It's been terminated;
6	that license expired.
7	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, that's part of
8	the underlying question, isn't it, what happened
9	here. You know, the license did the licensing
10	date expire and I think this is what Judge
11	Karlin was asking you earlier, did it indeed
12	expire, or
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
14	JUDGE ABRAMSON: is it still in
15	existence because you converted back from
16	decommissioning to being operational?
17	JUDGE KARLIN: So
18	JUDGE ABRAMSON: I don't know this.
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Right. So you have a
20	citation to 51.60, which prescribes the content
21	of the ER. I have trouble with whether that
22	not that really circumscribes the scope of a
23	renewal proceeding. Now I'd like to go to the
24	to your HRI quote. At the bottom of page 22 you
25	quote something from one Board as explaining the

analogy between the license renewal under Part 54 and Part 40 as follows, and this is the Hydro Resources Board that you cite in footnote 127, and let me pluck that out.

In the quote -- in the text you say,
"A license renewal proceeding under Part 40
cannot be used to relitigate issues from the
initial licensing proceeding." Relitigate. Look
at the footnote 127, Hydro Resources. And
although Hydro Resources decision rejected the
admissibility of certain contentions, that had
issues that had been raised in the litigation
during the original licensing proceeding. So
indeed that was a relitigation. They were
attempting to relitigate something that had
already been litigated.

That's not analogous here. Nobody's ever tried to litigate this stuff. So how is Hydro Resources relevant, because nobody's trying to relitigate something. It was never litigated.

MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, we gave this as an example of one of the few places where there was even a discussion of the scope of a material license renewal proceeding. There have been very few of these proceedings that have been

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1 litigated. Hydro Resources, you know, there's 2 some discussion there, and that wasn't even a 3 renewal proceeding necessarily. And then there's been the chemical proceeding. 4 5 Beyond those two proceedings, there's very little precedent here, and we identified 6 7 this as, you know, the closest thing we could 8 find. I think --9 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, then it's an 10 inapt analogy because that was a case where they 11 were attempting to relitigate something that had, 12 by definition, already been litigated. In this 13 case they're trying to litigate something new. 14 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, we were 15 trying to point out that this was as close as we 16 could find to -- where an issue had been resolved 17 previously. And I understand 18 difference between it being resolved in an NRC 19 licensing proceeding and in in versus 20 litigation with the participants. But we thought 21 it was analogous. And in that same paragraph we 22 also discuss an analogy with 10 CFR Part 54. 23 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let me ask about 24 that, Part --

MR. BURDICK: Okay.

1	JUDGE KARLIN: 54. Now Part 54 the
2	regs have this thing called a continuing
3	licensing basis, don't they?
4	MR. BURDICK: That's correct.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: And that's the baseline
6	and you can't litigate that. There's no
. 7	continuing licensing basis in these Part 40,
8	is there?
9	MR. BURDICK: It's not as specifically
10	outlined in this proceeding.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: There's not at all.
12	MR. BURDICK: That's correct. We
13	think 10 CFR Part 51.68 does give a flavor of
14	that. We're using similar
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, it
16	MR. BURDICK: language of a
17	significant environmental change.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Doesn't Part 54 have a
19	lot of history that says you can't relitigate the
20	original, you have to at the baseline. Do you
21	have any legislative history of the Part 40 that
22	says anything like that? Part 54 is very strict
23	about, you know, only the new stuff can be
24	litigated.
25	MR. BURDICK: You're correct, Your

Honor, we do not cite to any legislative history 1 2 for Part 40. But, again, I think that these proceedings simply have not addressed this issue 3 in earlier materials for licensing. So I think 4 it is a new issue here --5 JUDGE KARLIN: Well --6 7 MR. BURDICK: -- and that's why we 8 raised it. 9 JUDGE KARLIN: -- then you refer to 10 the staff guidance somewhere. Somewhere -- okay, 23, staff guidance for reviewing 11 page 12 applications specifies a limited review. Now, 13 staff guidance, you will admit, is not binding law. It's not law at all. Right? 14 MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your 15 16 Honor. 17 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. But let's look at the staff guidance, page -- footnote 128, this 18 19 is the limited review. Eleven items. You quote, and I quote you, "The eleven items are, NRC 20 reports, amendments, 21 inspection license 22 violations, excursions, investigations, 23 exceedances οf regulatory standard, any 24 contamination, or release limits, exceedances of

any .--

So the Petitioners have raised concerns about there's a history of spills and exceedances that have occurred. And you say, Oh, it's not within the scope. Well, it sounds like it's exactly within the scope of the guidance document. You look at it, history of violations, exceedances, and all these are past obviously, they can't be future. So isn't this a very -- isn't this saying that history of violations is within the scope?

MR. BURDICK: Well, Your Honor, I think here on footnote 128 it is talking about what the NRC staff is to review, and I agree that that is analogous to the scope of this proceeding. And I think, you know, there are contentions that could be put together within the scope here.

I think where we primarily use 50.61(a) are issues such as claims that seismic information was not repeated in this application, you know, those sorts of situations where that information has been set and resolved in the application. And they have no identified any, you know, environmental --

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, but I mean this

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1	is cross-cutting, I think, with regard to the
2	contention about and that's why we're not
3	going to need to get into it too much past bills,
4	excursion, and that, oh, that's not relevant,
5	it's not within the scope, we're just looking to
6	the future, we're looking to that's all. But,
7	here the guidance specifically says that should
8	be looked at.
9	MR. BURDICK: Yes, Your Honor, I have
10	to look at the specific contention, but
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Right. Well
12	MR. BURDICK: I don't disagree that
13	some of these items are within the scope of the
14	staff's review.
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, okay. And even if
16	the staff wanted to limit the review, that's the
17	staff's convenience. Let's go to footnote 130,
18	and that's page 23. The narrow scope of this
19	proceeding also serves again, narrow scope
20	serves to avoid significant prejudice to the
21	Applicant in making considerable investments over
22	time. Cogema has relied upon prior NRC
23	determinations.
24	You're aware of the doctrine that
25	there's no collateral there's no estoppel

1	against the government. Right?
2	MR. BURDICK: Yes.
3	(General laughter.)
4	JUDGE KARLIN: So this reliance is
5	misplaced. Do you agree?
6	MR. BURDICK: I don't know if
7	misplaced our intent here was to say that
8	there are issues that have been resolved in past
9	licensing actions
10	JUDGE KARLIN: I had a
11	MR. BURDICK: by the NRC.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: when I was in
13	private practice, I had a PCB case, and it was a
14	situation where I was representing a licensee who
15	had a PCB treatment facility, and it had been
16	inspected by EPA five years running, and they
17	thought it was great. A new inspector came in
18	and that person identified beaucoup violations,
19	filed a notice, we were in court, and we lost.
20	And it was all your fault.
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: And it was my fault.
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Probably.
23	(General laughter.)
24	JUDGE KARLIN: And the government
25	said, Well, you know, just the fact that one
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inspector didn't catch it for five years was -does not preclude the government, either the
staff, or this Board, or this Petitioner coming
in and saying, Hey, there's a problem here and
you can't -- sir, we relied, so you can't correct
your legal error. All right. So that doesn't
cut much in the way of narrowing the scope.

MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your If the NRC staff would identify a new violation, you know, we could not oppose that. You know, here again I think we're trying to rule out the topics where they simply claim that something's omitted that was in application, you know, for example seismic. And not just that they can't challenge it, but they haven't identified a significant environmental change to show that there's even an issue in dispute.

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, the materiality standard you assert next, and it kind of relates to scope as well, I mean you assert that there's materiality. Let's see, there's four findings. Materiality is limited, and that's page 25. Contentions must raise a material issue. This is true. To issue this renewed license under Part

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1	40, "the NRC must make the following four
2	findings" and then you list the 40 CFR 10 CFR
3	40.32(a)(b)(c)(d).
4	Now let's go down to the third one,
5	that the proposed equipment, facility, and
6	procedure are adequate to protect health and
7	minimize danger to life or property. That sounds
8	pretty broad to me. Adequate to protect health?
9	There's a lot of stuff covered under that rubric,
10	isn't there?
11	MR. BURDICK: Yes, I agree, Your
12	Honor. And, again, we're trying to identify
13	or place the burden on the Applicant or,
14	excuse me, on the Petitioners to identify the
15	significant
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I
17	MR. BURDICK: environment change
18	JUDGE KARLIN: agree they need to
19	identify
20	MR. BURDICK: that would show a
21	violation
22	JUDGE KARLIN: well, I don't know
23	why it has to be significant. Now the
24	significant environmental change comes from
25	51.60, which we just established is not a scope

1	of this proceeding, but is the scope of the ER.
2	Now let's go back to the ER now. The ER scope is
3	not the same as the NEPA scope, is it?
4	MR. BURDICK: That's correct. The
5	NEPA scope will be guided by the
6	JUDGE KARLIN: By NEPA.
7	MR. BURDICK: NRC staff's yes,
8	NEPA documents.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: So, once again, on this
10	one there are four findings required under 40
11	10 CFR 40.32(a)(b)(c)(d). What about the NEPA
12	finding, there's a NEPA finding required, isn't
13	there? That's not listed here.
14	MR. BURDICK: That's correct, Your
15	Honor.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And just one
17	thing one more thing, on the contention
18	must be supported by adequate factual information
19	or expert opinion. Then you state, "A Petitioner
20	bears the burden to present the factual
21	information or expert opinion." Well, there's a
22	word missing there. Go to the regs and tell me
23	what word is missing. A crucial word.
24	MR. BURDICK: So Section
25	2.309(f)(1)(v) states, "Provide a concise
	1

1	statement of the alleged facts or expert
2	opinions."
3	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. So which word is
4	missing? Alleged
5	MR. BURDICK: The alleged.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: facts. They don't
7	have to present facts, they just have to allege
8	facts. And they don't have to present expert
9	opinion; they can present alleged facts or expert
10	opinion. So whenever we read this, when I read
11	this, I have to insert the word "alleged" which
12	you seem to omit. But I think
13	MR. BURDICK: Your Honor
14	JUDGE KARLIN: it's important.
15	MR. BURDICK: if we omitted it, it
16	was an oversight. I think our argument still
17	JUDGE KARLIN: An oversight? Well,
18	let's
19	MR. BURDICK: applies.
20	JUDGE KARLIN: go to page 28, 28,
21	the top of page 28. "In short, a contention will
22	be ruled inadmissible if the Petitioner has
23	offered no tangible information, no experts, no
24	substantive affidavits." Can you cite me any
25	place in that reg that says you have to present

2 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor --3 Can you JUDGE KARLIN: show anything in the reg that says you've got to offer 4 5 tangible information? 6 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, I believe --7 so that quotation is from the Fansteel case. 8 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes, and what was the 9 date of that case? 2000, 2003 and 2000, both of 10 them are before the 2004 amendments to the regs, 11 and I don't care what it's from, the regulation -12 - show me where the regulation says that. Ιt 13 doesn't say that. I've heard that phrase a 14 number of times, and I can't find anyone who 15 believes that. I might believe the other part 16 and their assertions and speculation, but I don't 17 think it was an inadvertent error when --18 MR. BURDICK: Well, yes, I think we're 19 using provide the ways this case to the 20 said Commission has that Petitioners have 21 provided sufficient support. And I agree not 2.2 every one of these items needs to be satisfied 23 for every contention. But I think this statement 2.4 is discussing ways in which that adequate factual 25 support --

substantive affidavits?

1	OUDGE KARLIN: BUC
2	MR. BURDICK: can be provided.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: is there any
4	requirement to provide substantive affidavits?
5	Can you show me any case which held that they
6	failed to provide a substantive affidavit, and
7	that in itself was made it fatally defective.
8	Those cases don't hold that, the ones you cite.
9	MR. BURDICK: Well
10	JUDGE KARLIN: So I just think it's a
11	pernicious canard that gets repeated and, you
12	know, it's unfortunate because sometimes poor
13	Petitioners will actually believe that that's the
14	law. And I don't and sometimes even boards
15	will believe that as well.
16	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Some boards might
17	write the law that way.
18	(General laughter.)
19	JUDGE KARLIN: In terms of generic
20	issues on contention admissibility, restoration -
21	- okay.
22	MR. KLUKAN: Your Honor, if staff
23	might make a comment regarding the scope of the
24	license review. If you look at 10 CFR 40.45, it
25	says that new applications, plus renewal
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1	applications, will be analyzed per the four
2	factors per 10 CFR 40.32. Meaning that under the
3	scope, the staff well, the findings are the
4	same regardless of whether it's a new or renewal.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
6	MR. KLUKAN: I mean granted under new
7	reg 15.69, the staff conveniences itself by not
8	having to go back and do it over again. But that
9	doesn't affect the scope of the actual license.
10	The findings are the same.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: I see. Yes. Okay.
12	That's, I think
13	JUDGE ABRAMSON: That's helpful.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: a helpful
15	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Thank you.
16	JUDGE KARLIN: cite. Okay. No
17	other questions about specific general I mean,
18	sorry, general contention admissibility.
19	Let's move to the first of our listed
20	contentions, and let's see what that is. I'm
21	going to pull this out. The first one we listed,
22	I think, where we have some questions is Oglala
23	contention 4B. And I believe that is similar to
24	Powder River Contention number 2.
25	Would you agree with that, Powder

1	River counsel, Ms. Anderson?
2	MS. ANDERSON: Yes, I would, Your
3	Honor.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And my question
5	here, again, is kind of for the staff and the
6	Applicant. I'll start with who will be
7	handling this, Mr. Glasgow?
8	MR. GLASGOW: Yes, I'll be handling
9	that, Your Honor.
LO	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. The Crow Butte
L1	council the Commission decision, CLI0909
L2	well, I guess let me ask the question. Is there
L3	an inimicality determination that's still
L4	required that the staff must make in this renewal
L5	proceeding?
L6	MR. GLASGOW: I would say, Your Honor,
L7	that in every license proceeding there is an
8	inimicality requirement, the ultimate foundation
.9	for the Commission's determination. And despite
20	the fact that this is a renewal proceeding, the
21	inimicality determination nevertheless is
22	applicable.
23	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
24	MR. GLASGOW: But, of course, as we
5	argue in our briefs, it is a narrowly focused
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1	application that has a very high threshold for
2	when inimicality is determined by the Commission.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: So and the Crow Butte
4	decision holds let me see if I can find it
5	that foreign ownership, control and dominion
6	domination is not, per se, inconsistent with any
7	of the regs.
8	MR. GLASGOW: Yes, that's right,
9	under as the Commission explains under Section
10	103(d)
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes
12	MR. GLASGOW: of the Act
13	JUDGE KARLIN: 103(d) does not
14	apply.
15	MR. GLASGOW: does not apply, it's
16	not a production or utilization facility.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: 10 CFR 40.38 does not
18	apply.
19	MR. GLASGOW: Does not apply because
20	this is not a case involving the U.S. Enrichment
21	Corporation, which is
22	JUDGE KARLIN: o
23	MR. GLASGOW: the sole subject of
24	that section.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: So foreign ownership,
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1 control and dominion, per se, is not a problem, 2 the Commission says in Crow Butte. They further 3 say that the potential that the facility may 4 export the yellowcake, or whatever, not 5 relevant --6 MR. GLASGOW: Yes, that's how we --7 JUDGE KARLIN: -- because --8 MR. GLASGOW: -- read it. JUDGE KARLIN: -- there is an export 9 10 license that would be required and there would be 11 a review at that time. But I don't see these 12 Petitioners raising export as being the primary 13 thing. Their concerns have been, well, you know, 14 there are other inimicality -- do they have a 15 foot in the door on inimicality, i.e., we're not 16 saying export is the problem, and let's set aside 17 foreign ownership, per se, but we think there is 18 an inimicality based upon, and then they allege 19 the record keeping problems, well, the records

> So is it -- there's a theoretical door open. Inimicality still has determined, and foreign ownership, as the staff

> are going to be kept over in France, or the

management is going to be over in France, and

they won't be responsive.

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1 has said, is a relevant factor in inimicality 2 determination. 3 MR. GLASGOW: Yes, we do not resist 4 the relevance of inimicality as being a relevant 5 factor in this proceeding. It's simply that we -6 - what we do attempt to do is put it in its 7 proper focus and give some of the citations and 8 quotations from Commission decisions assessing 9 what does constitute inimicality. True, it's a general term and about --10 11 and on it there's extreme little legislative 12 history. But on the other hand the Commission 13 has, in several decisions, established that 14 essentially inimical is equivalent to 15 exceptionally grave harm to the United States, 16 the threat of exceptionally grave harm. 17 And it's simply difficult for us even 18 to begin to see how the fact that a French 19 government-owned entity, the CEA, involvement, as 20 the ultimate indirect owner, could possibly even 21 begin to be considered to be inimical. 2.2 example, in breaking it down into the sub-points, 23 for one --JUDGE KARLIN: Well, but -- now let me 24

ask the staff.

1 Mr. Klukan, they assert what sounds to 2 be extraordinarily high threshold 3 inimicality. It has to be grave endangerment. 4 Your brief, could you point me to your section of 5 the brief that deals with this, because you 6 didn't assert such a standard at all it seemed to 7 me. 8 MR. KLUKAN: We did not, Your Honor. 9 JUDGE KARLIN: What is the standard-10 according to --11 KLUKAN: Quite frankly, Your MR. Honor, it's really unclear what the standard is. 12 13 The Commission precedent on the subject is very limited. The Commission does at one point, in 14 15 Florida Power, say what could be -- or what's 16 within the scope of inimicality, and that 17 includes foreign ownership. But there's nothing 18 to say -- and that CLI0909 does not say here's 19 what the standard is for an inimicality. 20 JUDGE KARLIN: Right. 21 MR. KLUKAN: CLI0909 just said, this 22 is not enough. So based upon that, in our later 23 brief we said, well, based upon that -- the 24 Petitioners were alleging the exact same thing, 25 it's not enough. Essentially what we say, Your

any

Honor, is the Commission has oft stated that it is not through licensing of foreignly owned companies, it's not -- that is not prohibited. We say all the Petitioner raised are generic concerns that would pertain to foreignly-owned entity, any single one. raise the same question, so what about keeping foreign records in Canada, or what about this. Thus, that can't constitute inimicality, or how Commission have licensed would the foreignly-owned entities. So we have to allege something more than just the mere fact of foreign ownership. JUDGE KARLIN: Right.

I understand And, you know, I think the reference is your page 26 of your brief, in which you say what you just said, the absence of foreign control of the Applicant. The Commission has held that the phrase "inimical to the common defense security" refers to, among other things, the absence of foreign control over the Applicant. staff Ιt one potential factor the consider.

·Now I'd like to ask the Oglala Delegation. I think there's a footnote.

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2	saying, well, look, there's a lot of companies
3	that are materials licensees that are foreign
4	owned. There's LES, Louisiana Energy Services in
5	New Mexico; there are several others. So foreign
6	ownership can't be a, per se, problem. I think
7	the Commission has said that.
8	MR. FRANKEL: I think your
9	JUDGE KARLIN: What criteria should we
10	use for inimicality?
11	MR. FRANKEL: We believe the criteria
12	includes full disclosure of the relevant entities
13	so they can be evaluated. And we believe that it
L4	includes that something more is constituted by
L5	a failure to make the disclosure. Otherwise it's
L6	incumbent on the public to do research outside
L7	the application to understand the level of
L8	foreign ownership, and the Commission would have
L9	to do the same thing.
20	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Where sorry,
21	Counselor, but this is for us to ask where in
22	the regulations does the requirement you'd like
23	to see exist, that there's complete full
24	disclosure of the entire ownership chain?

MR. FRANKEL: Well, we have Section

148 1 40.9, and we also have a requirement to disclose 2 citizenship in the application itself. That come 3 from the Atomic Energy Act. So a disclosure to 4 disclose citizenship, and disclosure to а 5 disclose, if not material information, all the information that the NRC staff would consider 6 7 important, and then we have a requirement than an 8 inimicality analysis is required, and that 9 -foreign ownership is critical to that. 10 It's impossible, in our view, to read 11 12 13

those together and not find the requirement to disclose the ultimate parent, and there are other laws, like in securities law and anti-trust law, where that's the common practice. We feel this has just not been fleshed out enough for the parties and counsels to understand fully what the rules are in this situation.

JUDGE KARLIN: I'd like to ask the staff on that. I mean that has a ring of validity to it. Does the staff require I mean citizenship -- well, Cogema Mining, Inc. is a U.S. corporation, so there's your answer. Does the staff require --

> JUDGE ABRAMSON: Does it stop there? JUDGE KARLIN: -- you know, well, who

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. Т	owns you and wno owns you. What's the is
2	there a requirement beyond that, and is it not
3	in a reg but in a reg guide?
4	MR. KLUKAN: To address whether it
5	exists in the regulations, there's nothing in
6	Part 40 that says you have to disclose your
7	citizenship. Section 182
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, it does well,
9	the citizenship or the parentage?
10	MR. KLUKAN: Either, Your Honor.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Do they even require
12	citizenship?
13	MR. KLUKAN: It doesn't you don't
14	have to
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
16	MR. KLUKAN: disclose the chain.
17	Section 182 does say that we the Commission
18	may impose a citizenship requirement, but the
19	Commission has not imposed that in its
20	regulations. So 182 doesn't say you have to
21	disclose citizenship, it says the Commission can
22	require, I mean. And nowhere in Part 40 does it
23	say that it is required, thus Section 182 is
24	inapplicable, given that we haven't actually
25	implemented it.

40.9(a) and 40.9(b). 40.9(a) says if 1 2 you have to disclose something, it has to be 3 complete and material -- or complete and accurate 4 in all material respects. But it is not required 5 to be disclosed, then 40.9(a) seems inapplicable. 6 40.9 says, for significant -- let me actually get 7 the text out -- but essentially what 40.9(b) 8 boils down to is that you have to disclose stuff 9 that would be significant effect, that wouldn't even otherwise be required to disclose. 10 11 they're not otherwise Well, if 12 13 the scope of this licensing application.

required to disclose it, how is it then within this licensing application goes on what Applicant was required to disclose application.

JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, except you're sort of bypassing the letter of that reg, if you're reading it to me right. So you've got to disclose other things that are material. Who makes the determination? I guess in the first pass it's the Applicant, and maybe there's an assertion here that there were other things material that the Applicant didn't disclose.

> And what then is the proper

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1	requirement in the staff's view of the
2	application, when is it who makes the
3	determination whether it's significant? Is it
4	the staff? Is it the Board? I mean obviously
5	it's put the Board here, right, that it's that
6	these things are significant and should have been
7	disclosed. Is that where we're going?
8	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, how can you
9	understand control otherwise, and that's
10	something NRC has to understand in order to sign
11	off on inimicality.
12	MR. GLASGOW: These are important
13	questions and probably relevant at this point to
14	put in a brief mention of what, in fact, the
15	Applicant, Cogema Mining, did disclose in this
16	respect. And without repeating our briefs and so
17	forth, but just touching lightly on it, and we
18	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, just tell us
19	where it is in the brief
20	MR. GLASGOW: All right. Well
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: and then we'll be
22	able to read the record.
23	MR. GLASGOW: it certainly was
24	attached to our answer, and it is our May 5
25	answer, and it takes the form of a letter dated

1	December 10, 1993 from Cogema to Mr. Ramon Hall,
2	Director of the Uranium Recovery Office of the
3	NRC in Denver. And it explains and requests the
4	basis for
5	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I remember
6	MR. GLASGOW: recognizing a name
7	change.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: you referencing
9	that. Did you attach that?
10	MR. GLASGOW: Oh, did we not?
11	JUDGE KARLIN: No, I don't think you
12	ever attached it.
13	MR. GLASGOW: Oh, I'm sorry, Your
14	Honor, we attached the CFIUS documents
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
16	MR. GLASGOW: in which that and
17	Mr. Burdick has corrected me that we did not
18	attach this, we were
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Explain what CFIUS is
20	for
21	MR. GLASGOW: The Committee on Foreign
22	Investment in the United States, CFIUS
23	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Okay. That's all
24	I wanted. I know what it is, but
25	MR. GLASGOW: And we did enclose the -
- 1	1

1	- attached to the brief the documents related to
2	that where, in fact, Cogema did apply and
3	received no objection to a change of ownership
4	where Cogema acquired ownership of the
5	Christensen and Irigaray Ranch property from its
6	previous owner, again, a French corporation,
7	Total.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
9	MR. GLASGOW: So there was very
10	complete disclosure, and no, we did not attach,
11	but did refer to the accession number in ADMS
12	where this particular letter is, and it just lays
13	out in very clear terms
14	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. That's
15	MR. GLASGOW: and even gives an
16	JUDGE KARLIN: good.
17	MR. GLASGOW: organizational chart.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Glasgow.
19	We're going to move to the next
20	contention, which is, as I have it
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: 8A.
22	JUDGE KARLIN: 8A, water
23	restoration values. I believe that comes up in
24	the petition at page 70, I believe it is
25	reflected in the Powder River Council contention

1A and 1E, and we alluded to this earlier. 2 Please give me a minute to find. 3 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Did more than allude to it, we asked some questions about it. 4 5 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, asked a questions about it. 6 That's true enough. 7 enough. Petitioner, the Delegation, on page 1 8 9 of the -- Cogema's brief, they make a point which 10 I think is important. Is it -- you allege that 11 there is a problem with regard to -- you know, 1.2 for example you say no one has ever restored a 13 unit to baseline. 14 What -you can't provide 15 supporting information at all, or allegations, or anything on that. How can we, you know --16 haven't you read the reg? I mean isn't it 17 18 required to at least allege some facts that would 19 say -- how do you know that? Nobody knows that 20 here. 21 MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, no one has 22 ever brought forward an example. 23 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, you're reversing 2.4 the burden of proof. You can't just come in and 25 make a statement and say, Well, until somebody

1	disproves it you've got to believe what I say.
2	You have to present something that gives us a
3	basis to believe what you say.
4	MR. FRANKEL: Understood, Your Honor.
5	But the answers didn't provide any facts to the
. 6	contrary. We raised the issue, if there were
7	such a fact, why wasn't it
8	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, the answer
9	MR. FRANKEL: provided?
10	JUDGE KARLIN: did say, they said,
11	Well, you've made this bald allegation, you have
12	no basis for it, no only bare assertions.
13	What possible basis do they have
14	MR. FRANKEL: But they didn't say
15	JUDGE KARLIN: for making that?
16	MR. FRANKEL: it wasn't true.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: The Petitioners provide
18	only bare assertions that Cogema has failed in
19	any prior restoration that "no ISL operation is
20	ever returned to ground or to baseline levels."
21	It is your responsibility to come forward and
22	give us something on that, not theirs to give you
23	examples to the contrary.
24	MR. FRANKEL: Wouldn't that require us
25	to prove a negative?

another door. If you read 23.09(f) 5 and 6, they're pretty clear. And that's where we think there's -- well, I think there's a shortcoming in your pleadings. That you've said that they haven't restored it, but you've offered neither fact -- like for example here in the application they said they got to this level, and that doesn't get you to compliance, or here's our expert who says they can't get there.

And you haven't offered us either -you haven't either -- you have neither alleged
facts, and by facts I mean not that they haven't
got there but a specific fact, nor have you
alleged an error in the application, nor have you
alleged or provided any expert support for the
proposition. And those are hard and fast, as our
Commission puts it, requirements which are strict
by design.

So if you can show us something where you did provide either a specific fact, not that they didn't come back and say, no, we're wrong, but something specific you asserted that was wrong. For example, they didn't get the groundwater down to .1 parts per million of PCBs,

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1	they got it to .25 and here's where it says that.
2	Those kinds of specifics that would enable us to
3	have a material issue, a genuine issue on a
4	material fact.
5	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me ask the
7	Applicant oh, did you have something more to
8	say, sir?
9	MR. FRANKEL: I was going to attempt
10	to reply to that very briefly.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, okay. I'm sorry.
12	MR. FRANKEL: The application doesn't
13	state that the primary goal was satisfied during
14	the restoration. And we've just heard that the
15	application's required to make a statement, under
16	the new reg anyway, which is a guidance, as to
17	the extent to which there's been compliance in
18	the past with the goals for restoration. They
19	didn't make that disclosure and we cited a
20	specific part of the application, we quoted from
21	it, that they are representing that they have a
22	goal which is misleading because their real goal
23	is simply
24	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, we understood
25	that.

MR. FRANKEL: Okay. Thank you. 2 JUDGE ABRAMSON: 3 MR. FRANKEL: I'm sorry to go over old ground. 4 5 JUDGE ABRAMSON: That's okav. 6 MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE ABRAMSON: We understood that. JUDGE KARLIN: Well, and I'd like to 8 9 follow up on that with the Applicant and the 10 staff. Let me ask the staff. 11 Mr. Klukan, 71. of the on page 12 Petitioner's brief, the Delegation's brief, they 13 are talking now about an irretrievable commitment of resources in 50 -- and it's NEPA type of 1.4 15 thing, not a -- and they're basically saying, 16 well, look, you have a -- there's a situation 17 here where the Applicant has said it wants to 18 continue mining, or maybe move to a new unit, as 19 I understand it. 20 Let me ask that question. When they 21 say -- when you say continue mining, Mr. Glasgow, 22 there are let's say 10 units on one ranch, and 23 they're not all pumping at the same time, are 24 They go from one and then they move to 25 another unit that they haven't been developing

Τ.	mext, and they move to another unit developing
2	next? Or is it all just continuing, all of them
3	are currently operating and just want to keep
4	them operating?
5	MR. GLASGOW: We're going to check
6	with our expert here, Mr. Hardgrove
7	JUDGE KARLIN: Right. Because this
8	makes a difference
9	MR. GLASGOW: but my general
10	impression is that, of course, some of the
11	injection wells might not be operating any given
12	time. There's a plan of operation, of course,
13	and the idea is to keep the wells in accordance
14	with the plan of operation. But as production
15	declines in certain areas, it might be the case
16	that the production is reduced through that.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, it's sort of
18	having additional units opened and developed.
19	MR. GLASGOW: Can you answer that?
20	MR. KUYLER: Yes, sir.
21	Just to add, under the existing
22	license there are certain numbers of well fields
23	that have been approved in principle for
24	operation. Some of those have already been used
25	and are now in the process of being
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1	decommissioned; some of those may be restarted in
2	the future, or maybe drilled and then used
3	JUDGE KARLIN: Started.
4	MR. KUYLER: in the future,
5	started.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Started, so
7	MR. KUYLER: Sorry, started.
8	JUDGE KARLIN: it's not just a
9	continuation of an existing set of wells, it's
10	actually new wells that will be installed and
11	commenced to be operated.
12	MR. KUYLER: Yes, Your Honor, but
13	these are wells that were identified and
14	evaluated in previous licensing
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Right. But
16	MR. KUYLER: proceedings.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: it's somewhat
18	it's not really a continuation of existing wells,
19	it's building new wells and new units which will,
20	as it were, contaminate, they would allege, this
21	new area.
22	JUDGE ABRAMSON: But I want to make
23	sure I heard this correctly. You said these were
24	well fields, if you will, that were identified in
25	a previous license, so we're not at this point

looking for new well field approval, we're saying we want an extension of our existing license, which identified well fields which we might drill, and for which we got approval. So those are past acts that were already approved, even though they haven't been drilled?

MR. KUYLER: Yes, Your Honor, this

MR. KUYLER: Yes, Your Honor, this license renewal application does not identify any new well fields beyond those that have previously been authorized.

JUDGE KARLIN: I understand. Now, Mr. Klukan, a question on irretrievable commitment of resources. Do you agree with their position that, well, if you have a virgin field, and then you go out and you start putting in some new pumps, and you say you're going to restore it to what it was from the get go, baseline, and you don't, and you come to -- you don't meet the primary goal, you make the secondary, well, it'll leave some contamination there. Isn't that an irretrievable commitment of resources?

MR. KLUKAN: First of all, Your Honor, let me characterize, these -- in order to drill, to operate a well field, it needs an aquifer exception, meaning that you couldn't use this for

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1	drinking water
2	JUDGE KARLIN: I understand.
3	MR. KLUKAN: even as is.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: It's not I'm not
5	saying it's drinking water, I'm just saying it's
6	an irretrievable commitment of resources.
7	MR. KLUKAN: I'm not sure what those
8	resources would be. What are we losing by
9	well, it's not meeting the primary goal.
10	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, that's a
11	different question. I'm not saying it's drinking
12	water, I'm not saying it's potable, maybe it
13	possible is. I come from EPA where drinking
14	well, groundwater is considered important whether
15	it's immediately potable, or drinking water
16	source, or being used or not.
17	So all I'm saying, isn't this an
18	irretrievable commitment of resources if you take
19	a resource, you take an environmental situation
20	and you degrade it, and you leave it that way.
21	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let me
22	JUDGE KARLIN: I mean, no
23	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, I want to
24	expand on that question
25	JUDGE KARLIN: No, wait a minute,
}	

we're just going to ask questions --1 2 JUDGE ABRAMSON: So let him answer 3 that, and then I'm going to expand on the 4 question. 5 MR. KLUKAN: No one disputes in the application, or even their environmental report, 6 7 or in the past licensing actions for this that 8 there will be changes to the geochemical water. I mean that's documented in the reports, so, yes, 9 10 we recognize that there will be changes to the 11 water potentially, which may not be restored. that answers your question, Your Honor. 12 13 JUDGE KARLIN: I think it does, yes. 14 Dr. Abramson --1.5 JUDGE ABRAMSON: To me this whole 16 thing's become very hypothetical, so I'll digress 17 for just a moment, or broaden the inquiry for 18 just moment. When NEPA talks irretrievable commitment of resources --19 JUDGE KARLIN: It's not the same. 20 21 JUDGE ABRAMSON: -- doesn't it mean we 22 consider the uranium as a resource, which is now 23 being irretrievably committed to be taken out? 24 Isn't that a resource that should validly be 25 considered also? We're talking about all the

resources. Or are we only talking about specific resources that somebody wants to make a deal about?

MR. KLUKAN: No, I think you're right, Your Honor, is that uranium is a resource. What I don't get, Your Honor, is what we need to say more. The ER recognizes there may be geochemical changes, the ER says we're going to take out uranium. What else do they want, and that's what I don't fully comprehend, Your Honor.

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, I think what I hear them saying is that so long as there is this promise that we're going to restore it to primary baseline, and everyone continues to believe this, which has never happened along at least the history of this facility, there -- people are avoiding the proposition that that really isn't going to happen and that therefore this is an irretrievable commitment of resources.

Now it may be an acceptable one, I'm not saying it's a terrible one, or an unacceptable one, but I'm saying if you continue to assert that it's going to be restored to primary background, and it's not and it never has been, you're deluding yourself and you're

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1	deluding us. It's not going to happen.
2	Now is that the end of the world?
3	Maybe not. No, I'm not saying it necessarily is,
4	but that's their point, and I understand it.
5	MR. KLUKAN: I think we recognize, in
6	the environmental documents for this, is that it
7	may not reach the primary that's the whole
8	point of the secondary standard.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: The probably won't.
10	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let me
11	JUDGE KARLIN: They never have.
12	JUDGE ABRAMSON: let's go down this
13	one more step. There's a complaint basically
14	being made here that the use of the phrase
15	"primary goal" in the regulations is meaningless
16	because it's never obtained. What's the right
17	path for complaining about the way a regulation
18	is written? Is it here, or is it in a rule
19	making?
20	MR. KLUKAN: It would be in a rule
21	making, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Do you have any
23	questions on this one? Any more?
24	JUDGE ABRAMSON: No, sir.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. We are moving
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1	right along to 8B, no evidence-based science
2	supporting a conclusion that impacts to water
3	resources will be minimal. That's page 74 of the
4	petition. And I don't believe that the Powder
5	River Council has any contention that
6	specifically alleges that. Let me see if I can -
7	- whether we have any questions.
8	Do we still have any questions on
9	that, 8B?
LO	JUDGE MURPHY: I think the questions
11	that arose in my mind related to the relationship
L2	between the effects of the mining at the site and
L3	the potential individuals that might be effected
L4	by it, how tightly is that connection made?
L5	JUDGE KARLIN: You have a question of
L6	some person?
L7	MR. GLASGOW: I can certainly respond
L8	for the Applicant, if that would be appropriate?
L9	JUDGE KARLIN: Please.
20	MR. GLASGOW: First of all, we think
21	there is not any demonstration of such a
22	connection because of the, for one thing, the
23	shear geography of the situation. No one here
24	has come forward and just pointed to particular
25	people that are going to be using the water, any

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of the aquifers for watering cattle or crops or the like. So it's quite different than in the Crow Butte situation where the proximity was within 40 miles.

And at least there was some evidence, including statements of one of the Nebraska state people, that there might be some faults that would -- could cause communication between aquifers, and furthermore, the White River, which runs through the Pine Ridge Reservation, was only something on the order of 40 miles away.

What's more, there were some other petitioners that were right -- were even closer to the mining operations. So we would say that here the situation is in very stark contrast. As the crow flies, as we've shown, it's 140 miles to the reservation.

But if we want to talk about anyone else, the Council itself, that mentions it has lots of members and familiarity with mining proceedings and the like, has not brought forward any of their members and said that they had some sort of use of the water. So we fail to find such a linkage.

And as far as the evidence-based

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1	science for control and prevention of migrations,
2	that was discussed very thoroughly in the
3.	application, and it's difficult for us, Your
4	Honor, to understand what more really is being
5	sought.
6	JUDGE MURPHY: Is it stated anywhere
7	in your answer, or elsewhere, where the discharge
8	point is for the K,aquifer?
9	MR. GLASGOW: Well, Your Honor, as far
10	as the K aquifer, I admit that I am unable to
11	respond adequately to that level of detail, that
12	while I address something closely related and
13	perhaps Mr. Hardgrove, our environmental manager,
14	could write us a note, if that would be all
15	right.
16	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Let me redirect it.
17	Is there anything in the pleadings that addresses
18	that point?
19	JUDGE MURPHY: That's what I said.
20	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, I thought but
21	I think it I don't want them going off and
22	looking at the application. Is there something
23	in the pleadings that addresses that question?
24	MR. GLASGOW: I cannot recall
25	anything

1 JUDGE KARLIN: While you all --2 MR. GLASGOW: -- about that. 3 JUDGE KARLIN: -- are thinking about 4 that, may I ask a question of the Petitioner, 5 which is, you know, in 62 of the answer, I mean science 6 there's no evidence-based for 7 Applicant's conclusion that potential impacts are 8 expected to be minimal. It seems to me that 9 there's a substantial amount of information and 10 data in the application about the groundwater, 11 the impacts of the water resources, they talk 12 about it extensively. 13 Now they characterize it as minimal, 14 and I think they've given a goodly amount of 15 evidence-based science for that proposition. 16 What do you give to say that it's not minimal? 17 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, and let me pick 18 up --19 JUDGE KARLIN: What do you allege --20 JUDGE ABRAMSON: -- on this --21 JUDGE KARLIN: -- in the pleadings --22 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, what are you 23 really alleging, because we can view this in one 24 of two ways. We can say, well, there's nothing 25 in there that it -- there's no science in there,

in which case you'd be asserting an omission.

We have two kinds of assertions that we consider, one is they never talked about this at all, it's an omission; and if it's a valid — if it's an omission that should have been there and you say why they should have covered it, then it can be an admissible contention. The other option is you can say what they put's wrong, and explain to us why it's wrong. But a general statement of, it's insufficient, or there's not science-based evidence doesn't help me.

So what are you saying here? Are you saying they never addressed it, in which case I think Judge Karlin's saying, well, it sounds to me like there's -- it's not an omission because there's plenty of stuff in there, or are you saying it's insufficient in which case -- or it's inaccurate --

JUDGE KARLIN: I wasn't going to say that.

JUDGE ABRAMSON: -- sorry -- if it's inaccurate, where is it wrong? And where in your petition have you provided either asserted facts that are wrong, asserted facts that show it's wrong, or expert opinion that shows it's wrong.

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This is our process, and --

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MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

Fundamentally we want to understand, as the public, what's going on, and we're getting a sale job on this primary goal to baseline thing. And if they would just say, as in the corporate securities area, we might lose some money here, not it's going to be great. Because when you say it's going to be great, and it doesn't turn out that way, we feel misled as the public.

If they would just tell us, we probably aren't going back to primary, it's probably going to be the secondary, and if you consider that minimal, like we do, then it's minimal. If you consider it major -- the problem is that they choose what information to put in. They characterize it in the way that they want.

It gives a misimpression to the public. The public thinks that it's better than it really is, and then when they see a statement that this is minimal, no irretrievable -- or irreversible consequences, that's based on a lot of assumptions and all this that it makes it sound like it's better than it really is.

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1 And frankly it would be better to just have a straight up statement that a person can 2 3 believe or not, which is, we're not going back to primary, it's going to be secondary. We think 4 5 it's minimal. And if you don't like it, tough. And if it said that, we wouldn't be arguing so 6 7 They would be telling us what they've got 8 without shading it so much and without coloring 9 it --10 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, and I --MR. FRANKEL: -- and misleading the 11 12 public. -- think all of us 13 JUDGE ABRAMSON: taxpaying citizens of the U.S. these days are 14 15 very sensitive to people telling us that this is 16 our goal, and we knowing full well they're not 17 getting there. And I needn't quote anything specific about the current economic situation for 18 19 us to all know what we're talking about. fact is, our 20 But the regs don't require them to get to primary, and for them to 21 22 say that it's their goal that they're going to 23 there doesn't strike me as particularly 2.4 surprising. You know, it's like my goal might be 25 to be as wealthy as Warren Buffett. I know very

well i m not going to get there.
MR. FRANKEL: But we're not counting
on you to achieve that goal.
(General laughter.)
JUDGE ABRAMSON: Gee, I might help you
out if I did.
MR. FRANKEL: However
MR. GLASGOW: If it would it be
helpful to the Board, Mr. Kuyler here is very
familiar with the application, and could speak
very concisely to where in the application itself
there is a great deal of data about the
restoration and even the ability to achieve at
least baseline for some, but not all,
contaminants. But we will do that only if it
would be helpful, and within the Board's
schedule.
JUDGE KARLIN: Well, you referenced
your brief referenced to a chart, or a table, in
the application.
JUDGE MURPHY: Table 3 in fact,
it's the Oglala petition cites the application
citing your table 3.2, which has baseline
chemistry and
JUDGE KARLIN: And we don't have table

1	3.2. I mean it's like nobody attached it as an -
2	- you know, I mean we don't go scrounging around
3	and finding these things. If you don't put it on
4	a platter for us, we don't have it.
5	MR. KUYLER: Your Honor, if I could
6	answer that. In our initial answer we did
7	provide ADMS citations which is what we have been
8	used to doing, but we would be more than happy to
9	attach
10	JUDGE KARLIN: NO
11	MR. KUYLER: any citations that
12	JUDGE KARLIN: No, but in the future,
13	in this Board, if you've got some document you
14	want us to look at, you better attach it as an
15	exhibit or an attachment, and, you know, then to
16	say, oh, go off the ADMS and find it. Same thing
17	with articles or anything else. We need to have
18	them attached as exhibits.
19	JUDGE ABRAMSON: An ounce of
20	prevention.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Make it easy on us if
22	it would, and, well, it may be a good chance.
23	Anything else on this one we want to
24	ask?
25	(No response.)

Okay. 1 JUDGE KARLIN: And I mean I 2 don't mean to -- Powder River, we don't have any 3 questions of you at this point. I don't even 4 know whether you had a contention on this one, 5 but our next one is 8C, application inaccurately 6 assesses potential environmental harm to Willow 7 Creek and Powder River groundwater and surface 8 water, page 83. 9 I mean I have a problem with this, 10 Mr. -- I'm sorry --11 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Frankel. Frankel. 12 JUDGE KARLIN: You 13 allege, for example, on page 83, that Cogema will 14 negatively impact surface -- the mined aguifer, 15 Wasatch, provides food and water for local 16 domestic stocks and mining activities 17 endanger these. How -- you have to affirmatively 18 assert that they will and give us some indicia of 19 why and how we should think that. And have you 20 done that? 21 (No response.) 22 During restoration JUDGE KARLIN: 23 activities Cogema may inject hydrogen sulfide. 24 Well, I guess that's probable they'll do that, 25 but --

1	JUDGE ABRAMSON: I would caution you
2	not to use the word "may" in future pleadings.
3	If you think they will, say why say what they
4	do and why.
5	MR. FRANKEL: All right. On page 85
6	of our petition
7	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
8	MR. FRANKEL: and the quotation to
9	the application, Section 2.7.1
10	JUDGE KARLIN: This long quote to the
11	application.
12	MR. FRANKEL: Right.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
14	MR. FRANKEL: It's at the bottom
15	there, it's the very bottom of page 85, it's
16	bolded.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
18	MR. FRANKEL: Carry over, although the
19	total dissolved concentrations, and this is their
20	quote, it's below drinking "the water cannot
21	be considered potable within the ore zones due to
22	excessive concentrations of the radium and the
23	radon gas." And then it goes on to say
24	JUDGE KARLIN: Does that establish
25	that this is causing it, or is it just saying

that's the way it is, that's the existing lay of the land?

MR. FRANKEL: And then it goes on to say that the coal bed methane wells not yet produced in the vicinity, but which are planned over the next few years, there'll be significant changes to the groundwater use in the general area, and that groundwater withdrawals are not anticipated to have a significant impact.

And then into the surface water, there's some description of the Willow Creek area, and there's no discussion of how the impact of a spill would affect the quality of that water. What we're saying is that it will negatively impact the ground and surface water quality to some extent, and we don't know how much that will be.

But we do know that the application does not state that there will be environmental harm to Willow Creek or Powder River because it describes the clean up processes in a hypothetical way without reference to what has really happened.

JUDGE KARLIN: What we need I mean is in what -- you know, I think the Applicant and

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1,	the stail point out the deficiency, or they
2	allege a deficiency in this contention, and you
3	haven't provided us in what way is it inaccurate,
4	in what way is it wrong, how is it wrong, what
5	would you say in contrast? Well, it's wrong
6	because of this, or that. You just say, well,
7	this is what they said, and it's not accurate.
8	MR. FRANKEL: I would characterize
9	this as a contention of omission where the
10	Applicant has just simply ignored entirely.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: Ignored? They went for
12	pages and pages talking about the impact
13	MR. FRANKEL: What I
14	JUDGE KARLIN: on Willow Creek and
15	the Powder River. All this stuff.
16	MR. FRANKEL: Well, they go on to say
17	that, "our clean up efforts should be so great so
18	that there would be no impact."
19	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, they talk about
20	all the things that are you know, this is a
21	long discussion of this. So I don't think it's
22	an omission. I don't know an omission. They
23	qualify they don't think it's going to be
24	they thinks it's going to be minimal, they don't
25	think it's a problem, but they don't say anything

1	it ain't going to happen.
2	MR. FRANKEL: Well, they say that
3	there'll be no surface water affected
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Because
5	MR. FRANKEL: in the event of an
6	accident.
7	JUDGE KARLIN: Because the spills that
8	they've had have never reached the surface
9	water. And have you come forward and said, oh,
10	yes, they have? Have you given us any
11	indication you know, it didn't even come
12	within 400 feet of the Willow Creek, which is an
13	ephemeral stream anyway. And have you showed,
14	well, no, it has come within it has reached
15	that? I don't know.
16	MR. FRANKEL: I don't believe we need
17	to show that there have been catastrophic spills
18	in the past to raise concerns about the potential
19	for problems in the future. There's 110,000
20	gallon spill that happened to flow in a lucky
21	way, soaked into the dry draw adjacent. There's
22	nothing that says if the pipe had been left open
23	for an extra 10 hours it wouldn't be 225,000
24	gallons and that it would have been catastrophic.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: And they came back and

said, all that was was groundwater. That
wasn't
MR. FRANKEL: Which is
JUDGE KARLIN: anything from the
MR. FRANKEL: radioactive.
JUDGE KARLIN: that isn't from the
well. It's radioactive because it's naturally
radioactive.
MR. FRANKEL: It's still radioactive
and controlled.
JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. But it's just
groundwater, it's naturally occurring groundwater
that people would so they haven't added that
pollution. And it didn't get
MR. FRANKEL: But it's
JUDGE KARLIN: to the river.
MR. FRANKEL: naturally occurring
groundwater that's brought to the surface and
released
JUDGE KARLIN: That's true: That's
true.
MR. FRANKEL: and contains
radiation and where if it was left where it was
it wouldn't be in pathways for human ingestion.
JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Anything else on

1	contention 8 what were we on?
. 2	JUDGE ABRAMSON: You were on Charlie,
3	I thought.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: Charlie, 8C?
5	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, you're up to D.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Coal bed mining next.
7	D is the coal bed mining one, I believe.
8	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Which I think Bill
9	was
10	JUDGE KARLIN: And did you
11	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Judge Murphy was
12	addressing earlier.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: have anything on
14	that?
15	And this
16	JUDGE MURPHY: My
17	JUDGE KARLIN: I'm sorry. Go ahead.
18	JUDGE MURPHY: My question goes to the
19	Applicant, and on page 86 of the petition your
20	application is quoted, we just referred to this a
21	moment ago, and you conclude there that there's a
22	likelihood of coal bed methane extraction and
23	other potential exploration, gas exploration, and
24	you conclude that, let's see, wells over the next
25	few years in the vicinity of both Irigaray and

Christensen Ranch, there will be significant changes to groundwater use in the general area, but the coal bed methane groundwater withdrawals are not anticipated to have a significant impact on the Wasatch aquifer, the zone of completion, for the wells in the Ranch wells.

And I'm interested in the combined effects of in-situ leaching and coal bed methane extraction and potential other hydrocarbon extraction, and is there within your documents, or your pleading a substantiation of this conclusion that the CBM groundwater withdrawals are not anticipated to have a significant impact on the aquifer?

MR. GLASGOW: Well, Your Honor, in the pleadings themselves, this is addressed on page 76 of Cogema's answer of May 5, and it speaks in some detail of Appendix B as being the bedrock for arguments and information put forth in this pleading.

It speaks of Appendix B, which comprises 34 pages and includes various tables and figures, literally hundreds of data points, so I will not read the rest, but the point of this is that the Applicant made a considerable

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effort to document its conclusions with respect to coal bed methane and the impact of that on the vertical or horizontal excursions of lixiviant, and the impact of additional drilling.

It spoke of the rationale it had for feeling that because of the amount of intervening geological strata, that there wouldn't be the vertical excursions, except if there happened to be a well that penetrated, you know, this area down into the relevant strata that had not yet been plugged.

In some length, Appendix B discusses that, and where the wells were, and gives a rationale for why this is not a significant concern. Or if one or more wells that have been drilled that do reach that strata turn out to be a concern, they can be plugged. And the development of the additional Cogema mining wells can proceed on a basis that would not happen until and unless plugging has occurred of any relevant penetration.

So this was a great deal of data that the Applicant has put forward, and has endeavored to supply that scientific basis to the best of its ability, and we simply fail to see where

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. 1	there is the requisite specificity in the
2	Petitioner, the Delegation's, challenge to this
3	material. We're without any knowledge of what
4	specifically is the complaint.
5	JUDGE MURPHY: Okay.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. I think we'll
7	move to the next one, which I believe is 8F, if
8	I've got my numbering correct, that we have
9	questions about.
10	JUDGE ABRAMSON: F comes after E.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: And that is on page 98
12	of the petition, it deals with the arsenic
13	contamination. This I do not know whether the
14	Powder River Council Basin Council actually
15	had one on this or not.
16	Did you?
17	MS. ANDERSON: You know, Your Honor,
18	in contention 4 on page 6 we do talk about
19	contaminants that will be left over after the
20	mining process, and one of those contaminants we
21	listed was arsenic.
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, okay.
23	MS. ANDERSON: But we didn't specify
24	in the same
25	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
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1	MS. ANDERSON: I guess way
2	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes, I didn't
3	MS. ANDERSON: as the other
4	Petitioner.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: I think that was
6	there.
7	JUDGE MURPHY: Are there any
8	documentation presented, or data available, for
9	arsenic contamination of wildlife?
10	MS. ANDERSON: No, I mean we didn't
11	include anything in our petition.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me just get
13	oriented here and find the page in the answer.
14	Okay. The allegation, this is for the
15	Delegation, Mr. Frankel, and I'm quoting the
16	quote on page 88, "The Oglala Delegation contends
17	that in-situ leach mining operations at the mine
18	will cause an increase in the natural level of
19	arsenic in the water of the target aquifer and
20	that such arsenic-laden water leaks into the
21	surface and underground water sources that supply
22	drinking water to the people and wildlife who
23	live near the mine."
24	Are you saying that the Oglala
25	Delegation represents people who live near the

1 mine? What do you mean by people who live near 2 the mine? Are there any people who live near the 3 Are your clients, do they live near the 4 mine? 5 MR. FRANKEL: My clients do not live 6 near the mine. 7 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. 8 MR. FRANKEL: And we've asserted our 9 arguments on stewardship; I won't go over them 10 again. 11 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, you go on -- so 12 your clients don't live near the mine. Then you 13 go on to say the Oglala Delegation further contends that an increased level of arsenic in 14 15 drinking water results in corresponding increase 16 incidents of diabetes among the people, 17 including the Oglala Lakota. 18 Let's posit that that's true, that the 19 statement is true, that increased arsenic causes 20 an increase in diabetes. Is there any connection 21 between the arsenic and diabetes that the people 22 that you say in Pine Ridge have experienced and 2.3 this mine 150 miles away? 24 MR. FRANKEL: Just based 25 communication of the aquifers and the water

1	transport of contaminants.
2	JUDGE KARLIN: And in the standing
3	discussion we talked about, the Crow Butte, they
4	had Dr. LaGarry and a letter from the state of
5	Nebraska I believe it was, indicating that there
6	was a connection in the groundwater, you know,
7	there might be fissures and cracks, and you don't
8	have anything like that here.
9	What basis do we have for you to
10	assert, you know, that there is some plausible
11	chain of causation between the diabetes on the
12	reservation and this operation 150 miles away?
13	MR. FRANKEL: Well, Your Honor, we did
14	assert in our contention 8E, that you had no
15	questions about, information concerning
16	communication of the aquifers.
17	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
18	MR. FRANKEL: So it's not that there's
19	nothing in there about that, but you had
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Well
21	MR. FRANKEL: nothing for us
22	JUDGE KARLIN: that was the
23	vertical
24	MR. FRANKEL: today on that.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: connection, as I

1	diderscood it, between the ish and the coar bed
2	methane, and you were concerned that that was
3	there was a connection and they weren't
4	acknowledging that.
5	MR. FRANKEL: I believe it's not just
6	me. I thought I just heard counsel for the
7	Applicant say that they were concerned about the
8	vertical holes
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, that's right,
10	that's
11	MR. FRANKEL: that might penetrate
12	through the aquifers.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: and that's why I
14	didn't have any questions about it, because I'm
15	not asking about whether this layer here is
16	connected I'm looking at whether this layer is
17	connected 150 miles away.
18	MR. FRANKEL: Right. If one aquifer
19	is connected to another one, and the second one
20	goes that distance because of its nature, then
21	they're communicating.
22	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes, and I think
23	JUDGE KARLIN: But you started that
24	with an if though. If one is connected to the
25	other, and I don't know you haven't even
- 1	

alleged that it is.

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JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, see, that's, to me, an important link that you need to have made, and that is, you just -- to provide something that leads people to believe that the arsenic that's on the site somehow gets to the reservation 150 miles away.

So you've got to have something -factual assertions like, for example, X aquifer
runs from the mine to the site. That would be
the simplest one. Or things like that that would
show us how there's a link between arsenic on the
site, on the mining site, and the potential for
contamination at the reservation, and that's what
I don't see here now. You've said it might,
you've said we know there are linkages.

But that's too vague to get to -- to either say here's a fact that would support it, or an expert opinion that would support the proposition. In other words, just saying that -- just asserting that it can, or that it might, doesn't do it. You've got to show me a fact, and a fact such as we know there's an aquifer that runs from 50 miles away from the site directly to the reservation, and we know there's another

1	aquifer that runs from the site right up to that
2	aquifer that runs to the reservation, and they
3	could communicate, and here's some fact that
4	shows how they communicate. So that's the link
5	that I'm missing.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Any questions are
7	arsenic, further
8	JUDGE ABRAMSON: No, and I haven't put
9	any in your water either.
10	(General laughter.)
11	JUDGE KARLIN: If I keep going you
12	probably will.
13	JUDGE ABRAMSON: That's right.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. 8G. 8G is a
15	long one, I think. It starts on page 110, if
16	I've got my of the petition, the Oglala
17	petition. I believe that the Powder River has
18	quite a number of contentions that are pick up
19	on, or essentially repeat I mean let me ask
20	counsel for Powder River.
21	Is there any contention that you've
22	raised that is not already subsumed in the Oglala
23	Delegation's contentions? Is there anything new
24	or different that you raise that they didn't
25	raise?

1	MS. ANDERSON: I don't think so, Your
2	Honor.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
4	JUDGE ABRAMSON: So if we walk through
5	our thoughts about those, we'll cover what your
6	concerned about?
7	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
8	MS. ANDERSON: I think so.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Contention G on
10	page 110 talks about failure to update research
11	and analysis pursuant to 51.60(a), failure to
12	make required disclosures of environmental
13	impacts. So it's kind of two-part and it's
14	really multi-part. I need to collect my thoughts
15	on this one for a moment.
16	JUDGE MURPHY: I have a specific
17	question for the staff here. Are you one of
18	the assertions here is that there's a question
19	about the availability of the Pathfinder Tailings
20	facility for tailings. Are you aware of
21	regulations that require a tailings facility to
22	be identified?
23	MR. KLUKAN: No, Your Honor. No.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: This is one of these
25	contentions, Mr. Glasgow, that you start off on

1	page 85 and maybe it's Mr. Burdick saying
2	it's outside of the scope because all we're
3	planning to do is continue operations and you
4	have to show there's a significant environmental
5	change, a mere continuation is not a sufficient -
6	- this, I think you will agree, is not
7	necessarily correct.
8	I'm not sure whether I can, you know -
9	- so you dispense with the whole contention and
10	say, well, that's not significant, they haven't
11.	shown any significant change.
12	MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, and for each
13	of the items we identify, you know, other
14	reasons
15	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes. Yes.
16	MR. BURDICK: that the contentions
17	should have rejected.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Right.
19	MR. KLUKAN: Your Honor, Judge Murphy,
20	I want to clarify. There's nothing in the
21	regulations that requires us to list it, but if
22	you look at license condition 9.7, it says Cogema
23	must dispose of byproduct material at a site
24	licensed by the NRC in our agreement state. And
25	then the NRC be notified of the disposal

2 That's not how the requirement works. 3 is in license condition 9.7. 4 JUDGE KARLIN: Does this contention 5 have any viability, Ms. Glasgow, in the sense, 6 you know, there's several boards that 7 admitted contentions relating to Barnwell, that 8 is to say that the application is based upon the 9 proposition of different kind of waste, low-level waste will be sent off site for disposition and 10 1.1 the only facility that was available to handle that, i.e. Barnwell, went out of operation in --12 13 you know, a year ago, and they raise a 14 contention, they say, well, they haven't -- is 15 this analogous to that type of contention that 16 has occasionally been admitted? 17 MR. GLASGOW: With your permission, 18 Your Honor, Mr. Burdick --19 JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, Mr. Burdick. Okay. MR. GLASGOW: -- is the right --20 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, I think this 21 22 different situation then the Barnwell 23 contentions. And I believe each case in which 24 that contention that has been admitted, it was 25 when there was not a disposal facility available.

agreement. But they don't have to pick one.

1	So it was for those facilities that had no place
2	to send it at the time.
3	JUDGE KARLIN: And so this one there
4	is a disposal facility available, and it is on
5	what basis do they allege there's any reason to
6	suspect it won't be available?
7	MR. BURDICK: Their allegation is that
8	there needs to be an agreement in place, or there
9	needs to be proof that there will be a facility
10	in place for the entire operation, the lifetime
11	of the Cogema facilities. As the staff stated,
12	there's no such requirement, and there is this
13	license condition that requires Cogema to have a
14	facility available in order to be operated.
1.5	MS. ANDERSON: Your Honor, if I may?
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
17	MS. ANDERSON: You know, our
18	contention was based on what if this facility
19	becomes unavailable during the lifetime of the
20	mine
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes?
22	MS. ANDERSON: and then would there
23	not be a disposal facility.
24	JUDGE KARLIN: But isn't that entirely
25	speculative? Or did you have any reason to think
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1	it will become, and is there some I don't
2	know, I've never heard of this
3	MS. ANDERSON: Yes.
4	JUDGE KARLIN: disposal facility.
5	But is there something going on which leads you
6	to suspect that it might become unavailable? Are
7	you just saying, what if it becomes unavailable?
8	MS. ANDERSON: I don't know if we has
9	specific reasons, but we believe that it's an
10	admission in the application to not discuss at
11	least the potential you know, kind of what
12	this facility
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, okay, so
14	MS. ANDERSON: is like, if
15	there's if it's available you know, if
16	they're saying it's available
17	JUDGE KARLIN: So they have one they
18	discuss and they're planning to send it to
19	Facility X, and you're raising, well, what if X
20	becomes unavailable. Well, then
21	MS. ANDERSON: But what if
22	JUDGE KARLIN: they say, well,
23	let's send it
24	MS. ANDERSON: Yes.
25	JUDGE KARLIN: to Y. Well, what if
1	

1	Y becomes unavailable? And how far do you go,
2	and is there any reason to think X or Y will
3	become unavailable? Until you can sort of show
4	that, I don't see how we can it's a very
5	speculative thing. Well
6	MS. ANDERSON: Okay. No, I guess we
7	were just looking
8	JUDGE KARLIN: What if this place
9	- was
10	MS. ANDERSON: Yes.
11	JUDGE KARLIN: hit by a tornado?
12	I mean, you know
13	MS. ANDERSON: Yes.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: I mean I guess
15	MS. ANDERSON: I guess we were just
16	looking for some kind of analysis in the
17	application of this is the type of waste and the
18	amount of waste that's produced by this facility,
19	and we're sending it to a licensed facility that
20	has capacity to dispose of that waste in a manner
21	that does not harm the public. And that analysis
22	is not in the application.
23	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Is that correct?
24	MS. ANDERSON: And maybe it doesn't
25	have to be.
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1 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, let's find out. 2 Is that correct, that that's not in 3 the --4 BURDICK: Your Honor, I don't MR. 5 believe that's the initial contention either, and 6 so we never responded to that. I believe the 7 application does discuss, you know, 8 generation of waste and what's going to happen, 9 the environmental consequences of that. 10 initial But that is not in the 11 contention. This contention just focuses on whether 12 that facility will be available 13 throughout the lifetime of Cogema as a facility 14 for byproduct waste disposal. 15 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, and I think 16 what we heard from the staff is particularly 17 informational. Informative, sorry. 18 KARLIN: JUDGE Let ask this me 19 question with regard to baseline. That comes up 20 on page 116. Again, this is part of the -- the 21 application -- on 116 of the petition, 22 application does not contain a description of 23 baseline, e.g. pre-mining groundwater quality. 24 In particular, baseline data for new mine fields 25 should be disclosed in the application. By that

1	I take it they mean new units.
2	And you respond in sort of two ways,
3	sort of arguing in the alternative perhaps, Mr.
4	Burdick. You say, well, oh, yes, we do have
5	base groundwater, you know, baseline, and oh,
6	by the way, there's a license condition that
7	requires us to do baseline. Now let me ask, when
8	you say, yes, we do have baseline, you seem to
9	use the word "regional" a lot. How big is this
10	regional, a 100-mile baseline, or
11	MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, I think it's
12	discussing the kind of the area of the
13	facility.
14	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, again, what
15	region? There's vast open spaces out here
16	sometimes, and the Powder River Basin Region is
17	thousands of square miles.
18	MR. BURDICK: I'm looking for our
19	citation to that
20	JUDGE KARLIN: Yes.
21	MR. BURDICK: so I can find
22	JUDGE KARLIN: Let me see if I can
23	find that myself. Oh, here we go. I think it's
24	page 91, 91 of your brief. You say baseline
25	water quality, this claim's incorrect. The
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1 section at 5.8.2.1 addresses regional groundwater monitoring, including historical results. 2 3 then you go to Table 5.23 provides a listing of historical regional groundwater monitoring 4 5 results. So do you have the baseline for the 6 7 Do you have the baseline for each of the units? 8 9 MR. BURDICK: In that paragraph, Your 10 Honor, when we're citing to these various sections of the application, that's more of a 11 12 general discussion of the things such as the 13 regional groundwater, and in that case 14 talking about just a few square miles in that 15 region. Now, when we look at the groundwater --16 the baseline water quality for a specific mine 17 unit, that's prepared prior to operation of that 18 mine unit. 19 And so all that information isn't 20 provided in the application itself right now, but 21 is prepared and a package is submitted to the 22 Wyoming agency. 23 JUDGE KARLIN: So on page 92, in the 2.4 middle paragraph, you say, for example, license 25 condition 10.3 licensee shall states the

1	establish pre-operational baseline water quality
2	for all production units.
3	MR. BURDICK: That's correct. Your
4	Honor.
5	JUDGE KARLIN: So it hadn't been
6	established yet.
7	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, it probably was
8	for the ones that are already running.
9	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, the ones that are
1,0	already
11	MR. BURDICK: That's right.
12	JUDGE KARLIN: running.
13	MR. BURDICK: Yes, it's just for
14	future wants, there's this obligation to prepare
15	that
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.
17	MR. BURDICK: prior to operation.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: And here's a discussion
19	of criterion 5.B.5 of the Appendix in several
20	places.
21	Let's talk about page 94 of the Cogema
.22	brief. You've argued, Oglala Delegation, that
23	the application omits any discussion of economic
24	value, the environmental benefits of the 18
25	watersheds associated with Willow Creek. And

1 then you start talking about wetlands, and they 2 make the point that a watershed and a wetland are 3 two totally different things. A watershed is an area within which a 4 5 surface water drains, a river, creek, whatever. 6 There may be no wetlands associated with it. 7 What's going on there? I mean two -- they say 8 two entirely different geographical concepts, . 9 wetlands and watersheds, so --10 MR. FRANKEL: Well --JUDGE KARLIN: -- just because they've 11 12 got 18 --13 MR. FRANKEL: -- not to me. 14 JUDGE KARLIN: -- watersheds doesn't mean they have any wetlands. Are there any 15 16 wetlands? 17 MR. FRANKEL: I'm trying to find the 18 reference. You don't want us to outside the 19 pleadings, but when I looked it up on the EPA 20 website, it said that watershed -- wetlands were either a kind of watershed, or watersheds are 21 22 kind of wetlands. And I just don't see any 23 meaning in the distinction for the purposes of 24 this proceeding. 25 JUDGE KARLIN: Well, come on. Come

To say that an elephant is a kind of mammal 1 on. doesn't mean that all mammals are elephants. You 2 know, just to say that a wetland is a type of 3 watershed does not mean that 18 watersheds 4 5 necessarily include wetlands. Okay. All right. Anything more on G? 6 7 JUDGE ABRAMSON: No. 8 JUDGE KARLIN: Now we're on 81, which 9 I believe is the surety bond issue. I'm not sure 10 we have any questions left on that. You allege 11 that the bank may not pay, it's a French bank, 12 they may decide not to pay. But I think of more concern on this is the adequacy of the Cogema's -13 - the adequacy of the bond, not whether it be 14 15 paid, but the adequacy of the bond. 16 On page 98 of your brief, Mr. Burdick, 17 you say this contention is outside the scope because it is -- this addresses an issue that is 18 19 subject to annual review by NRC. Right? Now the 20 fact that it's subject to annual review doesn't 21 make it outside the scope of this proceeding, 22 does it? 23 MR. BURDICK: Your Honor, if that's 2.4 okay, Mr. Kuyler will address that. 25 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay.

1 MR. KUYLER: I would say, Your Honor, that there's a similar obligation with respect to 2 3 power reactor facilities. 4 JUDGE KARLIN: Yes? 5 MR. KUYLER: There is a periodic --I'm not sure if it's --6 7 JUDGE KARLIN: Right. 8 MR. KUYLER: annual or biannual 9 review of the adequacy of decommissioning, and 10 that has not reopened in a Part 54 proceeding. 11 This is an ongoing staff responsibility, and if 12 the Petitioners do have an issue with this, I do 13 think that perhaps a 2206 process would be more 14 appropriate. 15 JUDGE KARLIN: Well. you have a 16 facility, a ranch, that has let's say 20 units, and eight of them have been developed and are 17 18 processing. And then they're going to start --19 and now they're going to develop number nine, 20 then they're going to develop number 10, they're 21 going to develop number 11 over the next 10 2.2 years. And whatever contamination that may be 23 generated may increase over that time frame, over the -- as you get all 20 units developed. 24 25 And there certainly is -- the mere

know,

have

fact that, you know, the NRC reviews the adequacy of the financial, you know, responsibility every few years does not make it outside of the scope of a proceeding for renewal, or an application of any kind. COLA, Ι mean, a a, you construction -- a combined operating license, they come in, they say, well, yes, the bond is not adequate for closure of this -- oh, that's outside the scope because the NRC reviews that every couple of years. I would say, Your Honor, MR. KUYLER: that the contention that Petitioners proffered does not allege that the addition of additional mining units has not been accounted for sufficiently, it doesn't provide the sorts of -- those sorts of factual allegations.

JUDGE KARLIN: Well, what it seems to allege, if you put it together, is to say, well, you guys haven't restored the groundwater to primary, or background, ever. And that's why the bond is so cheap, because you're giving up too early.

MR. KUYLER: Again, Your Honor, that's not the allegation that they've proffered. those are not the -- that's not the factual

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Τ.	support that they refred upon in this contention.
2	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, speaking of
3	factual support, let me come back to Mr. Frankel
4	once again with this. There's an assertion that
5	the bond is let's say that the funding
6	mechanism is going to be insufficient. If I
7	wanted to know that the funding level was
8	insufficient, I'd have to know why it was
9	insufficient, I'd have to have somebody tell me,
10	well, it's going to cost X dollars to
11	decommission this, or historically it cost Y
12	dollars.
13	MR. FRANKEL: I'm sorry. A
14	clarification
15	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Yes.
16	MR. FRANKEL: because I just got
17	confused, because first you said the mechanism,
18	which I thought you were talking about the French
19	bank might not
20	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Oh, no, no.
21	MR. FRANKEL: but you said then the
22	levels, the funding levels.
23	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Forget the French
24	bank for a minute. I don't want to address that
25	one. I'm more concerned with what Judge Karlin

has been pursuing, which is, is there going to be 1 2 enough money. Forget the mechanics of whether 3 the money's going to be in an LC, or it's going 4 to be a bond, or whatever. 5 MR. FRANKEL: Okay. 6 JUDGE ABRAMSON: Is there 7 money, and it seems to me that what Judge 8 Karlin's been pursuing is the question of whether 9 there's enough money. And if -- for a contention 10 to be admissible about there not being enough 11 money, or arguing that there isn't enough money, 12 somebody has to give me an indication of why they 13 think there isn't enough money. And I didn't see 14 dollars and cents, I didn't any 15 assertions about it cost -- they spent Y dollars 16 to do this and now they're going to have 10 times 17 Is there something I missed from your petition? 18 19 MR. FRANKEL: Well, I don't know if 20 you missed it, I don't think we have anything to 21 add. 22 JUDGE KARLIN: One thing I might ask 23 is, on page 120 of your petition, you do say 24 something which I think is -- in the middle --25 well, the second paragraph, Cogema underestimates

the length of operation including restoration ore 1 2 reclamation activities, and this gets to the cost.

> And then you go into your sentence in that paragraph, for instance, based experience, it is unlikely that, past "Restoration of each mine unit is designed to be accomplished within a two- to three-year period to keep up with the mining schedules as stated in the application at X."

> Then it seems to me that that has a little bit of legs to it because on the one hand I think we've heard that Cogema had six or seven years to achieve restoration when that's all they were doing was restoration, and they didn't achieve these primary goals. And now they say they're going to go it in two to three years, and if they base their cost estimate on two to three years, and it really takes more than six, then maybe there's a problem.

> And that's what I hear you saying. But I'm not sure whether you substantiated it enough. You know, you just alleged. You know, if you could have given us something to say, you know, why that cost -- because then you mentioned

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1	the 9.5 million that they're bonding, and say,
2	well, that's not enough. And they don't say that
3	it is, but
4	MR. FRANKEL: You're right. We just
5	alleged facts.
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. You allege
7	facts.
8	JUDGE ABRAMSON: Well, I'm not sure
9	it's an alleged fact. For example, the fact that
10	I'm going to spread my payments out over six
11	years versus two years doesn't tell me it's going
12	to cost any more. You said it's going to take
13	them six years instead of two years, but that
14	doesn't mean that they're spending at the same
15	rate in the two years that the would have spent
16	in six. Somebody's got to link it together for
17	me. And it's not linked.
18	JUDGE KARLIN: Anything more on this
19	one?
20	JUDGE ABRAMSON: No. No.
21	JUDGE KARLIN: Well, let's see, we
22	have one last one. I'm not sure I have
23	anything wildlife impacts, 8K, sage grouse
24	leks. This one's the wildlife impacts, and let
25	me see if I have any questions.

1	This is one that I note that the
2	Powder River you must have a lot of hunters in
3	your organization or something like that.
4	MS. ANDERSON: We have a lot of
5	interested ranchers who are interested
6	JUDGE KARLIN: Ranchers.
7	MS. ANDERSON: in not having
8	species listed actually.
-9	JUDGE KARLIN: Oh, I see. Not having
10	any listed. Yes, I've heard that story before.
11	But on reflection, I don't know that
12	I have any questions.
13	JUDGE ABRAMSON: I don't have anything
14	on it.
15	JUDGE MURPHY: No,
16	JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. And that, I
17	think is all the contentions, specific
18	contentions that we had questions on. So we now,
19	I think, are in a position where we could
20	would hear a five-minute closing statement, or
21	argument, by each of the parties. And in terms
22	of sequence of this, I think what we'll do is
23	reverse it and start with the staff, the
24	Applicant, and then the two Petitioners, and with

the Oglala going last, if that would be all

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# So, Mr. Klukan?

### CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE NRC STAFF

MR. KLUKAN: Again, I will try to keep short, Your Honor. Again the staff this reiterates, as the Board here discussed, that many of these contentions, it's not all these contentions, lack adequate support, or failure to meet the requirement of 10 CFR 2.309(f)(1)(v), and, again, that's the same for the Powder River Basin's contentions as well since they are, in a Delegation's derivative οf the way, а contentions.

Again, we discussed that the Delegation is not a federally recognized tribe, nor has it shown that it's a local governmental body of such, in accordance with the Commission's requirement, or at least statement, that it has, you know, legislative and executive authority over the people of the Oglala Sioux tribe. Again, neither Petitioner has shown under (d)(1) as an organization or through representatives that they have standing.

And with that, Your Honors, thank you.

JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you. Thank you,

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COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 Mr. Klukan.

# Mr. Glasgow?

# CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

MR. GLASGOW: Your Honors, during this proceeding today, it seems to me that we've established that there is a lack of standing in the Petitioners here. We certainly subscribe to the things that the NRC staff has said on that. I won't repeat them. I will just say that it seems that the standing issue was at least in part resolved in any event in the Crow Butte proceeding in CLI0909.

We believe that he same could be said of the Powder River Resource Basin counsel, that they failed to bring forward any specific individuals, ranchers, hunters, or otherwise, who have shown the requisite linkage and made the showings required to establish standing.

With respect to contentions, Cogema Mining submits that this proceeding today has showed that it has included a wealth of detail in its application, and has provided the requisite information in accordance with the NRC rules and the Atomic Energy Act, and that any contentions that alleged to the contrary by way of omission

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1 inaccuracies have simply not or been 2 substantiated by the Petitioners today. 3 And with that, would so we respectfully submit and request that the Board, 4 5 based on this proceeding today and the pleadings, 6 determine that these Petitioners' petition should 7 be denied. 8 JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. 9 Glasgow. 10 Ms. Anderson? 11 MS. ANDERSON: Sure. 12 JUDGE KARLIN: And I might say I think 13 we -- if it's okay with my colleagues, we'll 14 allow each of the counsel for the Delegation to 15 speak for five minutes if you so choose. 16 CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF 17 PETITIONER POWDER RIVER 18 MS. ANDERSON: Thank you. I would 19 just say according to Department of Environmental 20 Quality records dating back to the original 1978 21 application, our organization's been involved 22 with this facility. And since that time we have 23 served a vital watchdog role, and with that we do 24 rely on applications that contain complete and 25 scientifically defensible information in order

for us to exercise our organizational rights to comment and otherwise participate in the process.

We are concerned, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, that this organization does have a long-standing history of environmental issues, spills, excursions, leaks, and otherwise other problems that have not been addressed by NRC staff or the company.

And if, you know, it sounds like from how this has gone this morning, if we're down and out after today, I would encourage the staff that when it gets to this stage, the state of Wyoming to really take a hard look at this facility and make sure the license conditions are adequate and make sure the regulations are being complied with.

We understand there's --Ι mentioned in my opening statement, there's a large degree of regulatory flexibility in the You regulate by appendix, regulations. that's problematic to the public. So we would encourage you to, you know, look at the regulations, make sure they're complied with, and make sure this facility is protecting the public. Thank you.

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1	JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Ms.
2	Anderson.
3	Mr. Frankel? Mr. Ballanco?
4	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you. I'll say a
5	few words and then turn it over to Mr. Ballanco.
6	CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF
7	PETITIONER OGLALA DELEGATION
8	MR. FRANKEL: I appreciated the
9	introductory comments because we all come to this
10	from a different place. And my own personal
11	background has involved a different area, a lot
12	of my practice involved corporate securities law.
13	JUDGE KARLIN: Never would have
14	guessed.
15	MR. FRANKEL: And so I know that it's
16	possible for the lawyers of corporations and the
17	lawyers of government and the lawyers of the
18	public to get on the same page. And we have some
19	of the best lawyers on this issue going through
20	these Boards in the sense that if Morgan, Lewis
21	and Bockius decides because the NRC staff decides
22	because you all decide, that things could be done
23	a little better, that the bar could be lifted.
24	Quite frankly, I feel like so much
55	more money is being spent including client

money, and all of this effort, to clarify questions that could have been clarified before this thing got filed. And a lot of what we're doing after the fact could be done in the beginning if knowing what our concerns are, they were addressed up front. And it might result in a lot less litigation and a lot less waste of judicial resources.

So that's my overall comment to conclude here is that we come here as members of the public without a special nuclear expertise, and without a special scientific expertise. We come here with clients that are by and large indigent and uneducated in these ways, and they're very knowledgeable and experienced and educated in other ways. And so I'm not talking about lack of sophistication, I'm talking about a lack of sophistication with this.

And so I appreciate all the time and all the questions, and I'll turn it over to Mr. Ballanco with the note that we are here for a reason, we will keep in this picture with this Board or another Board until we are satisfied. And we are not going anywhere, so it's up to the staff and the industry to start satisfying the

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1 concerns of the public. 2 JUDGE KARLIN: Thank you, Mr. Frankel. 3 Mr. Ballanco? MR. BALLANCO: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 5 And I do appreciate the opportunity for both of 6 us to address the Board at the end. 7 And Ι noticed there's asbestos abatement going on in this very building. And it 8 9 struck me as a bit of an irony that it wasn't 10 many years ago when this building was built, that 11 was state of the art in fire suppression with 12 this miracle fiber known as asbestos. And lo and 13 behold, we've learned that that was a mistake. 14 It was mistake of science. There was a time when 15 open pit uranium mining stopped to be state of the art. And that was a mistake. 16 So now we're dealing with a new state 17 18 of the art, and I just remind us all in here that our procedures and our science makes mistake. 19 20 And the more we risk on what we think we know at 21 this time, the more powerful those mistakes 22 happen to be. 23 Our clients -- and, frankly, as Mr. Frankel pointed out, we ourselves lack a certain 24 25 experience in the procedures required of this

Board and this field of the law. This is not really our background, it's certainly not my background. And I want to acknowledge, you know, the same with our clients. They're doing the best they can. They don't have a financial interest in what happens here.

We all have our unique skills and sensitivities, and something that the Oglala still have, that I -think ought be acknowledged, is this sensitivity, and particular sensitivity to water. These people, some of the people in this room who came today, are going to go out this summer in the sun and spend four days without water. And they do that, and they -- a blind man is said to have enhanced sense of hearing and smell and notice things that someone with their eyesight might take for granted. is true for someone who sits there without water in the hot sun.

There are sensitivities to a living system like groundwater and surface water that people engaged in the day-to-day life of the United States are not aware of. And the people who struggle to maintain a culture that has been oppressed at every angle by the United States are

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aware of certain things, and came 1 2 proceedings because they bring that concern and 3 that awareness. I don't think there's any question 4 5 that the NRC is adhering to the regs. I don't think industry or most members of the public have 6 7 a real question about how regulations are being 8 enforced. But the Oglala do. And they're 9 curious about what's happening here. So they want to have a level 10 11 comfort and say, does this really say let us in 12 to see how safe it is, because we don't really 13 believe that. And it's not because we don't 14 trust any individual person here or corporation, 15 we just don't trust a) the English language, b) 16 the United States. 17 (General laughter.) BALLANCO: 18 MR. It's not personal against the people, it's just based on history. 19 20 And so that's why they're here. 21 And we understand there's big choices 2.2 being made here. In a sense, when we talked 23 about the irretrievable commitment of resources, we're talking about trading water, both at the 24 mining level and really in all of nuclear power, 25

219 1 for energy and jobs to a certain extent, bring a message from the Pine Ridge Reservation 2 3 with persistent 85 percent unemployment, I can 4 assure you that life and culture and history, 5 tradition goes on without jobs. MS. WRIGHT: One minute. 6 7 MR. BALLANCO: But that is not true 8 without water. So I just want to leave you with 9 that. I appreciate everyone's time, counsel, and 10 members of the public, and the Board for coming

JUDGE KARLIN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Ballanco.

here and hearing us out. Thank you.

Thank you to all of the lawyers and the parties who have expended obviously a substantial amount of time and effort preparing pleadings and going through these these documents. And it's been a very major amount of work from all sides, and we've spent a goodly amount of time trying to study it and understand it and to apply the regs and the laws that we have to apply to whether or not what's been submitted here meets the criteria that we have to judge by and we have to make decisions by.

But I think I speak for all of us to

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say there's a lot of -- a tremendous amount of effort has been dedicated here, and I think this proceeding has been conducted with professionalism and civility, which is appreciated.

We originally had and thought we had a greater number of questions because, as we initially read the materials, that was our initial reaction. Upon further studying we ended up -- we've been able to finish this relatively early. I hope that doesn't inconvenience anyone; they can get home a little bit earlier. But we appreciate the time and effort.

Now where do we go from here? We will adjourn this proceeding, we'll go and confer, review some of the stuff that you've said, review the transcripts that'll come out in two or three days that we'll get. They will be publically available on ADMS probably in 10 days or two weeks. And we will then discuss and debate among ourselves on the issues of standing and on the issues of the contention admissibility criteria.

We're not here to judge the merits of whether anything was right or wrong, but whether it met the contention admissibility standards,

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and that's what we'll do. And then we'll issue a 2 decision. And it'll probably come out some time 3 in the next month or two, you know, in July, end 4 of July, I think for -- pretty sure, maybe before 5 that. And that would be our plan. 6 So is there anything more. 7 Abramson, Dr. Murphy, you want to say? 8 JUDGE ABRAMSON: I just want to say .9 that, for myself, I appreciate the stewardship 10 that the Oglala are trying to maintain. It's a 11 difficult task, and I know that our proceedings 12 are very specific, very complicated, and I'm glad 13 you were here, and I hope that you're able to 14 continue doing what you're trying to do. 15 JUDGE KARLIN: All right. Thank you. 16 With that we will stand adjourned. Thank you. .17 (Whereupon, at 1:10 p.m., the hearing 18 was concluded.) 19 20 21 2.2 23 2.4

# **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Cogema Mining, Inc.

Name of Proceeding: Oral Arguments

Docket Number:

40-08502-MLR

ASLBP No. 09-887-01MLR-BD01

Location:

Sheridan, Wyoming

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Marcene Ness

Official Reporter

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc.