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FOUNDED MAY 27, 1893

HISTORICAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

14 May 1974



Mr. R. B. Chitwood, Chief
Technical Support Branch
Directorate of Licensing
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

Re: Your Docket 40-8027

Dear Mr. Chitwood:

As State Preservation Officer under PL-89-665, this is to advise that the environmental impact statement prepared by the AEC with respect to the Sequoyah Uranium Hexafluoride plant of the Kerr-McGee Corporation in Sequoyah County has been reviewed by me. My review has been limited to the somewhat brief statement on historical significance beginning at the bottom of page II-14 and continuing on to II-17.

In my opinion this information is correct; and seems to be based generally on that furnished some time ago by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The nearest site listed on the National Register of Historic Places is Dwight Mission, 17 miles northeast of the plant site; and the next nearest is the Sequoyah Cabin, a National Landmark, the home of Sequoyah, the originator of the Cherokee syllabry, located in the same general direction some 25 miles away.

A structure known as the Carlisle House, of local interest, and for which National Register status will not be sought, was on the plant property. This served at one time as a stage stand on the route from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson. Its preservation has been insured by its removal to a location near the junction of U.S. 64 and S.H. 10.

In my opinion the project would pose no interference with or any impact upon the Historic Sites Program as reflected in the 1973 edition of the State plan; and further that the statement contained on pages II-14 through II-17 is accurate and complete.

Very truly yours,

George H. Shirk
State Preservation Officer


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The Draft Environmental Statement reported domestic nuclear power production needs for uranium hexafluoride feed materials in 1980 and 1990 of 25,400 and 40,000 metric tons, respectively. These projections are consistent with the Commission's 1970 National Power Survey which projected nuclear generating capacity to total 147,000 megawatts in 1980 and 500,000 megawatts in 1990. The nuclear generating capacity to be operable by 1980 is now estimated to be considerably less than the Power Survey projection but there is no question that the feed materials production to be supplied by this plant will be needed. Further, since these projections are made, the Nation has undertaken an energy development program to provide energy self-sufficiency by 1980. It would appear that, to attain such energy independence, nuclear generating capacity additions will have to be increased with attendant increased requirements for nuclear fuel. The energy development program is expected to work toward a reduction of the presently long nuclear plant construction lead times. Any reduction in lead times may have little or no effect on nuclear capacity availability before 1980, but will assure its availability soon thereafter, with the correspondingly increased feed requirements.

The Bureau of Power staff concludes that the proposed continuance of the license authorizing operation of the Sequoyah Uranium Hexafluoride Plant is needed to assure the availability of fuel supplies for the nuclear generating capacity planned to contribute to the bulk electric power supply.

Very truly yours,


T.A. Phillips
Chief, Bureau of Power

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Environmental
File 4

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