

PUBLIC ACCESS HEARING

Taken at: Hanford House
802 George Washington Way
Richland, Washington

Time: 7:30 p.m., Monday, April 24, 1989 Taken at:

Before: Joseph D. King, Notary Public

JAY HOLMAN

1
2 Thank you. My name is Jay Holman, the manager of the
3 Port of Benton. I live at 2952 George Washington Way.

4 The the Port of Benton covers about three quarters of
5 Benton County and covers sites in Richland, Benton City,
6 and Prosser. Tonight we would just like to say that we
7 generally support the Tri-Party Agreement. We think it's a
8 tough agreement but we also think it's a fair agreement.

9 There are definite scientific merits to the agreement
10 we feel and one of those is that Hanford has got a good
11 future we believe as a center of waste technology and we
12 want to say also that while we support this agreement and
13 think it's a fair agreement we want to caution and say that
14 we also support the other programs and don't want to see
15 the other programs at hanford suffer, in other words, money
16 taken away from them for this particular program. But we
17 do support the funding of this program.

18 We support the 2,000 direct jobs that have been
19 indicated would occur by 1994. Without that agreement
20 we've been told and believe that funding level of about
21 half of that would be very detrimental to the whole effort.
22 2.8 billion is the level that we would support.

23 So we would like to just emphasize that the party
24 shouldn't reopen the negotiations but stick by the
25 agreement, and also we would like to say that we would

1 support the concept of a citizens advisory board. This
2 could be made up of local citizens and scientists, and we
3 would see that something like the Hanford Waste Advisory
4 Board that was instituted several years ago and a similar
5 advisory board we understand has worked well in Tennessee
6 and we think that's a good concept and we would like
7 everybody to consider that favorably. Thank you.

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10 CLIFF GROFF

11 Thank you very much. My name is Cliff Groff, and I
12 live at 902 North Keller Avenue. I'm vice-president of the
13 Hanford Family which is a Tri-Cities-based group which
14 favors the use of nuclear energy.

15 I'm a 12-year Hanford employee. I've lived in the
16 Tri-Cities for 23 years, so I'm pretty familiar with things
17 here. First off, I want to say that the Hanford Family is
18 very much in favor of the Tri-Party Agreement on the
19 Hanford Reservation, and as I stated earlier, we are
20 strongly recommend a blue ribbon committee of scientists
21 and certainly Tri-City citizens be ordered to facilitate
22 this process. It is our understanding that this group
23 would function similar to the highly successful committee
24 under Frank Parker of Vanderbilt University. Dr. Parker is
25 also a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

1 We further believe this kind of committee would be an
2 effective way for the public to provide useful inputs for
3 Hanford cleanup issues. For example, a Hanford Advisory
4 Board was chairmanned by Professor Coughlin of Gonzaga
5 University several years ago, and that did enjoy a lot of
6 success in the State of Washington. The Hanford Family
7 wishes to recommend that the Washington State Nuclear Waste
8 Board be disbanded and not even considered. Based on the
9 performance of the Waste Board in the last few years we
10 feel that the board has not provided clear objectives in
11 its field.

12 We supported the Tri-Party Agreement for a number of
13 reasons. We feel it will provide cooperation at levels
14 that have not existed before. We feel it will be helpful
15 to have the State of Washington as a partner of Hanford
16 which will be a sharp contrast to the State being named as
17 a party in the courts. We also believe the agreement is
18 fair and comprehensive and we think as was mentioned
19 earlier that the government should take a look at the
20 cost being considered. I propose that the proposed cleanup
21 efforts and the correspondingly high degree of effort
22 refute the incorrect notion that Hanford represents a
23 threat to the in envoronment and the public and Hanford
24 personnel.

25 As I stated earlier, we whole heartedly support

1 Hanford cleanup, but strongly suggest we look at the cost
2 which has been estimated as \$150 billion. I believe the
3 public public has been made needlessly fearful. For
4 example, there are some radioactive consumer products that
5 can be disposed of in the home in a few minutes, but the
6 same thing at Hanford can often take many hours and a
7 number of personnel and take a lot of money.

8 In closing I would like to state again that the
9 Hanford Family strongly supports the Tri-Party Committee.
10 We do hope that common sense will prevail and not mindless
11 emotionalism, and thank you very much for the opportunity
12 to speak out on the issue.

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LEO BOWMAN

16 Good evening. My name is Leo Bowman. I'm the
17 spokesman for the Richland Chamber of Commerce on Hanford
18 issues I live at 9 South Sharron in Kennewick.

19 We want to compliment you, the State of Washington,
20 the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of
21 Energy for the agreement that you have recently offered.
22 There are a number of benefits to that agreement. It shows
23 that multiple federal and state agencies can agree and work
24 together for a common goal in a responsible and realistic
25 manner without wasting millions of dollars and years in

1 litigation.

2 This agreement shows that all parties are willing to
3 comply with all environmental laws. This agreement gives
4 the necessary oversight to both the State of Washington and
5 the Environmental Protection Agency as well as the
6 necessary power to guarantee the proper cleanup of Hanford.
7 This agreement guarantees the cleanup of Hanford so that
8 further continuation of the Hanford mission will not be
9 impaired. This agreement is a model for all other areas.

10 Along with the compliments we would also like to warn
11 you of some impending dangers to this agreement. It
12 appears that there are some who would tear apart this very
13 valuable and necessary agreement whose real objectives are
14 yet to be made public. Their stated concerns should not be
15 taken lightly nor should their hidden objectives.

16 Also, we would suggest that you take a responsible
17 attitude to both our environment as well as the taxpayers
18 who are the ones who actually pay the bills.

19 Again, thank you. And we would ask that as soon as
20 this public comment period is over, put the agreement to
21 work and let the cleanup begin. Thank you.

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JOHN BURNHAM

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My name is John Burnham. I'm speaking on behalf of

1 the Tri-City Industrial Development Counsel. I live at 371
2 Quailwood Place in Richland.

3 Before I begin I would like to express the gratitude
4 of the Tri-Cities Industrial Development Counsel to you and
5 the members of your staff who negotiated this agreement.
6 While many people were urging you to do battle over these
7 complex issues in the court you chose what was no doubt at
8 times a more difficult path but a more rewarding path, that
9 of negotiation.

10 The agreement you have arrived at is far superior to
11 what you would have had with the consent decree. This
12 agreement offers a much greater degree of flexibility than
13 you would get from a court-mandated judgment, and through
14 the lead regulatory agency concept you have streamlined the
15 management system in a way that would have been impossible
16 with a consent decree. By staying at the table you avoided
17 wasting millions of dollars on litigation and saved
18 valuable time that can better be spent in the cleanup
19 disagreement outlines. For that TRIDEC commends you. We
20 hope that on May 15th we will be able to commend you for
21 putting this agreement in final form.

22 However, the position I heard in Seattle last week
23 and which may be repeated again tonight gives me reason to
24 be concerned about the document you do ultimately sign. I
25 refer to an attempt to tie the agreement to the shutdown of

1 Hanford programs starting with plutonium-uranium extraction
2 plants. "Cleanup without shut down is impossible" went the
3 line of reasoning. Not only do we not endorse the notion
4 that Purex should be shut down immediately, we impose it in
5 the strongest possible terms.

6 Data taken from samples from the Columbia River
7 including that taken from a member of the Hanford Action
8 League clearly indicate there is no present health risk
9 from the Hanford operation nor would there be such a health
10 risk anticipated during the expectant life of that
11 facility. Now this immediate shutdown notion makes as much
12 sense both environmentally and economically as following an
13 alley. As most of you know, the City of Spokane has what
14 is regarded to be a rotten air shed. By this same type of
15 reasoning the next time, and it will be some 30 times this
16 year, the next time that Spokane exceeds EPA clean air
17 limits the EPA should instantly shut down all
18 transportation and all industry in Spokane until this
19 situation is permanently fixed.

20 If, as you indicated earlier tonight, you intend to
21 further study the issue of Purex waste strains I would
22 caution you that no matter what the results they will not
23 satisfy this faction unless they are accompanied by an
24 immediate shutdown. Don't be too quick to respond to
25 anti-nuclear arguments thinly veiled by unsupported

1 environmental concerns.

2 In conclusion, TRIDEC believes you have negotiated a
3 good agreement. The State wanted enforcability and got it.
4 EPA wanted a means to facilitate a smooth cleanup under the
5 Superfund and got it. DOE wanted a schedule that was
6 reasonable and achievable and got it. You set out to
7 design an agreement that dealt with the issues of cleanup
8 and environmental compliance. Now stick with it and sign
9 it on May 15th. Do not let it become a political football
10 for groups that would a use it to put Hanford out of
11 business. Thank you.

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GEORGE STITT

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My name is George Stitt. I live at 703 Stanton,
16 Richland, Washington.

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To start off, I don't like alpha-bet soup. I have to
set here and listen to alpha-bet soup all night long. I
kind of remember that I started in Hanford in 1951. I've
served in several capacities. I am not a scientist. I
have been in radiation monitoring. I've worked in water
quality control in the N Reactor. I have worked on
decontamination, and I think the biggest problem we have
right now is going over to the other side of the mountain
and trying to explain the difference between radiation and

1 contamination to those people over there. We don't worry
2 about it.

3 These people here all know what radiation is. They
4 know what contamination is. But you are going to be sadly
5 mistaken if you're going to make any sense out of what
6 you're trying to sell these people if they don't know what
7 the language is. When they learn the language they'll be
8 able to understand what you're talking about. So it's
9 short and sweet with me.

10 I've seen too many good people that could be handling
11 your program from the bottom level. I'm looking from the
12 bottom to the top. You're looking from the top to the
13 bottom. I've seen too many good people leave Hanford
14 already. They are the people that could be handling your
15 job for you on cleanup on Hanford and they could do it with
16 less money than bringing in thousands of people from
17 someplace else on a contract basis. I've about done with
18 my rambling. That's about all I have to say.

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GORDON ROGERS

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My name is Gordon Rogers, 1108 Road 36 in Pasco. I
am a past president of the Tri-Cities Technical Counsel, a
consortium of the major technical and professional
societies having local sections in this area, and I am

1 their Governmental Affairs Committee chairman.

2 I think it's been well established for many years
3 that the actual hazards of public health from Hanford
4 operations have always been low and have steadily decreased
5 over the last decade. This has been reported continuously
6 by the Department of Energy and it's amply supported
7 technically by the State of Washington and also I believe
8 by measurements made by the State of Oregon.

9 The real drive for Hanford cleanup arises from a need
10 to conform to current federal laws for disposal of
11 radioactive and hazardous waste and we all support that
12 very very strongly. Our position is that your Tri-Party
13 Agreement as it stands today is excellent.

14 Our strong recommendation to you is to approve it and
15 get on with the work at hand. I would thoroughly second Mr.
16 Burnham's suggestions to you regarding that you not be
17 deterred by ill-considered recommendations such as: Stop
18 Purex now; don't bring any more waste in; add the
19 decontamination and dismantling of the old reactors to the
20 agreement. These are ploys to just delay the work and
21 increase it's cost and make sure that the anti-nuclear
22 folks always have a fresh basket of ammunition to keep
23 Hanford on the defensive. These are groundless and I think
24 you recognize that.

25 There are a number of very important tasks that you

1 can get underweigh in the immediate future with the funding
2 that seems assured. These include pressing ahead full
3 speed on the high-level waste detrification plant, the
4 grouting of low-level waste, the transport of true waste to
5 the WIP facility, and perhaps most importantly the accurate
6 characterization of just what you have in the waste columns
7 in the ground and in the ground water. These are straight
8 forward although albeit technically difficult tasks, but
9 there is nothing defeating those except the will to move on
10 and the funding to it.

11 This is absolutely vital, that you prioritise the
12 work so that the heavy costs are based on technically sound
13 risk analysis. It's long past the time when we should stop
14 making major political and money decisions based on
15 so-called public perception factors by deliberate public
16 misinformation. The funding for this program is going to
17 be very tough.

18 As a personal observation I suspect that you will
19 never get the amount of money out of Congress that it has
20 been estimated to take for the total job. There are too
21 many other very very serious public health risks that are
22 going untended now. And we should not as ethical and
23 responsible citizens throw money at cleanup in the name of
24 cleanup when there are real people dying of real hazards of
25 other causes.

1 nobody tonight. I'll try to speak for all of those Hanford
2 employees, the majority of the Hanford employees. I want
3 to express my appreciation for the agreement to clean up
4 Hanford. I'm a hundred percent in agreement with it.

5 The problem is I'm deeply concerned that you're
6 overlooking one of the serious health hazards in the area,
7 one of the major toxic and radioactive releases. These
8 releases are going on today. Every day they have for 40
9 years. To calculate the number of smokers at Hanford it is
10 about 2,500. The number of cigarettes which the Surgeon
11 General says the average smoker smokes each day times the
12 number of days in a year, working days, you can easily
13 calculate the number of cigarettes smoked at 10 million
14 dispatched into the air at Hanford work areas every day.
15 Those 10 million cigarettes contain malonium 210. Malonium
16 210 is very similar to plutonium. It's an alpha emitter.
17 It goes into the lungs and causes lung cancer, and we know
18 it causes lung cancer because almost half a million people
19 die each year from smoking, more than that.

20 The Surgeon General has urged that smoking be
21 eliminated in the work place. This is a radioactive waste
22 that is dispatched every day at Hanford. I'm deeply
23 concerned that apparently for political or legal or
24 personal or corporate reasons this hazard is being swept
25 under the rug. I don't know why this is going on, but it

1 deeply concerns me that this serious hazard is going
2 unfixed.

3 There's a new GSA smoking policy out a year or so, a
4 couple years ago. I don't have the exact date, but it took
5 18 months to put the signs up on the doors that they
6 weren't supposed to smoke anywhere but in the their
7 restricted areas.

8 One of the concerns that you have to worry about is
9 cost. Everything that anybody has mentioned about cleaning
10 up waste costs money. Banning smoking will save money.
11 There are studies that show you can save about several
12 thousand dollars per smoker. When you multiply that by
13 several thousand smokers you come up with several million
14 dollars to be saved by banning smoking in the work place.

15 Lives can be saved. On top of that there seems to be
16 potential litigation here. Washington State law provides
17 that an employer provide a safe work place and involuntary
18 exposure to cigarette smoke is a hazard. There is a law
19 called the -- I wrote it down -- didn't right it down.

20 Anyway, I think I've gotten my point across and I'm
21 terribly concerned that from your previous comments I got
22 the impression it doesn't matter how bad it is. It doesn't
23 matter that the DOE had a questionnaire where they asked
24 people what they thought about smoking and the vast
25 majority, I think 82 percent, said they didn't want to be

1 exposed to cigarettes. It doesn't matter.

2 Apparently for political reasons we have to go right
3 on doing it. I want you to think about this and I want you
4 to not sleep you. Got it? You're not going to sleep until
5 this is fixed. We want to include protection from
6 cigarette smoke in the waste hazard agreement. Thank you.

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ROBERT COOK

10 Robert Cook, 2552 Harris Avenue, Richland. I'm part
11 of a group here where Russ Brown and I are in the same
12 blockwise.

13 My objective is in commenting on the subject
14 agreement and its plan is to suggest actions that would
15 improve the accountability of the three parties to the
16 public and enhance the overall trust of government and
17 acceptance of technical decisions that the government
18 makes.

19 Consider that such public acceptance is a necessary
20 socio-political condition for future validity in this
21 country's use of energy with maintenance and improvement of
22 the environmental conditions and in keeping with the
23 primary intent of the agreement.

24 First of all, the first basic comment I have is
25 relative to what may be a fourth party in the agreement,

1 the NRC. It's my observation that NRC is obligated by law
2 to license high-level radioactive waste long-term storage
3 facilities. The grout facility will be such a facility.
4 The high-level waste by definition in the Reorganization
5 Act which established NRC's authority in this regard is a
6 source-oriented definition. It has nothing to do with
7 levels of activity. The act from the Marine Sanctuaries
8 Act which was continued in the Reorganization Act.
9 Subsequent legislation, the West Valley Act, and the
10 Nuclear Waste Policy Act after the Reorganization Act used
11 different definitions of high-level radioactive waste and
12 included the concept September of activity, of level of
13 activity.

14 I would maintain, though, that that level of activity
15 doesn't apply to the waste, the high-level waste, that DOE
16 is planning to dispose of on the site there and
17 consequently NRC's involvement should be sought. It should
18 be sought for the grout facility. It should be sought for
19 the B Y grids which had high-level waste exposed to those
20 facilities, and it should be sought for any potential
21 burial grounds for the iodine filters which were discarded
22 in the past. Where they were discarded in the past I'm not
23 sure. It may have been in low-level barrel grounds.

24 Nevertheless, I feel that is a shortcoming of the
25 agreement and could throw a big monkey wrench into the

1 whole smooth operation in the long run.

2 The other comment I want to make is on information
3 availability. It's my feeling that the availability of
4 information, I mean detailed information consistent with a
5 good and thorough administrative record, is tantamount to
6 public acceptance and genuine accountability in this
7 overall process. And by "accountability" I mean explaining
8 what the decisions are and allowing the public to
9 understand how these decisions were made and to show by the
10 information that's presented that they were logical, well
11 thought out decisions and based on good facts and not just
12 based on seat-of-the-pants decision making feelings.

13 In that regard I also think there ought to be a time
14 frame incorporated into the provisions that require the
15 administrative record to be established routinely as
16 information is generated and with some specific time frame
17 relative to the generation of information. It should not
18 be the case that the administrative record is only
19 established after all the decisions are made or any
20 particular decision is made.

21 The information ought to be available as time goes
22 by. In way of considering what should be done first and
23 what should be done second, I'm of the feeling that
24 quantitative risk assessments ought to be accomplished with
25 respect to all these disposal actions to understand first

1 off in the design phase of whatever's going to happen where
2 the risk relative to this facility stands to another
3 facility to allow good prioritization of the activities,
4 and I mean with respect to risk, not only health and safety
5 types of risk but safety of the environment. Both should
6 be considered on actions.

7 Last comment is that -- and I made it in my question
8 and answer earlier -- is that editorially the action plan
9 should be cleaned up to make specific what the requirements
10 are through simple use of the word "shall" instead of the
11 word "will." Definitions should be made unambiguous. It
12 is my feeling that the definition of "administrative
13 record" was quite ambiguous, this being the key means of
14 information gathering. Thank you.

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17 CLIFF CLARK

18 My name is Cliff Park, and I'm living at 433 Scott in
19 Richland at the present time. I'm here only speaking for
20 myself and I hope that doesn't mean I'm nobody.

21 I wanted to express my support for the Tri-Party
22 Agreement. I know a little about how difficult it is to
23 get them in place and I think that in this case the
24 Tri-Party Agreement presents a reasonable, rational way to
25 approach a very difficult technical and political problem.

1 It sets forth a very formal agenda which I personally think
2 is impossible to achieve and I think the DOE and State
3 should all recognize that the work plan has some very short
4 time frames in terms of all the work that has to be done
5 there, and there ought to be some consideration given to
6 how you're going to deal with that in the more distant
7 future when the enthusiasm has died down.

8 I know for the next two, three, or five years people
9 are going to be up and willing to do things, but in 25
10 years people may not be so willing to do things. I
11 personally think they will take closer to 75 years, but
12 that's reality speaking.

13 I think that before we add anymore whistles or bells,
14 before we do anything to modify the agreement, we ought to
15 basically sign the agreement that we have, put it in final
16 form, and get on with the work that it calls for. There
17 are provisions in the agreement for modification if it's
18 necessary. Those provisions were put in there I'm sure so
19 if things don't work out exactly the way they're supposed
20 to there will be a mechanism to change them.

21 I have some thoughts on the Advisory Committee, too.
22 I've had some experience with advisory committees in the
23 past and if thought is given to the makeup of the
24 committee, who is going to be on it; how it's going to work
25 and so forth, it can be a very useful tool. However, if

1 it's an ad hoc action, if it isn't thought out, it isn't a
2 useful tool. It can cause more problems than you ever hope
3 to solve.

4 I know there are mechanisms in their agreement that
5 require the public be kept involved, that the public have
6 access to information. So while I support the idea of an
7 advisory committee I think that it should be given a great
8 deal of consideration before one is established, and I
9 think that there is probably a mechanism through the
10 community relations plan to do that if it's decided it's
11 necessary.

12 So I would like to close by simply saying that I
13 think the DOE, EPA and the State of Washington ought to get
14 on with signing this agreement, get it formally into place,
15 and get the work started.

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RAYMOND E. ISAACSON

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My name is Raymond E. Isaacson. I live at 2106
Lee Boulevard in Richland, and I'm currently a county
commissioner for Benton County.

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I served eight years in the State Legislature. I was
a representative from the Eighth District here and at the
same time I was working on the Hanford project. I was
working in construction in 1948 and I returned to Richland

1 as a chemical engineer in 1951 after I completed college at
2 the University of Washington. Since that time I have been
3 very active in the many aspects of Hanford Project from
4 plutonium processing to the environmental studies that we
5 developed over a number of years. In 1965 I wrote a
6 position guide for environmental engineer at the 200 Area's
7 waste processing.

8 Not one college in the United States had a degree in
9 Environmental Engineering just a few years back, short to
10 me and some others here. In 1965 when I wrote that
11 position guide I also developed a program on the research
12 and engineering program on the 200 Areas and we called the
13 group "Technological and Environmental Safety." We were
14 concerned with the interaction of nuclear wastes in the
15 environment and what happened to them. Many people from
16 the Hanford laboratories in those days, especially Battelle
17 Northwest Laboratories, have done a lot of research in this
18 area concerned with the environment and the risk and
19 hazards of those radio nucleotides, and while I agree that
20 we need this Three-Party Agreement I believe there is a
21 caution that I would like to present to you, and that
22 caution is I don't believe it's necessary to waste the
23 billions of dollars to clean up the Hanford site because
24 cleaning it up becomes a monumental hazard and the billions
25 of dollars you waste might very well be spent for something

1 else more suitable and provide greater contributions to
2 mankind not only here at Hanford but throughout the United
3 States and perhaps throughout the world.

4 Those dollars are real dollars and they're
5 significant. The question I would pose to you is what
6 level of radioactivity would pose a concern to the
7 environment and to people, 25, 50, 75 years down the line,
8 and if those materials are secluded in the resting place
9 they are now without being disturbed would that not be a
10 better process than to dig them up, mess them up, and
11 having two areas contaminated where you only need to have
12 one to begin with?

13 People refer to Frank Parker from Vanderbilt who
14 served on committee on nuclear waste management. That
15 committee on nuclear waste management stated many times
16 that it would be a mistake to remove the waste from the
17 tanks where they are now to process them and do something
18 with them because you end up with a larger volume and you
19 expose people to greater radioactivity than they need be
20 exposed to. On the other hand, if you secure the tanks and
21 the site there is less risk to people involved in the
22 process.

23 By bringing those items to your attention I also
24 refer you to a study done by Carl Unruh, a radiation
25 physicist. I would say but Carl did some studies on what

1 would happen if the radiation from the tanks was released
2 to the soil and leaked into the water, would there be an
3 impact. And the answer was it would be insignificant.
4 Those studies are available to you.

5 And one of the speakers tonight referred to the NRC
6 and the classification of waste. Most of what he talked
7 about was rather old fashioned. The NRC under present laws
8 is charged with evaluating various sites for processing
9 hazardous waste to decide whether they need NRC licensing.
10 Most of the concerns that speaker had are being addressed
11 and I think there is a bit of a smokescreen being laid down
12 on that particular topic. As I say, I do appreciate the
13 work that's being done I think that the question of the
14 Hanford cleanup, however, should be put in its perspective,
15 and that perspective is what are the risks and what are the
16 hazards of each waste site and is action required to
17 distribute those wastes and would the risks that would be
18 created from disturbing those sites be greater be the risk
19 of leaving them in place, and in most cases I think that
20 would be the case.

21 Already some chemical wastes that need to be
22 addressed that would cause a greater problem than some of
23 what the radioactive wastes would create, I would refer you
24 to some of the sequences used to recover some solvents
25 which contain ferrocoethelane and carbon tetrachloride in

1 large quantities. I think those issues are very important.

2 I think questions of how you might clean up those
3 sites need to be addressed. Again, I think that the
4 agreement should be signed. I think we need a technical
5 advisory panel to help you in some of your evaluations and
6 I certainly would hope that you would look to the National
7 Academy of Sciences groups to provide overview and
8 oversight on these. Those people have a wealth of
9 experience, understand the processes, and are there not to
10 mislead the public but rather to provide guidance to these
11 programs, sensible guidance that should be and can be
12 understood, and sensible guidance not for raising fears as
13 some people have done.

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RUSS BROWN

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I'm Russ Brown again. I would like to urge you to
consider recycling as one of your tools. One of the major
problems has been timidity on the part of officials in
using nuclear energy for practical things. A lot of the
waste in generating heat could be used for practical things
if people would allow it. For example, take an air field
in the northern hemisphere that has a lot of ice and snow.
If you took nuclear energy in cansiters and inserted it
under the runway so that you have an all-weather runway

1 heated by nuclear waste -- it could be in Montana or Alaska
2 or someplace that wouldn't bother anybody -- it would be
3 putting that material to use and you wouldn't have to pay
4 so much to dispose of it as waste.

5 One of the things they are learning from land fills
6 is you don't have to put it in a land fill and you cut
7 your cost. So all the things that are called waste are
8 actually used for something.

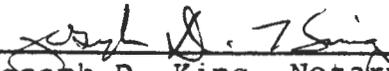
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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Joseph D. King, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings in re public access hearing were reported in Stenotypy by me at the time and place aforesaid, and were thereafter reduced to typewritten form by computer-aided transcription; that this is a true and correct transcript of the testimony given and proceedings therein had.

That I am not connected with parties in said action, nor otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have affixed my signature this 25th day of April, 1989.



Joseph D. King, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing in the City of Kennewick.

My commission expires 3-9-91.