

# PUBLIC SUBMISSION

ADD: Ed Miller, Allen Fetter,  
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Comment (267)  
Publication Date: 9/10/2021  
Citation: 86 FR 50745

<b>As of:</b> November 01, 2021
<b>Received:</b> October 27, 2021
<b>Status:</b> Pending_Post
<b>Tracking No.</b> kva-8onz-x919
<b>Comments Due:</b> October 29, 2021
<b>Submission Type:</b> API

**Docket:** NRC-2021-0137

Systematic Assessment for how the NRC Addresses Environmental Justice in its Programs, Policies, and Activities

**Comment On:** NRC-2021-0137-0001

Systematic Assessment for How the NRC Addresses Environmental Justice in Its Programs, Policies, and Activities

**Document:** NRC-2021-0137-DRAFT-1618

Comment on FR Doc # 2021-14673

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## General Comment

NRC started this whole process with a 30 day comment period. The first example of not knowing what you are even talking about. Community people need more than 30 days to be able to respond to requests for comment, especially for technically complicated issues. Many rural and Indigenous Communities do not have access to the internet or do not speak English as a primary language.

Your first EJ panel was primarily white people speaking about EJ issues. Again, a very HUGE mistake. You have to include Indigenous Communities, People of Color communities, people who experience environmental injustice on a daily basis be living near toxic and radioactive areas every day.

EPA has done some work on EJ issues that could help NRC since you are clearly starting without even the most basic understanding of Environmental Justice.

The NRC cannot operate in an environmentally just way without acknowledging its past violations of Environmental Justice (EJ) all along the nuclear chain. Most nuclear reactors, uranium mining-milling-“enrichment” facilities, fuel factories, reprocessing, and both high and “low-level” waste sites and transport routes are targeted for or located in/upstream/upwind of low income, rural or inner-city, communities of color.

A next step is to compensate, cleanup, and repair damage done by previous NRC and AEC licensee actions, including over 15,000 abandoned uranium mines and the 1979 Church Rock disaster directly impacting indigenous people. The White House EJ Advisory Committee's list of “PROJECTS THAT WILL NOT BENEFIT A COMMUNITY” includes “procurement of nuclear power.”

To prevent repeating the past, NRC should set up structures to assist EJ communities including (1) a permanent EJ Advisory Board to assess all NRC processes, with authority to prevent EJ violations and

(2) an independent division of NRC, with a firewall from existing staff, to assist intervenors (similar to current staff support for applicants).

The costs could be part of license application/amendment fees. Fees should also cover costs of

(3) intervenor funding for legal and technical expertise. Canada has intervenor funding.

NRC's 10CFR2 rules for intervention are clearly skewed in favor of nuclear proposals—they must be amended to enable EJ communities to participate, get standing (presume intervenor status), and for their contentions to be accepted. Local Hispanic intervenors and their contentions were dismissed in the Holtec CIS licensing case. Diversity in NRC-ASLB judges might help.

NRC could improve its EJ policy by going beyond the National Environmental Policy Act requirements. Under NEPA, EJ should be automatically considered in Generic EISs and Environmental Assessments.

EJ “consideration” should include the full revelation of cumulative and synergistic impacts from multiple sources of pollution and health stressors.

Make all information available in the primary languages of the communities and provide longer public comment periods to enable more meaningful participation.

Until the COVID-19 crisis with variants passes, extra measures are needed to enable already-over stressed and disproportionately impacted EJ communities to engage.

Finally but importantly, NRC must seek to determine EJ impacts of many decades of nuclear waste transport along rails, roads, waterways largely through EJ communities from reactors to waste sites. The containers hold more plutonium than the Nagasaki bomb and more cesium than Chernobyl releases and routinely emit radiation even without accidents. There will be accidents and front-line communities will bear the deadly burden without free, prior, informed consent or knowledge.