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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
BRIEFING ON URANIUM RECOVERY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, PART 1

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THURSDAY

December 11, 2008

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The Commission convened at 9:30 a.m., the Honorable Dale E. Klein, Chairman  
presiding.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

- DALE E. KLEIN, CHAIRMAN
- GREGORY B. JACZKO, COMMISSIONER
- PETER B. LYONS, COMMISSIONER
- KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, COMMISSIONER

1 PANEL 1: NRC STAFF

2 WILLIAM BORCHARDT, Executive Director for Operations

3 LARRY W. CAMPER, Director, Division of Waste Management and  
4 Environmental Protection, FSME

5 WILLIAM VON TILL, Chief, Uranium Recovery Licensing Division of  
6 Waste Management and Environmental Protection, FSME

7 GREGORY F. SUBER, Chief, Environmental Review Branch,  
8 DWMEP, FSME

9 GARY COMFORT, Senior Project Manager, Rulemaking Branch A,  
10 DILR, FSME

11 RICHARD H. TURTIL, Chief, Intergovernmental Liaison Branch,  
12 DILR, FSME

13

14 PANEL 2: STAKEHOLDERS

15 JOHN EDWARDS, Environmental Protection Agency

16 STEPHEN HEARE, Environmental Protection Agency

17 MITCHELL LEVERETTE, Bureau of Land Management

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CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Good morning. I think this is uranium day. So, we will start initially with our staff and get an update and then we will hear from EPA and the Department of Interior through the Bureau of Land Management. And then this afternoon we'll hear from some Native Tribes, state governments, industry and public groups. So, this is a busy morning. Any comments before we start?

COMMISSIONER JACZKO: If I could just make one. I know one of the subjects for our discussion today and we're going to hear from EPA about is the rulemaking on the in-situ leach mining that the Commission is developing right now.

I know I had asked for a copy of the current status of the rulemaking, but I would certainly encourage the staff to make that available. We're going to hear from EPA about their views on that today.

I think at some point it would make sense for us to make whatever we have publicly available. I don't know if there's any challenges with that at this point. And I don't know if there's objections from EPA.

We've talked about it a lot. There's been a lot of discussion about it and as I said we're going to hear from EPA about it today. So, that discussion may be an odd discussion in a public session when we're trying to talk about something that we've said that we're not going to release -- not that we're not going to release it, but we haven't released it yet.

1 I think the Commission has an extensive voting record on these issues, too,  
2 that I think would also probably benefit ultimately making that public.

3 So, I hope that that is something that we will be able to do in relatively short  
4 order as we go forward with this. But I look forward to, I think, what will be a very  
5 interesting series of meetings today. Thanks.

6 COMMISSIONER LYONS: I would just add that I very much also  
7 look forward to the presentations today, certainly, starting with this panel and  
8 moving through multiple panels. We're going to hear a number of different  
9 perspectives and I think that will be very important to the Commission.

10 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Bill, would you like to begin?

11 MR. BORCHARDT: Good morning. Over the past few years the  
12 NRC's Uranium Recovery Program has undergone a significant change in focus.  
13 It was only a few years ago that we were projecting that the majority of our efforts  
14 would be on reclamation and decommissioning of former uranium sites.

15 However, with the potential for new reactors worldwide there's been a  
16 dramatic increase in the level of uranium recovery activities.

17 This morning the staff will provide you with an overview of the NRC's  
18 Uranium Recovery Program, which is under the capable leadership of Dr. Charlie  
19 Miller, followed by presentations from representatives of the Environmental  
20 Protection Agency and the Bureau of Land Management.

21 I'll now turn the presentation over to Mr. Larry Camper who is the Director of  
22 the Division of Waste Management and Environmental Protection in the Office of

1 Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs. Larry?

2 MR. CAMPER: Thank you, Bill. Can we have our cover slide,  
3 please? Good morning, Chairman, Commissioners. We welcome this opportunity  
4 to provide our first briefing to the Commission on the NRC's Uranium Recovery  
5 Program. The briefing includes staff from the NRC as well as other Federal and  
6 state regulators, representatives of Native American Tribes and stakeholders.

7 We will strive to limit our use of acronyms, but in case we slip in that regard  
8 the briefing package contains a list of acronyms. This information along with all of  
9 the slides is available through our public website.

10 Before providing my comments I'd like to mention the NRC presenters who  
11 will be followed by representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency,  
12 EPA, and the Bureau of Land Management. Slide 2, please.

13 I will provide an overview of the program. Bill von Till will discuss the status  
14 of Uranium Recovery Programs especially new applications. Greg Suber will  
15 discuss the environmental reviews associated with licensing uranium recovery  
16 facilities, including the Generic Environmental Impact Statement or GEIS, which  
17 we are preparing to support licensing of in-situ facilities. Gary Comfort will  
18 address the in-situ uranium recovery rule we are developing in cooperation with  
19 EPA. Rich Turtill will share with you our outreach activities with Native American  
20 Tribes.

21 Following the Commission question and answer session we will then be  
22 joined by Jonathan Edwards and Stephen Heare of EPA and Mitchell Leverette of

1 BLM to provide their agency's perspectives on uranium recovery activities. Slide  
2 3, please.

3 My overview of the program will include certain key messages, a  
4 description of the scope of the program, background on the demand for uranium in  
5 our near-term forecast for Uranium Recovery Applications, actions taken to  
6 prepare for meeting this growing demand, our outreach efforts to both the Native  
7 American Tribes and stakeholders and finally, I will close by describing challenges  
8 as we move forward with the licensing of new facilities. Slide 4, please.

9 There are four key aspects of the program that I want to convey today.  
10 First, the staff is successfully implementing our regulatory framework to conduct  
11 safety reviews and we are taking necessary actions to accommodate the surge in  
12 license applications. We are on track to complete the reviews of all license  
13 applications we have accepted so far.

14 Due to delays in some expected submissions caused by the current  
15 economic recession, we now have adequate budgeted resources to perform safety  
16 evaluations of all applications that we expect to receive in fiscal 2009. However,  
17 the current Continuing Resolution, CR, will impact our ability to conduct reviews of  
18 applications received later in FY09.

19 Secondly, we are conducting all of the necessary environmental reviews to  
20 satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, requirements for in-situ  
21 recovery, ISR or sometimes referred to as in-situ leach, ISL, or in-situ extraction  
22 facilities, including the development of a Generic Environmental Impact Statement,

1 GEIS, and site specific environmental assessments.

2 The GEIS will allow us to evaluate those environmental impacts that are  
3 common to ISR facilities in a consistent manner. This approach coupled with and  
4 augmented by site specific evaluations of environmental factors provides us with  
5 an effective and efficient means to satisfy our obligations under NEPA and our  
6 regulations in 10 CFR Part 51.

7 It is important to note that for each conventional mill a supplemental  
8 Environmental Impact Statement, EIS, will be prepared for each site. On the  
9 environmental review side our FY2009 budget is somewhat more constrained than  
10 on the safety review side. In addition, the CR is expected to have a greater impact  
11 the longer it continues.

12 Next, you will recall that during the materials program reorganization  
13 approximately two years ago, the Uranium Recovery Program was absorbed by  
14 the Division of Waste Management at a critical moment in time just prior to the  
15 expansive growth. The UR program has been successfully integrated into the  
16 division and the staff levels are increasing at a measured rate to accommodate  
17 this growth.

18 Finally, I want to emphasize that we are working with Native American  
19 Tribes, stakeholders, and Congress to ensure that past and future uranium  
20 recovery licensing actions do not pose an unacceptable risk to the people or the  
21 environment. Slide 5, please.

22 Let me provide you with some background on the scope of the Uranium

1 Recovery Program. Currently, we have 32 sites undergoing decommissioning,  
2 either under Title I or Title II of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of  
3 1978 also known as UMTRCA.

4 Under the provisions of Title I of UMTRCA Congress addressed the  
5 problem of inactive, unregulated tailings piles and specified certain sites for  
6 remediation. We have 21 Title I sites.

7 Title II of UMTRCA addresses the issues of tailings produced at active sites  
8 licensed by the NRC or Agreement States. Title II amended the definition of  
9 byproduct material to include mill tailings and added specific authorities for the  
10 Commission to regulate this new category of byproduct material at licensed sites.  
11 We have 11 Title II sites.

12 In addition to decommissioning sites we have three operating uranium  
13 recovery facilities and two that are currently on standby status.

14 Right now we are expecting to have licensed or be in the process of  
15 licensing 28 new, expanded or restarted facilities through FY 2012. Four  
16 applications are currently in house and being reviewed by the staff.

17 We also have a cooperative rulemaking effort underway with the EPA to  
18 address groundwater remediation standards at in-situ uranium recovery sites and  
19 we will provide more information on that important topic later in our briefing.

20 In addition we have recently upgraded our guidance and I'll discuss that in a  
21 moment as well. Slide 6, please.

22 The NRC has not licensed a new uranium recovery facility in the past 20



1 years. However, about three years ago the price of uranium began to rise sharply  
2 due in part to the worldwide resurgence and interest in nuclear power.

3 While the contract price of uranium has remained relatively stable, as the  
4 graph shows the spot price of uranium has been fairly volatile and the current  
5 economic situation may exacerbate this situation.

6 The bottom line is that the demand for uranium is strong, but the associated  
7 market is fairly unpredictable. We need to be prudent in how we allocate staff to  
8 address new applications. We feel confident in our near-term estimates of  
9 submissions and we are taking a measured approach that phases in staff  
10 resources over time.

11 We need to remain vigilant in monitoring this situation and react as  
12 necessary. Bill von Till will describe our approach to projecting and refining our  
13 resource estimates in his talk. Slide 7, please.

14 This histogram depicts the best information we have to date regarding the  
15 number and type of applications we expect to receive in the next three years. In  
16 FY 2007, we received three applications to restart or expand an existing ISR  
17 facility and to date two have been completed.

18 We received four new ISR applications in FY 2008 which we are currently  
19 reviewing. This current fiscal year we expect to receive four new ISR applications,  
20 three ISR expansion applications and the new heap leach facility application. In  
21 FY 2010 and 2011, all but two of the applications are expected to be for new  
22 facilities.

1           Bear in mind that the graph depicts new receipts, but the processing of an  
2 application takes about two years, so the overall workload is much higher. Slide  
3 number 8, please.

4           Thus far, I have provided some indicators of the current state of the  
5 Uranium Recovery Program. Needless to say, it is a fast-paced, constantly  
6 moving target that challenges both managers and staff to be prepared for the  
7 workload without overstating the need for resources.

8           In terms of preparation to address this complex arena the Commission has  
9 allowed the Uranium Recovery Program to grow over the past few years to keep  
10 pace with the expected new applications.

11           The Commission has provided resources to allow us to work on safety and  
12 environmental reviews for all of the applications that are currently in house,  
13 although applications that come in during the current and following fiscal years  
14 may prove to be more of a resource challenge.

15           I want to express my appreciation to the Commission for one, recognizing  
16 that the pace of new submissions has exceeded what we were expecting just a  
17 few years ago. And two, providing us with the resources we hope will meet  
18 Agency and industry expectations.

19           Given the substantial increase and timing of applications in the near term  
20 we wanted to approach the development of the environmental reviews required  
21 under NEPA in a cost-effective, efficient manner.

22           Thus, at your direction, we have undertaken the development of the GEIS

1 for in-situ uranium recovery facilities. Greg Suber will discuss this in more detail,  
2 but the intent of the GEIS is to allow the staff to evaluate those environmental  
3 factors that are common to potential locations to determine the possible  
4 environmental effects and impacts.

5 The staff would then focus through a site specific environmental  
6 assessment on those critical factors that affect the specific location. It is important  
7 to keep in mind that the GEIS does not preclude the site specific EIS if warranted  
8 and that the GEIS does not apply to conventional mill facilities.

9 We are currently evaluating 18 uranium recovery program guidance  
10 documents to determine if they need to be updated to reflect new policy or  
11 regulatory or technical changes and many of those have not been updated for 15  
12 years and clearly that is needed.

13 The two process issues we are evaluating include an interest in clarifying  
14 pre-construction standards for ISRs, similar to those in Part 50 and to address  
15 from a licensing perspective the varying size and composition of the different types  
16 of ISRs. Some are self-contained extraction and processing facilities, while others  
17 are composed of central processing facilities with numerous satellite extraction  
18 facilities.

19 The question of when a new license would be required for those satellite  
20 facilities may have implications for the fees that are assessed to licensees. Slide  
21 9.

22 During our public meetings on the GEIS in New Mexico, Wyoming, and

1 South Dakota we took the opportunity to meet with certain Native Americans to  
2 discuss the GEIS development as well as to listen to their concerns and comments  
3 regarding the licensing of new uranium recovery facilities.

4 We have also established a new Website to articulate the licensing process  
5 and describe our outreach with the Indian Tribes.

6 Finally, we are setting up government-to-government meetings with Native  
7 American Tribes in New Mexico and Wyoming to discuss topics related to our  
8 regulatory role. Slide number 10.

9 We have organized numerous outreach activities associated with uranium  
10 recovery. As part of this effort our office has been participating in the House  
11 Oversight Committee meetings that are looking at impacts from past uranium  
12 milling and mining activities. In addition, the NRC is working on a five-year plan to  
13 address those impacts.

14 We are working with the Federal family to address technical and policy  
15 issues associated with the licensing and safe operation of uranium recovery  
16 facilities including working with EPA on a rule to provide remediation standards for  
17 groundwater at ISRs and with BLM to develop a Memorandum of Understanding  
18 to assist them in meeting their NEPA requirements and providing efficiency in  
19 government.

20 We have met with representatives of the states in which new facilities may  
21 be located and have established processes to ensure that we are coordinating our  
22 efforts. For example, we have conducted calls with the State of Wyoming, a

1 cooperating agency on the GEIS, and we met with the State of New Mexico during  
2 the recent GEIS public meetings held there.

3 We have supported the National Mining Association's annual meeting for  
4 the past several years, which last year drew over 250 attendees and we continue  
5 to meet with them on various issues important to uranium recovery.

6 We have conducted 11 public meetings on the GEIS as part of the scoping  
7 process and comment gathering on the draft GEIS. These meetings were held in  
8 New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska. We also extended the  
9 comment periods for the GEIS during both the scoping process and during review  
10 of the draft GEIS.

11 Finally, we have enhanced our website to provide a better description of the  
12 licensing process and a list of current and expected future site applications. Slide  
13 11, please.

14 In conclusion, we still face challenges, some of which I've alluded to. We  
15 are balancing the need to ensure that we have sufficient staff in place to review  
16 the new applications against the uncertainty with submission schedules and  
17 budget constraints.

18 We are overcoming this challenge by using a measured and phased  
19 approach to staff increases. In this regard, we will continue to pulse the industry  
20 for information on their timelines for submission of applications. Indications are  
21 that some of the timelines may have slipped due to the economic situation, but the  
22 applications are still coming to us.

1           Some of the potential new in-situ recovery sites may require site specific  
2 EIS rather than an evaluation under the GEIS followed by a site specific EA. An  
3 important take-away is that the development of the GEIS does not rule out the  
4 possibility of needing a supplemental EIS and, of course, the conventional mill  
5 projects will each require a site specific supplemental EIS.

6           In addition, there exists significant legacy from past operations that needs  
7 to be considered and there is significant cultural history that must also be taken  
8 into account for any new licensing.

9           The uncertainty in future demand for yellowcake will require constant  
10 vigilance, especially with the current state of the economy. We have requested  
11 and received credible letters of intent from potential applicants outlining when and  
12 what type of facility application they expect to submit.

13           Furthermore, it is essential that we continue to explain the current approach  
14 for regulating uranium recovery and clarify its differences from the past approach  
15 in a manner that is sensitive to concern regarding past activities.

16           In closing, I want to emphasize that we are prepared for the new  
17 applications. We are conducting our safety and environmental reviews and  
18 developing the necessary documents to support our evaluations. Under the GEIS,  
19 which we plan to finalize by June 2009, it will allow us to fulfill our NEPA  
20 responsibilities while completing our reviews in a timely manner.

21           With that, I'll turn the discussion over to Bill von Till, the Branch Chief for the  
22 Uranium Recovery Licensing Branch. He will discuss the status of applications

1 and provide a few more details about our regulatory oversight for the uranium  
2 recovery program. Thank you.

3 MR. VON TILL: Thank you, Larry. Good morning Chairman,  
4 Commissioners. My name is Bill von Till. I'm the Chief of the Uranium Recovery  
5 Licensing Branch. As Larry had mentioned, I'll be discussing the status of uranium  
6 recovery applications. Slide number 2, please.

7 My key message this morning is that the reviews are on track for new  
8 applications received to date and that we have a process to plan for and provide  
9 timely review of future applications. Slide number 3, please.

10 My discussion topics will include review procedures for new applications,  
11 the process for projecting and planning for new applications, a summary of  
12 projected applications and applications received to date and the status of new  
13 application reviews. Slide number 4, please.

14 The new application review process begins with a thorough 90 day  
15 acceptance review. The goal of this acceptance review is to identify fatal flaws  
16 and significant deficiencies so resources are not committed to full detailed reviews  
17 of inadequate applications. Detailed review of new applications are conducted in  
18 the order in which they're found acceptable.

19 Once an application has been accepted for full review a notice of  
20 opportunity for hearing is issued. The Division goals are to issue a request for  
21 additional information within 150 days from acceptance and to complete the review  
22 process within two years.

1           Schedule efficiencies may be gained with in-situ recovery applications if  
2 environmental assessments are used, that tier off the Generic Environmental  
3 Impact Statement rather than preparing detailed site specific Environmental  
4 Impact Statements.

5           The Generic Environmental Impact Statement is currently under  
6 development and will be discussed next by Gregory Suber. Hearings associated  
7 with any license applications may extend the process past two years. The safety  
8 and environmental reviews are integrated through close communication between  
9 safety and environmental project managers and reviewers and the milestones for  
10 each review are tracked in the Division operating plan. Slide 5, please.

11           The staff has continuously estimated the number of applications since a  
12 resurgence in the industry began. Once we realized that a wave of potential  
13 applications was a reality we held a first of its kind uranium recovery workshop  
14 here in Rockville, Maryland on February 8th, 2007.

15           This workshop was well attended by industry and concerned stakeholders  
16 and focused on informing industry and the public of our license application  
17 process. To increase the accuracy of our license review projections, we are  
18 requiring credible letters of intent from companies that plan to submit new uranium  
19 recovery applications. To date, we have received letters of intent for 28 projects.

20           Uranium recovery staff has also held and continues to hold meetings with  
21 potential applicants to discuss pre-licensing issues. In addition, the staff supports  
22 the National Mining Association's Annual Uranium Recovery Workshop in Denver,



1 Colorado to discuss licensing issues and other uranium recovery topics of interest.

2 Over 250 representatives from industry, Federal and state agencies, Indian  
3 Tribes and stakeholders attended the 2008 Uranium Recovery Workshop. Slide 6,  
4 please.

5 This slide summarizes the number and type of applications that we are  
6 expecting to receive over the next several years. The dominant type of uranium  
7 recovery application is for in-situ recovery facilities; however, there are uranium  
8 ore bodies in this country that do not have the right conditions for in-situ recovery  
9 and therefore conventional mining and milling techniques must be used.

10 In your background information you will find a complete list of estimated  
11 applications showing the company, site name, type of facility, estimated  
12 application date and date of each letter of intent.

13 We keep in close communication with potential applicants on schedule  
14 changes and due to the economic issues of late some schedules have slipped and  
15 one project has been dropped.

16 Based on communication with industry there are still 21 applications  
17 estimated from fiscal year 2009 to 2012, which when combined with the seven  
18 applications received in fiscal year 2007 and 2008 will result in a total of 28.

19 We have a methodology for forecasting resources needed for these reviews  
20 based on the estimated workload from historic experience, the complexity of sites,  
21 the facility type and the estimated environmental and stakeholder issues.

22 As with any commodity, this is a highly dynamic market and a challenge for

1 us to forecast application dates with a high degree of certainty. This has caused  
2 us to take a measured and phased approach to staffing up as Larry mentioned  
3 earlier. Slide number 7, please.

4 This next slide shows the applications that have been received to date and  
5 the status of the reviews. All applications thus far are for in-situ recovery facilities.  
6 For new applications, three have been accepted for full review and one is in the  
7 acceptance review process. Requests for additional information letters have been  
8 issued for the first three applications. For expansions and restarts of existing  
9 facilities --

10 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I'm sorry; can I just ask you a question?  
11 We talked about the importance of the acceptance review. Were there any  
12 applications that were received that were not accepted as a result of the  
13 acceptance review?

14 MR. VON TILL: We had one application with some acceptance  
15 issues and they withdrew and then resubmitted.

16 For expansions and restarts of existing facilities, two reviews have been  
17 completed in the past years and one is in progress. To date, all applications for  
18 new facilities have been in the State of Wyoming.

19 In addition to project based contacts with the State of Wyoming we have  
20 been holding quarterly conference calls with the Land Quality and Water Quality  
21 Divisions of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality to discuss new  
22 licensing and existing license site issues. Also an increased focus on coordination

1 with states and Federal agencies has occurred to make the process more effective  
2 and efficient.

3 The completion of these applications assumes our two year schedule;  
4 however, with the scheduled timing of the completion of the Generic  
5 Environmental Impact Statement in June of 2009 and if environmental  
6 assessments lead to a finding of no significant impact license reviews could be  
7 completed earlier.

8 This would only be the case if staff can conclude that the operation is  
9 protective of human health and the environment and meets our regulatory criteria.  
10 Failure of applicants to provide timely responses to staff questions would result in  
11 schedule delays.

12 Once the license reviews are completed the program focus will turn more to  
13 oversight and inspection. Region IV, with uranium recovery support from  
14 headquarters, will inspect these facilities to assure safety.

15 As additional facilities are licensed more inspection resources are  
16 forecasted. Ground water protection is one of the primary concerns with in-situ  
17 recovery facilities. We have increased our focus in this area at operating facilities  
18 and with new application reviews. Slide number 8, please.

19 In conclusion, we have a successful process for estimating applications and  
20 managing reviews and we are on track for timely reviews for all new applications  
21 received to date.

22 I will now turn to Gregory Suber for the next staff presentation. Thank you.

1 MR. SUBER: Thank you, Bill. Good morning. My name is Gregory  
2 Suber and I am the Chief of the Environmental Review Branch. My Branch is  
3 responsible for preparing environmental reviews for uranium recovery licensing  
4 actions.

5 Today I will discuss the typical review process for Environmental Impact  
6 Statements followed by a description of the Generic Environmental Impact  
7 Statement or GEIS process and how it differs from a traditional review.

8 I will also discuss the status of the GEIS and present the schedule. And  
9 lastly, I will provide a brief description of the site specific environmental review  
10 process for individual ISL applications and conclude with a description of how our  
11 coordinating efforts with the Bureau of Land Management are progressing. May I  
12 have the next slide, please?

13 In the typical process, the environmental review begins when an applicant  
14 or licensee submits an application to the NRC. Once the application is deemed  
15 acceptable for detailed review the Environmental Review Branch issues a Federal  
16 Register Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and  
17 conduct the scoping process.

18 The NRC scoping process consists of at least one public scoping meeting  
19 that is held near the proposed site.

20 The NRC gathers information from a wide variety of areas that affect the  
21 human environment. Consultation is initiated with a number of entities like state  
22 and Federal agencies and Native American Tribes.

1           If the NRC staff has questions about materials submitted with the  
2 application the staff submits a request for additional information to the applicant.  
3 After all of this information is collected the staff performs its NEPA evaluation and  
4 documents the finding in a draft EIS, which is issued for public comment and a  
5 second public meeting is held to receive comments.

6           Once public comments are received and addressed by the staff the NRC  
7 issues a Final Environmental Impact Statement with conclusions on the  
8 environmental impacts of the proposed action along with any other alternative  
9 that's being considered. Next slide, please.

10          The GEIS process is similar in many respects, but it differs in a few, which I  
11 will now discuss.

12          GEIS development was not the result of a specific application submitted for  
13 agency review. It was envisioned by the NRC staff as a means to fulfill our  
14 regulatory and statutory obligations of reviewing new licenses in a manner that  
15 was comprehensive yet efficient.

16          The staff proposed a process to develop the programmatic environmental  
17 review that could form the basis of site specific reviews through the NEPA tiering  
18 process set forth by the Council on Environmental Quality.

19          Identical to the typical EIS process, the staff conducted a series of scoping  
20 meetings near proposed sites and engaged local, state, Federal and Tribal  
21 stakeholders. During this process the State of Wyoming was admitted as a  
22 cooperating agency.

1           The NRC staff identified potential areas and gathered information on the  
2 affected environment by considering three factors: areas of past uranium recovery  
3 activity, places where potential applicants had expressed interest in ISL milling,  
4 and regions of known uranium deposits in states where the NRC had licensing  
5 authority.

6           It is important to note that this approach provided an analysis of four  
7 regions, which is considerably more information than would have been gathered  
8 and analyzed under a single site specific EIS for a given site.

9           After gathering and evaluating this information the NRC prepared and  
10 issued a draft GEIS in July 2008. Identical to the typical EIS process, the NRC  
11 conducted numerous public meetings to discuss the preliminary findings of the  
12 draft GEIS and to accept public comments. Next slide, please.

13           The public comment period for the draft GEIS closed on November 7th.  
14 The staff received over 2,000 comments from individuals, local, state and Federal  
15 agencies, public interest groups and the nuclear industry.

16           Comments ran the entire spectrum of our review from highly technical  
17 comments on groundwater to comments covering economic, cultural and  
18 environmental justice issues. The staff is currently processing and preparing  
19 responses to comments and where appropriate supplementing the GEIS. Next  
20 slide, please.

21           Here is the current schedule for the GEIS and you can see the next major  
22 milestone is issuing the final GEIS in June of 2009. Next slide, please.

1           Finally, I would like to highlight the process for reviewing site specific  
2 applications. The environmental review approach using the GEIS and site specific  
3 reviews will result in a more comprehensive review and an increase in the effective  
4 and efficient use of staff resources. The NRC will save at least seven full-time  
5 equivalents or FTE and over \$4 million on the first 12 environmental reviews  
6 completed.

7           Each application accepted for review by the NRC will receive its own site  
8 specific review. That review will begin as an environmental assessment and  
9 consider the degree to which the conclusions of the GEIS are bounding for a given  
10 site.

11           If the review can be concluded with a finding of no significant impact the  
12 environmental assessment will be issued for public comment. This is an additional  
13 comment opportunity outside of the normal GEIS process resulting in three  
14 opportunities for comment gathering as compared to two opportunities under a site  
15 specific only scenario.

16           It will allow the public to comment on how the GEIS was used in the site  
17 specific application and raise questions about the evaluation in the environmental  
18 assessment.

19           If the review cannot be concluded in a FONSI the staff will issue a notice of  
20 intent to prepare a supplemental EIS and begin the scoping process. This will  
21 result in two additional public meetings, one for scoping and one for the draft  
22 comment period.

1           Therefore, the current process of using the GEIS results in increased public  
2 participation and increased opportunity for the public to comment and be involved.

3           Next slide, please.

4           The staff has started discussions with the Bureau of Land Management  
5 who also has responsibilities to approve plans of operation for ISL milling activities  
6 on Federal land.

7           During our recent round of public meetings on a draft GEIS we met with  
8 several BLM officials in regional offices and also here at headquarters in  
9 Washington, D.C. Presently, we are working on a Memorandum of Understanding  
10 with the BLM on how we can work collaboratively in the ISL licensing process.

11          Last slide, please.

12          In summary, I would like to state that the GEIS implements a tiering process  
13 that is consistent with NEPA. It results in an effective and efficient review that  
14 eliminates redundant evaluations. The review is being conducted in a manner that  
15 expands opportunities for public participation and the NRC is actively engaging  
16 with stakeholders on various levels.

17          This concludes my presentation and I look forward to any questions you  
18 may have. I would like to turn it over to Mr. Gary Comfort.

19                   MR. COMFORT: Thank you, Greg. Good morning, Mr. Chairman,  
20 Commissioners. Cover slide, please.

21          As stated earlier, my name is Gary Comfort. I'm a Senior Project Manager  
22 in the Rulemaking Branch and I'm responsible for the development of the



1 proposed rule on groundwater protection at in-situ recovery facilities, known as  
2 ISRs.

3 Today I will update you on the status of the proposed rule. Throughout the  
4 development of this rulemaking, the NRC staff has worked closely with staff from  
5 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, also known as EPA, and state  
6 representatives. At this time I would like to thank them all for their active  
7 participation in improving this rulemaking. May I have the next slide, please?

8 The Commission initially directed the staff to undertake this rulemaking  
9 effort in 2006 to specifically address groundwater protection programs at ISRs. At  
10 that time, the Commission directed that the rule should focus on eliminating dual  
11 regulation at ISRs by the NRC and EPA.

12 This was planned to be accomplished by making the rule consistent with  
13 groundwater restoration requirements and EPA's underground injection control  
14 program. After initial interactions between the staff and EPA in late 2006, EPA  
15 notified NRC that our technical basis for the proposed groundwater regulation was  
16 incorrect and that groundwater restoration requirements for ISRs were required by  
17 the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, also known as UMTRCA,  
18 to be consistent with the conservative requirements in UMTRCA rather than those  
19 in EPA's underground injection control program.

20 As a result, although the current proposed rule tries to minimize the impact  
21 of dual regulation by EPA and NRC at these facilities, it does not allow for deferral  
22 by itself. Nevertheless, the proposed rule would not prohibit such deferral from

1 occurring on a site by site basis through implementation of a Memorandum of  
2 Understanding or other agreement.

3 This deferral could occur if EPA or an EPA authorized state requires the  
4 individual facility to meet the same or more conservative groundwater restoration  
5 requirements that NRC is required to implement under UMTRCA. Slide 3, please.

6 After informing the Commission in 2007 about these impacts to the  
7 Commission's initial direction the staff expanded the rulemaking working group to  
8 include two new members from EPA and one new member representing the  
9 Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors. These additions augmented  
10 the existing working group which previously was made up of NRC staff and a  
11 representative of the Organization of Agreement States.

12 According to the Atomic Energy Act the Administrator of EPA is given a  
13 concurrence role in the development of NRC regulations related to the  
14 management of mill tailings. During the rulemaking the staff has held numerous  
15 meetings with EPA staff to resolve significant issues brought forward by EPA to  
16 help clear the path for this concurrence.

17 In addition, the NRC staff has already provided the proposed rule to the  
18 Agreement States for comment and considered those comments in the proposed  
19 rulemaking. Next slide, please.

20 The proposed rulemaking is based on the standards that EPA promulgated  
21 under UMTRCA. NRC already has regulations in Appendix A of 10 CFR Part 40  
22 based on those EPA standards that are applicable to uranium recovery facilities.

1           However, the existing requirements are focused on conventional uranium  
2           mills and not ISRs. The proposed ruling which itself was based on existing NRC  
3           guidance documents, certain license conditions and existing ISR licenses, and  
4           certain requirements found in EPA's underground injection control program  
5           regulations.

6           By using the existing NRC guidance and license conditions and the EPA  
7           requirements the staff expects the proposed rulemaking to clarify groundwater  
8           protection requirements at ISRs. The proposed rule would also provide a greater  
9           consistency between EPA and NRC requirements and thereby reduce the impact  
10          of dual regulation while still meeting the requirements in UMTRCA. Slide 5,  
11          please.

12          The proposed rule would add a new Criterion 14 to Appendix A and 10 CFR  
13          Part 40 that would be applicable only to ISRs and consist of requirements that  
14          NRC is determined are necessary to ensure groundwater protection at the site.

15          Specifically, the rulemaking would require site characterization,  
16          pre-operational monitoring for radiological and non-radiological constituents, well  
17          design and construction specifications, establishment of an operating plan and a  
18          monitoring plan, development of a groundwater restoration plan, and corrective  
19          action to resolve any excursions as they are detected. Next slide, please.

20          As noted earlier EPA has a concurrence role in this rulemaking. Although  
21          NRC is not asking EPA for concurrence until the final rule, the NRC is working with  
22          EPA to resolve a few remaining issues that EPA recently introduced while the

1 rulemaking package was under NRC management review.

2           The staff and EPA most recently met on November 24th to resolve these  
3 new issues which include discussion on what the length of the stabilization  
4 monitoring period should be after a well-field is restored, the implementation of  
5 secondary EPA maximum contaminant levels instead of using maximum  
6 concentrations for lead and silver currently found in Appendix A of 10 CFR Part  
7 40, a recommendation to directly reference EPA regulations instead of maintaining  
8 a separate list of hazardous chemicals in Criterion 13 of Appendix A, and provide  
9 a definition for corrective action in the proposed rule.

10           During the November 24th meeting NRC and EPA staff resolved the latter  
11 three issues; however, both staffs agreed that the issue on the stabilization  
12 monitoring period would require additional evaluation and discussion. Slide seven,  
13 please.

14           Except for the remaining open issues I just discussed the rulemaking  
15 package is ready for Commission review. The staff will continue to meet with EPA  
16 to reach an acceptable resolution on the last open issue and will incorporate the  
17 agreed upon changes into the rulemaking package.

18           The staff plans to submit the proposed rule package to the Commission as  
19 soon as these open EPA issues are resolved. This is expected to be no later than  
20 April 2009. Once the Commission approves the proposed rule it will be published  
21 in the Federal Register for public comment.

22           In closing, the staff believes that the proposed rule will clarify the

1 groundwater protection requirements at an ISR, thereby providing regulatory  
2 predictability and stability to our licensing process.

3 With that, I'll turn the discussion over to Richard Turtil, the Branch Chief of  
4 the Intergovernmental Liaison Branch who will discuss the status of Native  
5 American Tribe outreach.

6 MR. TURTIL: Thank you, Gary. Good morning. My name is  
7 Richard Turtil of the Intergovernmental Liaison Branch within FSME. My Branch  
8 has responsibility for assisting NRC's efforts in establishing and maintaining  
9 communications and working relationships between NRC and Native American  
10 Tribal Governments when needed.

11 Through the technical divisions we provide case specific support as  
12 necessary to support information sharing and consultative communications at a  
13 government-to-government level. Next slide, please.

14 I wish to briefly highlight three key components used by FSME in its Native  
15 American Tribal liaison efforts associated with uranium recovery licensing and  
16 Generic Environmental Impact Statement activities.

17 First, staffs recognition of the policy, programmatic and technical issues that  
18 are of interest and concern to certain Native American Tribes coupled with  
19 identification by staff of those Tribes that could potentially be affected by NRC's  
20 licensing activities.

21 This approach has helped to identify Tribes located in or near areas  
22 associated with actual and potential uranium recovery activities and recognizes

1 Tribes with historical interest in these activities.

2 Second, staff have employed affirmative outreach efforts to meet with and  
3 communicate with Tribes and Tribal governments identified through these efforts.  
4 Various scoping and other information sharing meetings have been held regarding  
5 the GEIS effort beginning in the summer of 2007. I'll address more on that In my  
6 next slide.

7 Finally, staff are pursuing government-to-government meetings with  
8 individual Native American Tribes in regions of the country in and near areas with  
9 rich uranium deposits that are being considered by industry for mining and milling  
10 activities. All of these staff efforts are informed by and reflect the spirit of  
11 Executive Order 13175, which is entitled "Consultation and Coordination with  
12 Indian Tribal Governments", signed in November of 2000 by the President. Next  
13 slide, please.

14 As Greg earlier discussed, staff held GEIS scoping meetings on August 7th  
15 and the 9th in 2007 in Casper, Wyoming and Albuquerque, New Mexico  
16 respectively to solicit both oral and written comments from interested parties.

17 During the scoping process NRC made the decision to add a  
18 September 27th, 2007 public meeting as well in Gallup, New Mexico. The meeting  
19 was added in response to public request, particularly Indian Tribal interests for a  
20 meeting to be held closer to Indian country.

21 At the Gallup, New Mexico meeting located 27 miles from the Navajo  
22 Nation capital of Window Rock, Arizona staff provided for a Navajo translator.

1 Admittedly, this was met with mixed success. Translation slowed the progression  
2 of the meeting and participants from the Navajo Nation requested curtailment of  
3 translation during the question and answer period.

4 Consistent with FSME's scoping development and draft GEIS activities  
5 FSME and Office of the General Counsel reached out to senior level Navajo  
6 Nation leadership. During both the 2007 scoping meetings and the 2008 draft  
7 GEIS comment meetings, NRC met with Stephen Etsitty, Executive Director of the  
8 Navajo Nation EPA to discuss activities associated with the Uranium Recovery  
9 GEIS.

10 During those meetings Mr. Etsitty reiterated the Navajo Nation position on  
11 uranium recovery opposing all uranium mining and milling activities on Navajo  
12 lands. NRC also met with leaders of the Oglala Sioux in South Dakota.

13 Following the scoping and draft GEIS meetings staff last month undertook  
14 scheduling efforts to meet individually with 10 Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations  
15 located in Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and New Mexico for early  
16 2009. For these governments-to-government meetings staff plans to discuss  
17 NRC's uranium milling facility licensing process, the draft GEIS for ISRs, and  
18 further actions and communications with NRC should a site specific application for  
19 uranium milling be pursued in the local geographic area. Next slide, please.

20 Thus far I have focused my briefing on outreach and communication  
21 associated with NRC's ISR GEIS. Beyond the GEIS I will briefly address two other  
22 current avenues which have shaped the way in which staff and management have

1 developed enhanced communication with Native American Indian communities  
2 and Tribal governments.

3           Since late 2007, staff has participated with the U.S. EPA, the U.S.  
4 Department of Energy, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health  
5 Service in multiple briefings and roundtable discussions with the Navajo Nation in  
6 the development of a five-year plan to address uranium, mine and mill waste in  
7 Navajo country.

8           The agencies drafted a plan to address uranium contamination on Navajo  
9 lands and proposed solutions. These are issues raised by U.S. House  
10 Representative Henry A. Waxman in an October 2007 hearing on Capitol Hill.

11           In addition to numerous meetings with senior Navajo government officials  
12 as part of this effort NRC staff briefed the Navajo Nation Resources Committee in  
13 Window Rock, Arizona on the NRC portion of the plan in April of 2008. Also  
14 present were representatives of the Navajo Nation EPA and the Navajo Nation  
15 Department of Justice.

16           While this effort has been contentious at times it has also further developed  
17 relationships between NRC staff and management and Navajo government  
18 officials. Legacy waste on Hopi Tribal lands has also been considered in this  
19 effort.

20           Staff also has taken steps to enhance communications through its external  
21 Website. In 2008 staff updated the uranium mill portion of NRCs external Website  
22 with an Indian Tribe Outreach Strategy document entitled "U.S. Nuclear



1 Regulatory Commission's Strategy for Outreach and Communication with Indian  
2 Tribes Potentially Affected by Uranium Recovery Sites".

3 In that document staff discusses how it is implementing or improving a  
4 number of government-to-government initiatives to provide outreach to and  
5 communication with American Indian Tribes on major licensing actions in which  
6 Tribes may have an interest or may be affected.

7 The web piece addresses NRC trust responsibilities, general approach for  
8 outreach to American Indian Tribes and the license application review process and  
9 strategy for outreach to American Indian Tribes. Next slide, please.

10 Difficult challenges face NRC and Tribal governments with interest in  
11 uranium recovery activities. In April '05 the Navajo Nation signed into law  
12 enactment of the Dine' Natural Resources Protection Act of 2005 which states that  
13 "The Navajo Nation Council finds that the mining and processing of uranium ore  
14 on the Navajo Nation and in Navajo Indian country... has created substantial and  
15 irreparable economic detriments to the Nation,... that there is a reasonable  
16 expectation that future mining and processing of uranium will generate further  
17 economic detriments to the Navajo Nation."

18 Accordingly, the Act seeks to ensure that "...no further damage... occurs  
19 because of uranium mining... and processing until all adverse... effects from past  
20 uranium mining and processing have been eliminated or substantially reduced..."

21 This Navajo Nation Act preceded a four part series of articles published in  
22 November of 2006 in the L.A. Times entitled "Blighted Homeland" which chronicles

1 the legacy of uranium mining and abandoned operations in Navajo country and the  
2 result in health effects. The series of articles form the basis for Congressman  
3 Waxman's committee on oversight and government reform request for the five  
4 agency approach to address legacy waste and abandoned uranium mines, which  
5 was completed in June 2008.

6 Finally, in June of 2007 the All Indian Pueblo Council representing 19 Indian  
7 Pueblos located in New Mexico resolved to have Federal and state agencies  
8 declare unsuitable for mining certain areas held sacred and culturally significant to  
9 Indian Tribes, including the uranium ore rich area near Mt. Taylor in New Mexico.

10 These are representative examples of policy positions recently and officially  
11 established by Indian Tribes with regard to uranium recovery activities. As it  
12 reaches out to establish trust between NRC and Native American Tribes staff have  
13 become more cognizant of this history and recognize its negative impacts on  
14 building trust with Native American Tribes. May I have my final slide, please?

15 In conclusion, staff continues to focus on outreach and communication to  
16 Native American Tribes having interest in uranium recovery activities. Further,  
17 staff are aware of and acknowledge Indian Tribal Government policy positions as  
18 they relate to the activities that NRC licenses and regulates.

19 Many of the activities associated with Uranium Recovery, be it licensing,  
20 environmental remediation and environmental impact analyses associated with  
21 these activities, are opposed by Native American Tribes located in or near areas  
22 rich with uranium ore deposits.

1           Staff will continue to address these challenges and will strive to achieve  
2 success in its outreach and communications efforts using the budgeted travel and  
3 other support resources made available to it.

4           Finally, I wish to acknowledge interest raised at Tuesday's Equal  
5 Employment Opportunity briefing with regard to NRC Tribal interactions. As  
6 reflected in my presentation on Tribal outreach and uranium recovery the staff  
7 continues to implement a case specific approach to addressing the interests of  
8 Native American Tribes in NRC's licensing and policy actions.

9           Additionally, staff is considering other tools to enhance this case specific  
10 approach, such as development of internal agency guidance on  
11 government-to-government communications and enhanced Web features that  
12 simplify access to information important to Native American Tribes and their  
13 governments.

14           Staff are also reviewing other Federal agency Tribal policies such as those  
15 of the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to  
16 determine how those policies benefit the needs of the Native American Tribes and  
17 those Federal agencies.

18           We thank you for the opportunity to present this morning. This concludes  
19 the staff's presentations and we welcome your questions and comments.

20                   MR. BORCHARDT: The staff is complete. Thank you.

21                   CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, thank you very much for a very  
22 comprehensive and wide ranging set of presentations. We will begin our

1 questions with Commissioner Jaczko.

2 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I want to correct one thing I said before  
3 we start. The voting record and the papers that my staff has now informed me for  
4 the ISL issue, that is publicly available. It was incorrect information that I had  
5 lodged in the back of my brain somewhere.

6 MR. CAMPER: We will strive to complete the rulemaking and make  
7 it as public as soon as we can, sir.

8 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: As I said, I think the staff has a draft  
9 and in the past the Commission has made draft versions available. I don't see any  
10 reason why we wouldn't do that in this case. I think it's only beneficial as we  
11 develop the rule further that it's posted on the website, not for comment at this  
12 point in the formal process.

13 Again, when we're discussing the details it's always easier to -- as I was  
14 going through the slides I realized that I was going to be incapable of truly  
15 understanding what those slides meant without actually looking at the rule text.  
16 So, I think now that we've discussed it it's probably simple to just put the text that  
17 we have on the website and people can look at it and make those determinations.

18 Greg, I wanted to talk a little bit about the GEIS process just to clarify a  
19 couple things. I have been supportive of the staff's efforts in these areas and I do  
20 appreciate in particular the staff emphasizing today that while we're doing GEIS it  
21 doesn't necessarily mean that there won't be site specific Environmental Impact  
22 Statements. There absolutely will be site specific environmental assessments that

1 are done at the sites.

2 Maybe you can talk a little bit more, though, about the specific sites where  
3 we have done scoping meetings and other meetings as part of the GEIS itself and  
4 how those relate then to the sites where we're anticipating actual applications, so  
5 that we really hone in on the sites.

6 I think when you talked in your discussion about the fact that there will be  
7 more meetings there isn't necessarily the case that in any given location there will  
8 be more meetings if we happen to have a location that wasn't near one of the  
9 meetings -- the locations for meeting we did with the GEIS. Maybe you can talk a  
10 little bit about that.

11 MR. SUBER: Well, so far the applications that have come in have  
12 been all from the State of Wyoming and we've had meetings in several regions in  
13 Wyoming. We've had meetings in Casper, Wyoming and Gillette and we've also  
14 had meetings in the nearby areas in South Dakota and Nebraska. Those  
15 meetings do fairly represent the areas for the applications that we presently have.

16 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: So, you're comfortable that in any  
17 location we would have -- without the GEIS if we had gone through and done just  
18 a site specific EIS we would have captured one of those particular areas for any of  
19 the specific sites?

20 MR. SUBER: Yes, sir. I'm thinking in particular of a couple of  
21 applications that we have coming up. We intentionally, as part of our process,  
22 looked at where the applications were coming in. When I talked about my criteria

1 we talked about places where we have letters of intent that there is interest in  
2 uranium and ISL milling. We use that information when we decided to have public  
3 meetings.

4 We had over eight public meetings on the draft GEIS. We had one in South  
5 Dakota, one in Nebraska and if you add them all up its three in Wyoming. I do  
6 believe the staff was extremely conscientious and tried to cast as broad a net as  
7 possible to make sure we were touching all the areas.

8 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Good. I appreciate that. I think that's  
9 important. As we go forward I think this will certainly be important to see how the  
10 site specific environmental assessments come out and what information that gives  
11 us then as we go forward.

12 One of the other comments that you made was that we got about 2,000  
13 comments on the GEIS. Staff right now -- and I think Larry you mentioned they  
14 have resources to do these things, but I just want to clarify in particular that we  
15 have the resources to deal with those 2,000 comments in order to stay --

16 MR. CAMPER: We do have the resources to review the comments.  
17 We also are working with the Center for Nuclear Waste Resource Analysis in San  
18 Antonio as a contractor on the GEIS. We have been having active meetings with  
19 them. Yes, we are staffed. We're viewing the comments and on schedule.

20 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Good. Thanks. A couple of other  
21 issues that I wanted to turn to. Specifically on the ISL rulemaking there were four  
22 issues at this point that are still in discussion. I think we're going to hear from EPA

1 a little bit more later about some of those areas. Maybe you could highlight a little  
2 bit more the one issue where there's still some discussion and what the scope of  
3 that issue is and what the staff's views are on that.

4 MR. COMFORT: Certainly. The primary issue that's still open is on  
5 the groundwater restoration stability monitoring period. Effectively once we  
6 determine -- under the proposed regulation you're going to determine that  
7 groundwater has been restored adequately at a minimum of following four quarters  
8 that the constituents and the groundwater after it's been cleaned up aren't  
9 changing. We don't want to see it trend up.

10 We have specific limits that are set in Criterion 5B that were saying in the  
11 ISL rule do apply to ISLs. That's basically where the primary standard of doing  
12 background or to MCLs and then if you can't do those on individual constituents  
13 you may be able to go to alternative concentration limit.

14 Once you've shown that you've met those limits we're looking, as I said, to  
15 do a minimum of one year of groundwater monitoring on a quarterly basis showing  
16 that it stayed.

17 In addition, we have a separate portion of the rule that says once you've  
18 reached that we expect you to continue monitoring that on some period to be  
19 determined while you still have a license.

20 Where EPA has concerns about is under UMTRCA, the only real mention of  
21 groundwater stability monitoring is for the mill tailings piles themselves, which is  
22 1,000 years, at least a minimum of 200 years that you're supposed to plan for to

1 make sure that it remains stable.

2 We're not sure that that should really apply because you're looking at --  
3 that's a waste site where you have a source term that's staying there, whereas  
4 under the mill tailing -- under the ISRs you're cleaning up the material to a great  
5 extent getting it back to background or MCL. So, should you really have to apply  
6 that long.

7 In addition, if you say that doesn't apply they're looking at well, maybe  
8 RCRA requirements for a waste site restoration or clean up I should say -- or  
9 stabilization I guess I should say -- is when they close down the RCRA site there is  
10 a requirement to monitor for at least 30 years. That's another alternative.

11 As I said that's kind of a big difference between the minimum of one year  
12 that we're basically suggesting; however, as I stated we would require longer  
13 monitoring under our rule. It's more of a performance based standard that they  
14 would monitor until their license has ended and they basically will close these  
15 wells in a series.

16 So, the early wells will have longer periods of monitoring so when you get to  
17 the final shutdown of the site those you can rely on the older data to say, "Did it  
18 remain stable or did we see fluctuations?" But instead of going for 30 or 200 or  
19 1,000 years --

20 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: What's our current approach right now  
21 for stabilization?

22 MR. COMFORT: Under the guidance that we currently have it



1 basically says it's determined by site by site. Most of the license applications --  
2 licenses that we have we have license conditions for six to nine months is all that  
3 the period of stabilization monitoring and no monitoring after that. This is actually  
4 a little bit of an increase on what we're proposing to do.

5 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Okay. I appreciate that. As I said, I  
6 think we'll hear from EPA as well on their thoughts on this. I think it will be an  
7 interesting issue to continue to resolve. I guess we'll do a second round? Thanks.

8 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Lyons?

9 COMMISSIONER LYONS: I appreciate the briefing on a very, very  
10 complex and very, very important issue. Rich, I appreciated your comments on  
11 following up on suggestions that I made earlier this week on the possibility of  
12 exploring a policy statement on Native American interactions.

13 I think what you outlined certainly is very positive. You emphasized that  
14 what we have been doing is case specific and I was suggesting on Tuesday that to  
15 the extent that we could develop -- and I recognize it will be challenging -- a more  
16 general policy that could perhaps avoid some of the need for a case or site  
17 specific choices that that might be a benefit.

18 I appreciate that you mentioned reviewing policy statements for some other  
19 Federal entities that have developed general statements, and I hope that out of  
20 that we can perhaps see if there are some lessons for the NRC in terms of  
21 developing a general statement. But I very much appreciated your comments.

22 Gary, I very much appreciated your discussion on the status of the

1 rulemaking. My probably most specific concern in the rulemaking -- and I just  
2 appreciate your comment that this is consistent with the direction -- is to try to  
3 reduce wherever possible the dual regulation and let's say redundant approaches  
4 between different Federal agencies. Am I correct that that is so very much a  
5 direction that you're pursuing?

6 MR. COMFORT: Yes, that's correct. In fact a lot of the proposed  
7 rule language that we're doing is based upon the EPA underground injection  
8 control program language so that it's very consistent and if you basically meet one  
9 you're effectively meeting the other one to a great extent. The biggest difference  
10 is on groundwater restoration requirements.

11 COMMISSIONER LYONS: I appreciated Commissioner Jaczko's  
12 comments on releasing the draft rule. I don't see any reason not to release it,  
13 especially after we've had this much discussion on it. So, I appreciated Greg's  
14 raising that and unless I'm completely missing the point on why that's somehow  
15 protected in government-to-government interactions at this point, I think releasing  
16 it I would second what you said, Greg, as far as releasing it.

17 I'm turning to several of the comments, Greg, that you made -- other Greg --  
18 on the status of the GEIS. Certainly, my compliments as I think Commissioner  
19 Jaczko also gave you on the extent to which you have worked to involve interested  
20 stakeholders.

21 In your comments you emphasized that there would be a number of  
22 opportunities for interactions at each specific site; that there would be some extent

1 of site specific interactions quite independent of whether the GEIS is completed or  
2 not.

3 I know that has been a contentious issue with certainly New Mexico and  
4 probably some of the other stakeholders. How have we communicated to New  
5 Mexico or to other entities that the GEIS does not preclude site specific  
6 interactions?

7 MR. SUBER: Yes, sir. We've had several interactions with the state  
8 of New Mexico and at each public meeting and at each interaction we had with the  
9 New Mexico Environment Department we emphasize that at the site specific level  
10 that there would be opportunities both for the state and for the public to comment.

11 We also emphasized that each review would receive its own site specific  
12 analysis and that analysis would start off, and rightfully so, with an environmental  
13 assessment. If that environmental assessment can be closed with a finding of no  
14 significant impact, then that's where the analysis would end. If it could not, then  
15 we would go on to do a supplemental EIS which again, as I stated in my  
16 presentation, presented two additional opportunities for the public to interact with  
17 the agency.

18 MR. CAMPER: Let me add to that, Commissioner. When we were  
19 in New Mexico doing the GEIS public meetings, I took the opportunity to meet with  
20 John Goldstein of the State of New Mexico and also with Sara Cottrell, the  
21 Governor's adviser on environmental and energy issues to explain the process  
22 and the opportunities for public comment, why we were doing what we were doing

1 and so forth.

2 I think they appreciated those meetings and I intend to meet with them  
3 again when we're out there meeting with the Tribes for government-to-government  
4 meetings to continue that communication.

5 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Well, I very much appreciate that you  
6 have gone to that extent in trying to communicate that. I look forward to the  
7 testimony from New Mexico this afternoon and perhaps that will help me  
8 understand why these assurances that you've provided in apparently a number of  
9 different fora have not satisfied the concern, at least based on the written  
10 testimony we've received. We're going to hear that concern again this afternoon.  
11 But let's wait for that testimony. I will be interested in following up this afternoon  
12 with the New Mexico representative.

13 Greg, you also mentioned that Wyoming has requested cooperating agency  
14 status on the GEIS. Are they the only state? Have there been other expressions  
15 for a request for cooperating agency?

16 MR. SUBER: No, sir. Wyoming, during the scoping process for the  
17 first scoping meeting for the GEIS expressed their interest to be a cooperating  
18 agency. Subsequent to that no other state has requested that status.

19 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Okay. Well, I'm very pleased that we  
20 have granted that to them. Am I correct?

21 MR. SUBER: Yes, sir. They have been cooperating throughout the  
22 remainder of the scoping process and throughout the production of the draft GEIS.

1 They are an official cooperating agency with a signed a Memorandum of  
2 Understanding.

3 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Again, we'll have the opportunity this  
4 afternoon to hear from a representative from Wyoming, but I think it's very, very  
5 positive that they have expressed that interest and that level of involvement in the  
6 process.

7 MR. CAMPER: We developed an MOU and put in place the  
8 cooperating agreement with them and also the state has expressed some interest  
9 now in perhaps being a cooperating agency during the environmental assessment  
10 phase as well, which we are talking with them about.

11 COMMISSIONER LYONS: It strikes me as very appropriate and  
12 very positive. A question for Bill. You mentioned the number of applications that  
13 we've received. You mentioned that there had been one case where an  
14 application had been withdrawn when we had some concerns or questions on it.

15 I'm just curious in general if you could characterize the excellence or the  
16 quality that you're seeing in these applications, whether in general you are seeing  
17 suitable quality and whether any concerns on that quality reflect back on the status  
18 of the guidance documents, such as they're currently available today?

19 MR. VON TILL: Thank you. Overall, the quality of these applications  
20 is very high and I think part of the reason for that is early in the process we met  
21 with these companies, some of them up to six times before the application came  
22 into us. So, I think the quality is quite high. There hasn't been an application like

1 this, as Larry mentioned, for 20 years.

2 They're trying to ramp up and point people out from retirement and things  
3 like that out West trying to come up with these applications. I think we've done a  
4 good job of working with them to make sure that the applications are overall high  
5 quality.

6 Some of the reoccurring types of issues that we are looking at we're going  
7 to present in the National Mining Association Conference or workshop this April to  
8 the community and go over that and maybe even have a panel discussion on that;  
9 things like dose limits at the boundary, groundwater restoration issues, things like  
10 that. But overall, the application quality is very high.

11 COMMISSIONER LYONS: From what you're saying, then, the  
12 combination of the pre-meetings and the existing guidance are leading to  
13 applications in general of adequate quality?

14 MR. VON TILL: Yes. I should also mention that we're in the  
15 process, as Larry mentioned, of updating regulatory guides that are over 20 years  
16 old. We just completed one of them, Regulatory Guide 3.11 in November. And  
17 we're ongoing a process of updating those regulatory guides.

18 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Excellent. Did you want to add to that,  
19 Larry?

20 MR. CAMPER: I think on the one that we did have discussions with  
21 which was withdrawn it really came down to choice of assumptions in dose  
22 modeling that were problematic. They made some adjustments and came back

1 with an acceptable approach. And also an understanding, as Bill mentioned,  
2 allowed dose limits at site perimeter boundaries and just how that was to be  
3 interpreted.

4 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

5 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Svinicki?

6 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Thank you. I thank everyone for their  
7 presentations. Larry, I just wanted to follow up on -- you mentioned the 18 Reg  
8 Guides that are under review right now for potential update. I think you said 15  
9 years old some of them and Bill just said 20 years.

10 Is that budgeted for in '09 and possibly '10 to do the number of updates that  
11 you might need there? Or is that something you're looking at? If you're just  
12 assessing which ones to update maybe you don't know the entire work scope.

13 MR. CAMPER: Thank you. Actually, we have them under review  
14 and actively updating them as we speak. In all candor to a large degree we are  
15 taking full advantage of our rehired annuitants. We have two individuals working  
16 with us that have a great deal of experience in uranium recovery.

17 We think it's an excellent opportunity for knowledge management transfer  
18 and we're relying heavily upon them to do that. We're also working with the Office  
19 of Research as part of its overall guidance update program looking at some of  
20 these. And we are also using staff, but mostly it's our rehired annuitants that  
21 interface with Research.

22 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: If I interpreted your remarks correctly

1 you mentioned that there are sufficient staff resources for technical reviews  
2 through '09, but that that wasn't necessarily the case for the environmental  
3 reviews.

4 Could you elaborate on that a little bit and say how significant is the  
5 projected shortfall there and any management strategies you're thinking of in that  
6 area?

7 MR. CAMPER: Let me do the safety review side first. We're  
8 stronger in terms of total resources on the safety review side than on the  
9 environmental side. We have enough budgeted resources obviously implications  
10 of a CR are obvious, but we have budgeted resources to do the cases that we are  
11 receiving in '09 for safety review.

12 We're a bit more constrained on the environmental review side in terms of  
13 budgeted resources. The longer the CR goes on the more the impact will be on  
14 the environmental review side. But in general terms on the environmental review  
15 side we have a shortfall in budget space on the order of one to two FTE and  
16 somewhere between \$200,000 to \$300,000. We're seeing, therefore, the delay in  
17 our review work on two applications. If the CR --

18 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: What fiscal year are we talking about?

19 MR. CAMPER: Current fiscal year. If the CR continues, let's say for  
20 example to a full year, it's going to impact the environmental review of four  
21 applications. So, in general terms, it's approximately that shortfall.

22 The safety review side the CR is impacting us, of course, although we are



1 budgeted we have it and we don't have it, of course. Currently, we have four  
2 cases that we envision being deferred as a result of a CR going until March.

3 If the CR continues for the full year it would impact about seven cases. So,  
4 a total of 11 cases under a one year full CR. So, the distinction between budgeted  
5 resources which frankly the Commission has been good about and we appreciate  
6 that as I said in my remarks, we're all wrestling with the CR and there are some  
7 deferrals.

8 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I thank you for that. And I think the  
9 Commission will likely as we know more in the coming calendar year regarding  
10 what our appropriations is going to look like, I think that staff will be likely updating  
11 the Commission on however long the CR lasted and what the impacts were and  
12 then going forward when we know more. So, I appreciate it. It sounds like you're  
13 monitoring that very actively. I know the Commission will be interacting with the  
14 staff not just on uranium recovery but in all areas of the agency's budget.

15 Greg, I wanted to ask you, you had mentioned in passing the MOU with  
16 BLM. Is there some additional status you could give on that? Obviously, you have  
17 an ongoing and active working relationship with your BLM counterparts, but in  
18 terms of the MOU itself is the draft under review?

19 MR. SUBER: Yes. Presently, in fact just a day or two ago we had a  
20 meeting with Mr. Leverette at the headquarters here at BLM. We have  
21 commented, we've created an MOU with input collaboratively between the working  
22 level staff at the NRC and BLM and now we have given that back to BLM. I think

1 that they are processing that through their Office of General Counsel, or whatever  
2 they call that appropriate Counsel Office at the BLM to comment on.

3 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Okay. So, it sounds like there's good  
4 movement forward on that. I assume our General Counsel will also be engaged if  
5 they haven't already.

6 MR. SUBER: Yes, they have. They have been engaged and have  
7 been very helpful in both oral conversation and initially drafting the MOU.

8 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Okay. Gary, I was struggling with how  
9 to formulate this question. You talked about the groundwater issue that the  
10 difference of opinion that remains with EPA, that a meeting was conducted on  
11 November 24. I think you talked about staff will continue to work with their  
12 counterparts at EPA.

13 What I'm struggling with is the notion of at what point -- I think that the  
14 difference is pretty well articulated. At least I've heard from you and I think we will  
15 hear from your counterparts at EPA. I don't know other than continued meetings,  
16 I'm not sure where you really go from here. I think it's an unfair question on my  
17 part because it really puts you on the spot.

18 It sounds like the 24th you made really good progress because you had  
19 four issues and you came close to resolving three of those. I don't know, but there  
20 must be a point of diminishing returns in terms of the expert difference of opinion.

21 MR. COMFORT: There's really two levels of issues remaining on  
22 that one issue on stability. One is a legal issue. What parts of UMTRCA apply

1 that may define that we may have to do those longer periods of performance. The  
2 other is really just a presentation to make sure that we're complete.

3 The current version -- EPA is probably correct -- basically says this is what  
4 we're doing in the statements of consideration, but it really needs to be expanded  
5 to discuss that we've looked at these other things and considered the longer  
6 periods of time even if we do go forward. So, they do have a good point on that.

7 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Okay. As I think about and reflect on  
8 your answer to that on the presentations we've heard, it sounds like we're almost  
9 real time polling here on release of the draft rule as it stands.

10 I will admit that I'm just confused and perhaps in this moment not ready to  
11 take a position on this. When an item like this is in interagency coordination and  
12 you've mentioned the EPA Administrator has the statutory concurrence role under  
13 the Atomic Energy Act, I think about the public, should they come to our website  
14 every week for a different version of this?

15 We go out with a draft. We go out with a proposed final later. So, I'm  
16 struggling with what's the most meaningful thing to be posting as something in a  
17 very interactive interagency coordination. Should it real time just be every  
18 version? Every week I could come to you and probably get a different version of  
19 this thing.

20 So, I struggle and I'm sure I'll confer with my colleagues on what's the most  
21 meaningful. I'm just not sure on any given day I don't know as things are in  
22 concurrence if it's meaningful to post them.

1           So, thank you, Mr. Chairman. You can react to that, but I don't have any  
2 further questions.

3           MR. CAMPER: I think that the focus of the continuing discussions  
4 between the two agencies will have to get around this issue of the legal precedent  
5 or statutes to which EPA legal staff feels they can turn to for required monitoring  
6 period as juxtaposed against the practical consideration that these ISR facilities  
7 are remediated.

8           They have been remediated to background MCLs or ACLs on a site specific  
9 basis. Even if they're ACLs they have to be as low as reasonably achievable. So,  
10 you have to juxtapose legal precedent versus practicality and try to find some path  
11 forward. And that's what we'll strive to do.

12           CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thank you. I guess my first question was  
13 probably directed to Larry. And that is obviously we're all struggling with the CR  
14 and what impact that will have. It would be nice to have some clarity on that  
15 particularly since our budget is 90% recovered from those we license, but we get  
16 caught up in that process.

17           Obviously, your chart on the spot price of uranium shows some dynamic  
18 nature to it. In addition the economic downturn that we're facing will probably have  
19 some impact. And so, trying to juggle all of those issues sometimes gets to be a  
20 challenge.

21           I guess my question is -- and maybe on the spot price of uranium -- is there  
22 any threshold value that you've seen for which ISR would take a dramatic increase

1 if the spot price drops below X dollars?

2 MR. CAMPER: I would probably defer to the industry  
3 representatives this afternoon who are closer to it than I am, but numbers that are  
4 in play today even at \$55 per pound, which is the last number I saw this morning,  
5 is still a very comfortable range of profitability, especially on ISR facilities.

6 I think if you get down to \$25, \$30 a pound there may be some  
7 reconsiderations, but my impression right now is not that there's so much concern  
8 about the fluctuation of the price of uranium, because I think that many of them  
9 believe it will be good for long-term. But it's really the availability of capital in the  
10 current recession which has caused some slippages in the schedule. There were  
11 29 we were looking at; now it's 28. Only one has fallen off the table. Some  
12 slippages, but it's more about finding capital as opposed to concerns about the  
13 price being at 55.

14 Again, I would defer to industry to give you a better answer than I could.

15 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Certainly, with the expected world demand for  
16 uranium, all indications are that would continue to grow with China, India and other  
17 countries with their expansion.

18 MR. CAMPER: I would agree with that Chairman. I was reading just  
19 yesterday in a periodical called "Southwest Hydrology". There was an excellent  
20 article in there that was pointing at that very point. If one looks at the number of  
21 operating reactors, those that are under construction, those that are planned, and  
22 then look at the available uranium, clearly, demand will go up. So we shall see.

1                   CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, Greg, a question for you on the GEIS  
2 meetings that you've had. Could you talk about the attendance and what your  
3 perception is of the interest of the GEIS as you held these meetings?

4                   MR. SUBER: Yes, sir. The attendance has been pretty dramatic.  
5 When we had our first round of meetings they were very well attended, specifically  
6 the meetings in New Mexico. In fact, at one particular venue it exceeded our  
7 expectations and almost exceeded the capacity of the room. So, there's been a  
8 lot of interest particularly in New Mexico.

9                   In Wyoming the story is a little different. We get very active participation,  
10 but nowhere near the numbers that we've gotten in New Mexico. New Mexico a  
11 meeting with 150 to 200 residents was not a strange meeting. That was pretty  
12 typical, whereas when we went to Wyoming, which I think is a little more sparsely  
13 populated and a little more spread out the audiences ranged from about 50 to  
14 maybe 75, usually under 100 people.

15                  But there was a lot of passion at many of the meetings, particularly the  
16 meetings in New Mexico. And what was obvious is that this issue is kind of  
17 dividing some communities. We got a lot of support -- well, the industry got a lot of  
18 support for their new initiatives for uranium recovery, but the legacy issues in  
19 places like New Mexico still speak very strongly and people are very passionate  
20 and very emotional about the fact that they believe that a lot of the past legacy  
21 material needs to be cleaned up before new activities are begun.

22                  That sentiment is not relegated only to the Navajos in New Mexico. There's

1 a strong voice speaking to the fact that the Federal government as a family needs  
2 to come together and do something about the legacy sites.

3 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I'd like to comment a little bit on Commissioner  
4 Lyons' point about the misunderstanding that's out there about the GEIS and  
5 thinking that that's the only environmental study that will be done. That seems to  
6 have taken on a life of its own and no matter what we say we can't seem to get  
7 that message across.

8 I'm baffled at the fact that it's been stated so many times by so many people  
9 at so many hearings, but it still seems to not be registering. Any thoughts of how  
10 we might communicate that in a stronger way?

11 MR. CAMPER: It troubles us as well and certainly I've heard these  
12 criticisms. We've taken every opportunity that we can to explain why a  
13 programmatic environmental impact statement was justified in this instance; how  
14 we believe that it is a more thorough analysis given that you're looking at four  
15 geographical regions and looking for commonality of geology considerations as  
16 well as ISR technology.

17 The result is you're actually doing a more of a comprehensive examination  
18 then if you were to do only to do a site specific review. We have tried very hard to  
19 convey the number of opportunities for public comment. In fact, as Greg pointed  
20 out there's more than if you were doing a site specific. But I think some people  
21 have developed a view that because you're not doing a site specific EIS that there  
22 will not be an adequate analysis.

1 I think if we can try to convey something stronger it would be that we will  
2 follow the process. If you look at our NUREG 1748, which identifies the findings of  
3 significance and you look at our regulations in Part 51, the criteria for reaching a  
4 FONSI is not an easy criteria. The bar is high.

5 We will subject each of these sites -- we will review the environmental  
6 report provided by the applicant. We will review the bounding conditions of the  
7 GEIS. We will compare the site specific considerations that are germane to each  
8 site, things such as hydrology, cultural history, things like that.

9 And only if it passes muster will it result in a FONSI. So, I guess we'll have  
10 to try to emphasize more what the threshold is for significance of impact. Is that  
11 fair, Greg?

12 MR. SUBER: Yes, sir.

13 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: One final question. I had traveled out to  
14 Wyoming and had visited an ISR and was fascinated by the process and the  
15 techniques. I was also fascinated by the temperature conditions that occur out  
16 there in the winter.

17 One of the issues that has come up is how do you balance preparatory  
18 work when you can't do some of the preliminary activities during harsh conditions  
19 when we haven't yet completed activities? Have you thought of how we can  
20 balance the needs of some work that needs to be done that can't be done in the  
21 cold winter time with the public involvement and the processes that we go  
22 through? Have you thought about how you can balance that activity?



1           MR. CAMPER: Clearly, the question of what can you do before you  
2 get a license has come up. We have a regulation in 10 CFR 40.32 which basically  
3 says you can only do certain limited things, such as site exploration, roads  
4 necessary to do site exploration, boring to determine foundation conditions or  
5 other pre-construction monitoring. These are things you can do.

6           Now, what we have told industry thus far after conferring with the Office of  
7 General Counsel is there is no limited work authorization pathway in Part 40 as  
8 there is in Part 50. The way to do it is an exemption. You may seek an exemption  
9 to do some of these things.

10          We would entertain that exemption, obviously. We would probably try to  
11 review those in somewhere on the order of three to four months. The limited work  
12 authorization approach or the three tiered approach which industry has discussed  
13 with us and with you at some of their drop-ins may be a model that we could use in  
14 considering the exemptions.

15          On one hand, it's going to require an exemption. On the other hand, we  
16 think we have a model or a pathway to a limited work authorization approach that  
17 can be used as a good foundation for reviewing those exemptions.

18          CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thanks. Commissioner Jaczko?

19          COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I guess I would just make a couple of  
20 comments. One, Larry, I think I agree with your point on the GEIS. One of the  
21 points that I don't think we've emphasized enough is the fact that the GEIS is not  
22 necessarily the end product. We will have to do a site specific environmental

1 analysis.

2 I think part of the challenges that we've talked a lot about this is a resource  
3 savings. The resource savings only happens if we get a FONSI. If there is no  
4 FONSI, in fact, we're probably expending more resources than if we had done site  
5 specific environmental impact statements.

6 So, on the one hand I think we're saying there's a real high threshold for the  
7 FONSI and there's maybe not going to be FONSI. On the other hand, we're  
8 saying it's going to be a resource savings, which would I think, lend to the  
9 suggestion that we expect FONSI.

10 So, I think maybe there's a disconnect in our communication there that is  
11 not what we're intending, but perhaps is coming across that way. And that one  
12 way we might be able to do that is really focus on the fact -- again, I've supported the  
13 GEIS. I've been very clear throughout the process.

14 I don't anticipate necessarily that we're going to get a lot of FONSI. We  
15 may wind up doing site specific EISs at a lot of sites, which I think is fine. That  
16 may be some of the disconnect that we're having in communicating the process.

17 I would perhaps just make a comment on just the last point that the  
18 Chairman raised with the 40.32(e). I'm very reluctant -- I've put myself in a box  
19 here because I gave a RIC speech about exemptions. Regulating by exemption is  
20 in my mind not the optimal way to regulate and I don't really think it's a good way  
21 to regulate.

22 If we want to allow limited work authorization for uranium recovery facilities

1 we need to do a rule change. I don't think we should be encouraging exemptions  
2 as the way to get around the fact that the regulation does not allow that provision  
3 -- or not allow that.

4 So, while that is one way to do it, I personally would not be very supportive  
5 of using the exemption route because as I said if we're going to do that I think  
6 there's a petition for rulemaking could be presented and we could go through it  
7 and examine the merits of some kind of limited work authorization for that.

8 I personally don't think that encouraging the use of exemptions -- I'm not  
9 suggesting that you were saying that, but from my perspective that's not the  
10 optimal way to go forward. In particular, when I think the regulation is pretty clear  
11 about what is allowable activity in that regard. I don't think the intent of that  
12 regulation was to establish that principle and then allow us to get around it with  
13 exemptions. I think that there are some challenges with that.

14 MR. CAMPER: You're certainly right. We haven't encouraged.  
15 We've been asked the question and we've explained that's the regulatory pathway  
16 available. The rulemaking -- I think ISR is an area frankly where there probably is  
17 value in looking at it more broadly, whether it be the issue that Gary and the  
18 working group is working with the EPA on, this point I made a while ago about the  
19 nature of an ISR as compared to some of these other things, or how invasive is an  
20 ISR as compared to the building of a nuclear power plant where you have an LWA  
21 available. So, it does cry out for a good intellectual look at it.

22 Unfortunately, a rulemaking from a timing standpoint, though, would be

1 problematic for those that are early in the queue and are striving to find supporters  
2 for their projects and so forth. Clearly, a rulemaking and putting everything on the  
3 table and subjecting it to the appropriate scrutiny would be the way to go.

4 I do want to comment just real quickly if I might, though, on the EIS savings  
5 and so forth. In Greg's projection of savings, we did assume -- we did do some  
6 analysis to try to figure out how many of those would result in EISs versus just  
7 doing an EA.

8 The other point I would make is when we say an environmental assessment  
9 I think, Chairman, going back to your question, I think another thing that  
10 sometimes gets lost is we use the term "environmental assessment", we will be  
11 doing a complex environmental assessment. The environmental assessment will  
12 be somewhere on the order of 30 to 50 pages, which is more on the heavy side  
13 compared to some that other agencies do.

14 Be that as it may, I think you are right. Certain of the sites will probably not  
15 reach the FONSI threshold. I'm particularly concerned in New Mexico in particular  
16 because of cultural history issues, but we have to run the process. We have to be  
17 true to the process and see where it takes us.

18 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate that. NEPA sometimes is  
19 simpler than everyone wants it to be or simpler than it, I guess, than it winds up  
20 being. It is a process statute. If we follow the process we'll get to the right  
21 outcome.

22 MR. SUBER: I'm sorry. I did want to make one other clarification

1 with respect -- I think you made the statement that if we did a site specific EIS that  
2 it would end up costing more than had we done one initially as opposed to doing it  
3 in conjunction with the GEIS. I don't believe that's a proper statement.

4 The GEIS as it exists can still be used if we do a site specific supplement.  
5 What we would do is we would adopt as appropriate the portions of the GEIS for  
6 the site specific SEIS and still do a more detailed review in the SEIS. So, there  
7 still would be a cost savings associated with doing the GEIS followed by a site  
8 specific EIS.

9 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Absolutely. Whether those -- if, in fact,  
10 we wound up doing site specific supplementals at every site, the numbers may in  
11 fact be the same or may in fact be more because there's a lot of minimal  
12 infrastructure that goes into an EIS regardless of whether it's supplemental.

13 Certainly, again, it would probably depend on a case by case basis whether  
14 in fact we would wind up with more resources one way versus another.

15 As I said, in the end that may be a perception that's out there. Again,  
16 perhaps Larry you hit on another point which is that generally EAs are something  
17 we do often. That's also a product of something we do when there really is not an  
18 environmental -- a true environmental impact in the sense of rulemaking activities  
19 or if it doesn't have a categorical exemption under our rules yet it's an activity that  
20 really has no true environmental impact, that's done in an EA.

21 So, the EA sometimes maybe has the impression of being something that is  
22 less than it is. I guess the important point is that we will be doing site specific

1 environmental reviews, whether that comes out to an impact statement or is done  
2 with a FONSI; that we'll have to see when we get to that point.

3 MR. CAMPER: We'll continue to take every opportunity to get that  
4 word out there. We've tried, but there are strong feelings about it, but we'll try to  
5 communicate more about it.

6 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: If I could just ask one more question  
7 because I think it's an important point that Commissioner Lyons raised in his  
8 discussion on the need for a policy statement perhaps on how we do Tribal  
9 interactions.

10 One of the questions I want to ask the staff is if staff has ever considered  
11 having within the Office of Congressional Affairs or some kind of position that  
12 would be dedicated to Tribal coordination, Tribal affairs? I don't know if the staff  
13 has ever considered something like that specific because again it's broader  
14 perhaps than just uranium recovery.

15 MR. BORCHARDT: I'm not aware of any recent consideration.

16 MS. CYR: In the past we have had a position for that and a lot of it  
17 was folded in when we had a separate Office of State Programs. At one point we  
18 called that the Office of State Programs and Tribal Interactions. That was the  
19 liaison. It was Tribal liaisons.

20 It moved into FSME and now the function is really here. It's not -- it's more  
21 of a branch or division, so the function is really there. It was at one point in time  
22 we had an Office of Congressional Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations and

1 also had a Tribal Relations and had a specific representative in the office at that  
2 time.

3 At the time that the Commission adopted following Executive Order in 2000  
4 the Commission looked specifically at the issue of whether it would adopt an  
5 overarching policy statement or whether it would adopt as we have in fact had  
6 done case specific activities for MOUs or approaches.

7 I think they decided at the time because of the nature of the actions we  
8 were going to have and they might be very specific or different in terms of how you  
9 took approaches that it was going to be difficult looking at that time to how I would  
10 write an overarching one that I wouldn't also have to then try to come up with more  
11 specific agreements for activities like uranium recovery.

12 The Commission decided at that time to go on a case by case approach  
13 and that's why we have in the case of uranium recovery a very specific statement  
14 of how they're going to approach it because that's an area where it's developed.

15 We've also -- for instance, we have a Tribe which is now a cooperating  
16 agency on the renewal in Minnesota case. We now have some more experience  
17 in specific areas that may be an opportunity for the Commission to revisit whether  
18 or not it wants it overarching. But the Commission did consider at that time  
19 whether to take that approach and decided at that time around 2000 not to do it  
20 because they felt it would not in a sense -- it would be a statement of policy, but in  
21 terms of doing the specifics you were still going to have to go on a case specific  
22 basis. That seemed to be where they wanted to put their resources at the time.

1                   COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate that. It's perhaps  
2 something we may want to revisit along with the idea the Commissioner Lyons  
3 suggested of revisiting the policy statement idea as well. Thank you.

4                   CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Lyons?

5                   COMMISSIONER LYONS: Well, just to weigh in with a comment on  
6 the discussion that's just gone on on the possibility of rulemaking for something  
7 that would resemble a limited work authorization.

8                   It just strikes me that ISR operations in general probably lend themselves,  
9 as I think you said, Larry, very readily to creation of such a limited work or maybe  
10 we call it something else. It strikes me that it should be quite possible to go  
11 through a rulemaking that could simplify this process.

12                  I'd be very supportive of seeing us move in that direction. Recognizing that  
13 rulemaking will take a long time, however, I don't object to doing it on an  
14 exemption basis until rulemaking could be accomplished. I would be supportive of  
15 moving towards a rulemaking as well. Thanks.

16                  CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Svinicki?

17                  COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I wasn't going to, but I'll be provoked  
18 into following on that comment. I regret and I think we shouldn't fall victim to the --  
19 I realize that rulemakings I'm coming to understand, believe me, that rulemakings  
20 are very long and can be a very painful processes.

21                  But just because early applicants couldn't capture the benefits of this kind of  
22 rulemaking change I think is not a reason not to do it because then it's never in



1 place for subsequent applicants. So, I know we're always in the urgency of the  
2 now, but where something like this is called for and would eventually be of benefit  
3 when it can be put in place, I hate for us to fall victim to the fact that just because  
4 it's not helpful to applicants now it's something that we decide not to budget and  
5 resource for. I just regret that in a very general sense. Thank you.

6 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Well, I have no additional questions, but I do  
7 have a couple comments. On the exemption area, I think exemptions have a  
8 place in our policies and that is we shouldn't, as Greg said, always rule by  
9 exemptions. But on the other hand, we should not rule them out because we're  
10 not so robotic that we can't think and can't take actions on specific requests. I  
11 think that should be a part of our processes that we evaluate as appropriate.

12 The other, since everyone else commented on the release of drafts, I feel  
13 that I should at least comment as well. I tend to side with Commissioner Svinicki  
14 that we should look at what our purpose is to release a draft and at what stage the  
15 draft is. I think we should be cautious that we don't add a lot of confusion to these  
16 drafts and they should be as complete as possible before we would evaluate  
17 releasing a draft.

18 I see Charlie Miller is waiting to make a comment.

19 MR. MILLER: Thank you, Chairman. This is Charlie Miller, Director  
20 of FSME.

21 I wanted to make a comment about what you just talked about with regard  
22 to release of the rulemaking and obviously we are always interested in working in

1 a very public manner. And we want to make sure that the public is fully aware of  
2 our activities.

3 But something that Commissioner Svinicki said earlier really rang with me  
4 and that is we don't want the public to be confused by what we're doing and if  
5 they're seeing something that may change weekly everybody doesn't get a chance  
6 to look at it weekly and everybody may be looking at different drafts.

7 So, if the Commission in its wisdom does want us to release it at this time,  
8 I'd like you to at least be aware of a number of things.

9 One, as Gary has pointed out, there's been a lot of work that's gone on  
10 between the staff and FSME and General Counsel and EPA. But the rulemaking  
11 as it is at this point in time given the nature of the subjects and the desire to close  
12 the gap on areas where our two agencies disagree, senior management hasn't  
13 reviewed that yet. So, we want to make sure what the public sees is really  
14 something that they would expect the Commission to get for consideration.

15 Or if we do release it earlier, we would have to caveat it on our website to  
16 make sure that they understood what they were getting was a work in progress  
17 and could change as we look at these issues and try to close them.

18 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: Mr. Chairman, if I could just note the  
19 draft that the Commission was allowed to see does highlight even in this version of  
20 a draft for public comment it draws attention to this issue and specifically solicits  
21 public comment on this area.

22 So, that's some of the context of my comment is that you're not masking

1 any difference and when it eventually goes out as a draft you're specifically  
2 drawing the public's attention to this issue. Thank you.

3 MR. MILLER: With regard to another topic I think we've covered.  
4 The issue Commissioner Jaczko raised about more resources if we have to do a  
5 specific EIS. I just want to make sure that everybody understands that we still do  
6 believe that we're capturing a lot of the issues under the GEIS which will give us a  
7 resource savings.

8 Until we've gone through the process completely we'll have to see if the  
9 resource question bears that we get the savings that we can. We expect that in  
10 some sites it may and some sites it may not.

11 I do want to completely reiterate again something Larry said so there's no  
12 confusion. If it's a conventional mill there will be a specific EIS. The GEIS does  
13 not cover conventional milling. And that's been something that's been confusing,  
14 too, as we've had our public meetings with folks. Thank you.

15 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thank you. Let me thank the staff.

16 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Could I just make one comment on the  
17 rule. I raised this issue and appreciate just to say a few comments. With all due  
18 respect to Commissioner Svinicki and the staff I don't think the public is that easily  
19 confused. I think they're interested in what we're doing.

20 This was something we had done as an interagency document. We have  
21 now talked about it in a public meeting. There is no harm in releasing that  
22 information to the public. They'll look at it. If it changes they'll look at it again. It's

1 not out there – it would be clear -- easily put on the website, this is not for public  
2 comment at this point. It is not the formal rule. It's simply a piece of paper that I  
3 looked at, I read, I was able to understand. It is in very good form. It is very close  
4 to being complete with some typos here and there, but it is not that much of a work  
5 in progress that it is something that's unintelligible to the public.

6 I think it's up to the public. They can always decide whether they get  
7 confused, but I think in general they're able to understand what's there and read it  
8 and have a better understanding of what path we're proceeding down. I think it  
9 will only make it easier if we come out with a product that we get a tremendous  
10 amount of opposition to.

11 It's only better for us to know that early or to be aware of it or have some  
12 inkling. That's all. I think we've made more of an issue out of this than perhaps it  
13 really warrants.

14 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: My comment is we just need to make sure that  
15 we don't add to the confusion and we pick very carefully when we issue these.  
16 And that we make sure our interagency process is complete to the extent  
17 practicable. Commissioner Lyons?

18 COMMISSIONER LYONS: I think I have to add something, too. I,  
19 too, recognize that we need to be very cautious about releasing work in progress  
20 in the interagency arena.

21 The reason that I did suggest, as Greg did, in this case is simply that we  
22 have discussed it extensively here and presumably will continue with our EPA

1 colleague. That was why I sided with Greg's comment. But in general, I will side  
2 on the side of caution on work in progress.

3 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thank you very much for the presentations.

4 We will now move to our government colleagues and hear from the Environmental  
5 Protection Agency and the Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management.

6 Thank you.

7

8

## PANEL 2

9

10 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think that we will go ahead and begin our  
11 second session and as always we like to welcome our partners in crime so to  
12 speak, out other government colleagues that we work with and we will begin with  
13 Jonathan.

14 MR. EDWARDS: Good morning. I am Jonathan Edwards, the  
15 Acting Director of EPA's Radiation Protection Division in the Office of Radiation  
16 and Indoor Air. The EPA appreciates the opportunity to speak before the  
17 Commission.

18 EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, or ORIA, in accordance with its  
19 authorities under Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, or UMTRCA, the  
20 Atomic Energy Act and other governing environmental protection statutes is  
21 pleased to provide advice to the NRC as it moves forward to examine uranium  
22 in-situ leaching license applications and to develop new NRC regulations for

1 environmental protection of groundwater resources at ISL extraction facilities.

2           ORIA is concerned about the potential environmental impacts of ISL  
3 operations and is dedicated to ensuring that they comply with our environmental  
4 and radiation protection standards.

5           We should note that ORIA contributed extensively to EPA's comments on  
6 the NRC draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement for uranium ISL milling  
7 facilities and ORIA through the EPA regional offices also regulates uranium mills  
8 and ISL facilities under the Clean Air Act National Emission Standards for  
9 Hazardous Air Pollutants section Subpart W of 40 CFR Part 61.

10           Our advice to the NRC through its working group as it develops draft ISL  
11 groundwater protection regulations should not be construed to imply or confer the  
12 Administrator's concurrence with the rule. The agency will independently  
13 comment on the draft rule when it is released for public comments and will  
14 separately review the final rule before a decision is made on whether or not to  
15 concur on these regulations before their publication.

16           Under UMTRCA, Congress directed EPA to establish radiological and  
17 non-radiological standards which were to be incorporated into NRC and DOE  
18 regulations for oversight of uranium milling activities and byproduct materials.

19           The statute directed EPA in developing the non-radiological standards to  
20 utilize to the maximum extent possible requirements developed by the agency  
21 under what is now the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C for  
22 Hazardous Waste Facilities.

1           ORIA's standards for uranium mill tailings 40 CFR Part 192 were originally  
2 issued in 1983 and last updated in 1995 for groundwater protection provisions.  
3 They have not been substantially changed to recognize the environmental  
4 challenges faced by significantly increased use of ISL technology by the uranium  
5 industry. Nor have they been revised to incorporate recent changes in EPA's  
6 drinking water maximum contaminant levels which serve as the basis for the listed  
7 maximum concentration levels for hazardous and radioactive contaminants in our  
8 UMTRCA implementing regulations.

9           A formal review of 40 CFR Part 192 has started to determine if it needs to  
10 be updated and how to do so. EPA through both ORIA and the Office of Ground  
11 Water and Drinking Water have discussed various aspects of NRC's proposal on  
12 groundwater protection at public meetings sponsored by the NRC and the National  
13 Mining Association since 2001.

14           In 2007 NRC asked our official position on whether it should utilize  
15 standards developed by the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water for its  
16 underground injection control program in the development of NRC's new ISL  
17 groundwater protection regulations.

18           We responded that the UMTRCA implementing regulations in 40 CFR 192  
19 provide the appropriate standards to be used especially since NRC's authority to  
20 regulate uranium mills and ISL facilities is derived from UMTRCA and NRC is  
21 required to utilize EPA's UMTRCA based standards for uranium extraction  
22 facilities.

1           In our view the 40 CFR 192 standards and NRC regulations are intended to  
2 provide the basis for a strict control of groundwater in the well-field and at the  
3 designated point of compliance both during operations and the post operational  
4 period.

5           EPA's UIC regulations provide a complementary set of controls for  
6 protection of underground sources of drinking water, which generally may lie  
7 outside these areas.

8           In forming a work group to advise NRC on its draft rule, EPA staff has  
9 joined with representatives from the NRC's Organization of Agreement States, the  
10 Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors and NRC staff.

11           Beginning in the fall of 2007 to the present EPA management and staff  
12 have had constructive and spirited discussions with the NRC on the content and  
13 the language of the draft rule.

14           While some issues remain unresolved between us it is our hope that this  
15 cooperative effort will improve the likelihood that the final rule will successfully  
16 incorporate EPA's radiation and environmental protection standards in order to  
17 obtain the EPA Administrator concurrence.

18           This concludes my statement. Thank you and I now turn to Steve Heare  
19 from our Office of Water.

20           MR. HEARE: Thank you, John. Good morning. Thank you very  
21 much for inviting us today to speak with you. My name is Steve Heare. I'm  
22 Director of the Drinking Water Protection Division in EPA's Office of Ground Water



1 and Drinking Water here in Washington.

2 Over the past several years we in EPA's Office of Water who implement the  
3 authority of the Safe Drinking Water Acts Underground Injection Control Program,  
4 which we know as the UIC program, have been working with John's office, the  
5 Office of Air and Radiation and the NRC to assist in the development of the ISL  
6 groundwater protection rule.

7 As John noted, EPA and NRC are working cooperatively and I believe  
8 collegially to achieve the same goal of improved protection of underground water  
9 resources at these ISL or ISR -- as you call them -- sites.

10 We at EPA hope and we expect that this cooperation will lead to an  
11 improved groundwater rule that successfully addresses EPA's concerns and  
12 regulatory requirements. And I certainly hope that we can continue this  
13 cooperative and mutually beneficial working relationship in the future.

14 This is not the first time that the Office of Water has worked with NRC.  
15 We've been involved in discussions on underground injection Class 1 disposal  
16 wells at ISL sites for over a decade. Our Class 1 wells are those that are used to  
17 dispose of the fluids from the mining operations as opposed to the actual mining  
18 process.

19 In addition to our work at headquarters here in Washington several of our  
20 regions have worked with NRC when EPA permitted UIC wells at the few ISL sites  
21 that have already been licensed.

22 What I'd like to do now is just give you a couple of minutes of background

1 and some specifics describing how the underground injection control program  
2 impacts ISL operations.

3 Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 established the UIC program requiring that  
4 EPA determine the need for and promulgate minimum requirements for state and  
5 Tribal regulations sufficient to protect underground sources of drinking water. We  
6 published those rules back in the 1980's.

7 The Act requires that injection activities must not endanger an underground  
8 source of drinking water essentially to ensure that groundwater is not  
9 contaminated, in the words of the statute, if an aquifer is likely to be used for  
10 drinking water.

11 EPA can delegate UIC primary enforcement authority to states and Tribes  
12 and we've done so for the entire program in 33 states and two Tribes. We share  
13 primacy in another seven states and we directly implement the program in 10  
14 states and for all other Tribes.

15 We regulate activities throughout the life of an injection well including the  
16 siting, the construction, the operation and ultimately the closure.

17 There are five current classes of UIC wells in the universe which is  
18 estimated to be about 800,000 wells. So, it's in fact the largest waste disposal  
19 program in the country.

20 The five classes are firstly Class 1, which are highly sophisticated wells that  
21 inject large volumes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste into deep isolated  
22 rock formations.

1           Class 2 wells which are used for injecting waste associated with oil and gas  
2 production; also for enhancing oil and gas production.

3           Class 3 wells, which are for in-situ leaching, which is of course the subject  
4 of this discussion.

5           Class 4 wells, which are actually pretty much banned, but are used  
6 primarily for remediation of groundwater where you're re-injecting water to try and  
7 flush contaminants out.

8           Class 5 wells, which are pretty much everything else and the largest volume  
9 of wells. They're generally shallow and can inject either into or above sources of  
10 drinking water.

11           And then lastly we recently proposed in July a Class 6 well which will  
12 ultimately be used for the geo sequestration of carbon dioxide captured from  
13 coal-fired power plant emissions.

14           The process as we look at these wells, we also approved -- and this is  
15 particularly true in the case of the ISL wells, we have a process to work with the  
16 states to approve applications to essentially exempt aquifers from the regulations  
17 requiring protection of underground sources of drinking water.

18           These exemptions are typically used in wells for the extraction of  
19 hydrocarbons and minerals and generally would be used for an ISL type operation.

20           Basically the application of the program, particularly these aquifer  
21 exemptions, provide for this exemption. There are criteria that are used by regions  
22 and primacy states to grant these exemptions.

1           Generally, it's a permitting-like process that in the past has generally taken  
2 place with public participation. And again, recognizes that the actual hydrocarbon  
3 or mining operation probably will impact the aquifer in which the operation is taking  
4 place, but it's really geared towards preventing excursions into other underground  
5 sources of drinking water.

6           The UIC program, as had been previously mentioned, certainly regulates  
7 the plugging and the abandonment of wells. EPA has the authority to require  
8 aquifer cleanup and monitoring within an exempted area as part of the permit if  
9 necessary to prevent excursion or endangerment of an underground source of  
10 drinking water that's outside that.

11           Basically, the program requires financial assurance, which is limited to  
12 plugging and abandonment of injection wells and it is not for the restoration of the  
13 aquifer.

14           We also allow monitoring on a case by case basis of groundwater on the  
15 perimeter of the well field. Again, this is geared towards preventing excursions  
16 into an exempted aquifer.

17           Finally, as the new regulation is implemented when finalized, and I think  
18 Gary mentioned this earlier, we feel that there is a need to recognize that  
19 implementation in the various states will require continuing cooperation between  
20 NRC and Agreement States with UIC primacy or UIC direct implementation  
21 programs. This is to prevent owner/operators from confusion or uncertainty about  
22 which regulations apply.

1           We've also had some preliminary discussions already with NRC staff about  
2           the need for MOUs or other agreements given the sort of -- particularly in our  
3           program -- the patchwork of agencies that implement the UIC program, which may  
4           in fact be different agencies in the state's than would regulate ISL activities.

5           In conclusion I would just say as noted above we certainly hope to continue  
6           the cooperative and the mutually beneficial working relationship we've established  
7           with NRC staff.

8           Again, as we pursue our joint goals to protect groundwater and regulate  
9           these ISL uranium mining sites for the communities and the families that live near  
10          them.

11          Thank you very much. That concludes my remarks.

12                   CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thanks, Steve. Mitchell?

13                   MR. LEVERETTE: Thank you. My name is Mitchell Leverette. I'm  
14          the Division Chief for the Solid Minerals Division for the Bureau of Land  
15          Management.

16                  I don't have a prepared statement. I'd like to just go through a series of  
17          slides that we have that will kind of discuss the role of BLM, talk about our mining  
18          law program. That's the program that authorizes the development of uranium on  
19          Federal lands. Talk about our existing current uranium activity and what we think  
20          is coming in the future. And close with the need for coordination and the  
21          continued work that we need to do with working on the MOU with NRC. So, if we  
22          could start the slides.

1           Simply the yellow on this map shows the Bureau of Land Management  
2 lands; about 262 million acres of surface land and about 700 million acres of  
3 subsurface mineral estate is what we manage. Next.

4           That map just shows the uranium reserves across the country. A lot of  
5 those reserves overlap BLM lands and minerals. Next.

6           Next.

7           The BLM was created in 1946. As I said, we manage about  
8 263 million acres of surface and about 700 million acres of subsurface minerals.  
9 That's one eighth of the U.S. land mass. We have approximately a \$2 billion  
10 budget when you include the fire monies that we get. Next.

11           We earn about \$1.1 billion in revenues from our energy and mineral  
12 royalties that come in. BLM has about 10,000 employees nationwide. Next.

13           This is very hard to see, but this shows how the organization is set up. We  
14 have a director. We have several assistant directors. One is Assistant Director for  
15 Lands and Minerals who is my supervisor. And then we have state directors in 12  
16 western states. The state directors work directly for the BLM directors. Each state  
17 -- state directors there or field offices within that state's jurisdiction.

18           At that level is where the projects are permitted. We work with NRC at that  
19 level. We do the NEPA work. We do the environmental work. We coordinate with  
20 the agencies at that level. Next.

21           Under the Solid Minerals Programs we have five different programs. I won't  
22 get into the programs, but the Mining Law Program is the program that authorizes

1 the development of uranium. Next.

2 That program has a budget of about \$35 million and that money comes  
3 from the collection of fees from maintenance and location fees for people that  
4 stake mining claims on Federal lands. Next.

5 Next.

6 This is the law that authorizes -- the 1872 Mining Law authorizes the  
7 development of uranium and other metallic minerals. Next.

8 In the Mining Law Program we have three different areas: the mining claim  
9 recordation, that's where you stake mining claims; the surface management where  
10 we do inspections and we issue the notices and plans to approve operations on  
11 federal lands; and the Mineral Patent Program is where we can ultimately patent  
12 minerals to the public. That program we have a moratorium on right now. Next.

13 This just shows the mining claims and the revenues. If you look at the last  
14 2006 and 2007 we are seeing a lot of new mining claims on Federal lands. A lot of  
15 them are for uranium. As we get more claims we get more revenues into the  
16 agency. Next.

17 This also shows a trend that as uranium prices increased over the past few  
18 years we were seeing more mining claims staked for uranium on Federal lands. I  
19 don't know whether this trend will continue as prices have come down some, but I  
20 think the cost of this increase we're seeing more people coming into our agency to  
21 apply for notices. That gives them authority to do a certain level of work;  
22 five acres or less.

1           And then we have also increased numbers of plans of operations which are  
2 five acres or more. Many of these are for exploration. Most of them are for  
3 exploration drilling, but they could lead into larger projects. I think most of them  
4 will not be in-situ type projects, but they will potentially have a milling component  
5 that NRC would be working on. Next.

6           This just shows the new uranium claims in certain key states over the past  
7 several years. We've seen major increases in the number of claims in some of our  
8 western states. Next.

9                           UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: [Inaudible question - microphone  
10 inaccessible]

11                   MR. LEVERETTE: Can you go back? Yes. We're looking at three  
12 year periods and that's the number of claims that we've gotten in three years. The  
13 increase is the percentage increase over the three-year period before that --  
14 before the three-year period. Next.

15           This is just one example of one of our states. This is Utah. This shows a  
16 number of plans and notices that we have pending or authorized in 2008. These  
17 are the different field offices across the state. We have 33 in one field office, 26.  
18 These numbers are increasing over the past two or three years. Next.

19           Colorado. This is another example of the number or the increase in mining  
20 claims in 2003 versus 2007. These are for uranium specific claims. Over 10,000  
21 claims, new claims for uranium in 2007. Next.

22           NRC's authority. To summarize, NRC is looking at the milling processing of



1 uranium. BLM, Let's go to the next slide. BLM's authority is basically the mining  
2 of this material. Next.

3 Why is an MOU needed? I think the MOU is needed because of the in-situ  
4 projects that are coming up and your decision that in-situ projects are processing  
5 and not mining, which is considered milling and the large number of claims that we  
6 have out there on Federal lands and the large number of these in-situ applications.

7 I know that we have three in Wyoming alone on BLM land. We think with  
8 these applications out there and this trend we need to develop better  
9 communications with the NRC because the Federal lands are affected. Next.

10 These are just uranium activities that I think there's some overlap in some  
11 of these activities. Some of them are clearly BLM rolls or authorities, but others  
12 are NRC's authorities. I think in the MOU we would discuss some of these things  
13 and what the roles and responsibilities would be for each agency as we complete  
14 these activities, especially the NEPA process on the ISR type projects. Next.

15 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Could I just interrupt you for a second?  
16 When you get the claim does it specify the type?

17 MR. LEVERETTE: No.

18 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: It doesn't specify would it be a  
19 conventional or ISR?

20 MR. LEVERETTE: No, it doesn't even tell what commodity, but  
21 based on the locations of the claims we know that pretty much they're uranium  
22 type claims.

1                   COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Would you generally know if it's  
2 conventional or ISR?

3                   MR. LEVERETTE: Yes. Most of the claims are being filed in areas  
4 that were old uranium operations that we want to bring back into development.

5                   COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Under conventional mining?

6                   MR. LEVERETTE: Yes. I won't go into this, but this outlines the  
7 NEPA process. The next slide.

8                   EIS process. You can see there are many different levels and we think  
9 there needs to be -- there should be coordination with NRC and the BLM on  
10 Federal lands when we get to these stages of processing applications and  
11 licenses. Next.

12                  In conclusion, we look forward to building a stronger, better relationship with  
13 NRC and the state lead agencies because we think in some cases we're really tied  
14 at the hip and we have to protect Federal resources as well as what NRC has the  
15 authority to do.

16                  Thank you for the time. I'll take any questions.

17                  CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thanks, Mitchell. I noticed on your first picture  
18 you showed with the yellow areas of the BLM that you have a lot of the state of  
19 Nevada. It looked like it was --

20                  MR. LEVERETTE: Yes, about 80%.

21                  CHAIRMAN KLEIN: We'll begin our questions with Commissioner  
22 Jaczko.

1                   COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I had a question for you, Mr. Leverette.  
2    You talked about the importance of the MOU and I think it's certainly important that  
3    we do that. I'm wondering if that is an issue that where we're looking at one MOU  
4    with headquarters or whether it would make sense to do separate MOUs with  
5    different field offices if their differences in different areas. I wonder if you have any  
6    thoughts on that about what the right approach might be.

7                   MR. LEVERETTE: We've been working with the NRC staff and  
8    we've had discussions in that regard. We think the first step is to do kind of a  
9    national MOU and then maybe after we have that developed we can tier down and  
10   have more individual MOUs with the state BLM offices and maybe even the state  
11   governments.

12                  But we would like to start at this level to make sure that the upper  
13   management have bought into this concept and understand what we're doing and  
14   then we would develop other MOUs.

15                  COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I don't know if the staff had any  
16   thoughts on that?

17                  MR. CAMPER: We are actively working. We are focusing first upon  
18   headquarters oriented MOU. We recognize the operational status of BLM and  
19   we're amenable to exploring that further, but let's get one in place very quickly.

20                  I also think, frankly, it's very important because we were having a lot of  
21   discussion earlier about construction activities prior to licensing. There's a role  
22   that BLM plays in terms of the plan of operation that's filed by these companies.

1 That's the triggering event for their environmental assessment. So, the idea is can  
2 we gain efficiencies in the NEPA process. That's the first big item that we're  
3 focused on.

4 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: A national MOU would accomplish that.

5 MR. CAMPER: That's right.

6 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate that. I guess for our  
7 colleagues from the Environment Protection Agency I don't know if you have any  
8 comments on the discussion you heard this morning or if you're interested in going  
9 into further detail on any of the issues that we discussed. I'll leave that as an open  
10 question. I'm happy to hear any comments you have.

11 MR. EDWARDS: I'd like to make just a brief statement that I agree  
12 that open and transparent context of government is a good rule, but I would  
13 strongly urge the Commission to further consider posting the draft rule as it  
14 currently stands right now.

15 I think it would behoove the whole process if the work group could continue  
16 to wrap up its discussions. At our last work group meeting on November 24th we  
17 did lay the groundwork for continuing back-and-forth on the remaining issues. And  
18 so, we're very hopeful.

19 I certainly wouldn't characterize the discussions at an impasse at all. We're  
20 very hopeful that we'll be able to resolve that fairly quickly.

21 From my perspective, if we could quickly come to a resolution with that draft  
22 that would be better than posting something that still remains to be discussed.

1                   COMMISSIONER JACZKO: I appreciate your comments. I would  
2 just say I think Commissioner Svinicki made a good point which is in the end this  
3 will be a public rule. At some point the easiest path forward may be for us to put  
4 us something out there formally for public comment. And then, if there's an area in  
5 which we ultimately can't come to a simple resolution on that that our best path  
6 toward may be just to ask that as a question and in the end get the public's input  
7 because they're going to probably have to tell us what to do anyway. But I  
8 appreciate you being here and sharing those thoughts.

9                   Last question. This was a question I intended to ask previously, but since I  
10 have staff and EPA here I thought I would ask it now as well. In the presentation  
11 one of the issues that was discussed was the fact that we have one expressed  
12 interest in a heap leach facility. I guess I'm wondering if my knowledge of heap  
13 leaching is not all that deep, whether we are going to have a similar situation with  
14 heap leach or do we have a good set of regulations or will the ISR regulations -- I  
15 suppose they won't really be applicable to heap leach but whether the existing  
16 UMTRCA regulations are useful for heap leach mining or we will need to go  
17 through this exercise again to address heap leach mining? That's kind of an  
18 open-ended one.

19                   MR. CAMPER: That's a great question. [LAUGHTER] Heap leaches  
20 -- it's in New Mexico if it happens. It's rarely used. There's a lot of heap leaching  
21 activities out there other than uranium, of course. The usability or the practicality  
22 of heap leaches is not very widespread. I think we'd have to take the regulations

1 and the guidance process that we have in place and try to make sure that it works.

2 If it didn't we have to create it as we go. I think we're prepared to do that.

3 MR. EDWARDS: Commissioner, I might add that as I mentioned in  
4 my remarks it's been 13 years since 1995 since the UMTRCA based regulations,  
5 40 CFR 192, have been revised. We're currently starting the process of  
6 evaluating those and seeing where they may need to be updated and all that. I'm  
7 sure that would play into the overall evaluation.

8 MR. CAMPER: Let me add to that. Obviously, if that application  
9 becomes reality we'll continue to talk to the applicant and make sure that it's  
10 coming. We'll take a look at the process that we have and determine what needs  
11 to be done to fine tune it.

12 Obviously, in the final analysis whether we get one of them or 100 of them  
13 we've got to have the right kind of process in place. We'll do what it takes.

14 COMMISSIONER JACZKO: Thanks.

15 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Lyons?

16 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Well, thanks to the three of you for  
17 joining us today. Your comments were most appreciated.

18 Mitchell, I very much agree with you that we need to continue to work  
19 towards that MOU. It clearly can simplify and expedite our relations between the  
20 agencies.

21 Jonathan, I appreciated your comments on questioning whether release of  
22 the current draft is wise. If we're reasonably close to having an improved more

1 final draft I'm quite happy to hold off for that, too.

2 My concern following up on what Commissioner Jaczko had raised was just  
3 that we have discussed it a lot today. That's somewhat unusual for something that  
4 is in this interagency process, but there was also no way of having this meeting  
5 without doing it. It's a very timely meeting. So, I'm quite willing to wait a little, but I  
6 don't think we should wait very long.

7 I appreciated your comment that there needs to be more meetings in the  
8 very near future and your optimism that perhaps we can come to a -- you were  
9 cautious that we can't call this a final EPA product. I understand that you have  
10 your own concurrence processes to go through, but at least I'm thinking there's a  
11 better chance of getting the EPA concurrence.

12 The only other question I was going to ask was to Jonathan and you really  
13 just answered with one of your last comments. I had noted that you referred to  
14 rules that have been of considerable long standing and that the technology and  
15 the applications of the rules have changed.

16 I was going to ask if there is a serious plan within EPA to review some of  
17 those older rules to see if they still apply in the current situations. I think you just  
18 said that process is starting.

19 MR. EDWARDS: Right. We've had a number of discussions among  
20 ourselves of various rules and certainly 40 CFR 192, the UMTRCA based  
21 regulations rise to the top of those that need a good look.

22 Obviously, the industry has been very dynamic in here and so we need to

1 take a look at those older government regulations to make sure that we're doing  
2 the best for the environment and what makes practical common sense for the  
3 nation.

4 COMMISSIONER LYONS: Certainly, our two organizations have, I  
5 think, the same goal of protecting people and the environment. I can well imagine  
6 that relooking at the UMTRCA regulations in light of the rather substantial  
7 differences of trying to apply them to ISLs or ISRs, whatever you want to call them.  
8 I think that will be time very well spent for all of us. Again, thank you for joining us.

9 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Commissioner Svinicki?

10 COMMISSIONER SVINICKI: I'd like to add my thanks to all three  
11 gentlemen for your presentations. I think any minor questions I had have already  
12 been covered by Commissioner Jaczko, but I'll just say thank you not only for  
13 being here today, but for your pledge that you and the staff will continue to work  
14 these issues in the future. Thank you.

15 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: I think the important thing for industry is it's  
16 difficult enough to work with the Federal government with one regulator and having  
17 dual regulators and having dual conflicting regulations would even make it more  
18 challenging. So, I'm optimistic we will come to closure.

19 I did notice, Jonathan, it sounds like EPA has the same issue that we have  
20 with some of our old Reg Guides and sometimes we need to update them. So, I  
21 think we share some common areas.

22 One thing that I was curious -- not being a radio chemist, I was surprised



1 when I went out to Wyoming and actually saw an ISR operation. Prior to going out  
2 there I had this envision of these acid solutions being pumped down and these  
3 toxic materials. I was surprised at the benign materials that are used like water  
4 and CO2.

5 And so, based on that activity and the fact that ISR has been going on for a  
6 while have either of you seen any problems with ISRs?

7 MR. EDWARDS: We've actually requested of the National Mining  
8 Association and also brought it up with the NRC in our formal comments on the  
9 draft GEIS that we'd like to see the additional data on some of the previous  
10 operations out there.

11 We believe there is some environmental data out there that would be useful  
12 to take a close look at and see previous excursions and treatments and how  
13 effective they were and that type of thing. So, I would say we'd like to just see  
14 more data on that ourselves.

15 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: But to date you haven't seen anything that  
16 gives you cardiac arrest?

17 MR. EDWARDS: I can't say that I have.

18 MR. HEARE: If I might, I would just add that this process is used to  
19 mine a number of things: salt, baking soda. So, there is a fair amount of history  
20 and experience with the process; the idea of dissolving in a formation and then  
21 bringing the material back up and separating it. Again, I'm not aware that we're  
22 aware anyway in our program of major problems that have been caused by these

1 facilities.

2 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thanks. Well, Mitchell, I appreciate the work  
3 towards an MOU and I understand that there may be some challenges with how  
4 BLM works between headquarters and regions. And so, hopefully we will be able  
5 to get an MOU that is consistent and we don't have to do it with every region. So,  
6 I'm optimistic that it will be broad reaching.

7 In terms of -- do you have a plan of when you think we might reach closure  
8 on an MOU?

9 MR. LEVERETTE: We are thinking -- we have a draft, as someone  
10 stated this morning, and our legal people are looking at it. With the holidays  
11 coming up and the transition and all that happening right now we were thinking  
12 maybe some time February we would maybe be able to come back with a type of  
13 final draft.

14 CHAIRMAN KLEIN: Thanks. I'd also like to thank both EPA and  
15 BLM for working with us. We all are after the same thing. We want to make sure  
16 it's safe, secure and done in a proper way. So, thanks for your cooperation and  
17 for your attendance today.

18 This part of the meeting is adjourned. Thanks again to the staff as well as  
19 our government colleagues. We will convene at 1:30 p.m. for the next phase with  
20 the Native Tribes, the state governments and the public interest groups. This part  
21 is adjourned.

22 (Whereupon, the morning session was adjourned.)