DENISON MINES (USA) CORPORATION WHITE MESA URANIUM MILL GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT MODIFICATION PUBLIC HEARING

Tuesday, May 4, 2010 7:00 p.m.

Held at the Blanding Arts and Events Center
715 West 200 South
Blanding, Utah

Reported by Vicky McDaniel, CSR, RMR

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FOR THE UTAH DIVISION OF RADIATION CONTROL:
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PROCEEDINGS

MR. GOBLE: Okay, it's seven o'clock and I'll go ahead and get started.

My name is Phil Goble. I'm with the Division of Radiation Control, and today I have Mr. David Rupp assisting me. We're here to take public comment regarding the proposed changes for the White Mesa Mill permit and also license amendment.

The way this will work today is, I'll go ahead and make a brief statement, then I will open the time over to you to speak.

The way we've set it up, and you saw our public notice, is because we have two different documents we're talking about today, the license and also the permit. We're going to set it up so we'll talk about the license first and then we'll talk about the permit. So from seven to eight we'll talk about the license, eight to nine we'll talk about the permit. There may be some people who only want to make comment on one of them, so we'll give them an opportunity to let me know now, and if they would like to leave, they can leave, so they don't have to stay for the whole time. But if you want to stay for the whole time, that's fine.

The way this is going to work is, I'll give each and every person a chance to talk. You'll have five minutes to speak. Everyone gets an opportunity to speak. We have seven people to talk right now. And then at the end of your five minutes, what we'll do is -- actually, after four minutes we'll say "one minute" to give you a warning, and then we'll say "time." And then we'll need you to stop your public comment, and the next person gets the opportunity.

At the end of the public comment, after everyone has had a chance, those who still have more to say will get the opportunity to speak again. So we want to hear everyone if they have anything to say.

Also, the public comment period actually doesn't close till this next Monday, on May the 10th. So if you don't say everything you'd like to say and you forget about it, you still have the opportunity to make public comment. And you can submit that to me either by e-mail, which is pgoble@utah.gov, or you can also mail that to us. Our address can be found on our website, which is radiationcontrol.utah.gov.

So what I'd like to do now is, I'm going to look at the list, and I want to determine who is

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    going to speak just on the license, who on the
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    permit, or who's going to speak on both. So it looks
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    like the first person here -- well, he actually says
    he's unsure if he wants to make a comment or not, is
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    Steve Hancock. Do you want to make a comment?
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                 MR. HANCOCK: I'm still not sure.
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                 MR. GOBLE: Okay, we'll put you at the
          The next person I have here is Bradley Angel.
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                 MR. ANGEL: I'll just make one comment
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    addressing both.
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                MR. GOBLE: Okay. That sounds fine. So
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    you'll do both.
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                Okay. Next we have Toni Turk. Do you
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    want to do just the license or the permit, or both?
    Or are you just making a general statement?
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                 MR. TURK: Just a general statement.
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                 MR. GOBLE: Okay. All right. And
    Mr. Chris Webb?
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                 MR. WEBB: One comment.
                            Okay. And Ms. Fields?
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                 MR. GOBLE:
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                MS. FIELDS: On both.
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                 MR. GOBLE: Both. And Mr. Lyman?
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                MR. LYMAN:
                             Both.
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                 MR. GOBLE:
                             Both.
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                 Okay. Well, what I'll do first is, I'll
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just tell you, I guess, what some of the changes are for the permit and the license, and then we'll go ahead and open up the public comment. And it looks like the first person to speak will be Mr. Angel. I'll let you know when that time has come.

So since we're going to be talking about the license first, now, the big thing here is Denison Mines have proposed to make a new tailings cell, Tailings Cell 4B. That is the reason for having this public meeting today. Some of the changes or additions to the license include the submittal of an updated Reclamation Plan and specifications for approval to include Tailings Cell 4B, changes in tailings cell wastewater freeboard requirements, the submittal for approval for written Standard Operating Procedures, and improvements for content for the Annual Technical Evaluation Report.

And then regarding the permit, we have an addition of a definition for engineering design standards for the new Tailings Cell 4B, definition of BAT performance standards for Tailings Cell 4B, installation of at least three new monitoring wells hydraulically downgradient of Tailings Cell 4B, the submittal of an updated BAT monitoring plan for cell 4B, the submittal of an additional hydrogeologic

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    investigation report of nearby seeps and Ruin Spring,
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    and the submittal of an engineering as-built report
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    regarding Cell 4B.
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                 So, do we have anyone else who's making
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    public comment? We have one more? Can you bring
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    that to me, please.
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                MR. RUPP: Sure. Actually, not.
    Actually, it's a question. Maybe. It's a maybe.
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                MR. GOBLE: Okay. Mr. Taylor Lyman, you
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    have a question mark here. Are you wanting to make
    comment?
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                MR. T. LYMAN: We'll see.
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                MR. GOBLE: Okay. Well, we can wait until
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    the end and I can ask you.
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                All right. Now, like I said, the first
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    person who will make public comment will be
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    Mr. Bradley Angel. And like I said, what we'll do is
    we'll give you five minutes, you'll hear a one-minute
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    warning, and then we'll tell you "time." Then you
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    also have the opportunity to give your comment again.
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    So let's turn this over to Mr. Angel.
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                MR. ANGEL: Thanks.
                                      Good evening. Again,
    my name is Bradley Angel, and my address is P.O. Box
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    1078, Moab. And I'm here as director of an
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organization called Green Action for Health and

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Environmental Justice and on behalf of our constituents in both Grand and San Juan County including White Basin Ute community.

A few comments. One is that I've been coming to hearings on this mill for a number of years now, and I know it's not how your agency does this, but it's a problem and it's a flaw that I didn't receive notice. And unless you affirmatively sign up on your website on the ListServ, you don't get these notices.

And that might be something I can do, but for people who are actually most directly affected by decisions the state makes and is making around this facility, it's a big problem. Because, for example, a lot of folks at the White Basin Ute community are low income and do not have regular access to Internet. So the way the rules are set up systemically makes it a reality that most folks who are most affected have no idea this meeting is even happening, and I think that's a real problem. And one of the reasons it's such a big problem is that your agency and other state agencies consistently fail to assess the impacts of actual ones that are documented as well as potential in the future on the health and environment and cultural resources of this

area.

So, for example, you know, when was the last time you all assessed the yellowcake coming out of the stacks at the uranium mill? When is the last time the people of White Mesa, the actual tribal members, were informed about that? I don't know if that ever happened.

For the discussion and issues before us today, in particular we are very concerned and opposed to this new construction that's proposed because, once again, with the blessing of the State of Utah, the company is destroying ceremonial, potential ceremonial but certainly culturally significant sites that are well documented, that, just as you at the state, the people in this audience would not want or churches and temples desecrated, this once again with the state blessings is what's happening.

We think not only is that unethical and immoral, we also think it's illegal. And it doesn't matter from our perspective if it's happening on private land, because it's happening courtesy of state permits.

The State of Utah has an obligation. You are making consideration under federal rules. You

have delegated authority from the federal government to run this program. And I would venture to guess that the Division of Radiation Control receives some other additional types of benefits, maybe financial benefits, such as grant program or other support from the federal government.

If any of that is true, which I think all of it probably is, then the state once again is violating the United States Civil Rights Act, Title VI. And I've raised this before, and it's completely ignored by the state.

As a recipient of federal funding, you are prohibited from taking any actions that would have discriminatory or disproportionate impact on low income people of color, like the White Mesa Ute people. It's illegal.

MR. RUPP: One minute.

MR. ANGEL: And the desecration and absolute destruction of ancient sites that could involve burials that are certainly culturally significant, not just some ancient artifact for a museum; they're part of the living culture of the people here. And your agency, by the decisions you've made in the past and by the one I believe you're planning on approving, which you should not,

1 would not only help desecrate these sites, continue 2 to devastate the culture of the native peoples of 3 this area, and we believe violate the Civil Rights 4 So we really want you to take a look at that 5 before any decisions are made. Thank you. 6 MR. GOBLE: Mr. Angel, did you want to 7 reserve any time for later? 8 MR. ANGEL: Thank you. No. 9 MR. GOBLE: All right. Our next person will be a Mr. Toni Turk. 10 Thank you. I appreciate the 11 MR. TURK: 12 opportunity to address this body. I'd like to 13 introduce myself. I'm the mayor of Blanding, and I 14 would like to respond to some of Mr. Angel's 15 comments. Since he is from Moab, he may not be, you 16 know, as informed about the communications and the 17 processes that occur here as someone that is local. 18 I would point out that White Mesa, Inc. is 19 a major employer of the White Mesa Ute community and 20 works in collaboration with Denison Mines for that 21 employment. 22 The other part to that is that Cleo 23 Bradford, who has worked very closely with the White 24 Mesa Utes, is very computer literate and is able to 25 receive and disperse all communications that pertain

to that community and, to my knowledge, does that.

In fact, they have a Ute meeting house just close to this facility.

The other is, at Rotary Club recently we had a detailed presentation of the archeological recovery of knowledge that Denison Mines has funded, and that has added significantly to the database of understanding of the cultures that have lived here anciently. And all of those artifacts that are recovered and recovered according to archeological procedure are made available for further research at the Edge of the Cedars Museum.

Now, I would like to address the plans for this expansion of the new cell and express confidence in the science that the White Mesa management, Denison Mines, their oversight that they have exercised. If there was something that was going to be going on ten miles from this community that was a threat to this community, Blanding City would be the first in line to be concerned. But we do have confidence that they are professional and that good science is going forward. And there is a place for regulatory oversight, and that is to ensure that those processes are appropriate and timely and that the necessary adjustments are made as adjustments are

seen to be needed.

County is the most impoverished county in the state of Utah. By some reckoning, it's somewhere between the 8th and the 15th most impoverished county in the United States. And to not support one of the main economic engines that support this economy and support a large portion of our indigenous peoples and their livelihoods I think would be shortsighted. It certainly would fall short of being concerned for the life, liberty, pursuit of happiness of our population that reside here.

And I would express the opinion that Denison Mines is good for our community, it's good for our area, and we have every confidence that they are being good neighbors and that they are being good contributors to our economy.

Those are my thoughts.

19 MR. GOBLE: All right. Thank you,

20 Mr. Turk. Our next person that wanted to speak is

21 Mr. Chris Webb.

22 MR. WEBB: Hello. My name is Chris Webb.

23 | I am the Blanding city manager.

I have been associated with the mill most of my life growing up here in Blanding. In fact, I

was involved in the construction of the mill, though at that time was not aware at what point I might get involved or be involved with the mill and their operations there.

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As I started my job as the Blanding City manager 14 years ago, the mill operations have been up and down. They've been able to propose different actions out there again to continue to see the further viability of the operations there.

As those things have happened, it's raised questions in the minds not only of Blanding citizens but of other people around in the region. And a lot of people get very, very emotionally involved in these things, saying, listen, we love the area, we love the surroundings, and we're worried, what's this going to do to us. And we can't get too caught up emotionally. We have to rely on the sciences and we have to get involved.

For those reasons, as a community we approached the NRC and said, okay, tell us what's real. We need to know if there is a health and life safety threat here. We need to know if there is a problem. Because again, as our mayor has just stated previously, we'll be the first to step in line. Because the health and life safety of our citizens is

more important than any economic development, obviously; although, again, that's an important part of a community if it can be done right.

So meeting with them and having the sciences explained to us and what's happening and how those protections are in place and what needs to happen, it was amazing. It was absolutely amazing to find out the things that have to be done and all the regulations in place to ensure public safety.

The State of Utah, Blanding City, San Juan County, none of us want to see anybody hurt or damaged. And what we have found out in our experience over the many, many years now in dealing with the mill is that they are a very good steward and a very good partner and a very good community member. And if those regulations are followed to the T, all the way down to what kind of pencil you can use in making your reports and signing your names and those kind of things, it's just amazing to me all the regulations that you have to follow through.

And as those things, the sciences and stuff were explained to us, we became very supportive of the processes and became very confident that they can continue those processes if those regulations that are set up by the scientists that run our nation

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    and run our state. We appreciate that. Again,
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    emotions set aside, we support what's happening there
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    and want to speak in favor of that.
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                 MR. GOBLE: All right. Thank you,
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    Mr. Webb. The next person that wanted to speak is
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    Ms. Fields.
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                MS. FIELDS: My name is Sarah Fields, and
    I represent an organization named Uranium Watch in
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    Moab, Utah. And I thank you for the opportunity to
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    speak.
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                 I agree with the previous speakers that
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    the regulations and the implementation of the
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    regulations by the licensee are very important.
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    will be submitting some written comments, but I also
    have a few oral comments.
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                 First regards the archeological resources
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    at the mill. Currently archeological excavation is
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    taking place from either -- a few over ten
    archeological sites are being excavated. Most of the
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    archeological sites on White Mesa are ancient pit
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    houses.
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                When the site was constructed in the late
    1970's and early 1980's, there was extensive
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    archeological excavation. Artifacts were taken.
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Some of those ended up at the University of Utah;

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some of those ended up at Edge of the Cedars. And yet in the past 30 years, none of those artifacts have been exhibited at Edge of the Cedars, and there have been no additional studies and there have been no presentations related to that extensive archeological excavation.

Although artifacts will be taken, essentially these historic, to me, incredibly beautiful and significant sites that could have been the basis for a national monument here in San Juan County, which would probably over the years have brought more economic benefit to this area, these sites will also be destroyed. They will be destroyed by the construction of the mill.

So the essence of these sites will be destruction. And as the mill expands, more sites will be destroyed, because White Mesa of itself is an archeological district, and I would think that the community would have more of an interest in preserving those sites.

I've talked with the NRC recently about whether Section 106 consultation was required. I have not yet gotten a response from them. They're looking into this. But I think the failure of the Division of Radiation Control and the failure of the

Utah Historical Society to consult with the White

Mesa Ute and the Ute Mountain tribal governments and
the Navajo tribal historic preservation is
unacceptable, and I feel the Division of Radiation

Control must consult with these entities before they
approve this license amendment.

Also, license condition 9.7 needs to be stricken from the license. That license condition pertains to cultural resources at the mill and refers to a memorandum of agreement between the Utah State historical preservation officer --

MR. RUPP: One minute.

MS. FIELDS: -- the advisory council in historic preservation, the NRC and energy is nuclear. This MOU is totally out of date. It's from 1979, amended in 1983. It doesn't refer to the current conditions of the license, so that license condition should be reviewed and should be brought up to date.

Let's see. I'll just go on what I have time for. Oh. Also, the Division of Radiation Control should make the effluent monitoring reports and any additional effluent monitoring information submitted by the licensee pursuant to license condition 11.2 available on the DRC website. You've done a really good job to make all the documents

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    relating to this license amendment request, the cell
    4A --
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                 MR. RUPP: Time's up.
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                 MS. FIELDS: -- the license available, and
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    I commend you for that. Thank you.
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                 MR. GOBLE: Thank you, Ms. Fields. Would
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    you like to reserve some time after everyone else has
    had the opportunity to speak?
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                 MS. FIELDS: Yes.
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                 MR. GOBLE: Okay. We'll go ahead and do
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    that for you. The next who wanted to speak was
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    Mr. Joe Lyman.
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                 MR. J. LYMAN: I kind of stumbled into
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    finding out this meeting was happening, and I sent
    out an e-mail to a few people, hoping they could get
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    here. And I'll address a thought to that a little
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    bit later.
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                 But my impression of what's happened with
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    the mill over the years that it's been there, I
    worked there for a period of time when I was younger,
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    is that by and large they've been very responsible
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    with what they've done. I think that Mr. Webb's
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    comments addressed that point.
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                 I have seen at times, some of the
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    opposition to activity of the mill have not been well
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founded. Maybe some of them have, maybe some of them haven't; but I know there's been some of the opposition expressed that turned out to not be particularly well founded. So I can't address what anybody is saying today. It's just been historical observation.

I think the employment that they provide is critical. As Mayor Turk illustrated, we're in an extremely depressed economy, and a lot of the employment that the mill provides is to the very people that some say we should be protecting from the mill. And it could be devastating to the entire area to not have that employment and support that, which I do.

I'm pretty sure we could probably have a roomful of people here in support of the mill, but they, like me, are businessmen who are trying to provide for themselves and provide opportunities for others to provide for their families. We're just too busy. We're trying to make this country run, and frankly, we're too busy trying to do that to spend a lot of time and energy coming to these kinds of meetings.

And on that note, I've still got work to do tonight, so I've got to go. But I've got to think

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    I would represent 50 people if they only had the time
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    and the ability to become aware of these things to
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    come and speak and support the mill. I think they
    would be here. So I support what they're trying to
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 5
    do.
         Thank you.
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                 MR. GOBLE: All right.
                                         Thank you,
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    Mr. Lyman.
                 So the next person, we have a Mr. Steve
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    Hancock. You had unsure. Would you like to make
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    a --
                 MR. HANCOCK: I'm good for now.
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                 MR. GOBLE: All right, Steve. And another
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    person we have as kind of a maybe was Taylor Lyman.
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    Would you like to --
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                 MR. T. LYMAN:
                                No.
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                 MR. GOBLE:
                             No. Okay, Ms. Fields.
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    presently we don't have anyone else on the list, so
    go ahead and speak till you're done, I guess.
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                 MS. FIELDS: I won't take too much time.
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                 MR. GOBLE:
                             Okay.
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                 MS. FIELDS: In going over the safety
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    evaluation report, and I, too, have other employment
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    and did not have a lot of time to go over all of
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    this; but when you talk about long-term impacts of
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    the mill, it states that the SERs, which is the
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1 Safety Evaluation Report, which is the environmental 2 analysis that you're required to do for a major 3 license amendment under the Atomic Energy Act; the Atomic Energy Act has specific requirements for 4 5 agreement states, and the state of Utah is an 6 agreement state under the NRC's regulation under the 7 Atomic Energy Act where the federal government has given the state of Utah the responsibility for 8 9 regulating uranium mills in Utah. 10 But when you talk about long-term impacts, 11 you don't really define what long-term impact means. 12 The SER states that Cell 4B has been designed to 13 provide reasonable assurance that radiological 14 hazards will be suitably controlled for 1,000 years to the extent reasonably achievable, and in any case, 15 16 for at least 200 years. The federal regulations 17 limit the technical assessment for -- the technical 18 requirements for long-term containment of the 19 tailings to that 200-year to 1,000-year period. 20 However, we all know that those tailings 21 are going to be there in perpetuity, forever. So 200 22 to 1,000 years isn't a very long time period when you 23 think that they are going to be there forever and 24 ever. 25 So eventually the liners will break down,

the tailings cover will erode, and eventually the tailings and associated radioactive and nonradioactive contaminants will disperse into the air, water, and soil. It's not a matter of if, it's a matter of when. Most -- you, me, the people in this room are not going to be here then. But there still will be, hopefully, a population in this area.

And I think when the Division of Radiation Control looks at the long-term impacts that they really have to at least honestly assess what's going to happen to those tailings 10,000 years from now -- you know, 2,000, 10,000, 100,000 years from now.

Also, in your SER you talk about isolation without ongoing maintenance. And I think the Division of Radiation Control in conjunction with the NRC and in conjunction with the Department of Energy, which now has responsibility, that's Department of Energy now has the responsibility for long-term maintenance for all the old type, what they call Title I uranium mills, and for any uranium mills, other uranium mills that have closed.

So they're finding out what the issues are even over the short period of time of 50 years from the closure of some of these sites. So they've been discovering what some of the long-term maintenance

issues are, whether it's contamination of the groundwater. And in the west there are billions of gallons of groundwater that has been contaminated by uranium mills.

So they're looking at groundwater contamination, they're looking at the erosion, and even now the Department of Energy is looking into different types of caps for mill tailings, because I think they're finding that some of the previously designed caps that have been put in place are really not as adequate as they had predicted.

So I think the Division of Radiation

Control with the NRC and the DOE should take a harder look at what really -- what is a realistic long-term maintenance scenario for White Mesa and for other uranium mill tailing sites, whether in Utah or in other states, and take advantage of the new data and the new information that is being generated so that when this tailing cell and the other tailing cell at White Mesa are complete, have gone through operation, they get covered, the plan, the long-term reclamation plan is adequate.

Thank you.

MR. GOBLE: Thank you, Ms. Fields. Is there anyone else who didn't sign up who would like

1 to speak now?

2 MR. TURK: Is it possible for additional comment?

4 MR. GOBLE: Absolutely, Mr. Turk. You can come up, absolutely.

MR. TURK: The point that I would like to bring forward at this time is, following Katrina, that disaster on the Gulf Coast, which was devastating to our country, the Associated Press conducted a study to determine what city in the United States would be the safest city from natural disaster, and they came to the conclusion that Blanding would be that city. And that was an AP publication.

I think that really speaks to the substructure of the land that we're in. We're not in an earthquake prone area. We don't have significant natural disturbance in this area. It would seem that if you're going to have a location to contain the materials that need to be contained when we're, you know, talking in terms of many years into the future, it would seem that this would be a place that would certainly rise to the top as a location that would have a long-term, secure dynamic coming from nature itself.

So with that in mind, I believe that this -- you know, with science, with nature, we have the potential to create what we need to create in order to produce the energy that this nation is going to require.

There's been a lot of debate about nuclear energy, and that's not what this meeting's about; but on the green side of the equation, nuclear energy is free from a lot of the downsides of other energy forms. So I just want to add that part.

MR. GOBLE: All right. Thank you,

12 Mr. Turk.

Let's see. Also, Mr. Angel, do you have more? And then we'll follow up with Mr. Webb.

MR. ANGEL: Bradley Angel. You know, science that allows radioactive materials to be unprotected and unwatched and have no provisions for it for thousands of years after Denison Mines is gone and we're all gone is a big problem. And as we all know, for example, in this area the wind blows pretty fiercely, and leaving radioactive materials blowing. I would also ask you if the state agency is aware of any time, for example, that radioactive materials associated with this facility ended up not contained, such as by the highway.

And again, you know, issues of what comes out in the stack, particularly yellowcake. When was the last time? I think that's really important, because we're all in a need for good economy, for health as well. And I think that is more important than that. But, you know, people also have a right in our democracy to know what they're being exposed to, and I don't think that information's been fully disclosed; and I know for a fact in talking to a number of tribal members over the years, they did not know, for example, that yellowcake was coming out of that stack. And that's unacceptable.

In terms of an economic boom, I think if you look at, in one short sentence, there's an economic boom in Moab right now resulting in the cleanup of the radioactive pile of tailings from the old Atlas Mill. But that's not a good situation. It's costing taxpayers millions and millions and millions of dollars. So I think we need to be protective of health.

Also that, whatever your perspective, if you're for this facility, against it, don't know, I again want to say that it's not just enough that Mr. Bradford at White Mesa, Inc. knew about this. We know a number of tribal members, at least, I can't

1 speak for all, had no idea this was going on tonight. 2 And that's why I think the state has to do a better 3 job and change the rules to ensure that in a democracy people have the right to exercise their 4 5 democrat rights to participate in decisions that 6 affect their lives, and that includes knowing about 7 meetings like this. But thank you. 8 MR. GOBLE: Thank you, Mr. Angel. 9 Mr. Webb, you wanted to say more? 10 MR. WEBB: I did. Just a couple points, 11 hearing these additional comments. 12 There's a lot of things, being in a city 13 position and having to go through this process 14 In addition to a city manager, I'm also the environmental certifying officer for the city, state 15 16 recognized. We've got to go through these processes 17 all of the time. 18 And there's a lot of these existing laws 19 that we'd like to see changed one way or the other. 20 It's been addressed here tonight. I think the state 21 ought to change the rules. They ought to do this,

ought to change the rules. They ought to do this, they ought to do that. And some of those rules will probably go through a process of change.

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I also sat on the State Division of Drinking Water board for eight years, went through

all kinds of processes and public processes in these rules. And there's people that come in all the time saying, these rules need to change; we've got to get tougher, because what if, what if, what if.

Well, some of those "what ifs," as we discover more and the sciences change and they're saying that rules need to be changed, great, change them. But these applications before you today aren't about those what ifs. And yeah, and this a good forum to encourage the state to change the rules. But these applications ought to be judged today on today's rules and the rules that are today in place. And if those rules at some point require additional monitoring, great.

But I can tell you that the monitoring is happening, that the state ensures the monitoring's happening, and that the rules are being followed as they are in place. And so we encourage the state to make sure that when they judge these applications for processes that they're judging them based on today's rules, not on hopes for changes in future rules, but those rules are changed today.

The other point that I wanted to make is with regard to archaeology. We understand the important heritage that comes to the citizens of our

community in these archeological sites. The city of Blanding is over 40 percent Native American, so we understand how important those sites are, and we spend as a city in doing our projects hundreds of thousands of dollars in collecting data, in analyzing that data so that we can find out and make sure that we're not letting some valuable resource go or some valuable data go.

But as we go to an area like our big reservoir, when we went out there and put in out Big Fork Reservoir, there are so many sites in our area that nothing would happen if we didn't let any site go. So sometimes sites have to be mitigated. We collect all the data we can, and then a site is covered, or could even be lost after that process happens.

So we understand that process is happening, that these applications -- through these applications that that process is happening, that the mill has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in collecting data so that they too could move forward with their projects. And we would encourage that in this case, that these applications be approved.

MR. GOBLE: Thank you, Mr. Webb.

Okay. If there's no one else that wanted

to speak, we don't have anyone else that signed up. We're scheduled until 9 o'clock. So what we'll do right now is, I'm going to go ahead and call a recess. We'll call a recess for -- let's see. Right now the time is -- it's 7:42. Let's call a recess until 8:15 and see if anyone shows up.

For those that are here, you guys are welcome to stay. You might have more comment in the future. And we're going to be here for I guess the next half hour to see if anyone else wants to show up and make comments. So I'm going to go ahead and call a recess right now, and we'll take pretty much a half-hour break.

(Recess from 7:42 p.m. to 8:15 p.m.)

MR. GOBLE: The time is now 8:15. We'll go ahead and open back up the meeting. It looks like no one else has signed up to make public comment. So do any of you gentlemen who are here want to make comment? Okay.

I just want to let you guys know that public comment can be received up to 5 o'clock on Monday, May 10th. And like I said, you can either e-mail that to me at pgoble@utah.gov, or you can go on our website and you can find our address and mail it to us. And so long as it has the postmarked date

of that date, May 10th, we'll accept it. I forgot to thank Vicky here. The person who was helping us today is Vicky McDaniel. I forgot to introduce her earlier today, so I wanted to do that now. Since we don't have anyone else to make public comment, I'm going to go ahead and call this meeting ended. So this meeting is now adjourned. Thank you for attending, and when we have one in the future, we'd like your presence again. So thank you very much. (Meeting adjourned at 8:16 p.m.)

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5	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
6	STATE OF UTAH)
7) ss. COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)
8	I, VICKY McDANIEL, Registered Merit
9	Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, do hereby certify:
10	That on May 4, 2010, the foregoing
11	proceedings were reported by me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed, and that a full, true, and
12	correct transcription of said proceedings is set forth in the preceding pages.
13	WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL this 9th
14	day of May, 2010.
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16	
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18	WIGHT M. DANIEL CCD. DMD
19	VICKY McDANIEL, CSR, RMR Notary Public
20 21	Residing in Salt Lake County
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